# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## SERMON

### By the Rev. Bishop Ames.

The following is merely a sketch, written from memory, of an excellent sermon by the Rev. BISHOP AMES, delivered on Sabbath, December 22, 1867, in the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation was large, and among other prominent citizens present was his Honor, the Mayor of our city. The attention was unbroken, and the interest profound :—[ED.

The text was from Matthew 1, 23: "And they shall call his name Emmanuel;" which, being interpreted, is God with us.

The bishop began by saying: "That spiritual and gracious processes are fitly illustrated by facts in the natural world. Thus our Savior pronounced his great doctrines of eternal life, and of personal religion, and then turned to the world for a commentary. Under his teachings nature became an illuminated missal, lettered by the lilies of the field, and penciled with hues that played through the leaves of Olivet. The wild birds in their flight, bore upward the lesson of Providence, and the significance of the kingdom of heaven was contained in a mustard seed. So, on this day we may follow his illustrious example. In the workings of Providence for the accomplishment of some great end, GOD IS NEVER IN HASTE. Haste is evidence of weakness, and of a conscious want of power. Far down in the unfathomed depths of ocean, are innumerable insects—the polypi—silently at work building the coral reefs, from which, in process of time, islands and continents arise, covered with nodding forests, and adorned with tropical fruits. So with God, in His ways of providence and grace. An eminent English writer has said: 'The mills of God grind slowly, but grind exceedingly fine.' With Him 'a thousand years are as a day.' The means by which He carries on his work are at once simple and mighty. The numberless streams, whose shining waters come dancing down the sides of the Rocky Mountains, transport a vast quantity of debris—the materials to bridge the ocean. The process is slow, but sure. So with morals. The christening of Christ was in eternity; ere God hung the world on nothing, or the sons of God shouted for joy.' A long time elapsed ere the Messiah came, but during that long period God was preparing the proof of His son's incarnation, which at length shone in glory around the brow of Salem's peaceful king.

The history of the church clearly proves that God appoints agents to work out some great problem of His providence, and at the chosen time those agents appear on the stage of life. This is God's method. In the darkest hour of Jewish history the Lord raised up Moses, who worked out the great question of Hebrew emancipation. The work was attended with difficulties, but difficulties are inseparable from great achievements. This is a dark day in our national history, and many say 'the former days were better than these.' Such look upon the dark side of the picture; but I prefer to look upon its bright side. The world to-day is better than ever before, and the sun of to-day shines upon a better world than yesterday. Sometimes things trouble us, and alarm our fears for the safety of the church. We are like the man who, standing on the banks of the Mississippi, sees near the shore a sawyer or snag, and as the waters dash against it, and then recede, declares that the current is flowing up stream. But let him look out into the middle of the stream, and there he will behold the mighty river sweeping on to the sea. So with society. Calamities befall us; bad men rise up and do much injury, and our fears are alarmed; but remember God is at the helm, and at the set time His chosen agents will appear. Moses has often been praised for his unselfish choice, and in this he is worthy; but there are not a few in this, and in every Christian congregation, who, were it put to them to choose between Christ and Mohammed, would not hesitate for a moment, and would cry out: 'Lead on.' No matter what suffering might follow. Moses had difficulties, but was not daunted, and at length triumphed. I should like to die like Moses, for in his death there is much of the moral sublime. God took him up to the heights of Moab, where from his outlook he saw the land of promise 'unto the utmost sea,' and then angels kissed his soul away. He died in the highlands of glorious vision.

And in looking along the track of ages we see God raising up William Tell, to defend the Swiss mountaineers against the tyrant Gesler. So in Scotland he called forth Bruce and Wallace. And it is a significant fact that the men thus chosen were not foreigners, but native to the soil. When our Revolutionary war broke out, we had in Burk and Pitt strong friends, but they were not equal to the emergency; so the Lord raised up Washington and Franklin, our own countrymen, and I thank God for our fathers.

But this thought is more completely illustrated in the manifestations of God in the flesh. All was lost. The race was without a savior. Neither angels nor men could redeem mankind, so God gave 'his only begotten son,' who, when born was called 'Emmanuel—God with us.' Many complain that Christ's divinity is a 'big mystery;' but mysteries do not admit of degrees of comparison. When the mariner is ordered to cast the lead, and when he can't touch bottom, he does not say 'almost bottom,' but replies 'no bottom, sir.' So with the angels; they do not stumble at things incomprehensible, but cry out, 'O, the depth,' and leave the matter there. It is sometimes said that 'human souls were not worth this monifestation of divinity.' But it were impossible to form an adequate idea of the value of a human soul. Were it possible for us to erect scales of sufficient proportions to hold the universe in one side, and a deathless human spirit in the other side, the world would 'kick the beam'—one soul would outweigh the universe! I love to see a child open its great wondering eyes, so full of thought. And how often do children come to us with their great questions, which we can't answer, and we say: 'Run away, little ones, grandpapa is busy now.' So we children of larger growth can't get our questions answered satisfactorily. Yet, shall we reject the fact of Christ's divinity, because it is a mystery? Nay, let us rather accept the fact confirmed by all history, both secular and sacred, that God raises up men to accomplish the lofty purposes of His will, and that in harmony therewith Jesus Christ came into the world to work out the great problem of human redemption.

## CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

### At Marine (Freedmen's) Hospital.

The employees, orphans, and convalescents, numbering about four hundred, sat down in the large hospital dining room, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, to a most substantial Christmas dinner. Surgeon-in-charge Dr. D. Mackay, presiding, executive officer Dr. W. A. Gray, coupier. After a most fervent grace by George Smith, one of the blind patients, their happy thankful hearts made the "welkin ring" by singing that soul stiring doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and when the good cheer on the festive board had been duly disposed of, the following programme was carried out in the most recherche style: Opening address by Dr. D. Mackay; song "America," by the company standing, followed by an eloquent speech by Dr. W. H. Gray, in which he stated that the meeting was typical of the progress our country had made toward a grand and purer civilization, finishing his address by the recitation of Longfellow's "Building of the Ship of State." Then the children sang "No Slave Beneath the Starry Flag," followed by a recitation from Master Alphonso Smith, "Work While You Work." At this stage the Rev. Mr. John Jones responded to a call from the chair, and in most appropriate language expressed his most hearfelt satisfaction at the scene before him. Mr. Burns, the wardmaster of the hospital, then sung most affectingly, "Bonnie Jean." After a speech from Dr. Hershey, the children sung "The Home Beyond the Tide," followed by a most apropos recitation, "My Policy," by Master Gilbert Newman. The matron of the orphan asylum, Mrs. H. M. Roberts, then spoke of the glorious Star Spangled Banner which floated over their heads, depicting the sufferings and sacrifices our forefathers had made, and urging them by every act of their lives to preserve its escutcheon forever untarnished, ending by proposing three cheers for the "Brave Old Flag," which were given and repeated with all the hearty vim that four hundred throats could give. Then followed a few remarks from Miss Sampson, teacher of the orphan's school, whose labors in training the children can not be too highly estimated. A recitation was then given by Miss Rosetta Parlyte. The chairman then said that this country owed more to old John Brown, than to any or all of her legion of patriots, for he it was who set the ball rolling which has crushed slavery forever. The company standing then sang the "John Brown" chorus, the whole terminating with "Auld Lang Sine," when as happy a crowd as ever partook of a "Christmas feast" separated with many wishes

"Thus to meet again."

Later in the evening "Santa Claus" came in loaded down with presents for the children. Altogether there could hardly be conceived a more happy Christmas than that enjoyed by all at the United States Marine Hospital, and the officers return many thanks for the liberality of those who donated to produce the above result.

## A Resolution of the English Conference for 1821,

Says: "We again resolve, after the example of our venerable fathers in the gospel, with all plainness and zeal, to preach a free, present, and full salvation from sin—a salvation flowing from the mere grace of God, through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus, apprehended by the simple exercise of faith, and indispensably preparatory to a course of practical holiness. And in the great work our only reliance for success is upon the grace of the Holy Spirit, by whose inspiration alone it is that the gospel in any instance is rendered "the power of God unto salvation." And Carvosso's remark upon this resolution is: "I am more than ever persuaded that when this doctrine is preached God will own and bless it, and that signs and wonders will be wrought in the name of Jesus."

## Faith Seizes Christ and the Promises.

Faith does not merely wait for Divine influence, but actually lays hold of it, as well as every other purchased and promised blessing. Yea, by simple faith, promises and promises are made all our own. In this school I often lament my want of proficiency; but blessed be God! I can truly say I am desirous of learning his way more perfectly. That I may make sensible objects subservient to the realities which faith reveals, and glory to God! I think I can say I have lately mastered some profitable lessons; and hereby my soul is stirred up to get fresh fire from the holy altar. But I want my powers to be put in quicker and stronger motion toward Him whose love is a sea.

For some of my best thoughts on faith I am indebted to the excellent memoirs and letters of Mrs. Rogers.

CARVOSSO.

[For the Watchman and Reflector.]

## The Nicene Creed.

The brief creed which bears the name of the apostles was soon found inadequate to guard the true doctrine against the perverse constructions of the heritics. Arius, and other deniers of the Deity of Christ, could use its language without scruple, putting opon it their own interpretation. A council was accordingly convened at Nice, or Nicaea, in Bithynia, in the year 325, principally for the purpose of defining more clearly and fully the doctrine of the person of Christ. Three hundred and eighteen bishops, with a much larger number of inferior clergy, met at the summons of the Emperor Constantine. Their traveling expenses were defrayed from the imperial treasury, and their support while at the council was provided for in the same way. Most of them came from the eastern countries. No bishop was present from Italy; but the bishop of Rome. the aged Silvester, whose infirmitief did not permit him to attend, was represented by two of his presbyters. For all the countries west of Italy there was but one representative, Hosius, bishop of Cordova, in Spain.

The council was formally opened on the 19th of June, and closed its sessions on the 35th of August, having lasted sixty-seven days. Various forms of doctrinal confession were presented, and warmly discussed, before the council could come to an agreement. At last the signatures of all the members except two were obtained to the creed, as adopted by the council. But the creed so adopted was not precisely what now goes under the name of the Nicene Creed. It was found that its terms did not exclude farther controversy; and so it was amended at a Second Œcemenical Council, convened at Constantinople by the Emperor Theodosius, in the year 381. During the interval since the Nicene Council, about a dozen different creeds had been framed and promulgated by different provincial councils. This Second Œcumenical Council held three distinct meetings; the first in May, 381, the second near the beginning of the year 382, and the third in June, 383. It was at the second of these meetings that the amended form of the creed was drawn up and adopted. The number of bishops at this meeting was about one hundred and fifty. The amended creed, which is more accurately called the Niceno-Constantinopolitan, differed in many places from the original Nicene. The difference will be the best exhibited by placing them in parallel columns.

**Nicene.**

We believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of all things visible and invisible; and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, begotten of the Father: the only begotten, that is, of the substance of the Father, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, of one substance with the Father, by whom all things were made, both which are in heaven and which are in earth; who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate and made man; he suffered, and rose again the third day. He ascended into heaven, and will come again to judge both the quick and the dead; and in the Holy Spirit.

(Here the creed proper ends; but the council added the following:)

And those who say that there was a time when the Son of God was not, and that He did not exist before He was made, and that He was made of things that are not, or that He is of another substance or essence. or that He is created, or convertible, or changeable, the Catholic church anathematizes them.

**Constantinopolitan.**

We believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible: and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God; begotten of the Father before all worlds, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, of one substance with the Father, by whom all things were made; who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man; and was crucified for us under Pontius Pilate; He suffered, and was buried, and rose again the third day, according to the scriptures, and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father, and will come again to judge both the quick and the dead, whose kingdom shall have no end: and in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father; who with the Father and the son together is worshiped and glorified; who spake by the prophets: in one Catholic and Apostolic church; we acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins, and we look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

It will be observed that the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, and also of the church, is much more fully developed in the later edition of the creed. In regard to the person of Christ, one of the most important additions is that affirming His eternal generation—"begotten of the Father before all worlds." This is a doctrine which has not commonly been much emphasized among Protestants, and has been doubted by many; but never so far as we know, denied in any formula of faith.

On the whole, we do not find this Nicene Creed adapted to be a text of orthodoxy or a bond of union in our day. Its omission of all recognition of the Divine inspiration and supreme authority of the Scriptures is a fatal defect. And its doctrine of "baptism for the remission of sins" is such a departure from the teaching and the language of Scripture as can never receive the sanction of sound and intelligent Baptists.

## Personal Cleanliness.

An anxious mother once brought her delicate child to a distinguished English physician—Abernethy, we believe—complaining of its continual ill health, and asking for some remedy. Pocketing his fee, the doctor muttered, "Plenty of soap and water, madam!" Cleanliness was the remedy required in the child's case, as it is in that of many others who seek the causes of their disease in the stomach, head, or lungs.

Our readers are of course aware of the important part the pores of the skin exercise in the animal economy. Not merely is it their function to afford a passage for the continual perspiration which carries off many impurities of the body; they also admit air, and in such quantities that, according to an authentic story, a child once covered with gold leaf, to represent an angel, died almost immediately of congestion. When the pores are stopped by impurities, although the effect may be less apparent and rapid, it is not the less certain, and disease must inevitably follow.

We are sure that to some extent the physician's advice is borne in mind by mothers and intelligent people, as one manufacturing firm alone—Colgate & Company—sends out annually five million pounds of ordinary brown soap, and one million of the finer sorts, and, to meet their large increase of trade which requires 125,000 pounds of fat weekly, 800 tons of alkali annually, other ingredients in proportion, and the cooperation of nearly 200 men, are erecting an extensive factory. But, notwithstanding these large quantities, we do not think that sufficient soap is used by the community. "The great unwashed" is an epithet usually applied to the coal heaver and men of his class; but the truth is that, excepting the face and hands, which are washed to save appearance, little attention is habitually paid to personal cleanliness by many who ought to know better. We have great faith in soap, liberally supplied, and due attention to health will suggest a constant use of any of the excellent kinds manufactured by the well known firm of Colgate & Co.—*New York Evening Gazette.*

Captain Richard W. Meade, of the navy, has been placed on the retired list, in consequence of physical disability.

## Statistics of the Mississippi Mission Conference, Reported at the Third Annual Session, December, 1867.

| DISTRICTS AND CHARGES. | Members | Probationers | Local Preachers | Adults Baptized | Infants Baptized | Conversions | Deaths | Churches | Parsonages | School Houses | Probable Value | Collection's for Bible Soc'y | Missionary Society | Sunday School Union | Tract Society | Ch'ch Extension Society | Sunday Schools | Officers and Teachers | Scholars | Volumes in Library | Advocates taken | S. School papers taken | Total of Money raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW ORLEANL DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ames Church | 83 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | $50,000 | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | 1 | 18 | 95 | 400 | 50 | 50 | $4000 00 |
| Four th District Church | 54 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 55 | 200 | | | 500 00 |
| Sixth street | 20 | 55 | 7 | | 2 | 20 | | 1 | | | 6500 | 2 50 | 10 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 1 | 8 | 55 | 220 | 3 | 160 | 108 00 |
| Wesley Chapel | 1121 | 274 | 5 | 40 | 80 | 50 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 43,500 | 2 00 | 20 00 | 2 50 | 5 00 | | 3 | 20 | 230 | | 80 | 100 | 2750 00 |
| Marais street | 989 | 96 | | 49 | 38 | 58 | 2 | 1 | | | 10,000 | 2 00 | 10 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 | | 1 | 6 | 100 | | 80 | | 1545 00 |
| First street | 547 | 32 | 2 | 21 | 87 | 67 | | 1 | | 1 | 7200 | 5 00 | 12 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | | 1 | 11 | 152 | 115 | 90 | | 2943 25 |
| LaHarpe street | 76 | 71 | 2 | 59 | 18 | 50 | 3 | 1 | | | 6000 | 2 00 | 10 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 | | 1 | 5 | 70 | | 16 | | 593 05 |
| Jefferson and Carrollton | 290 | 90 | 4 | 35 | 80 | 75 | 5 | 1 | | | 82,000 | 4 00 | 10 00 | 4 00 | | 1 00 | 1 | 7 | 70 | 30 | 7 | | 1233 00 |
| Mandeville | 303 | 145 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 92 | | 2 | | | 300 | 2 00 | 9 00 | 2 50 | 1 00 | | 2 | 5 | 75 | | 5 | | 230 00 |
| Ross Chapel | 70 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 2600 | 2 00 | 6 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | | 1 | 3 | 20 | | 1 | | 594 00 |
| Poet street | 272 | 92 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 57 | 3 | 1 | | | 6500 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | | 1 | 5 | 60 | | 12 | 100 | 1006 00 |
| Baton Rouge | 434 | 132 | 6 | 40 | 25 | 60 | 2 | 1 | | | 3219 | | 5 00 | | | | 3 | 9 | 103 | 50 | 22 | | 1900 00 |
| Clinton | 400 | 105 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 40 | 3 | 2 | | | 2000 | | 10 80 | | | | 2 | 5 | 106 | 30 | 5 | | 350 00 |
| Pass Christian | 74 | 74 | 3 | 5 | | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | 1800 | | 2 25 | | | | 2 | 6 | 40 | | 7 | | 102 50 |
| Summary | 4733 | 1188 | 43 | 295 | 381 | 587 | 27 | 20 | | 2 | $147,319 | $26 50 | $110 05 | $29 00 | $22 00 | $3 50 | 23 | 121 | 1225 | 1045 | 398 | 350 | $16,962 80 |
| OPELOUSAS DISTRICT—CIRCUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donaldsonville | 452 | 112 | 6 | 34 | 41 | 10 | 17 | 2 | | 2 | $3760 | $1 50 | $2 00 | $2 00 | | | 5 | 9 | 210 | 40 | 40 | 50 | $1072 00 |
| Thibodeaux | 410 | 123 | 5 | 50 | 38 | 24 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | 5600 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 00 | | | 4 | 5 | 185 | 45 | 16 | 90 | 250 00 |
| Franklin | 330 | 120 | 4 | 23 | 16 | 30 | | 1 | | | 2600 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 | | | 5 | 13 | 350 | 60 | 45 | 80 | 1050 00 |
| St Martinsville | 203 | 42 | 3 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 2 | 1*1 | | | 200 | 2 00 | 1 50 | 1 00 | | | 3 | 5 | 145 | 10 | 16 | 40 | 385 00 |
| Opelousas | 392 | 62 | 1 | 18 | 28 | 7 | 20 | 2 | | | 2760 | 2 00 | *3 00 | 1 50 | | | 3 | 9 | 130 | 15 | 10 | 80 | 477 00 |
| Alexandria | 749 | 123 | 6 | 130 | 57 | 45 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3500 | 2 00 | 1 00 | 2 00 | | | 6 | 14 | 385 | 50 | 20 | 60 | 533 00 |
| Natchitoches | 370 | 122 | 3 | 24 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | 2400 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | | | 3 | 4 | 170 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 300 00 |
| Shreveport | 150 | 60 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 70 | | 4 | 60 | 40 00 |
| Washita | 350 | 67 | 5 | 79 | 78 | 150 | | 1 | | | 600 | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 110 | | 6 | 50 | 350 00 |
| Summary | 3456 | 838 | 37 | 399 | 313 | 412 | 76 | 10 | 1 | 6 | $21,420 | $17 50 | $17 50 | $13 50 | | | 33 | 66 | 1755 | 245 | 189 | 590 | $4477 00 |
| MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT—CIRCUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vicksburg | 473 | 200 | 1 | 100 | 75 | 200 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | $2500 | | $18 75 | | | | 2 | 4 | 70 | | 1 | | $7300 00 |
| Yazoo city | 224 | 14 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 1 | | | 2000 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 30 | | 12 | | 221 00 |
| Jackson | 705 | 123 | 8 | 55 | 49 | 162 | 6 | 2 | | | 2500 | | 11 25 | | | | 2 | 8 | 200 | | 29 | 100 | 196 00 |
| Canton | 128 | | 4 | | 16 | | | 1 | | | 2000 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 22 | | | | |
| Meridia | 269 | 95 | 3 | 96 | 38 | 43 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 2800 | | 9 60 | | | | 2 | 5 | 195 | 280 | 23 | | 110 00 |
| Shugabah | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macon | 282 | | 3 | | | | 5 | 1 | | | 2000 | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 95 | | | | 53 00 |
| Columbus | 411 | 38 | 3 | 37 | 80 | 40 | 3 | 1 | | | 2000 | | 9 00 | | | | 2 | 6 | 150 | | 27 | | 460 65 |
| Aberdden | 557 | 100 | 5 | 24 | | | 1 | * | | | 2500 | | 2 85 | | | | 3 | 9 | 96 | | | | 139 50 |
| Guntown | 152 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corinth | 120 | | 2 | 20 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holly Springs | 168 | | 1 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | 2500 | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 70 | | | | 24 25 |
| Oxford | 99 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1900 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 20 | | | | 61 00 |
| Grenada | 132 | 34 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2800 | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuchada circuit | 80 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 75 | | | | 47 00 |
| Summary | 3920 | 604 | 38 | 360 | 285 | 481 | 28 | 14 | 4 | | $26,900 | | $56 48 | | | | 17 | 56 | 1023 | 250 | 92 | 100 | $1385 40 |
| SOUTH MISS. DISTRICT—CIRCUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterprise | 225 | 75 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 2 | | | $2300 | | $2 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shubuta | 554 | 131 | 2 | 35 | 14 | 100 | 5 | 1 | | | 3000 | | 2 00 | | | | 2 | 6 | 165 | | 10 | | 430 00 |
| Clinton | 160 | 10 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | | | | |
| Durant | 176 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panola | 85 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary | 1200 | 225 | 9 | 47 | 21 | 120 | 10 | 3 | | | $5300 | | $4 00 | | | | 2 | 6 | 315 | | 19 | | $430 00 |

### GRAND SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Members | 13,309 | Probable Value | $200,939 |
| Probationers | 2,855 | Collections for Bible Society | 44 00 |
| Local Preachers | 127 | Missionary Society | 186 03 |
| Adults Baptized | 1,101 | Sunday School Union | 49 50 |
| Infants Baptized | 1,009 | Tract Society | 22 00 |
| Conversions | 1,480 | Church extension Society | 3 50 |
| Deaths | 142 | Number of Sunday Schools | 73 |
| Churches | 47 | Officers and Teachers | 243 |
| Parsonages | 5 | Scholars | 4,165 |
| Schoolhouses | 8 | Volumes in Library | 1,790 |
| Advocates taken | 639 | | |
| Sunday School Papers taken | 1,049 | | |
| Total of Money raised | | | $23,255 20 |
| Members and Probationers | 16,164 | | |
| Members and Probationers last year | 7,899 | | |
| Gain | 8,265 | | |

## Death and Immortality in the Poets.

Dying and living forever have been supreme inspirations of the poetic brain, and awakened numbers of inimitable rhythm and beauty. We once heard a Rajah from India describe a valley of Cathay as "the dimple on the cheek of the world." More beautiful still are the poetic gems, numerous as the world-systems decking the starry night sky, that speak to us of life, death, and immortality. They lie scattered profusely through the fields of poesy, and express sentiments that will thrill upon humanity till the latest time.

Edward Young was born in 1681, and died in 1765. His "Night Thoughts" are a monument of intellectual labor that will make him immortal in the memories of men. How tensely, sharply, vividly, does he embody his poetic dreams in words; with what grasp and breadth of thought; with what beauty and vigor of expression! List to his song on life and death:

This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
The twilight of our day, the vestibule;
Life's theatre as yet is shut, and Death,
Strong Death alone, can have the massy bar,
This gross impediment of clay remove,
And make us embryos of existence free.

Then when his poetic brain approaches to measure the idea of immortality, how his words grow big with infinite meaning. Does the English language contain bolder words, vaster thoughts, in space so brief as these?

Immortal! ages past, yet nothing gone!
Morn without eve! A race without a goal!
Unshortened by progression infinite!
Futurity forever future! life
Beginning still where computation ends!
'Tis the description of a Deity!
'Tis the description of the meanest slave!

Joseph Addison, who was born in 1672 and died in 1718, excelled as a moralist, a philosopher, and rhetorician, and is not without fame as a poet. His description of human aspirations after immortality touch the feelings, and call forth responsive feelings from every heart.

It must be so, Plato, thou reasonest well;
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror
Of falling into naught? Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startle at destruction?
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

Henry W. Longfellow was born in 1807, and has yet we trust many days to live and many poems to write. His "Psalm of Life" is a "thing of beauty" and will be "a joy forever." It shrouds great thoughts in strange weird melody. Who can read without being incited to deeds of noble doing?

Life is real, life is earnest.
And the grave is not the goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth,
Was not written of the soul.
* * * * * * *
There is no death! What seems so is transition,
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.

Richard H. Dana wasborn in 1787, and his name will forever stand associated wirh these beautiful thoughts on imfiortality:

O listen man!
A voice within us speaks that startling word,
"Man, thou shalt never die!" Celestial voices
Hymn it round our souls; according harps,
By angel fingers touched, when the mild stars
Of morning sang together, sound forth still
The song of our great immortality.

## Woman and Marriage.

I have speculated a great deal on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married, as the world says, well. Some have moved into their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them, as the young are carried away with similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and, with her smiling face and soft eye meeting me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of future happiness, and pursuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the not now forbidden tenderness; and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the gay to each other's company.

I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last with an affection as undying as his pulse folds her to his bosom, I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze on the graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, smoothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow; and her girlish graces resigned into dignity, and loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her; and her fair children are grown up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they did.

*Irving.*

Miss Susan B. Anthony is in Washington soliciting subscriptions for her new paper, the *Revolution*, which is to be the special organ of female suffrage in the United States. She has been visiting most of the members of congress, and has been quite successful.

### How the French Prince Imperial is Educated.

"Train up a child in the way he should go," etc., is one of the oldest axioms the world is familiar with, and at the present moment the Emperor Napoleon is evidently acting upon it with considerable activity. He has recently had constructed in the private garden of the Tuileries a couple of miniature fortifications, by the aid of which the young prince imperial is being instructed in the art of war. One of these fortifications is regular in form; the other consists of a small fort or redoubt, thrown up at an emergency, to defend either a passage, a bridge, or a camp. The ditch is furnished with a stockade to insure the occupants of the fort against surprise, and the outer approaches are defended by a number of round pits placed close together. When the imperial family are at the Tuileries the prince receives daily instruction in the art of military engineering by the aid of these miniature works from the mouth of an officer of engineers attached to the emperor's person, and at times even from the emperor himself. It is said, moreover, that the boy takes the highest interest in these studies, which he pursues (say the French papers) with passionate zeal; therefore, we have less reason to fear that when he grows old he may depart from those "idées Napoléoniennes" in which he is so consistently bred.

The bill of Thomas W. Knox, on his return from his round-the-world voyage for the *Herald*, was five thousand dollars in gold, which that journal promptly paid. As only ten of his letters were printed, they cost the *Herald* five hundred dollars each in coin. That is not quite as expensive as the captured correspondents—Richardson and Browne—were to the *Tribune*. Their bill was some three thousand six hundred dollars apiece when they escaped from prison, and for the sum they wrote about three columns, which was nearly twelve hundred dollars per column in currency.

WEATHER AND WEDLOCK.—*Punch* defines the English summer as three fine days and a thunder storm. It also applies the characterization to matrimony.

NAME AND FAME.—The recent incidents in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico have called attention to them as suitable localities for Quaker settlements.

COMPENSATION.—It has been generally conceded that the pen was the medium by which spoken utterances were placed permanently on record. Now, however, a means has been devised by which the organ of speech may pay back to the organ of record the debt due. That is, the tongue may do for the pencil what the pen does for speech. A paragraph going the rounds says that pencil writing may be fixed almost indelibly as ink by passing the moistened tongue over it. Even breathing slowly over the lines, after writing, renders them much less liable to erasure than when not subjected to that process. A trial of the experiment will readily satisfy any person of the utility of the idea.

Anson Ruggles, of Hardwick, Mass., celebrates his eighty-fourth birthday at the house of his son-in-law, William Mixter, on Tuesday. He is the last of a large family of brothers, and is quite hearty, and as straight as a boy of twenty.

General Grant was visited at the War Department on Thursday by a large number of distinguished persons, among whom were Generals Sherman and H. G. Wright, several senators and representatives.

# New Orleans Advocate

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.


### New Volume.

With this issue, we commence the Third Volume of the New Orleans Advocate. The prospects before us are flattering. At the late session of our Conference, the preachers ordered in the aggregate over seven hundred copies to be sent to their charges. This was exceedingly encouraging, and we commence the year with renewed zeal.

Although the editor-in-chief is required to discharge the duties of a presiding elder and of a pastor, and the assistant editor has the charge of two churches, yet it is our purpose to devote all the time possible to the Advocate, that it may be one of the best church papers in the South. And it is equally due the editors to state, that they work on the paper without any remuneration whatever; and, also, that the editor is financially responsible for the current expenses of the Advocate. We thus labor for the love of God. Our mission is to do good, and to this end we employ the press, one of the mightiest of all the christianizing agencies known to the world.

At the late session of our conference, the Advocate was enthusiastically endorsed by the preachers. Bishop Ames, and Revs. Messrs. Diossy, Henry, Lynch, Ross, Green, Chinn, and many others, spoke in terms of commendation and of devotion to this great church interest And our preachers are the best judges of the amount of good the Advocate is accomplishing. It is their assistant preacher, repeating their pulpit utterances in the quiet of the family. And as these preachers carry it into all the interior parishes of the State, the Advocate has a larger country circulation than any other loyal journal in Louisiana.

At the conference, the question of subscription was thoroughly discussed, and after due deliberation we have concluded to reduce the price of the Advocate to Three Dollars a Year in Advance, or one dollar a quarter in advance. This is as low as we can possibly afford to publish the paper, and at this price we but just pay expenses. But we intend to make the Advocate fully worth this amount.

With this number we commence the official publication of the proceedings of our State Constitutional Convention, which will be found on our supplement sheet. Our readers in the country parishes need not, therefore, purchase other papers to obtain these proceedings, as they will find them in their own Advocate

And now we cordially invite the co-operation of every Preacher, Subscriber, and Friend of the church and the country to the hearty support of the New Orleans Advocate.

### To Our Preachers.

Dear Brethren:—We mail to your name the number of copies of the Advocate which you gave us at Conference. Take the papers to the church with you and show them to the people, and explain to them from the pulpit the importance of subscribing for the Advocate. Tell them that it will contain sermons preached by our ministers; notices of the marriages and deaths which occur in our congregations, which are sent for publication; all important religious and political intelligence; the journals of our presiding elders which are sent to us; a weekly statement of the market; articles on the education, the wages and general improvement of the Colored Man, and editorials on whatever is of importance to the Church and State.

And then ask them to subscribe at once. Remember: The price is Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance. Direct your letters to Rev. Dr. Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### Price Reduced.

The New Orleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February First, 1868.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

### Church South.

The Louisiana Conference of the Church South, recently held its annual session in this city. Only forty members were present; the others could not come because of their extreme poverty. The session was uninteresting. Bishop Payne presided, and when he had read out the appointments, he told the preachers to go to their work, and do the best they could; and if the people would not support them, they must turn to secular pursuits, and take care of their own families. Alas!

### Rev. W. N. Darnell.

This faithful Christian has been granted a transfer to the Missouri and Arkansas Conference. He has but little poetry in his nature, but a good deal of hard common sense. We bespeak for him a cordial greeting among his new associates.

### Bishop Ames in New Orleans.

This chief pastor of our church, and eminent minister of the Lord Jesus, has again visited New Orleans. His presence was thrice welcome to our people. His name to them is a household word. They remember, with joy and gratitude, his visit here in 1864, when he came to give to the masses the Gospel, unstained by treason and unpolluted by slavery. His name is, therefore, inseparably linked with the history of this mission, and the historian of the church will recognize him as the episcopal pioneer who conceived the thought and initiated the plan to re-establish the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. Of the wisdom of that plan and of the Divine approval thereof the success of our work is the emphatic proof. God be praised for such foresight, and the courage and firmness displayed in the inauguration of this mission; and thousands now do, as thousands yet to come will, bless the Lord that the old church again threw open her portals to the famishing millions of the South. Our colored people especially remember Bishop Ames, and their old pastors—Ross, Chinn, and Green—recognize him as the Bishop who first received them as brethren in the Lord, and acknowledged them as ministers of the Gospel, and their call to the sacred office as equal to his own. His coming, therefore, was timely, and his presence a joy to us all. And our people were only too happy to have him as their guest on two occasions—on the evening of December 23, at the house of the Hon. R. K. Howell, and on Christmas night, at the residence of Captain W. B. Armstrong—where, at both places, many of our citizens called to pay their respects to the Bishop.

But it was his sermon on Sabbath morning, December 22, in the Ames M. E. Church, which made the more enduring impression on the public mind. The people say, "*He talked to us*," which conveys a world of meaning. He was rhetorical, but the rhetorician was lost in the preacher; he sermonized, but his homiletics appeared in the simple structure of his discourse and the sublime naturalness of his expression, rather than in the formal and imposing announcement of the plan of his sermon. While as a preacher he is far removed from the familiarity which breeds contempt, yet he has that true simplicity of manner which inspires confidence in his sincerity, and touches the heart. He *talks* truth to the people, and his sermons are a *means*, and not an *end*. One acquainted with the Bishop's mental grasp, the soundness of his judgment, and his love of whatever is fundamental, is surprised at the poetry of his thoughts and the frequent exquisite beauty of his language. All will remember his profound delineation of the character of Moses, and how he finished the picture of the death-scene of the great son of Jochebed by the beautiful saying, "And angels kissed his soul away." And who will forget the child-like remark that followed the careful discussion of Bible mysteries, that children often ask questions that parents can't answer, and the evasive answer is given, "Run away my little ones; grandpapa is *busy now*" Old men wept under that allusion, and felt that they, as children of larger growth, should be content with what is written. So the whole congregation was melted to tears when the Bishop was illustrating the safe arrival of the Christian in heaven by the mother who had stood all day at the depot waiting for the train to bring her son home from the war, and when she saw him she rushed through the crowd and threw her maternal arms around his neck, and with unspeakable joy pressed him to her bosom. Nor shall we soon forget the story of the eagle set free from his prison cage, to illustrate the joy of a saint when released from this poor, dying body. The proud bird had been caught, and in his confinement had injured his talons in his struggles to get free. He was removed from the cage that the injuries might heal, when a friend suggested to the owner to set him free. It was done, and the royal bird spread his wings and for a moment poising thereon, he took a farewell look at his prison, and then soared to hail the sun. After such a sermon the people said, "When shall we hear the Bishop again?"

### Mississippi Mission Conference.

The third session of the Mississippi Mission Conference, the proceedings of which may be found in another part of the Advocate, was opened in this city on December 19th, and was closed on the 24th instant. The session was held in the Marais street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Bishop Ames, presided. All the preachers but two were present, and there was a very large atttendance of candidates for admission and for ordination. The Rev. Scott Chinn, the pastor of the church, was untiring in his efforts to add to the comfort of the preachers, and to provide for the accommodation of the conference, and he succeeded admirably.

The presence of Bishop Ames added largely to the interest of the session. His connection with the origin of this mission, and his personal acquaintance with Fathers Ross, Green, and Chinn, who preserves with sincere affection the license and copies of the military order which he gave them four years ago, rendered his presence doubly gratifying to all the members. Always wise and self-possessed, he seemed even more so when presiding over the deliberations of a young conference, most of whose members are unaccustomed to the practical business of an annual conference, and who, not six years ago, were slaves. Like all truly great men, eminently simple, he adapted himself to his surroundings, and inspired assurance in the minds of his humbler brethren. He made no opening address, but his address to the candidates for admission was full of good practical sense, of episcopal counsel, and of pious instruction. His apt illustrations, humorous remarks, well-put and solid suggestions, were enjoyed hugely by our brethren. More than once he brought light out of darkness, and calmed a brooding storm by some timely, serene observation.

It was exceedingly gratifying to the bishop, and to us all, to observe the manly deportment of our colored brethren. There was nothing in their conference action indicating the cringing slave; but they sat in conference with calm attention, and spoke with selfpossession, and to the point. True their language was not always correct, but they understood the business before them, and spoke understandingly. Although many of them addressed the conference on different snbjects, and that frequently, yet we do not remember of more than one of them being called to order for not speaking to the question. There was an attempt to call another one to order for not speaking to the "point," but he replied. "I am coming to the point;" and he did come to it. The spirit of the members was excellent. They had worked hard and suffered much during the past year, but they had no complaints to make. God had blessed them and the people had sustained them. Many souls had been converted, and the church built up, and this was their chief joy. And nothwithstanding the "hard times," they were all well and neatly dressed, which added not a little to their personal comfort, and to the dignity of the conference.

The reports from the several stations and circuits show a most gratifying increase. Within a year our membership has doubled. Last year we reported 7,899 members and probationers; this year, 16,164, a gain of 8,265—more than twice as many. Last year, 64 local preachers; this year, 127. A year ago we had 33 churches valued at $119,275; but now we report 47 churches worth $200,969. There are now 4,168 Sunday school scholars, against 2,628 last year. Seven hundred and sixty-nine conversions were reported for 1866, but for 1867, fourteen hundred and eighty. As an indication of increased intelligence there were 639 Advocates taken last year, an increase of over 200, and as a promise of ultimate self-support, more than $23,000 has been raised by this conference. It was in view of these most gracious results, that when the committee on statisticts reported, Bishop Ames called upon the conference to sing the Doxolgy. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," to which the whole church will respond Amen!

### Conference Sunday

is always a high day in Zion. Those appointed to preach generally prepare to do their best for the Master, while those who are to hear rejoice in the special opportunity to hear their favorite preachers. The great attraction of the day was a sermon by Bishop Ames, in the large and elegant church just dedicated to God. The day was beautiful, and the congregation filled the house Many of the preachers were present, and in the altar sat the Rev. Anthony Ross, Henry Green and Hardy Ryan, whose dusky faces were bright with joy. The sermon was one of the best we have ever heard, and the congregation was alternately moved to smiles and tears.

In the afternoon Wesley Chapel was crowded to overflowing, to hear the annual sermon by the editor of the Advocate, and to witness the ordination of elders by Bishop Ames.

In the evening, at Marais street Church, after a practical sermon by Rev. N. L. Brakeman, the bishop ordained twenty-two candidates for the office of deacon.

### Dinner at Wesley Chapel.

One of the most pleasant events of our late Conference session was a sumptuous dinner given to the Bishop and members of the Conference by the ladies of Wesley Chapel. The long tables were spread on the lower floor of the new Wesleyan Hall, which was recently dedicated, and were loaded with the best the market could afford. There were different kinds of fish, and fowls, and meats, together with every variety of vegetables and of tropical fruits that could gratify the taste. When dinner was announced seventy-two guests sat down to the well-filled board, including the Bishop, the members of the Conference, the under-graduates, local preachers and exhorters. The blessing was asked by Bishop Ames, and the guests were invited to make themselves at home. The Trustees of Wesley Chapel and their excellent wives waited upon the ministers of the Lord Jesus, and the Rev. Anthony Ross, the pastor, seemed perfectly happy in being surrounded with his brethren. The invitation came from him, and we all felt it a privilege to be his guests. And as our eye ran along the lengthened tables, we could but thank God that our preachers were thus permitted to eat together before entering upon the hardships of the new year. God bless them!

### Dedication of Our New Church.

The Ames Methodist Episcopal Church was solemnly dedicated to the service and for the worship of Almighty God, December 15, 1867. It was a great event in the history of Methodism in the Southwest. For more than two years our people had been tossed about from one place to another, but they had remained true to their purpose, and were even cheerful, notwithstanding the inconveniences which they were compeled to endure for a time. It was in view of the trials of the past, and the promised joy of the future that the Friday previous to the dedication was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Prayer meetings were held 6 A. M., at 12 M., and at 6 P. M. It was not yet light when we assembled in the morning, yet the attendance was large, and the Lord was with his people. And when the invitation to seekers of religion was given, a man and his wife rose for prayers. Thus the day began, and the other meetings were also full of interest.

The 15th of December. 1867, the day of dedication, was one of the charming days of the Sunny South. The skies were bright, and the air soft and pure. The Sabbath school was unusually large, for the children had caught the inspiration of the occasion. At an early hour the people began to assemble, and soon the spacious building was filled with those in deep sympathy with God and his cause in the South. Among the persons of note present were Governor Flanders, Mayor Heath, C. C. North, of New York, Daniel Pierson, of New Jersey, several members of the State Constitutional Convention, and many of our prominent merchants. The pulpit, which is a cross of black walnut, was tastefully decorated with the most exquisite flowers, sending up to the throne of God their sweet incense as an example to the people.

The Rev. Bishop Ames had been invited to preach on the occasion, and dedicate the church, and as he was to commence the session of our conference on the Thursday following, we had good hope that he would be with us; but having gone into the interior of Florida to visit his son, Captain Ames who commands the military post at Gainsville, Florida, he was detained, and did not reach New Orleans until the Tuesday following. It was an embarrassing position which the pastor was called to fil, but he did the best he could, and preached from John 3:30. "He must increase, but I must decrease." His subject was the "Increase of the Messiah's Kingdom," and he dwelt upon the nature of the increase, the times and seasons when it should take place, and the assurances of its occurrence. We were assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Diossy, Brakeman, Daily, Henry, and McDonald. After the sermon, General Cyrus Bussy, one of the trustees, made a financial statement, and not withstanding the hard times, the collections and subscriptions for the day amounted to nearly $3,000. While the money was being raised, C. C. North, of New York, entered the altar and stated that Mrs. J. P. Newman had honored him with the pleasing duty of presenting to the church a very elegant and valuable bible and hymn book for the pulpit, and that within the bible he had found a $50 greenback, the gift of the same person. The following is the inscription on the covers:

Presented by
MRS. J. P. NEWMAN,
December 15, 1867.

In discharging this pleasant task Mr. North referred to the donor's zeal and efforts in behalf of the church. Thus ended the morning services.

At 3 P. M. a Sunday school meeting was held, at which Rev. W. M. Henry, the superintendent, presided, and made some very pleasant and interesting remarks. C. C. North and General Brown also addressed the children in a delightful manner. This was a most interesting part of the day's exercises, and the children will long remember the occasion.

In the evening we held a laymen's meeting, for we in the Southwest believe in lay delegation. The congregation was good, and the interest manifested was more than usual. The pastor presided. General S. L. Brown, of the New Orleans *Republican*, a noble spirit, and an earnest worker for Christ, was the first speaker. His theme was working for Jesus; do something for the Master; impress some soul for eternity. He was followed by the Hon. R. K. Howell, associate justice of our supreme court, who, in a strong logical manner, spoke of individual responsibility He was succeded by our dear friend, C. C. North, of New York, full of Methodism, and full of centenary facts and figures, he dwelt upon the acquirements of the church during the past hundred years. While listening to his array of marvellous facts, we thanked God that we were Methodists. Among the telling points made by Mr. North was this: that as General Grant and Chief Justice Chase are trustees of our Metropolitan Church in Washington, and that as one or the other of these gentlemen will certainly be the next President of the United States, we shall, therefore, soon have a Methodist at the head of the government. The point was well put; both the Chase men and the Grant men saw the point, and the people enjoyed it hugely.

General Cyrus Bussey was the last speaker. He is one of our trustees, and takes a deep interest in whatever concerns our Zion. His address was replete with eloquent sayings to the church in Christian activity, and to the congregation as to the part they should take in sustaining this new enterprise. He concluded with a thrilling story of the reprieve of a young soldier which he had been instrumental in gaining, as an illustration of what individual effort can do. These lay addresses secured for the new church a noble collection.

The following is a sketch of the church:

Located just above Tivoli Circle, the view commands the whole length of St. Charles street to Canal, our most fashionable thoroughfare. A Gothic structure, built of brick; it is fifty by one hundred feet, and will seat one thousand persons. The vestibule is ten feet, the auditorium ninety feet, and a segmental circle in the rear wall, for the pulpit in part, of five feet. The object of this segment is to aid the voice, not permitting the sound to spread to either side of the speaker, but gathering it up to send it forward. The lateral walls are thirty feet high, the peak of the roof fifty-seven, and to the top of the small Maltese cross on the highest turret, seventy feet. There are five large windows in either side wall, and the facade is penetrated by three doors, and as many upper windows. The exterior of the walls is stuccoed to resemble brown stone, and presents a rich appearance. The walls of the interior are finished in plain but neat fresco, and the woodwork grained with oak. There are one hundred and twenty-four pews, so arranged as to make three aisles, the central one of which is five feet wide. Supported by groined arches, there is a cemi-circular gallery in the front part of the auditorium, which will comfortably seat three hundred persons. The edifice is lighted by gas reflectors placed in the ceiling, and which shed a soft light upon the audience. This is the most economical mode of lighting churches. Adjoining the church on the rear, and connected therewith by a passageway, is the chapel. It is two-storied, and measures thirty-four by forty feet, and will seat three hundred persons. It was constructed with special reference to accommodate a large Sunday school, with ample accommodations for infant and bible classes.

### The Weather

Until the present week the weather in New Orleans has been very warm, so that no fires have been needed for heating purposes, for several weeks. Last Saturday the thermometer reached 81 degrees in the shade. On Sunday, however, it commenced raining and became colder. Tuesday the thermometer had fallen to 38 degrees, and on Wednesday morning to 35 degrees. Before night it was much warmer, and on Thursday at mid-day it stood at 70 degrees in the shade.

### Letters Received this Week up to Thursday the 2d Instant.

Thomas Armstrong, M. B. Avery, A. Buckner, G. W Bryant, Carlton & Smith, R. K. Diossy, W. Doust, O. Ditson & Co., W. McK. Gooding, W. E. Hughs, J. Hemphill, S. Lees, J. McLean, J. McKeddie, H. Ryan, R. S. Rust, Mrs. J. L. Spalding.

### Representative to the General Conference.

At the late session of the Mississippi conference held in New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Newman was elected a representative, and Rev. Anthony Ross, (colored) was chosen alternate.

### Minutes of the Third Session of the Mississippi Mission Conference of the M. E. Church, held in New Orleans.

**First Day's Proceedings, Dec. 19, 1867.**

The Mississippi Mission Conference convened in the Marais street M. E. Church, New Orleans, on December 19, 1867, at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Ames presiding.

The bishop opened the session with reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer.

Rev. J. P. Newman, secretary of the previous session, called the roll, and the following brethren answered to their names:

ELECTIVE ELDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Newman, | W. M. Henry, |
| N. L. Brakeman, | Anthony Ross, |
| R. K. Diossy, | A. C. McDonald, |
| W. N. Darnell, | Scott Chinn, |
| James Lynch, | Henry Green. |

DEACONS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Emperor Williams, | Wm. Murrell, |
| Hardy Ryan, | S. M. Small, |
| Thos. Kennedy, | J. M. Bryant. |

DEACONS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eugene Royal, | James B. Fenner, |
| Evans Green, | Talbott Gibbs, |
| Joseph Gould, | Lev. Baker, |
| Jas. Hayward, | Miles Proctor, |
| Robert Hodge, | Thos. Anderson, |
| Jack Goodwin, | Moses Adams, |
| Edward Jackson, | John Jones, |
| Eben. Hayward, | Wm. Holmes. |

Rev. J. P. Newman and Rev. James Lynch were both nominated for secretary. Rev. James Lynch chosen.

Hon. John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, was then introduced, and by vote of the Conference was requested to take part in the discussion of the subject of education, whenever it should be presented.

The examination of effective elders was then taken up, and their characters passed.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman, presiding elder, gave a condensed statement of the work in the bounds of the New Orleans district, showing a large increase of members, and marked improvement in all the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church. He thanked God for this year—it had been one of labor and affliction, but of joy also.

Number of churches and chapels built during the year, 13; two had been purchased, and Wesleyan hall, a large, substantial school building belonging to Wesley chapel, had been built and dedicated—in all 16 buildings erected for God and his cause this year. Some few of these were rudely constructed, built of logs, but accommodated the people, and though of moderate value in dollars and cents, were of incalculable worth as houses of worship, for in them scores of souls had been born to God. The erection and completion of the Ames Methodist Episcopal church in New Orleans marked an era in the progress of our cause in the Mississippi mission conference. It has cost $50,000, and will accommodate a thousand hearers.

It is important to call attention to facts and figures. One place accredited last year with 60 members began this year with 14: another with 100 reported began this year with 33. Baton Rouge circuit stands accredited on the minutes of last year with 2 chapels, and a total of 545 members and probationers; it began this year with a total of 186 members and probationers, and but one church, and that one without seats, windowless, and but partially floored.

Wesley Chapel stands upon the minutes credited last year with 1336 members. There has been a very marked prosperity snd increase in that society, and yet we are able to report but nine hundred and thirty-six members this year; and by including three country appointments under its care only 1121 members. These statements are necessary to show how it happens that while the actual increase this year has been over 2000 in the district, the minutes show but little over half that number added to the church. The increase of this year is more likely to be permanent from the fact that churches have been built at nearly all important points. The table of statistics and the reports will give other interesting facts and figures which time will not allow given here. Again he thanked God for the year, and would remember it in eternity.

Rev. J. P. Newman represented his church, which, though dependent for a congregation upon a transient population, was enjoying prosperity. He spoke of his personal afflictions and of the divine consolations which had enabled him to bear them. The missionary society had appropriated $30,000 and the church extension society $1000 to the new church.

Rev. W. M. Henry had been surrounded by the most embarrassing circumstances, but still had succeeded to an extent that called for thankfulness.

Rev. A. C. McDonald said that in his charge there had been prosperity. They had bought a nice property, a church, and two lots, for $5000, which is now valued at $6500, and the membership had increased from nothing to nearly one hundred in all. But for the epidemic there would have been a much larger increase.

Rev. R. K. Diossey, presiding elder of the Opelousas district, states that the first six months of the year were marked with great prosperity. After this the epidemic set in and prevailed extensively, and the work was arrested in its progress. He had paid much attention to the Sabbath schools. The ministers had nearly all been faithful, and ministered to the people in their afflictions both to white and colored.

Rev. W. N. Darnell, presiding elder of the Mississippi District took up each appointment on his work and gave an extended and very interesting account of his labors. The preachers had all been faithful and blessed with revivals. He believed they were without an exception, and the members too, thoroughly loyal to the church and government. He expected to leave the district and the conference, not because he did not love the work and could not still be useful in it, but because of his long absence from his

family, who could not be with him, and to whom he must now return.

Question 3d of the general minutes "*Who are admitted into full connection?*" was then taken up and the following brethren examined and admitted: Anthony Ross, Henry Green, Scott Chinn, Emperor Williams, Hardy Ryan, Thomas Kennedy, William Murrell, Samuel M. Small, James M. Bryant.

The time for the meeting and adjournment of conference was fixed at 9 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

Judge R. K. Howell, C. C. North, Rev. J. English and Rev: W. M. Daily were introduced to the conference.

Rev. James Lynch, presiding elder of the South Mississippi District represented his work. He had been in the field only a little over five months. Was appointed to it by Bishop Simpson. He found his district almost altogether unbroken ground, and himself without resources, which would have been afforded had his work been anticipated by the president of the last session of the Mississippi Mission Conference. He had encountered great opposition in the work, which was not lessened in the least by his well-known political status and sentiments. But notwithstanding the obstacles met with he had organized four circuits, procured three fine building lots for church purposes; had employed five preachers, and about eight hundred members had been added to the church. He had traveled and spoken extensively in Mississippi in the interests of "reconstruction" on the congressional plan, and the people had heard him gladly. He had done this conscientiously before God, and under a deep and solemn conviction that it was a duty he owed to his race and the country, and he had preached Jesus and the resurrection wherever he had gone. He had received instruction from Bishop Simpson to visit any place in Mississippi and Southern Alabama, and he had traveled and preached quite extensively in Brother Darnell's district, and also in the latter State visiting Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma, where there are fine opening for loyal Methodism if we only had the money to build churches.

Rev. W. M. Henry, R. K. Diossy, and H. Green were chosen conference stewards. The following committees were also appointed:

Public Worship.—J. P. Newman, W. M. Henry, A. Ross.

Education.—J. P. Newman, N. L. Brakeman, H. Green.

Sunday Schools.—R. K. Diossy, H Ryan, S. M. Small.

Missions.—The presiding elders.

Temperance.—N. L. Brakeman, A. C. McDonald, E. Williams.

State of the Country.—J. P. Newman, N. L. Brakeman, A. Ross.

Statistics.—R. K. Diossy, E. Williams, and S. Chinn.

Auditing Accounts—W. N. Darnell. W. M. Henry, E. Williams.

Church Extension.—N. L. Brakeman, R. K. Diossy, A. C. McDonald.

Conference then adjourned for the day.

### Second Day's Proceedings — Friday, December 20

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Religious services by Rev. A Ross. Roll called, minutes read and adopted, and conference proceeded to business.

Question second of the general minutes was taken up, and the following brethren having passed a satisfactory examination were continued on trial, viz: Eugene Royal, Evans Green, Miles Proctor, Edward Jackson, E. Hayward, Joseph Gould, Talbott Gibbs, Lev Baker, William Holmes, Moses Adams, John Jones, Robert Hodge, Thomas Anderson, James B. Fenner, J. Hayward.

Jack Goodwin was discontinued.

Rev. W. M. Henry and R. K. Diossy offered the following:

Resolved, That we at once proceed to the election of a representative to the general conference. That the vote be taken by raising the hand, and that the Rev. J. P. Newman be the representative.

A motion was made to postpone the election until to-morrow morning, Motion lost.

On motion of A. C. McDonald, it was agreed to vote by ballot.

R. K. Diossy and A. Ross were appointed tellers.

Bishop Ames decided that it was necessary for an elder to have traveled four full years in the Methodist Episcopal church before he could be eligible to General Conference.

J. P. Newman being the only representative nominated, and having received eleven votes, was declared elected.

Rev. A. Ross was elected, by raising the hand, as alternate.

Rev. A. C. McDonald offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mississippi Mission conference having been organized on the great principles of equal rights, the common brotherhood of man, the oneness of believers in Christ, and the perfect equality of all men before the altar of God, and that recognizing as we do the odiousness of all distinctions founded on cast, we declare as the established principle of this conference that we are and will remain unalterably opposed to all distinctions made in the house of God on account of race or color.

After an exciting discussion and some remarks by the bishop, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Hon. John Baldwin was then invited to address the conference, and did so, giving account of the educational enterprise on the Teche in which he is engaged. He said there had been two points suggested for the location—Georgia and Louisiana. His own preferences were for the latter, and he came to New Orleans prospecting. He found no opening, however; nothing in which he felt it was safe to invest educational capital; no one who thought with himself as to the contemplated enterprise. He concluded this was not the place, had determined to go to Atlanta, Ga., and with his overcoat on his arm was leaving the city, when he met Rev. N. L. Brakeman returning from the country. They had never met before, but seemed to know each other at once, and he soon found their views harmonized. He spent the day with Mr. Brakeman, planning for the school and its location, and before night they had the "institution" all upon paper. Their plans laid, the presiding elders of this conference were each appointed a "committee" to search for a site, and he returned to Ohio. Finally, Brother Diossy found the "Daby Plantation" was in market and Baldwin received two letters from Brother Brakeman, who had been over the place repeatedly during the war, and knew it well, highly recommending the site, and urging him to come and see it, which he did, and bought it for $20,000. He now proposes to donate thirty acres of that place, containing the residence and outbuildings, to this conference, and add enough to it in improvements to make $20,000 educational capital. This he proposed to do now, and hoped to add still more, as God shall prosper him. He hoped to build up an institution that should be a blessing to all, irrespective of races or sexes.

Revs. R. K. Diossy and James Lynch were added to the committee on education. Rev. Scott Chinn was added to the committee on public worship. On motion, the conference adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Henry Green.

### Third Day's Proceedings—Saturday December 21.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Religious services conducted by Rev. E. Williams. On motion W. M. Henry was elected treasurer of the conference. The following local preachers were elected to deacons' orders: Israel Merriweather, Daniel James, David S. Green, Alexander Phillips, Alfred Handy, Presley Yarborough, Peter Clark, Joseph Gould, Thomas Keith, James Brown, Levi Johnson, Israel Jones, M. B. Avery, Abraham Hilton, John Lee, Evans Green, Amos Gunby, Wesley Jones, Washington Drake, Owen Jones, Jesse Fern, Henry Sims, George Stephens, Charles Downs, Horace Wallace, and Edmund Scarborough.

The fifth question of the general minutes was then taken up, and the following brethren were elected to elder's orders: James M. Bryan, Samuel M. Small, Thomas Kennedy, William Murrell, Hardy Ryan, and Emperor Williams.

The first question of general minutes was then taken up, and the following brethren were admitted on trial: Wesley Jones, Jesse Fern, Alfred Handy, George Dobson, Anthony Williams, Alexander Phillips, David S. Green, Edmund Scarborough, Levi Johnson, Moses B. Avery, Presley Yarborough, A. Hilton, and Thomas Keith.

James M. Vance, an elder from the African Zion Methodist Episcopal church, was admitted to full membership in the conference, and his orders recognized.

Rev. James Lynch then offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Brother John Baldwin, the well known philanthropic Methodist layman, has purchased, and proposes to donate to this conference, a beautiful site on the Teche river of thirty acres of ground, and the buildings thereon, for educational purposes, and to be controlled by this conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this conference be and are hereby tendered to Mr. Baldwin for his Christian liberality, which will be an enduring monument to his name.

Adopted unanimously after some remarks from Brother Lynch.

Appointments for Sabbath schools read, and conference adjourned.

### Fourth Day's Proceedings—Monday, December 23.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Religious services conducted by Rev. Henry Green. Roll called, minutes read and approved. The committee on education presented their report.

On motion of J. P. Newman, the charter of the "Thomson university" was accepted unanimously. The following named persons were elected Trustees of the Thomson university, namely, John Baldwin, J. P. Newman.

The president of the Orphan's Home presented the following report, which was accepted:

REPORT OF THE ORPHANS' HOME.

In compliance with a resolution passed by this conference at its last session the following annual report is herewith submitted as to the condition and prospects of the Orphan's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisiana:

A year ago there was some uncertainty as to the financial success of this important enterprise. It is generally known that M. De Bossiere, of France, had generously offered $10,000 to the institution, providing the same was increased to $30,000 by January 1, 1867. But January came and we had failed to raise the $20,000. It was a trying hour, but we were unwilling to submit to defeat without further effort. Impelled by the necessities of the case I wrote to M. De Bossiere for an extention of time, which he very kindly granted, and on the first of April, 1867, we had the great satisfaction to deposit in the Bank of America, in New Orleans, the sum of $20,000, which secured to us the $10,000 offered by M. De Bossiere. This achievement was a cause of sincere joy to the friends of the Home, and of devout gratitude to God. It is proper to state that the $20,000 was raised principally in the North, and we are specially indebted to Major General O. O. Howard for a munificent donation, and for lesser sums to dear friends in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. May God bless them.

As M. De Bossiere stipulated that the $30,000 shall be expended in the purchase of a farm and its improvement, we have accordingly complied with his condition, and have made the purchase.

Three miles from the small town of Franklin by land, and thirteen by water, is the well-known "Byrn Place." Its late proprietor, whose name it bears, was the owner of twelve hundred slaves, employed on his several plantations, and throughout the parish of St. Mary he was noted for buying the "worst niggers in the country." This place was his favorite resort, where he lived like a prince. With a front on the Bayou Teche of one half a mile, and extending thence to the Westward two miles, the plantation consists of nearly eighteen hundred arpents. Bounded by the parish road on the west, and the bayou on the east, are about forty acres. Here stood the family mansion until fired by the troops in the late war; but the garden remains rich and fruitful as ever. To the south of the garden is a fine pasture field, capable of feeding all the stock needed for the Home; while to the north is the sugar mill, forty feet wide and one hundred and eighty feet long, and is valued at seven thousand dollars. Near the mill are ten wooden cabins and two stone ones, formerly the slaves' quarters. Down along the banks of the Teche are massive live-oaks whose branches are covered with moss, and which cast a grateful shade, and at intervals are lofty pecan trees, ladened with nuts. Here, on these forty acres, is to be the home of our orphans; here their schoolhouse, their work shop, and their play grounds. On the opposite side of the parish road is a field of over seven hundred acres, rich sugar land, enclosed with an osage orange hedge on three sides, while beyond are more than nine hundred acres of woodland, on which is much valuable timber. Amid the oaks and cypresses flows a small bayou, where the gar fish floats lazily along, and the aligator basks in the sunshine. On the eastern bank of the stream is a good steam sawmill, and also a draining machine, which may be used to redeem hundreds of acres of what is now swamp land.

On the 17th of September last, this noble plantation was purchased by the managers of the Orphans Home, for fourteen thousand dollars; and the value of the place is increased by the fact that it adjoins on the south the "Darby Plahtation," recently purchased by Mr. John Baldwin for a theological and literary institution. Here, then, on the verdant banks of the Teche, charity and education join hands for the elevation of the race, while religion shall sanctify and smile upon the union. Here the orphan will pass from his asylum to the college, and, if God calls, to the theological school. Here will be a center of power to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southwest, and as it is but five hours' ride by rail from New Orleans, it is sufficiently near to be under the patronage of this great metropolis. It is our purpose to prepare immediately for the reception of our orphans, and we trust that a building will soon be reared which will be commodious, ornamental, and a monument for future years to look upon. As managers of this Christ like institution, we rejoice that having paid for our plantation fourteen thousand dollars, we have the handsome balance of sixteen thousand dollars for permanent improvements. But our friends should remember that not a dollar of this balance can be expended for current expenses, as the chief donor stipulated that not less than thirty thousand dollars should be expended for a permanent home for the orphans and its improvement. In a year or two we may have a revenue from the farm sufficient for current expenses, but for the present we must rely upon the gifts of our friends. At this moment we need clothing for the children. Will not our friends respond? Soon with God's blessing we shall have enough from the rich lands he has given us. To him we are indebted for our past success, and to him shall be the praise from the lips of the thousands of orphans who in the coming years shall here find a home.

There are at present in the Home over eighty orphans, varying in age from one to fifteen, and of whom twenty-six are girls, and fifty-four are boys. These children are fed, clothed, and educated and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. During the year we have had the misfortune to lose by death, Madam De Mortier, who was our first matron, and who had done much toward the advancement of the Home; but Providence has favored us with a successor who is every way qualified for her responsible position, and we do not doubt that Mrs. Roberts will be a mother to the motherless children placed under her care.

J. P. NEWMAN,
President of the Home.

New Orleans, December 19, 1867.

The president of Thomson Biblical institute presented the following report, which was adopted:

THOMPSON'S BIBLICAL INSTITUTE—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1867.

The Thomson Biblical Institute has passed through successfully the second year of its existence. During that time fifteen students have been in attendance, twelve of whom have been supported from the funds of the Institute.

All of them were once slaves, and but few of them could read or write when the term commenced; but possessing good natural gifts, they have applied themselves with assiduity, and their improvement is alike creditablo to themselves and their teachers.

The course of instructions has embraced reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammer, and Watson's Theological Institutes. Commendable proficiency has been made in all these branches, while the progress in spelling, English grammer, and Watson's Institutes is especially gratifying. Two of the students, who at the beginning of the year could read but indifferently in words of one and two sylables, are now well advanced in Pinneo's grammer. The class in Watson's Institute has advanced to the second part, and they are deeply interested in the study of this profound work. There are, of course, portions of it beyond their grasp, but they are laying hold of many of its great thoughts, and their profiting will doubtloss appear when they shall have entered upon the work of the ministry.

Among these students are some young men of more than ordinary promise. Having grown up in slavery under circumstances in which to be seen with a book exposed them to fearful punishment, the expedients to which some of them resorted in order to gain the rudiments of an education, form a story of thrilling interest. We feel assured that if the church at large could know the gratitude manifested by these young men for the privileges they enjoy, their earnest application to their studies, their great anxiety to improve, their steady advancement, and zeal in their Sabbath labors, there would be an immediate increase of interest in the education of colored ministers. The colored people of the South are rapidly rising, both in morals and civilization, and an educated ministry for them will soon become one of the necessities of the times.

The establishment of the Biblical Institute proves to have been a step in the right direction. The class of last year, of whom most were received in our conference at its last session, has furnished us with some of our most laborious and successful preachers. The present class is larger; composed of younger men, and is equally or more promising

The annual examination of the students took place on the evenings of July 29th and 30th, in the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large audience, Rev. Messrs. Newman, Brakeman, Diossy, Green, Chinn, and Baker, and Hon. Rufus Waples were present. The students were examined by Brother McDonald in spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, and Watson's Institutes—first part. Their spelling was good: in English grammar they were very good; and in Watson's Institutes they evinced careful reading, and very fair understanding of their author. It is scarcely credible that young men who twelve months ago could neither read nor write, can understand Watson; yet we will venture the remark, that their examination in this study will compare favorably with that of first year conference candidates in the North.

On the evening of July 31st, Westly chapel was filled to overflowing by members of our church, to witness the literary exercises of the students. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Ross. Students read essays, and delivered orations. For nearly three hours the delighted audience remained, evincing their approval by frequent and loud applause.

J. P. NEWMAN,
President.

New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE THOMPSON BIBLICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR 1867.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cr. | By amount of cash on hand January 1, 1867 | | $2563 95 |
| Dr. | To Notaries' services | 13 00 | |
| " | " Stationery | 9 90 | |
| " | " Trav'ng expenses to R.K.Diossy | 19 75 | |
| " | " Trav'ng exp's to A. C. McDonald | 25 00 | |
| " | " Trav'ng exp's to J. P. Newman | 25 00 | |
| " | " Aid given to John Lea | 203 00 | |
| " | " Amos Gunby | 189 00 | |
| " | " Elisha Hopkins | 121 00 | |
| " | " Charles Washington | 136 00 | |
| " | " William Chase | 189 00 | |
| " | " Abraham Hilton | 203 00 | |
| " | " Wesley Johnson | 169 00 | |
| " | " Felix Lander | 170 00 | |
| " | " Fletcher T. Chinn | 126 00 | |
| " | " Lafayette Reuben | 30 85 | |
| " | " S. H. Scott | 191 15 | |
| " | " John Wesley | 139 00 | |
| " | " E. Turner | 16 00 | |
| | | $1966 65 | |
| | Balance on hand December 19, 1867 | | $597 30 |

J. P. NEWMAN,
Acting Treasurer.

Rev. J. P. Newman made a statement of receipts and expenditures in the publication of the New Orleans *Advocate*.

Bishop Ames followed in some remarks upon the importance of a religious paper in the family, His experience as a school teacher had taught him to value the newspaper among children as a help to improvement in reading. His experience as pastor and preacher had taught him to value the religious paper as a great auxiliary to the ministry. He spoke of the wonderful increase in our church literature and its power for good, and hoped the New Orleans *Advocate* would be well sustained. At the close of his remarks the Bishop called upon Rev. James Lynch, formerly the editor of the *Christian Recorder*, in Philadelphia, who made some excellent remarks on religious journals in general, and upon the New Orleans *Advocate* in particular, and of its beneficial influence in Mississippi, and upon the colored people generally. Several preachers spoke upon the subject, and were emphatic in their devotion to the *Advocate*, and favored its continuance.

Rev. James English, an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church south, was admitted on a certificate of location from the Mississippi conference of said church.

The committee on Sunday schools submitted the following report:

The committee on Sunday schools report the resolutions of last year, with the following addition:

*Resolved*, That hereafter in the examination of a preacher's character it shall be asked: "Have you established Sunday schools at all your appointments, and instructed your local preachers and exhorters to do the same, and if not, why not?"

Bev. R. K. Diossy submitted the following report on day schools:

Report on day schools for Opelousas District, 1867.

CIRCUITS.

Donaldsonville, 4 day schools, 26 scholars, 3 night schools, 65 scholars. Raised for teachers, $440.

Thibodaux, 3 day schools, 180 scholars, 2 night schools, 35 scholars.

Franklin, 4 day schools, 312 scholars, 3 night schools, 100 scholars.

St. Martinville, 1 day school 115 scholars.

Opelousas, 2 day schools, 120 scholars, 1 night school, 30 scholars.

Alexandria, 3 day schools, 180 scholars.

Natchitoches, 1 day school, 60 scholars, 1 night school, 20 scholars.

Shreveport, 1 day school, 80 scholars.

Washita, 1 day school, 60 scholars.

Total, 16 day schools, 1367 scholars, 10 night schools, 250 scholars.

Received from Methodist Episcopal Teachers Aid Society aid for two schools, Thibet and Franklin, $10 a month each for four months.

R. K. DIOSSY.

On motion the conference adjourned.

### Fifth Day's Proceedings—Tuesday, December 24.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

Religious services conducted by Rev. Thomas Kennedy.

Minutes read and approved, and conference proceeded to business.

The committee on missions made the following report, which was adopted:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans district | $2000 |
| Wesley Chapel | — |
| Marais street | — |
| First street | — |
| Parpet and Carrollton | 200 |
| Sixth street and Jefferson | 400 |
| Poet street | 400 |
| Laharpe street | — |
| Baton Rouge | 100 |
| Clinton | 200 |
| Pass Christian | 400 |
| Gainesville | — |
| Mandeville | 200 |
| Live Oak | 100 |
| | $4000 |
| Fourth district | 1000 |
| Total | $5000 |
| Opelousas district | $2000 |
| Donaldsonville | 200 |
| Thibodaux | 250 |
| Houma | 200 |
| Franklin | — |
| St. Martinsville | 250 |
| Opelousas | 150 |
| Holmesville | 200 |
| Alexandria | 150 |
| Natchitoches | 150 |
| Shreveport | 250 |
| Ouachita | 200 |
| Morehouse | — |
| Total | $4000 |
| Jackson district | $2000 |
| Vicksburg | 200 |
| Yazoo City | 200 |
| Jackson | 400 |
| Canton | 200 |
| Brandon | 100 |
| Durant | 100 |
| Meridian | 200 |
| Enterprise | 200 |
| Shuguba | 200 |
| Macon | 200 |
| Total | $4000 |
| Holly Springs district | $2000 |
| Grenada | 200 |
| Oxford | 200 |
| Holly Springs | 200 |
| Corinth | 200 |
| Aberdeen | 200 |
| Columbus | 200 |
| Total | $3200 |
| New Orleans | $5000 |
| Opelousas | 4000 |
| Jackson | 4000 |
| Holly Springs | 3200 |
| | 16,200 |
| Contingent for Holly Springs and Opelousas, $400 each | 800 |
| Total | $17,000 |

R. K. DIOSSY, Secretary.

Conference proceeded to fix the place of holding its next session, and after some discussion, Wesley Chapel, in New Orleans, was chosen as the seat of next conference.

Rev. N, L. Brakeman presented the following report on temperance; which was adopted:

TEMPERANCE.

Christian temperance is a broad subject, and applies to man's whole nature, physical, intellectual, and moral. It controls his words, temper, and conduct. In eating and drinking, toiling and sleeping, in thinking, feeling, and acting, Christiany requires us to be sober, chaste, moderate—to do all things to the glory of God, to subject the whole man to wholesome discipline, to preserve our members in sanctification and honor, to keep our bodies under, to defile not that temple of God, and to bring every thought into captivity to the law of Christ. There may be lust in a look impurity in a thought, murder in an emotion, and gross intemperance in temper and passion.

But our report is expected to deal particularly with one branch of the subject, namely, the use of iatoxicating liquors as a beverage. The amount of liquor consumed by the American people annually is almost fabulous. The commissioners appointed to revise the revenue system of the country estimate that from 42,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits are consumed each year. In addition to this, about 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors and about 10,000,000 of imported liquors are also drank. The amount of revenue derived by the government from the liquor trade amounts to nearly $48,000,000. The retail cost of these liquors, as paid by the consumers, is estimated to be not less than $500,000,000, annual amount sufficient to pay the whole of our national debt in a little more than five years. But enough of figures; they are powerless.

It is useless at this date to dwell upon the evils of intemperance, or array statistics upon the treasure it has wasted, the widows and orphans it has made, the crimes and sufferings of which it has been the occasion, or the bodies and souls it has sent to the grave and perdition.

It is an alarming fact that this great evil is rapidly increasing throughout the country—especially in the South, where it is making sad inroads upon our church and people—and we can not allow this conference to pass without calling the attention of our ministers, traveling and local, to this subject, and lifting a warning voice to the churches and society against this greatest curse of our land.

We submit the following resolutions for your action:

1. *Resolved*, That we call upon all our pastors first to see that they keep themselves clear of this evil, and then that they have a special watchful care over our people and members in regard to this vice. It must be staid by some means, speedily.

2. *Resolved*, That we require all our pastors to preach against the evil of intemperance in each of their appointments at least twice during the year, and to instruct our members in the general rule which prohibits drunkenness, buying and selling spiritous liquors, or drinking them except in case of *extreme* necessity.

N. L. BRAKEMAN,
Chairman.

Mrs. Roberts matron of the orphans' home, appeared in the conference room, and on motion of N. L. Brakeman, received from the preachers a nice contribution to enable her to give the orphans a Christmas dinner.

The committee on statistics presented the following report which was adopted:

After the adoption of the above report, showing that Mississippi mission conference had more than doubled its numbers the last year, Bishop Ames read from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, commenting as he read, an an abstract from the general minutes, showing the wonderful progress of the church, and its present prosperity as follows:

Traveling preachers, eight thousand and four; local preachers, nine thousand four hundred and nine; churches, eleven thousand one hundred and twenone; value, thirty-five millions eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars; parsonages, three thousand five hundred and seventy; value in full, five million three hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-five; members, nine hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; probationers, seventy-four thousand two hundred and fifteen; doaths, twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-five; baptisms (adults), fifty-nine thousand and eighty-three; infants, forty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight; total baptisms, one hundered and forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-one; teachers, one hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and forty-five; volumes, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

The doxology was then sung amid shouting and taars of joy.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman then offered the report upon the state of the country when W. N. Darnell moved to dismiss the committee on the state of the country, and dispense with the offered report, which motion, after some remarks by Bishop Ames, was carried.

Rev. James Lynch then made some very appropriate remarks, and offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The portion of country embraced within the bounds of this conference is politically disorganized, and threatened with anarchy;

Resolved, That we recognize as among our highest duties that of promoting peace and harmony among all classes, and of restoring the South to the federal Union on a basis of civil and political equality without regard to race or color.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman moved to amend the above by adding to it the second resolution in the report on the state of the country, just rejected, which read as follows:

2. Resolved, That we call upon the general government to see to it that the inalienable rights proclaimed and established by our fathers, and engrafted by them in the constitution of the United States, and reassured by the nation upon the battlefield and at the ballot-box, be guaranteed to all, and that our citizens of every color and clime be protected in their persons, property, business, life, liberty, and religion.

Brother Lynch accepted the amendment, and, after some remarks by Brother Brakeman, in which he deplored the action of the conference in rejecting his report, the preamble and resolutions were passed.

The conference authorized W. N. Darnell to transfer the sum of $417 now in his possession to Rev. A. C. M'Donald, to be used in building a church at Okalona, Mississippi.

It was announced that N. L. Brakeman, Emperor Williams, and W. M. Henry be a committee on the preparation and publication of the minutes. Motion carried. Moved and carried that the committee on the publication of the minutes furnish the manascript to the New Orleans ADVOCATE, and that they be published in pamphlet form from the same type.

It was moved and carried that when the minutes are published they be sent to the presiding elders in quantities proportionate to the number of members in each district, and that the conference be responsible for the expense of publication.

On motion discretion was given to the publishing committee concerning the matter to be published in the minutes, and their decision will be authoritive in that matter.

Each presiding elder was appointed an examining committee on all the local preachers and under graduates in his district.

Rev. W. M. Henry was appointed to preach the missionary sermon, and Rev. James Lynch to preach the annual sermon.

N. L. Brakeman presented the following report of day schools:

The plan for parochial schools which was formed at the last session of our conference was prosecuted in the New Orleans district with some success. Communication was had with the Freedmen's aid society of our church at Cincinnati, and aid received for four schools and six teachers, for which we desire hereby to express our thanks.

The Freedmen's aid society of our church, being obliged to suspend its schools, and the school board of the public schools of New Orleans proposing to rent our churches and open free schools for the colored people, it was deemed advisable to accept their offer so far as practicable.

The schools in the Orphan's home and at Baton Rouge are still in part supported by the Freedmen's aid society at Cincinnati. Wesley chapel supports a large and flourishing independent school. During the last year the trustees of that church have purchased grounds and erected a good building known as Wesleyan hall for its use. The grounds and house are worth at least $7,500, and the school, under the superintendence of R. W. Bowie, is an excellent one.

The following are the statistics of the schools in the district so far as reported.

| | Schools. | Teachers. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wesley chapel | 1 | 2 | 275 |
| Marais street | 1 | 2 | 150 |
| Poet street | 1 | 3 | 200 |
| Sixth street | 1 | 1 | 75 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| First street | 1 | 1 | 120 |
| Carrollton | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Parapet | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Baton Rouge | 1 | 2 | 180 |
| Clinton | 1 | 2 | 75 |
| Mandeville | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| La Harpe | 1 | 4 | 222 |
| | 12 | 22 | 1500 |

N. L. BRAKEMAN.

The bishop explained that local preachers employed last year were not entitled to back pay, and that men are not to preach without proper authority, which authority must first come from the quarterly conference of which such men are members, and hoped all concerned would remember this law and obey it.

Rev. N. L. Bakeman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are due and are hereby tendered to the pastor and members of Marais street Methodist Episcopal church and to all the families who have so kindly and hospitably entertained the brethren of the conference at this session, and that this resolution be published in the minutes.

The minutes were then read and approved, when the bishop gave out the 221st hymn, commencing:

"And let our bodies part."

After the singing of which, Rev. S. Chinn led in prayer.

The bishop then requested Rev. James M. Bryan to sing the 207 hymn, commencing:

"Lord of the harvest hear
Thy needy servants cry."

Before reading the appointments the bishop said that he had watched the work in this conference with deep interest, knowing that it must prosper, but it had succeeded beyond his expectations. He came here with high hopes, but they had been more than met. He knew through what the brethren had to pass, the laws under which they had lived, their limited privileges, and the difficulty of acquiring knowledge from books. But a better day had come, and they must improve it, and make advancement. They were capable of improvement He knew some of these men before he saw them. They had been recommended to him by old citizens here as good men. They had proved themselves everyway worthy of the commendation. He urged the brethren to stand up for Jesus—to stand up like men. Be wise as serpents, harmless as doves. Be sons of consolation, messengers of mercy, preachers of peace. Be courageous—meet difficulty and danger with firmness, and in the face of every foe say, "*By God's grace I will conquer!*" Remember the great commission says, "*Go!*" No conditions stated, but a command given, "Go!" Go everywhere, "and as you go preach." Preach the Gospel to every creature, and remember the blessed promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world!"

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Question 17. "*Where are the preachers stationed this year?*" Answer,

The secretary failed to procure a copy of the appointments from the bishop before he left the city, therefore we cannot publish a full list of the same this week.

There are few changes, however. J. P. Newman, D. D., was appointed to South New Orleans District and Ames Church.

N. L. Brakeman was appointed to North New Orleans District.

James Lynch to South Mississippi District.

A. C. McDonald to North Mississippi District.

W. M. Henry to Fourth District and Sixth street Churches.

A complete list will be published next week if possible.

We have received "The Illustrated Catalogue of choice Sabbath School Publications" from the rooms of the Sunday School Union in Philadelphia.

The object in preparing this catalogue has been to furnish those who have charge of purchasing for Sunday school libraries, with an accurate though brief description of some of the most desirable books now in the market.

The two excellent works, "Tilman Loring," and "Tom Miller," recentiy noticed in the ADVOCATE, are the publication of the Sunday School Union.

A catalogue will be sent to any superintendent in the United States on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay postage.

Address J. C. Garrigues & Co, 148 South 4th Street, Piladelphia, Pa.

During the absence of the editor of the ADVOCATE for the coming two weeks, the management of the paper will be intrusted to Rev. W. M. Henry, the assistant editor.

EMANCIPATION BY SMOKE.—An exchange thinks that as meerschaum is made from the foam of the sea, the manufacture of pipes must be a surge-ical operation. Not so; it is a liberating process, which frees the foam of the sea from surf-dom. In truth, however, meerschaum is a land product, and may be called fossil soap.

## MARRIED.

In St. Paul's (Methodist Episcopal) Chapel, Pass Christian, Mississippi, January 1, 1868, by Rev. M. B. Avery, THOMAS LINDSEY and CYNTHIA CHALMERS, all of Pass Christian.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

**News from the West Indies and Mexico—The Revolution in Yucatan.**

HAVANA, December 26.—The steamer Virginia, from Vera Cruz 20th, via Sisal 23d, has arrived with city of Mexico dates to the 19th.

There is much misery throughout the country in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization from the war. People are compelled by hunger to resort to brigandage.

Immediate change in the third military district is by no means certain.

The revolution in Yucatan is assuming large proportions. Santa Anna has been proclaimed dictator, and was hourly expected from Havana with men and a million of money.

The fort and town of Sisal were in the hands of the insurgents, but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of imperial officers arrived at Sisal from Matamoras on the 16th.

The coast of Yucatan was closely watched to prevent any one landing.

The Mexican steamer Tobasco was ready to sail from Vera Cruz for the scene of the revolution with 500 men and artillery. Santa Anna is still in Havana.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Undoubtedly Pope's and Swayne's conduct is highly disapproved at the White house, but no action has been taken for their removal.

The executive policy is to avoid, if possible, irritation which may tend to hold the Republican factions together, and enable them to pass more stringent supplements to the reconstruction bills.

Peace has been re-established at Tepie. Several of the Perote prisoners had been liberated.

**From Washington**

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The cabinet was in session to-day. Proceedings unimportant. Pope's removal was not discussed.

Generals Sherman and Gillem visited the president this afternoon.

General John S. Mosby is in the city.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $219,000.

**From Montgomery.**

MONTGOMERY, December 27.—A radical of north Alabama has published a letter fully indorsing the address of Messrs. Semple, Speed, and others, protesting members of the late reconstruction convention, against the proposed constitution. The Huntsville *Advocate* (radical organ) calls for reassembling of the convention to modify the objectionable features of the proposed constitution, namely, the clauses about schools, the franchise, and registration oath.

That paper says: "If the constitution is not modified, environed as we are, and almost in a state of anarchy, its adoption can only be accepted as a choice of evils, not defended as right and proper; but it is in our power to modify the evils now, and for that purpose call the convention together again."

Mr. Sheets, of the Tuscumbia *North Alabamian*, repudiates the nominations made by the self-constituted political party.

The Huntsville *Advocate* repudiated the action of the radical meetings in north Alabama, and says the white Unionists are ignored and repudiated as unsound.

The conservatives all over the state are arousing and seem determined to use every effort to defeat the constitution. In north Alabama the whites who went into the radical party are leaving on account of the objectionable features of the constitution.

**From Richmond.**

RICHMOND, December 27.—General Schofield, at the request of Governor Pierpont, has issued an order removing the board of directors of the Eastern lunatic asylum for violating state laws in making disbursements of money, and has appointed a board of army officers in their stead.

**From St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—A Santa Fe, New Mexico, letter of the 17th December says: "Chief Justice Stough was shot by Captain Rynerson, a member of the territorial senate, last Sunday. The affair grew out of some strictures passed upon Judge Stough by Captain Rynerson during the session of the senate, at which Stough was present, and denounced as lies. Rynerson immediately attacked the judge, shooting him, and after Stough fell shooting him again, inflicting a mortal wound from which he died three days afterward.

Judge Stough was colonel of the first Colorado cavalry during the war, and at one time commanded at Alexandria, Virginia.

Jacob Schapp, an old citizen of Belleville, Illinois, whose wife was divorced from him recently, fatally stabbed both her and himself yesterday.

Wm. G. Petties, one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, died yesterday.

Abraham Abrams, the rich pawnbroker who was convicted a short time since of buying stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the governor.

The wholesale grocery firm of Carver, Wendover & Co., of this city, failed yesterday. Liabilities half a million of dollars.

**From Portland.**

PORTLAND, Maine, December 27.—The schooner Palmerston, from Nova Scotia, went ashore in Squirrel Harbor, and was burned by upsetting the stove. Three lives were lost.

**From Europe.**

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch from Dublin says: An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the postoffice here directed to prominent officials, each of these loaded with explosive materials, designed to kill the persons to whom they are addressed. Several of them have exploded, but so far no one has been killed. A policeman was horribly mangled by one which be opened.

Bullion in the Bank of Fngland has increased £300.

VIENNA, December 27.—By the rearrangement of the cabinet Beust ceases to be president but retains the ministry of foreign affairs.

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch announces the departure from Bombay of General Napier to take immediate command of the troops advanced into Abyssinia.

FLORENCE, December 27.—It is said that Mereona has declared his intention to dissolve the national parliament now in session on the 15th proximo, should another vote unfavorable to the ministry be adopted by that time.

LONDON, December 27.—It is reported that the sublime porte offered the Cretans a change of government, and has nominated Prince Christian as the head.

LONDON, December 27.—Detailed accounts of the success of Dickens' readings in Boston and New York have been received by mail. The *Times* of to-day praises Americans for their magnanimity in giving Dickens such hearty receptions.

PARIS, December 27.—The *Moniteur* to-day contains an official notice that coupons of the Italian bonds will be paid.

**Special Dispatch to the Picayune.**

MOBILE, December 28.—A most deplorable affair occurred here this morning. Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States district court, was shot by L. V. B. Martin, United States district attorney. Three shots were fired by the assailant; two took effect—one through the body and the other in the leg. It is feared that the wounds will prove mortal. Of the causes which led the district attorney thus murderously to assault Judge Busteed nothing definite is known, and I forbear repeating unauthentic reports. J. R.

**Another Account.**

The reporter for the Associated Press sends the following account of the above affray:

MOBILE, December 28.—District Attorney L. V. B. Martin met Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court, this morning, in front of the Custom House, and said: "Judge, will you allow that indictment against me to take its course?"

Busteed replied, "Sir, the law must take its course." Martin drew a revolver and fired three shots. Busteed fell, with a ball below the breast bone and another in the right leg.

Martin had been indicted by the United States grand jury for revenue frauds and extortion. He is now in jail.

Judge Busteed's wounds are not considered mortal.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The Boston *Traveller* publishes a Rio letter dated November 24th, stating that the English mail steamer Southern went down with four hundred persons on board, only fourteen of whom escaped.

Half a million of one and two dollar notes have been shipped to the assistant treasurer at New Orleans; also $50,000 in fractional currency.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $365,000.

Southern destitution is attracting great attention. General Howard is reported as favoring governmental relief, though he thinks the reported suffering exaggerated.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, December 28, 1867.

General Orders No. 104.

By direction of the president of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. General E. O. C. Ord will turn over the command of the fourth military district to Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, California, to take command of the department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major General Ord, Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell will proceed to Vicksburg, Missisipi, and relieve General Gillem in command of the fourth military district.

3. Brevet Major General John Pope is hereby relieved of the command of the third military district, and will report, without delay, at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the third military district, and will assume it without delay. The department of the east will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it, until a commander is named by the president.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to command of military districts will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of congress upon district commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to military department commanders.

6. Brevet Major General Wager Swayne, colonel forty-fifth United States infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tennessee, and assume command of his regiment.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The *Home Journal* has the following: "We have good authority for stating that the differences between Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner, which have caused so much unpleasant gossip and scandal, have been finally settled by a permanent separation, with the mutual consent and desire of both parties and their best friends. The direct cause of this separation is the certainty discovered only too late that there exists between the parties an incompatibilty of temperament and opinion upon certain social questions which precludes the possibility of their living happily together as man and wife."

The steamer Saturn was lost after leaving Bahia. Among the lost was the English minister, who had just been relieved for a short visit home.

**From Alabama.**

MONTGOMERY, December 28.—The county Republican nominating convention nominated eight negroes and sixteen whites. Four whites and two colored men nominated for state legislature. A majority of the whites are Northern men and connected with the freedmen's bureau.

A negro was shot dead yesterday on the plantation of Mr. Meriwether near this city, by another negro for declaring himself opposed to the Union League.

The Montgomery council, which claims to be the genuine league, has expelled Jno. C. Keffer, a leading radical, for dishonorable conduct and actions calculated to excite a war of races. Keffer has a league which he claims to be genuine. The whole affair will be laid before the grand council of the Union for its decision.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,050,000.

There were five highway robberies committed in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday night last.

After January 1st payment for publishing letter lists will be stopped. A readjustment of postoffice salaries throughout the country is progressing.

Discussing the recent removals, the *Tribune* says: "The president successfully plays the game of political chess. The president removes every man who favors reconstruction under any other plan than his own. The game goes on, the president winning all the time; nor do we fail to see that the power which strengthens him is that of General Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. General Grant is an instrument of Mr. Johnson's will."

The supreme court has adopted the following order: That upon the filing of a transcript or a record brought up by writ of error or appeal, the appearance of counsel for plaintiff in error or appellant shall be entered, and no motion to dismiss except on special assignment by the court shall be heard unless previous notice has been given to the adverse party or the counsel or attorney of such party.

The case of the schooner Flying Scud and cargo vs. Coymore et. al, from the eastern district of Louisiana—decree affirmed as to the cotton claimed by Lopez & Co. and reversed as to cotton claimed by Aldridge and Coymore, and the case w a remanded with instructions to enter decr e restoring cotton to Aldridge & Coymor with costs.

The case of the Southern steamship company versus masters and wardens of the port of New Orleans—judgment of the lower court reserved, with costs and the case remanded for further proceedings in conformity with reversal. Court adjourned to Monday.

**Schooner Struck by a Waterspout.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—The schooner M. E. Faber, from Wilmington, was struck by a waterspout on the 11th and badly damaged.

**From Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, December 30.—Much encouragement is felt here owing to accounts from Washington representing the probabilities of congressional aid to the planting interests.

**Foreign News.**

LONDON, December 30.—The great powers have determined to ask Napoleon to name a basis for the Italian conference. The conference is delayed by Menebrea's inability to reconstruct the ministry.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR January—New Volume—is rich in good reading, and profusely illustrated with portraits. Sketches of Patrick Henry, Edward Everett, Frederick W. Robertson, Fitz Greene Halleck, with Kings, Queens, and Emperors of Europe; Uses of Culture in the Ministry; Napoleon on Suicide; The Idiot Trained; A Day on James Island; Florida Indians; Oliver Cromwell; A Stuck-Up Nose; Our Country; The Lion, Lioness, and Cubs—Character and Habits; A Quaker Wedding; Pedestrianism; An Offer of Marriage; The Prince Imperial; with Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, and Social Science. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Now is the time to subscribe.

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A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELY.

The publishers of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to the Tribune as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for the Daily, $4 for the Semi-Weekly, or $2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of the Tribune, who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS. Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUtions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address ABNER C. HARDING, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk.


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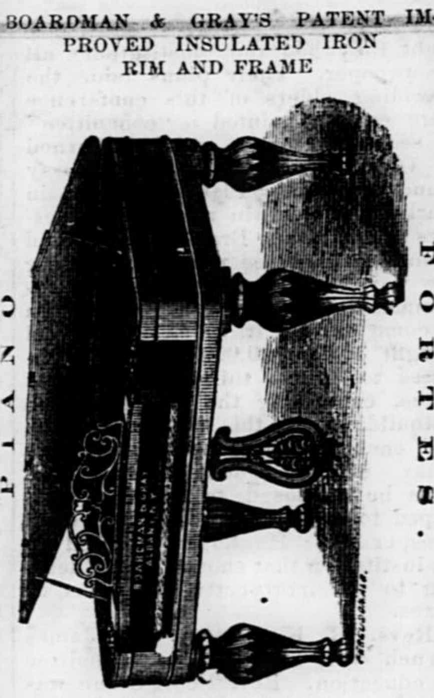


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 2. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. WHOLE NO. 102.


[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

Alone and unguarded it stands in its shadows,
The snows drift unheeded about its low door,
The shrill winds of winter sob loud through each crevice,
And tumble unheard o'er the untrodden floor.

There still through each chamber the moonlight creeps nightly,
And feels with white fingers across the bare floor,
As though it were seeking the face of some sleeper
That never would dream 'neath its roof any more.

O never! The dreamers that nightly assembled,
Care-free and happy, to sleep undisturbed,
Are now scattered, some to the world, and the others
Are laid with the hosts which the grave has preferred.

O silence unbroken, no footsteps disturb thee,
For our little brown feet with their untiring fall
Have crept o'er the threshold to wander forever
Away from their brood nest, the ancestral wall.

O never again o'er thy door stones, in summer,
Will the print of our young feet be traced by the dew,
Or the burst of glad voices be heard in our gambols,
So happy and light in their innocence true.

Dear visions departed, forever departed,
And naught but the dead leaves of memory sere
Are left in my heart, so withered and matted
With the drifts that have gathered for many a year.

Alone and unkept it stands in its shadows;
And still not alone, for nature is true,
And the long-fingered grass o'er the low sill is woven,
While the king's cups and daisies creep near in the dew.

Yes, nature will guard it; and warm winds and moonbeams
Will lay their thin hands on its mossy old roof,
And the light-footed raindrops will glide o'er its shingles,
Awakening low sobs on the lonely old roof.

Yes, nature will guard it; and timid-lipped breezes
In sad, wailing whispers forever shall fall,
But those who once kept it will never more listen
To the songs the winds sing in the crazy old wall.

## SERMON

**Preached by the Rev. Daniel Gregory, colored, at Frost Chapel, Fort Bend County, Texas, on Sunday, December 15, 1867.**

The portion of Scripture which I have selected for my text this evening may be found in the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John and the the seventeenth verse.

"For the law was given to Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."

I am afraid that from hurry and pressure of time that I can not speak of and treat these important words in the manner which they deserve. It is not many that at the first hearing of them, would appreciate their great meaning and depth, and the importance of what they convey. As you, or, at least a majority of you are aware, it is my intention to preach the funeral sermon of two little children, Laura and Mary Ann Dyer; having to do this, but little time will be left me for the consideration of these eventful words. Before, however, attending to that part of my discourse more closely connected with the funeral, I shall call your attention to my text. In order to bring this subject more clearly home to your understanding and to make it as comprehensive as possible to you, I shall have to refer to the Old Testament. Moses, we find according to the Old Testament, was God's chosen leader of the people; to him was intrusted the care and guidance of the Israelites; God empowered him to act as it were, in the capacity of viceregent, or one who was to govern with all the powers of a king, subject only to one higher than him, God himself.

In this way it came to pass that the people were governed by the law of Moses, commonly called the Mosaic law. This law, of course, it must be understood, emanated from God himself, Moses being merely the instrument through which the law was promulgated.

It was for this purpose that Moses was conceived and born, for this God took him under his own special care and guardianship, and when he had accomplished his mission, God said: "Enough," and took him to his own bosom. His only mission was not to be a lawgiver to the people, but on him was conferred the high honor of leading a bound and captivated people to a land of freedom.

Now it may be necessary to explain to you what is meant by the Mosaic law, "For the law came by Moses," the law that means the divine law. Moses was but human; this law was not of his own making altogether, it was accomplished by divine inspiration. God breathed, as it were, into the heart of Moses the laws that were to govern the children of Israel; Moses merely published and enforced them.

After the death of Moses the law was for a time observed, but as time rolled on the world again began to wax wicked, and finally renounced the divine law, excepting a comparatively small number that still worshiped the true God. The people were again falling into that condition of wickedness which at a former time caused the destruction of the world by the flood. God the Father saw that instead of getting good and becoming more like his image they were going to ruin and destruction, till he was even through His infinite love angry with them, angry enough to destroy the world a second time, not by flood, that he had promised not to do. But a mediator, a true friend, Jesus Christ our Lord, says: "Father spare them and let me die in their stead. Spare them father," and now comes a proof of God's immeasurable love. "God so loved the world that he gave his only son." Was not this love? Where is the father on earth that will show such love? God suffered his only son to suffer and die instead of the people, and now comes the explanation of "but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." Before the advent of Christ people were saved only by obedience to the law of Moses. Those that implicitly obeyed the directions of their common lawgiver obeying among other things the "ten commandments," were doing all that God required of them, but this was an artificial religion, there was no "grace," none of that divine essence, that peculiar attribute of God's love called grace. Those that lived prior to the advent of Christ never could know the real depth of the love of God, and consequently could never love him as he ought to be loved. Salvation in the days of Moses was a mere matter of law; it meant obedience to certain injunctions; now, it concerns not the head and understanding, but the heart and soul. Grace and truth are now ingredients of our salvation. Faith first of all, then follow grace and truth. Have faith in Jesus Christ and in the power of God to save and there will come grace and truth. Let me entreat you to have this faith, to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved. In God who only is able to set us free and give us an inheritance of everlasting life, or condemn us forever to woe and misery. The prophets foretold that He, Jesus Christ, would come upon earth and die to save sinners, and He came. He never made a promise which He did not fulfill.

When he had accomplished His mission of love He left us, ascending to the right of the Father Almighty. Before He left the world He said to his disciples: "If I go not away the comforter will not come. If I go I will send you a comforter that will be with you unto the end of the world."

That comforter is with us to-day, with God's people. Jesus Christ has ascended up to His father's house again, but He has left us the comforter. Oh! what a blessed thought, what a balm to the tried soul of the believer, what happiness ought to be ours as we think of this one more proof of God's love and fatherly care.

Those little infants that have passed away, nipped by an untimely frost, those little lambs that were not spared to encounter the tribulations of this world, where are they? They have been taken through the wisdom and the mercy of God to a brighter and happier clime; just as Jesus Christ was transfigured till his face shone as the sun and then soared away to heaven, just so have these little ones gone to that haven of rest, where through grace and truth you can one day meet them. They can not come where you are, but through God's mercy you can go where they are. How often have you said on your knees when praying to God, "Thy will be done," and now weep not but bless Him for having done His will. Be faithful unto death and you shall have a crown of everlastling life. God knows what is best. He knows that if perhaps He had allowed them to live and grow up they might have been caught in the snares of the devil, and then you would have shed tears of real sorrow. Weep no more, mourn no more, your little ones are clad in white, wearing their starry crowns, and are able to praise God forever with the angels of light. Let us be faithful, let us be careful to serve God in truth, so that we may secure our entrance to His holy kingdom. I trust we may all meet on the "banks of sweet deliverance" on resurrection morning, and when the dividing line shall be drawn separating the sheep on the right hand from the goats on the left, may we all meet on the right, and we shall then be permitted to gaze upon the jasper walls of the New Jerusalem and sing the song of Moses forever. Let us die at the feet of Jesus, and blessed be God, faith will enable us to outride the billows and storms of this life, and pass that dark gate of death. And that we may all be called to the arms of the dear Redeemer is my sincere prayer.

## Church Extension.

Office—No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., Corresponding Secy. | Thos. T. Mason, Esq., Treasurer.

Another example of the calls made upon our Church Extension Society for aid comes from Elizabethton, Tenn. Rev. L. F. Drake, presiding elder of the district, writes to the corresponding secretary: "I presume you hear of very many needy churches (more than you would dare to presume, Brother Drake,) and it is natural, I suppose, that every one who writes you should endeavor to make the impression that his is the most urgent case that can come before you. Well, I really have just such a case. The church in Elizabethton, in this state, has been a bone of contention ever since the organization of this (the Holston) conference. The church and lot are worth about four thousand dollars. At the commencement of the war there was a debt upon it of about eleven hundred dollars. It was a new building. With interest and costs added it now amounts to about fourteen hundred dollars. On yesterday the property was sold, and the church South, which had owned it, not being able to purchase, I bid it in for our church at fourteen hundred dollars. (See certificate inclosed.) I have pledged the Church Extension Society to aid us by raising five hundred dollars, the first installment, which must be paid immediately. Now I do hope and earnestly pray that we may not be disappointed in this, for our salvation as a church depends upon our receiving this five hundred dollars immediately. Our people at Elizabethton will have to struggle very hard indeed to raise the remainder in six months.

"Do let us hear from you immediately in a favorable response to the above application."

The certificate of the clerk, duly signed, showing the fact of the sale and purchase as above recited accompanied the petition.

It was certainly "an act of faith"—of pretty strong faith—in our society. Should we refuse? How could we? Should we honor it? We must do so, if at all, by a corresponding act of faith in the Church. We could command the means for a season, and grant the needed aid, and make the transaction safe, provided the Church should respond to our calls, and reimburse us in a short time. With faith in the Church we venture to respond to the call. Shall our faith be honored in its turn?

Our brethren in New Orleans who in the name of the Lord set up their banners in that great commercial centre before the war closed have until recently been worshiping in a public hall. About a year ago they took measures to secure a suitable church, The Missionary Society made a liberal appropriation, and of the two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, for which the Church Extension called upon the Church, ten thousand was voted to New Orleans. They purchased an eligible lot, and went earnestly to work to build, fully expecting to receive the amount that had been set apart for them.

Under date of August 2, Rev. Dr. Newman, having then been recently notified that the Church was not so responding to our calls as to enable us to meet their expectations, wrote as follows:

"On the faith of the Church Extension society we contracted for the building of our church; we are now responsible in law as party to the contract; the time of the payments is stated in the contract; the ten thousand dollars promised by your society were relied upon to meet our engagements for September and October; we are here in a disloyal city; business is prostrated; the crops promise but little; many of our banks have failed; money can not be had for fifteen per cent interest; we shall have exhausted our resources when we have raised the amount necessary to finish our church.

"These are the facts. What shall we do? We trusted in your promise and made our contracts. Shall we suffer ourselves to be sued? or our church to remain unfinished? We can not release you. Give us the money now, and so soon as we get into our church we will make a subscription for your society, and thence forward annually. Will you give us the money?"

Of course we would if we had it to give. No duty or privilege could have given us greater pleasure. But where we had asked the church for the ten thousand for this work it had given us but one thousand. The facts had not been generally understood, but they were none the less stubborn and troublesome to us. What should we do? What could we do? We explained the facts; we sent forward the thousand that had been placed in our hands; we proposed a loan of five thousand more if they could struggle through with that amount. Our explanations and propositions were accepted, and the money forwarded.

December 5 Dr. Newman acknowledges the receipt of the money as follows:

"Ten thousand thanks, my dear brother, for your two drafts of six thousand dollars, and especially for the one of five thousand. Its coming forms one of those special interpositions of Providence which so often occur in the nick of time, relieving men's souls of some oppressive burden, and filling their hearts with joy.

"The building of this church has been attended with a world of anxiety, and only our Heavenly Father knoweth the anxious nights and toilsome days it has cost me. Indeed, my whole life seems to have been compressed into the four years which I have spent here. Ah, what trials! and now what joy! The Lord hath given us the land, and hath established our goings, and we will praise him!

"The draft for $5000 makes us easy, and we can manage the balance of indebtedness. We intend to raise every dollar at the dedication. A brother of our mayor, Mr. Charles Heath, has just presented us with our carpets, worth seven hundred dollars, and proposes still greater liberality toward our cause; so you see the Lord is raising us up friends even in this city, where such stern opposition has abounded. We are expecting Bishop Ames to dedicate our church."

This church was dedicated by Bishop Ames December 5, and is a credit to loyal Methodism in New Orleans. It will be the stronghold of our cause in the Southwest, and we trust the first fruits heralding the rich harvest to follow in God's good time. Let the whole church unite to sustain our advance lines, and the victory is sure.

## How it Was.

Fred. Uncle John, are you perfectly settled in your religious belief?

This question was asked by my nephew, a conscientious young man, about to complete his college course.

Uncle John. I believe that for many years past, Fred, I have felt perfectly settled. Why do you ask?

Fred. Do you never have a sort of lingering doubt in regard to some of the things taught by our orthodox ministers? Some vague longing for proof a little more positive on some points?

Uncle John. No. I am as certain of the truth of my belief as I am of my own existence; but why do you ask?

Fred. You know that the course of studies during the senior year is calculated to make us think and reflect. We have had lessons every Saturday in the catechism—Vincent—which commences with the question: "What is the chief end of man?" This makes one think of the Bible and its doctrines. We have had also Butler's Analogy, which is calculated to tax one's reasoning and perceptive faculties, and leads one to look from nature to nature's God, as they say. Now, uncle, you know that I am a little inclined to be skeptical on all matters; or, to be a little more lenient with myself, I am not credulous. I want to know the "whys and the wherefores" of everything, and what, with this peculiarity, and perhaps my dullness of apprehension, I have become, I'm afraid, very much at sea in my religious faith. My Sunday school lessons seem to have lost their influence on my mind; in short, uncle, to be plain with you, I am an atheist, which, of course, includes the infidel. With all their arguments I can not believe that there is a personal identity called God. To my mind Butler does not prove the existence of a thinking intelligence. I have tried hard to believe. I have sometimes thought that I was "lacking" in some very important mental faculty, because I could not believe as the most of those whom I so greatly respect profess to believe, you, uncle, the most valued of all my friends among them. Being so exercised in mind, I have come to you for advice. What can I do? You know what my reading has been. I have tried to read both skeptical and religious authors impartially, expecting, of course, I would settle down on the old orthodox platform as my fathers had done before me; but, as I said, I am at sea with nothing to swim upon—not a plank.

Uncle John. Your case, Fred, is mine over again. I have been exactly where you are. I know how you feel, and since you have shown such confidence in me by frankly revealing the state of your mind, I'll be equally so with you. I will relate a short chapter from my own experience.

In my college course we had the studies that you have referred to. Dr. Hopkins heard the recitations, and gave us permission to state our views fully upon all questions which arose in the class. He submitted, with his peculiar grace, to the most severe questioning, and answered all questions as frankly as he was able. His mind had been sharpened by the constant drilling of more than twenty years' practice in discussing all sorts of religious questions with the graduating classes, until able to comprehend any peculiar phase of mind almost by intuition. He had discovered that the effect of Butler's Analogy on some minds was to make the student more atheistic than when the study was commenced, and had supplemented the book with a series of lectures of his own, which generally had the desired effect of gaining the object Butler had in view. But I was not convinced. I told the doctor that the argument did not appear conclusive to me—that there was nothing in the whole argument that proved the existence of an intelligence akin to man's intelligence—that I could not perceive anything in nature which a combination of blind forces, co-existent with matter, could not effect—that light, heat, moisture, and nutriment caused plants to live and grow—that there was no intelligence in these forces—that plants were propagated according to well-known botanical laws: if the seed should fall in unfavorable places they would not germinate, and it seemed to be purely accidental whether a seed was deposited on favorable or unfavorable ground—if we had early warm weather in spring, the buds would swell and the trees blossom only to be destroyed by the frost—that an intelligence akin to man's would not permit such things; our intelligence would teach us that a frost would kill the fruit—that animals seemed to be governed by instinct, which many times appeared very unworthy the thought or invention of an intelligent creator—in fact, that all nature seemed to be the result of blind forces acting according to the laws of matter. Two substances brought together would produce electricity; two substances having chemical affinity would unite when brought together; light, heat, electricity, gravitation, and the powers of nature seemed to make the world what it is—in other words, not an intelligence but blind forces made the world and what was in it. The doctor heard me through patiently, and said he would think over my case and talk with me again.

On passing his study a few days subsequently he called me in. He said he had considered my state of mind, and thought he could assist me in coming to a conclusion—that there was some plausibility in the argument I had used in regard to blind forces making the universe—that he could conceive how forces might aggregate matter, and form stone, for instance, and so perhaps of many other material substances; but, said he, turning abruptly to me, do you believe that you have a mind, a thinking principle, or whatever else you may call it, within you? I answered in the affirmative. Well, can you conceive how a combination of blind forces could form or produce a mind, an active intelligence? I hesitated a moment and replied no. He left me to my reflections a few minutes, and I comprehended the full force of his question. He then proceeded. Does it not seem to you that it requires an intelligence at least equal to man's to form that of man? If there be such a thing as mind in man, does it not seem to be necessary that a combination of forces equal at least to it, should form it? He went on—mind indicates a centre of consciousness. A centre of consciousness is neither more nor less than a being. I listened in amazement. My convictions were settled.

Fred. Mine are settled, too, uncle. I thank you, and feel more grateful than I can express.—*Methodist Home Journal.*

## Last Words.

Surely there is something very pathetic in those last words of Dr. Adam, of Edinburg, the high school head master: "It grows dark, boys; you may go." As the shades of death were fast closing around him, the master's thoughts were still with his work; and thus regarding the shades of death as but the waning twilight of the earthly day, he gave the signal of dismissal to his imaginary scholars, and was himself the same instant "dismissed" from work to his eternal rest.

The last words which Gœthe uttered were: "Draw back the curtains, and let in more light."

At the time of Humboldt's death the sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying, and it is stated that his last words, addressed to his niece, were these: "Wie herrlich diese Strahlen! sie scheinen die Erde zum Himmel zu rufen." (How grand these rays! they seem to beckon earth to heaven.)

When we remember Charlotte Bronte's stormy and sorrowful life, lightened for only a few brief months toward its close by her marriage with her father's curate, Mr. Nicholls, there is a melancholy plaintiveness in her last words. Addressing her husband, she said: "I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy."

Poor Oliver Goldsmith's farewell words are very sad. "Is your mind at ease?" asked his doctor. "No, it is not," was poor Goldsmith's melancholy reply. This was the last sentence he ever uttered, and it is sorsowful, like his life.

Tasso's last words were: "In manus tuas Domine," (Into thy hands, O Lord, do I commit my spirit.) They were uttered by him with great difficulty, and immediately afterward he expired.

The son of Edmund Burke, the great statesman, was a young man of rare promise, and his early death hastened the decease of his illustrious father. It is related that on the night of his death young Burke suddenly rose up and exclaimed: "Is that rain? Oh no; it is the sound of the wind among the trees." He then turned to his father, regarded him with a look of great affection, and then commenced to recite with deep feeling these sublime lines of Milton, from Adam's Morning Hymn, which he knew to be his father's favorites:

"His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Blow soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,
With every plant, in sign of worship, wave."

Just as he pronounced the last word, his strength failed him, the lamp which had flickered up so grandly was quenched; he fell forward into his father's arms and died.

Who that ever read them can forget those noble last words which Bishop Latimer addressed to his fellow-sufferer, Bishop Ridley, when both were about to perish in the flames at Oxford? Addressing Bishop Ridley, he said: "Be of good cheer, brother Ridley; this day we light a candle in England which shall never be extinguished." We question whether, if the archives of martyrdom were to be ransacked, there could be found a record of any more memorable utterance than this.

Zwingle, the great Swiss reformer, was killed in battle in the year 1531. His last words are cool and brave. Gazing calmly at the blood trickling from his death-wounds, he said: "What matters this misfortune? They may indeed kill the body, but they can not kill the soul."

As the last illustration of our subject we give the final utterances of the venerable Bede. Bede died at Yarrow monastery, near Newcastle, in the year 735. The account left us of his death is very striking. For a long time previous Bede had been engaged upon a translation of St. John's gospel into the Saxon language. His work, which was to give God's word to the common people in their own tongue, was very nearly completed; but Bede's strength was ebbing fast. He sat in his chair, however, conscious still, though the shades of death were fast gathering around him. The scribe, who was writing to Bede's dictation, now hastily exclaimed to him: "Dear master, there is yet one sentence not written." This recalled Bede's fast failing senses; and gathering together all his strength, he answered: "Write quickly;" and then dictated to the scribe the last sentence of the last chapter of the gospel according to St. John. The scribe wrote it down rapidly, and then said: "The sentence is now written." Bede replied: "It is well; you have said the truth. It is finished! *Consummatum est!*"

## Jesus Enough.

Pastor Harms had a rare power of developing spiritual life among his people, and not even Baxter's parish at Kidderminster gave such evidences of the power of the Gospel to mould a whole community to a noble life. The following incident which he relates shows the simplicity and unreserved consecration which prevailed among them:

Some time ago I stood by the bedside of a sick laborer who had a wife and four children. He had lain sick for three weeks, and the sickness had exhausted all his means. Noticing that he was weeping while we sang a precious song of Zion, I asked him why he wept? Was he troubled with the thought of parting from his wife and children? He looked at me steadfastly, almost reproachfully, and answered: "Does not Jesus stay with them? Has not the Lord said that he is Father of the fatherless, and Judge of the widow? No; they are well cared for. I have prayed the Lord that He would be their guardian. Is it not so, wife? You are not troubled? You are not afraid? You believe in Jesus?"

"Surely," she replied, "I believe in Jesus, and rejoice that you go to Jesus. I shall follow you with the children in his own time. Jesus will help me to train the children, through his Holy Spirit."

"Why did you weep, then?" I asked.

"For joy; I thought if the singing is so beautiful here, O how beautiful will it be when the angels help in it! I wept for joy that this blessedness is so near."

Then he motioned to his wife. She understood, and went to the shelf and brought down a little saucer in which her husband kept his money. There were six groschen (about seven pence) in it—all that remained of his store. He took them out with trembling fingers and laid them in my hand, and said:

"The heathen must have these, that they may know how to die in peace."

I turned to his wife, who nodded assent, and said:

"We have talked it all over already. When everything had been reckoned for the funeral, these six groschen remained"

"And what remains for you?"

"The Lord Jesus," she replied.

"And what do you leave for your wife and children?"

"The Lord Jesus," he said, and whispered in my ear, "He is very good and very rich."

So I took the six groschen and laid them in the mission box as a great treasure, and it has been a great struggle for me to pay them away. But if they had not been paid away the dying man's wish would not have been fulfilled.

That night he fell asleep. nd neither his wife wept, nor his three eldest children, neither in the church nor at the grave. But the youngest child, who followed the body, wept bitterly. I asked him afterward why he wept so bitterly at his father's grave, and the child made answer: "I was sorry that father did not take me with him to the Lord Jesus, for I begged of him with my whole heart that he would take me."

He said, "I would like to go to Jesus, and would like to grow up, that mother might live with me."

"Now, then," I replied, "say to the Lord Jesus that he must choose."

"That is what I will do," he said, and was greatly delighted and in peace."

## A Princess under Discipline.

Grace Greenwood, writing to the *Advance*, of Chicago, some chatty descriptions of Victoria, gives the following, which illustrates the quality of the English queen's family discipline:

An anecdote illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline, came to me directly from one who witnessed the occurrence.

One day when the queen was present at a military review, the princess royal, then rather a willful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed disposed to be rather familiar and coquettish with some young officers of the escort. Her majesty gave several reproving looks without avail—"winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked." At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently not accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand—but the awful voice of royalty stayed them.

"Stop, gentlemen," exclaimed the queen, "leave it just where it lies. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief."

There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head saucily, and she was doubtless angry enough, but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse toward coquetry. It was hard, but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?

## "Religion in High Places."

A correspondent of the *Christian Instructor* writes:

"I have been to considerable pains to ascertain the religious character of those who are high in power. The following is the result: President Johnson is a non-professor of religion. Of the seven members of his cabinet there is only one professor of religion, Secretary Welles, who is a communicant in the Episcopal church. Secretary Browning attends the Presbyterian church; the other five, when they go at all, go to the Episcopal.

"Of the nine judges of the supreme court of the United States, two only are church members, Chief Justice Chase, who is a Methodist, and Justice Grier, who has long been a ruling elder in the old school Presbyterian church.

"The United States senate contains at present fifty-four members. Of these nineteen are professors of religion. As two of these are Unitarians, it only leaves seventeen belonging to Evangelical churches. They are distributed among the religious denominations thus: Episcopal 1, Reformed Dutch 1, Baptist 2, Methodist 2, Presbyterian 4, and Congregational 7."

General Grant when in Washington is a regular attendant at Wesley chapel M. E. church. Chief Justice Chase also regularly attends the services of the same church. Mr. Taylor, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Mr. Gooding, marshal of the District of Columbia, are also Methodists. Attorney General Stanbery was also raised a Methodist; he is an *alumnus* of Allegheny college. Secretary Stanton was formerly a class leader of the M. E. church. General Howard was formerly a Methodist, but for several years past has been a member (at one time a preacher) of the Congregational church.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.


## New Volume.

With last week's issue we commenced the Third Volume of the New Orleans Advocate. The prospects before us are flattering. At the late session of our Conference, the preachers ordered in the aggregate over seven hundred copies to be sent to their charges. This was exceedingly encouraging, and we commence the year with renewed zeal.

Although the editor-in-chief is required to discharge the duties of a presiding elder and of a pastor, and the assistant editor has the charge of two churches, yet it is our purpose to devote all the time possible to the Advocate, that it may be one of the best church papers in the South. And it is equally due the editors to state, that they work on the paper without any remuneration whatever; and, also, that the editor is financially responsible for the current expenses of the Advocate. We thus labor for the love of God. Our mission is to do good, and to this end we employ the press, one of the mightiest of all the christianizing agencies known to the world.

At the late session of our conference, the Advocate was enthusiastically indorsed by the preachers. Bishop Ames, and Revs Messrs. Diossy, Henry, Lynch, Ross, Green, Chinn, and many others, spoke in terms of commendation and of devotion to this great church interest. And our preachers are the best judges of the amount of good the Advocate is accomplishing. It is their assistant preacher, repeating their pulpit utterances in the quiet of the family. And as these preachers carry it into all the interior parishes of the State, the Advocate has a larger country circulation than any other loyal journal in Louisiana.

At the conference, the question of subscription was thoroughly discussed, and after due deliberation we have concluded to reduce the price of the Advocate to Three Dollars a Year in Advance, or One Dollar a Quarter in Advance. This is as low as we can possibly afford to publish the paper, and at this price we but just pay expenses. But we intend to make the Advocate fully worth this amount.

With this number we commence the official publication of the proceedings of our State Constitutional Convention, which will be found on our supplement sheet. Our readers in the country parishes need not therefore, purchase other papers to obtain these proceedings, as they will find them in their own Advocate.

And now we cordially invite the co-operation of every Preacher, Subscriber, and Friend of the church and the country to the hearty support of the New Orleans Advocate.

## Price Reduced.

The New Oleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

## The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

During the absence of the editor of the Advocate for the coming two weeks, the management of the paper will be intrusted to Rev. W. M. Henry, the assistant editor.

## Hard Times.

There is a deep significance in calling such times as these "hard." That word "hard" is wonderfully expressive. It is applied to a man who has no compassion on his fellows, and him we call a "hard man." It is descriptive of the failure of the crops, and men say "this is a hard season;" and in a wider sense it indicates the commercial condition of the community, when business flags, when men lose faith in each other, and when the stringency of the money market has taken the place of that elasticity of confidence and buoyancy of hope so characteristic of merchantable prosperity.

Down here in Louisiana, we think the present, the hardest of hard times. No one pretends to have money, and no one pretends to pay his debts. Business is smitten with the dry rot. Rents, clerk hire, depreciation of goods, and a family to support, eat like a canker worm into a man's capital. This is the ebb-tide. All that has been made in the last two years is being absorbed to keep up a sign, and keep soul and body together. "Gentlemen, these are awful times," is the trite saying on 'change. There is a constant drain upon our banks, and the best of paper goes begging for its face. The number of capable men who seek in vain for employment is fearful to contemplate, and the suffering among the poor is absolutely frightful. The cry of want is heard on every side, no less in the country than in the city, and God in heaven only knows the greater evils that are ready to burst upon us.

War, famine, and pestilence—this hateful trio—these companions three—this trinity of deadly evils, are the immediate causes of all our woes. But whence come these evils? From God or man? Who brought on the war? Did not wicked men? What caused the famine? The broken levees, which were neglected by those who preferred war to peace; and when God sent the floods there were no levees to guide them to the sea. And pestilence followed in the wake of war and famine, as a natural concomitant of a physical condition superinduced by such exciting causes.

Men marvel at the distress that is upon us, and declare it a mystery of God's inscrutable providence. But it is no mystery; nor is it inscrutable. The present troubles come from natural causes, as truly as do disease from dissipation, or poverty from prodigality. All of our troubles may be traced to the rebellion as their logical and immediate cause. It was a war against law and the Union; against justice and humanity, that called the laborer from the field, the mechanic from the shop, the merchant from the store. It was war that overthrew the social institutions of the South, and that destroyed its ancient system of labor. It was war that bankrupted the whole South, and left it without active capital to till its fields, and that ruined its credit both at home and abroad. It was war that fired those deadly human passions which render the life and property of a loyal man insecure, and thus turns capital to other and more secure regions. It was war that necessitated a paper currency, the inflation of which is now paralyzing the nation's finances. Men complain of God that He is severe in His dealings with them, but they have no reason to complain of God now; they, and not He, is the author of what we suffer. Then why should we marvel at the distress of the times? The cause we know, and the effects we feel.

But what is the remedy? This is the absorbing question. Some propose the deportation of all the blacks, and the importation of white foreigners; a few insist on negro peonage; while the more sensible, demand of the white young men of the South that they themselves shall become practical farmers, and with the aid of the improved implements of agriculture redeem their native soil. Some of these suggestions are foolish and unjust, while others are wise and practical. As the blacks should not be removed from this country, because they have a right to it, neither should they be reduced to peons, which would be an outrage to justice, and an insult to God, who has made them free. But foreigners should be invited to the South, and Southern young men should energetically engage in practical farming. Yet the remedy is not in these; other and more important questions must first be settled, among which are the following:

1. The restoration of the State to the Federal Union. This would inspire confidence and assurance in every department of society. At present all is *unrest*. Nothing is certain; no body feels secure. To-day we have a military commander, who favors one faction, to-morrow one who favors another faction. The orders issued to-day are revoked to-morrow. But restore to the State civil government, and place us once more under the majesty and beneficence of civil law, and the people will settle down contented, and engage in business with serenity of mind.

2. Security of life and property. With the Freedmen's Bureau and a military district, loyal men are not safe either in life or property in the country parishes. We have a letter before us from a quiet, intelligent, enterprising citizen, who informs us that he must "sell out," and seek a home in the West, where he can feel secure. While it is not safe for those who are here, because of their political and religious sentiments, it were folly to invite foreigners to come to our State, or expect capitalists to invest their funds. We have a friend who two years ago gave $70,000 for a noble plantation, but his neighbors drove off his stock, destroyed his mills and fences, and to-day the plantation is abandoned, and offered for $10,000 We know that the Southern people are anxious to have Northern capital, provided the Northern capitalists will agree with them in politics and religion; but the remedy is that these capitalists shall come with their money and their opinions, and express their opinions just when, where, and how they please; and until they can do this with perfect safety to their lives and fortunes, we hope they will not come South. But how is this to be obtained? Evidently by a powerful militia force of truly loyal men, commanded by a loyal governor of the State. Then Gen. Hancock and the Freedmen's Bureau may return to the heaving bosom of Andrew Johnson.

3. Then let Congress make a sufficient appropriation to rebuild our levees, and remove such taxation as the impoverished circumstances of the Southern people demand. Congress must come to the aid of the South. We cannot rise without that aid. We must be relieved from the burthen of taxes, which a starving people cannot pay. And the means for the reconstruction of our levees must come from the same source.

Then we repeat: Restore the State to the Union; provide for a strong militia force; secure aid from Congress, and with the blessing of God, peace will be restored, and prosperity will return to our State.

## Appointments of the Mississippi Mission Conference for 1868.

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—J. P. NEWMAN, PRESIDING ELDER.

Ames church, J. P. Newman.
Fourth district and Sixth street, W. M. Henry.
Wesley Chapel, A. Ross.
First street, H. Green.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—N. L. BRAKEMAN, PRESIDING ELDER.

Marais street, S. Chinn.
Laharpe street, E. P. Royal.
Poet street, E. Green.
Jefferson and Carrollton, E. Williams.
Ross Chapel and Camp Parapet, J. Gould.
Baton Rouge, J. Hayward.
Clinton, P. Yarborough.
Campbell's Chapel, R. Hodge.
Mandeville, Levi Johnson.
Live Oak, A. Gunby.
Ascension, to be supplied.
Gainesville, to be supplied.
Springfield, G. Washington.
Pass Christian, M. B. Avery.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT—R. K. DIOSSY, PRESIDING ELDER.

Donaldsonville, T. Kennedy.
Thibodaux, E. Grimes.
Houma, J. M. Vance.
Franklin, R. K. Diossy; J. Lea, assistant.
St. Martinsville, J. M. Bryan.
Opelousas, E. Jackson.
Holmesville, A. Hilton.
Alexandria, S. M. Small.
Natchitoches, E. Hayward.
Shreveport, Thomas Keith.
Washita, J. R. Fenner.
Morehouse, Henry Sims.

JACKSON DISTRICT—JAMES LYNCH, PRESIDING ELDER.

Vicksburg, Lev Baker.
Yazoo City, T. Gibbs.
Jackson, M. Adams, J. Anderson.
Brandon, M. Proctor.
Meridian, W. Murrill.
Marion, to be supplied.
Enterprise, O. Jones.
Shabuta, J. Fern.
Canton, A. Handy.
Big Black, to be supplied.
Clinton, to be supplied.
Shugubah, to be supplied.
Durant, E. Scarborough.
Macon, W. Jones.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—A. C. M'DONALD, PRESIDING ELDER.

Holly Springs, A. Williams.
Columbus, H. Ryan.
Aberdeen, W. Holmes.
Aberdeen circuit, J. Dobson.
West Point, to be supplied.
Oakalona, to be supplied.
Guntown, to be supplied.
Corinth, J. Jones.
Oxford, A. Phillips.
Grenada, D. S. Green.
Panola, to be supplied.
Water Valley, to be supplied.
Hernando, to be supplied.
Ponticoke, to be supplied.
Rev. W. M. Darnell and Rev. J. English transferred to the Missouri and Arkansas conference.

## To Our Preachers.

Dear Brethren — We mail to your name the number of copies of the Advocate which you gave us at Conference. Take the papers to the church with you and show them to the people, and explain to them from the pulpit the importance of subscribing for the Advocate. Tell them that it will contain sermons preached by our ministers; notices of the marriages and deaths which occur in our congregations, which are sent for publication; all important religious and political intelligence; the journals of our presiding elders which are sent to us; a weekly statement of the market; articles on the education, the wages and general improvement of the Colored Man, and editorials on whatever is of importance to the Church and State.

And then ask them to subscribe at once. Remember: The price is Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance. Direct your letters to Rev. Dr. Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

## New Books.

*"Arrows From My Quiver,"* by Rev. James Caughey, with an introduction by Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D. An interesting work, being selections from the private papers of the Author. It is gotten up in handsome style, and printed on fine white paper.

All who have read the Author's work, "Methodism in Earnest," will know something of the style and merit of this work. It scarcely seems that any one, either of the ministry or laity can read this work without being spiritually quickened. We bespeak for it a wide circulation. We will probably publish extracts from it at an early day.

Published by W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, New York.

*"Glimpses of Life in Soul Saving,"* by Rev. James Caughey, with an introduction by Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D. This is a large work of nearly five hundred pages. The title gives a good idea of its contents. Few men have accomplished more than James Caughey in the special work of converting souls. Among the contents will be found a few of his sermons, and his experience in soul saving. We will endeavor to give a more extended notice of this valuable work very soon.

Published by W. C. Palmer, Jr., 14 Bible House, New York.

From the New Orleans Republican.

### PATRIOTISM—RELIGION.

Patriotism is loyalty to the nation; religion is loyalty to God. Both the nation and God are invisible beings to whom obedience and love are constantly due. Patriotism is manifested in obedience to and love of the laws of the nation. Religion is manifested in obedience to and love of the laws of God. Love is the leading impulse and soul of obedience, and will flow out to the nation when it recognizes right and just laws, and to God when it realizes his character to be good, just, and holy, and the laws proceeding therefrom benevolent and merciful.

The religion of some men consists of love to the nation alone, and looks no higher; the religion of others takes in the nation and God and can not divorce the two, or rather looking upon both as one, will recognize no laws of the nation that are not also clearly laws of God. Religion is the deepest part of man's nature—deepest in the savage and deepest in the saint. It links man with God, treats of his relations to God, brings God down to man, and lifts man up to God. It makes him a "citizen of the universe," as patriotism makes him a citizen at heart of the nation. Religion takes in all the universe of matter and mind and spirit. It is the soul of science, the soul of philosophy, the soul of art. The profoundest skeptic, if he be sincere, is a profoundly religious man. With his whole nature he loves truth, and truth is the soul of God. "Creeds," says a profound writer, "shrivel like leaves before a frost at the door of the observatory." But religion widens and deepens as knowledge and science advance. It will not be confined by human institutions and precedents; it cleaves straight to the heart of things, and rests only on the bosom of advancing truth. The most insignificant act may be inspired by a religious spirit which broods over all the common affairs and little details of life and duty, as well as the grandest efforts of the will in arousing rebellion against unjust laws, and marshaling armies in defense of righteous principles. The great revolutions of the world, through which greater liberty of human action and human thought were obtained, were all inspired and driven on by the spirit of religion; not the religion of creeds but the religion of light and knowledge, continually hungering to know the eternal reason and purpose of things. Creeds are but definitions of the day, and change and pass away with the day; but religion is eternal; it can not change; its quantity is always the same, its quality always the same. It is spiritual force, and like material force it can neither be created nor destroyed; neither be diminished nor increased. Balanced between material and spiritual forces God has placed the human Will. All men find it to be free, but can not explain the mystery. In order to create a moral being there must be an interval of time between temptation and choice. The reason of man demands this. Men feel themselves to be moral beings, feel themselves to be free, will fight and die in defense of the feeling. Balanced, therefore, between material and spiritual forces is the human will. Material force obeys it, and the moment its lurking plan is discovered becomes an obedient slave to man. It carries his thoughts around the world as rapidly as they can be conceived, and is continually at his side to do his slightest bidding. Spiritual force likewise obeys the will of man. With it man can make himself a demon or a saint; with it man can fill himself with the ethics of hell or the religion of heaven; with it man can rise and enter into the very moral being of God himself or sink into the soul of fiends. Spiritual laws play upon and constitute the soul of man; material laws play upon and constitute the body of man. The will can choose between them. It can be the sovereign over or slave of both. If sovereign, both will aid in building up man in the perfect image of God; if slave, both will hasten the destruction of that image. Religion blends spiritual and material forces. The soul gleams through matter and its character whether good or bad writes itself upon the lines of the face, the movements of the body, the whole person of man. Religion makes the countenance of man gleam with celestial light; it conquers pain, sorrow, disappointment, and achieves its final victory over death and the grave. What has it not done? What will it not do for man? It can not be defined, it needs no explanation, it will obey no creed. Its scope is the universe. It looks upon everything created and pronounces all good. It sees a divine and holy purpose in all things and if it can not always find out the order of that purpose it rests satisfied that it is supremely wise and beneficent.

Patriotism and religion are the two highest states of the human soul. Both are unselfish, both pure, both elevate, both transfigure, both save. Garibaldi in the love of his country and people, was supremely happy in the dungeon; Christ in the love of God and the human race was supremely happy on the cross. The devotion of one may have been human; the sacrifice of the other may have been divine. We will not enter into or attempt to explain the mystery. Enough that religion and the good of man inspired both, and in its effects upon them became a source of patriotic and religious inspiration for others. Garibaldi inspired a nation; Christ called out to the world, and is calling still. And his voice will be heard along the ages, not opposing but encouraging progress in all its phases; in science, in art, in philosophy, in all that ennobles and dignifies human nature and makes it worthy to be the temple of the Holy Ghost. Fear not religion. It is not ascetic. It is light, and cheerfulness, and pleasure; it is the sum and substance of all happiness, the essence of all perfection.

### The First National Bank.

New Orleans, January 7, 1868.

Editor Republican:

Will you please enlighten one of your fellow citizens on a matter of much pecuniary concern to himself and friends. What is the condition of the First National Bank of this city? Will the depositors ever receive any money, and if so, how much per cent? Please give us all the information in your possession on the condition of this rotten and rascally managed concern.

* * *

In answer to our correspondent we would say that we have from time to time published all we could learn on the condition of the bankrupt bank, and its ultimate ability to satisfy any portion of the claims of our swindled citizens. How its affairs and assets have been managed since they have been placed in the hands of a receiver, we do not know, but from the repeated calls from all quarters for information we have been induced to take steps to ascertain. If we can not on a proper demand obtain the information from the receiver or his clerks in this city, we will make a trial at Washington. The parties interested have a right to know what the receiver is doing.—*N. O. Republican.*

We think it is time that some information be given the public in regard to the above mentioned institution. We were informed by one connected with the bank, and who was in a position to know, that the bank was not in such a bad condition as many supposed. Taking the published statement of its finances, and throwing out all that was classed as "bad," and one-half of what was classed "doubtful," they would then be able to pay eighty-seven and a half cents on the dollar. And yet, he said, some that was classed "bad" would be collected. He also said that it would probably take a year to settle up, but that in three or four months from the time of its failure they ought to have enough collected to declare a dividend of thirty-three per cent. May we not hear of such a dividend soon.

From the New Orleans Republican.

### THE COMPETENCY OF THE PRESENT GRAND JURY.

#### The Right of Colored Men to Serve on Juries.

Soon after the empanneling of the present grand jury, that body presented an indictment against two colored men named Charles Morgan and Samuel Wilson, for murder. Some days ago A. P. Field, Esq., counsel for the accused, filed in the first district court a motion in which the attorney general was cited to show cause on the fourth of January, 1868, why the indictment should not be quashed, on the following grounds:

First—The panel from which the grand jury that found this bill was drawn was not drawn from the list or registry of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans.

Second—That said panel was drawn from the registered voters of 1865, whereas they should have been drawn from the registered voters of 1867.

Third—That the drawing of the said jury by the sheriff and clerk from the registry of 1865 was illegal, because said registry did not contain all the names of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans whose names were on the registry of 1867.

Fourth—The jurors were not drawn in conformity with the order of the court.

Fifth—That several members of the grand jury who framed the indictment were not on the registry of voters for 1867.

A supplemental motion was since filed, adding that the preceding grand jury summarily discharged by Judge Howe was a legal and duly organized body, and the judge was without the legal right to set the same aside.

The case came np for trial and argument yesterday morning, in the first district court. Mr. Field put Professor Vallas, custodian of the registry records of 1867 on the stand, for the purpose of proving that some five or six of the members of the present grand jury were not on the registry list of 1867. This was fully proved by Mr. Vallas. Some documentary papers were also put in evidence by Mr. Field. Attorney General B. L. Lynch and District Attorney C. H. Luzenberg represented the state. The attorney general put Deputy Sheriff Hubert and the clerk of the first district court on the stand for the purpose of proving that the formalities of the law had not been complied with in empanneling the mixed grand jury drawn about the 1st of November last. Both these witnesses proved that the first grand jury and several others were drawn by the judge himself without the action or concurrence of the clerk and sheriff then present. This closed the evidence.

Mr. Field opened the argument and quoted from authorities to show that under the recent reconstruction acts of congress persons of color were qualified to be jurors. He cited Chief Justice Chase as having allowed grand and petty juries to be composed in part of colored men in the state of North Carolina and other parts of Judge Chase's circuit.

The attorney general followed. He commented on the evidence of the clerk and deputy sheriff, and contended that their testimony established the fact that the law had not been complied with at the organization of the mixed grand jury discharged, and that indictments found by that body would be set aside and criminals let loose on society. Seeing this he forbore to lay any business before that grand jury.

He then referred to general order No. 125 of General Sheridan, which he believed was issued to place colored men on the jury. The attorney general asserted the right of General Sheridan to issue such order, and was sorry that the order contained a clause which was in antagonism to another part of the same order, and seemed to make its enforcement impracticable. Application was made to General Mower to issue an order explanatory of the order of General Sheridan. General Mower took no action in the matter, and it remained so until the arrival of General Hancock, who issued order No. 203, which set aside the order of General Sheridan, thus leaving the state law in reference to juries still in force. He contended that the act of congress which allows colored citizens to vote on the prospective state constitution does not necessarily entitle them to be jurors; that they would soon have the opportunity of framing a state constitution which would secure to them this right, but until this right was constitutionally acquired, their sitting on juries would be attended with litigation questioning the legality of every act which might be done by juries and grand juries of which they might be members. Mr. Lynch argued the case elaborately, though he left one branch of the case to his colleague, the district attorney.

Mr. Luzenberg next addressed the court and cited different authorities to show the illegality of the former grand jury and that the present grand jury was constituted according to law. That the reconstruction law of congress only granted the right of suffrage to the black man for the special purpose of voting for members of a constitutional convention, and for the rejection or ratification of such constitution as may be framed. That the right of colored people to the franchise for the future thereafter depends on the ratification of the constitution which the people of Louisiana present to congress.

Mr. Field closed the argument in favor of his motion, a plea in bar. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, and there was a large number of persons present, among them many colored persons. The arguments were conducted by counsel with much courtesy toward each other, and political feeling was entirely kept out. The court took the case under advisement.

## Religious State of New York City.

The sad condition of New York, the commercial metropolis of the nation, is a reproach to American Christianity. Foreigners often judge of the nation by this representative city, as was notable in the recent discussion on democracy in Edinburgh between Prof. Blackie and Ernest Jones, where the learned professor drew many of his arguments against popular government from Mr. Parton's famous article on New York corruption. The annual report of the New York City Missionary and Tract Society gives the following startling statistics, as we find them in the *Christian Intelligencer:*

The population of this metropolis, according to the state census of 1865, is 768,386.

Of this number, 486,000 dwell, or reside, or rot, or live, as the case may be, in tenement houses, cellars, holes, and garrets.

There are 8000 drinking places, at which are expended yearly about $16,000,000.

About $7,000,000 are expended annually in supporting theatres and other places of debasing amusement.

The houses of infamy are reported to be 730, and females leading lewd lives, 3417.

The police is supported at an annual expense of $2,000,000.

All the above items show the cost of supporting, controlling, or punishing vice, immorality, and crime.

Let us now look at the other side of the picture. There are 216 regularly organized Protestant churches, with an average membership of 300, making a total of 64,800 communicants.

There are in all 275 places for Protestant worship, capable of seating 200,000.

The population of the city consists of 383,717 persons born in foreign countries, and of 439,952 natives. An immense proportion of these natives are, however, the children of those born in foreign parts.

It has recently been said that New York has more Germans than Bremen, and more Irishmen than Dublin, and every year the ratio between the foreign and native born is changing, so that this city is becoming more and more European, and thus takes character from its population.

These are facts which deserve the attention of philanthropists and Christians. The city mission sees and appreciates them, and has earnestly set about the work, which if left undone will prove that the churches who hold the truth know not the nature of the responsibilities which rest upon them.

New York is coming to be as truly missionary ground as any portion of our country, and there is, therefore, a needs-be for liberal, earnest, and united action. Such action the city mission has organized. That it ought to receive a perfectly adequate support is a truth so plain that we need not undertake to make it plainer.

## Apostolical Succession.

In an article entitled "Our Ministry," in the October number of the Methodist Quarterly Review, the writer (Rev. Samuel Dunn) thus deals with the dogma of succession:

The Christian ministry is of God. No pope or president, bishop or moderator, has any authority to call men to this service. It rests not with any conclave, convocation, conference, or general assembly. And no man has any right to conclude, from his acuteness as a logician, ripeness as a scholar, or volubility as an orator that he is fitted for this work. To call and to qualify is the exclusive and inalienable prerogative of the Holy Spirit. Feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers. Ministers of all Christian denominations profess to have been "moved by the Holy Ghost." But there are those who contend that the right of the ministry belongs exclusively to men ordained by bishops who have descended in unbroken succession from the apostles of Christ.

We might ask here, is it likely that the Holy Spirit would suspend the perpetuation of His own institution on the will or whim of fallible mortals? If so, then, were such bishops to decline putting their hands on any more heads, there would be no valid efficacious ministry in the world when the present generation of ministers has entered into rest. If this be true the New Testament is silent on it. No intimation is there given that we are to receive no minister unless he can trace an uninterrupted succession through eighteen centuries. There is no evidence that the necessary registers were kept by the early churches. As there were twelve apostles, there may be twelve apostolic successions as well as one. If it be said that the succession is derived only from Peter, who was the founder and first bishop of Rome, it has never been proved that he was ever in Rome. There is no mention of Peter in Paul's epistle to the Romans. If he had not at that time been at Rome he could not have been the founder of the church there, nor its first bishop. And if there at the time, Paul sends no salutations to him, but directs others to remedy the disorders that prevailed, which completely overturns Peter's supremacy.

Again, the stream that has flowed through Rome has been awfully polluted. Popes have been guilty of the most pernicious errors. Popes have condemned councils, and councils have condemned popes. Popes have contradicted popes. Pope Sixtus V published a bible which he said was true, legitimate, authentic, and undoubted; Pope Clement VII suppressed it, and published another of his own, with three thousand corrections. Many of the popes have been notorious thieves, whoremongers, and perjurers. They have been deposed, and yet kept in the line of succession. There have been two popes at a time, a woman pope, and a period of eighty years without any pope. The uninterrupted succession is a fable; and if it existed, it would be utterly worthless as it respects any practical or spiritual results. The great head of the church has laid down a simpler and a surer rule. By their fruits ye shall know them. No minister has a right to consider himself in the apostolical succession whose ministry is not apostolical, and who is not walking in the steps of the holy apostles.

## How the Swiss Make Matches.

It is the general custom in Berne, says a Swiss writer, that the lover's father should play the wooer to the parents of the bride. He frequently goes to them and says: "My lad likes your daughter. I suppose you have nothing much against it, and that it will suit you?" Or sometimes he goes in more elaborate fashion, as in the case of the father who knocked one evening late at a window, begged the old people to look out, and then began: "It is God's will that my boy and your girl should come together. I have had to make up my mind to it, and so will you; but I should like to ask what dower you mean to give her—about a thousand pounds, I fancy."

"I approve the match," returned the other party; "but I can't think of giving her more than a hundred pounds."

"You don't mean it?" said the other.

"Indeed I do; not one half-penny more, and even that is too much."

"Then" replied the former, "it is not God's will that the two should come together. The Lord's purposes are unfathomable, and His ways past finding out. Good night. No offense, I hope."

"Quite the reverse," said the other, and quietly closed the window.

There are many men nearer home, and better educated, whose idea of "God's will" is just about as conditional as that of the interested fathers in the above case.

Military Appointment.—General Hancock has ordered thus:

John Payne is hereby appointed justice of the peace for the parish of Jefferson, at Gretna, La., vice John R. Beals, resigned. Upon accepting this appointment, he will file at these headquarters the oath prescribed by law.

A Western paper says only fifteen of the old state banks of Wisconsin remain in existence, four having gone out this last year; and these fifteen banks, with an aggregate capital of $500,000, have an aggregate circulation of $906,332.

## Texas Conference Minutes.

The second session of the Texas Mission Conference was appointed to commence January 2, 1869, at Houston, Texas, but in consequence of the unavoidable detention of the steamer for twenty-four hours, the Rev. Bishop Ames, the presiding Bishop, was unable to reach the seat of conference until the morning of the 3d instant; but the members of the conference assembled, and after singing and prayer adjourned subject to the call of the church bell, which was rung according to appointment on arrival of the bishop.

The bishop commenced the religious services at 9 o'clock A. M., by reading the fifth chapter of Mathew, and after the singing of a hymn, he led in a fervent prayer.

The roll of membership was then called by the Rev. Joseph Welch, secretary of last session, and the following members answered to their names:

Joseph Welch, Carl Biel, Thomas B. Ferguson, Edward Schneider, George W. Honey.

The Rev. George W. Honey was then unanimously elected secretary of the conference.

Question second of the disciplinary questions was then taken up. Who remain on trial? And the following brethren were reported:

James Davis, George E. Brooks, John E. Stovall, Carl Urbanke, Benjamin F. Williams, C. W. Bryant, Daniel Gregory, Benjamin O. Watrous, Isaac Wright, Alexander Gillum, and they were continued on trial.

Question third—Who are admitted into full connection?

Answer—Samuel Osborn, Elias Dibble.

Question fifth—Who has been elected to elders orders?

Augustus C. Fairman, Samuel Osborne, Elias Dibble.

Question seventh was then taken up, and brother G. W. Honey was granted an effective relation.

Peter A. Moelling and Gustavus Elly were then admitted as traveling elders from the church South, and Augustus C. Fairman as deacon.

It was then ordered that the next conference shall be held at Austin.

On motion Rev. Joseph Welch was unanimously elected to represent this conference at the next session of the general conference at Chicago.

The following resolution was introduced and passed:

*Resolved*, That the Bishops of our church be requested to call the next session of this conference on or about the 15th of December.

On motion Brother T. B. Ferguson was appointed statistical secretary.

Question first was then taken up. Who are admitted on trial?

Lewis Lane, Richard Forte, J. K. Loggin, George Ricks, Aaron Neely, Isaac Smith.

Johnson Hensley, Aaron Neely, William Burley, and Murry Cole were admitted on trial and elected to deacon's order.

The following brethren on trial are elected to deacon's order to meet the exigencies of the work:

Carl Urbanke, Alexander Gillum.

For the same reason Benjamin F. Williams and C. W. Bryant were elected to elders orders.

Brother T. B. Ferguson presented the following resolution which was passed by the conference:

*Resolved*, That hereafter no person shall be received into this conference who cannot understandingly read the Bible and dicipline.

Brother Joseph Welch offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the course of the New Orleans ADVOCATE in sustaining Methodism in the Southwest.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully request the general conference to adopt it as a church paper for this section of the work.

These resolutions were unanimously passed by the conference.

Bishop Ames then appointed the presiding elders to examine the under graduates in the several districts, on the course of study.

The bishop appointed Brother G. W. Honey to preach the missionary sermon at our next conference.

Rev. Dr. Newman from the Mississippi Mission Conference, and editor of the New Orleans ADVOCATE, was introduced, and addressed the conference on behalf of the ADVOCATE, and announced that the subscription price of the paper had been reduced to $3 per annum in advance. Brethren Osborn, Bryant, Beal, Gregory, and Fayle followed in speeches favoring the support of the paper.

It was then ordered that the conference missionary sermon be dispensed with this evening, and that the Rev. Dr. Newman be invited to preach at 7½ o'clock.

The presiding elders were requested to meet the bishop at half-past 2 o'clock this P. M., at the house of Brother W. R. Fayle.

Brother Wood was appointed to preach at 2 P. M.

Adjourned until 8:30 to-morrow morning, with the benediction, by Brother Welch.

G. W. HONEY, Secretary.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 4, 1868.

The opening services of the morning were conducted by the presiding Bishop. The journal was read and approved.

Rev. Joseph Welch presented a circular from the Church Extension Society, requesting this conference to raise $2,00 the coming year for the society.

The statistical committee then made their report which was approved and recorded, and is as follows:

| | Members | Probationers | Local Preachers | Deaths | No. of Adults Baptised | No of Children Bapt'ed | Churches | Value | Sunday Schools | Scholars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 75 | | | 3 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 1500 | 2 | 75 |
| Richmond | 185 | 32 | 5 | | | 100 | 1 | 1500 | 1 | 75 |
| Columbia | 41 | | 1 | | 7 | | 1 | 1000 | 2 | 70 |
| Liberty | 30 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LaGrange | 8 | | | | | | | | | 70 |
| Austin | 120 | 50 | 2 | 8 | | | 1 | 5000 | 1 | 100 |
| Austin Circ't | 200 | | 4 | | | | | 15 | | 75 |
| Belton | 98 | 83 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 4 | 1 | 400 | 1 | 40 |
| Marlin | 150 | 175 | | 30 | | | | | | |
| San Antonio | 70 | | | | 40 | 20 | | | 1 | 85 |
| Victoria | 20 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Columbus | 223 | 30 | | 8 | | | | 500 | 1 | 90 |
| Industry | 65 | 6 | | 3 | | 28 | 1 | 2000 | 1 | 50 |
| 2d Church | 40 | | 1 | | 16 | | | | | |
| Rabb's Creek | 15 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Independ'nce | 8 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Houston | 160 | 120 | 3 | 15 | | 21 | 1 | 3500 | | 141 |
| H'ston Circ'it | 60 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 40 | | |
| Harrisburg | 25 | 19 | 1 | | 3 | 15 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Hempstead | 310 | 25 | 11 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 750 | | 125 |
| Brenham | 60 | 15 | 1 | | 11 | 15 | 1 | 700 | | 35 |
| Stafford's Pt | 35 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Millican | 229 | 43 | 4 | | 11 | 10 | 1 | 800 | | 75 |
| Navasota | 164 | 272 | 4 | | | | 2 | 1500 | | |
| Cyprus | [illegible] | 15 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 248[illegible] | 903 | 45 | 73 | 149 | 256 | 16 | 20200 | 10 | 1036 |

The following resolutions were then read by Rev. Joseph Welch, and adopted by the conference:

*Resolved*, That we pledge our earnest co-operation in raising the apportionment of the church extension society to this conference, and distribute it as follows:

Texas District—$70 00.
Houston District—$70 00.
German District—$40 00.
Waco District—$20 00.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the general conference to change the constitution of the church extension society, so as to confer discretionary power upon the board of managers upon the two points of limitation in destitute portions of the work.

This certifies that Carl Urbanke, Alexander Gillum, Johnson Hensley, Lewis Lane, William Burley, Washington Thomas, Gabriel Todd, and Murray Cole were ordained deacons in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 4th of January, 1868, at Houston, Texas, and that at the same time and place, Benjamin J. Williams, Charles W. Bryant, Samuel Osborn, Elias Dibble, and Augustus C. Fairman were ordained elders in the same church by the undersigned.

E. R. AMES.

The bishop then preached, after which the following resolutions introduced by Rev. T. B. Ferguson were passed:

*Resolved*, That we tender our cordial thanks to Rev. Bishop Ames for the very able and courteous manner in which he has presided over our conference, and that we will gladly welcome him whenever in the providence of God he shall again be called to serve us in his Episcopal office.

*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to Rev. Dr. Newman for his visit to our conference, and for his wise advice and suggestions.

The bishop then read the following appointments:

APPOINTMENTS OF THE TEXAS MISSION CONFERENCE.

Texas District—Joseph Welch Presiding Elder:
Galveston—G. W. Honey.
Galveston, Broadway—Daniel Gregory.
Columbia—James Davis.
Richmond—Murry Cole.
Columbus—A. Gillum.
La Grange—To be supplied.
Bastrop—Isaac Wright.
Austin—B. F. Williams.
Austin Circuit—To be supplied.
Red River—To be supplied.
Lexington—J. E. Stovall.
San Antonio—To be supplied.
Victoria—To be supplied.

German District—Gustavus Elly, Presiding Elder.
Industry—G. Elly.
Independence—Edward Schneider.
Rabb's Creek—C. Urbanke.
Willheim and Columbus—C. Biel.
Industry Circuit—To be supplied.

Houston District—W. R. Fayle, Presiding Elder.
Houston—Samuel Osborn.
Houston Circuit—E. Dibble and P. A. Moelling.
Harrisburg—William Burley.
Hempstead—Johnson Hensley.
Hempstead Circuit—Isaac Smith.
Courtney—C. W. Bryant.
Millican—G. E. Brooks.
Navasota—Lewis Lane.
Brenham—B. O. Watrous.
Washington—Aaron Neeley.
Cypress—To be supplied.
Montgomery—R. Fortie.
Long's Point—J. K. Loggin.
Liberty—To be supplied.

Waco District—T. B. Ferguson, Presiding Elder.
Belton—T. B. Ferguson.
Marlin—A. C. Fairman.
Cameron—To be supplied.
Waco—To be supplied.

### Losses on Western Rivers.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 31st ultimo, publishes a detailed statement of the casualties of the past year on Western and Southern waters. The aggregate loss and damage to property have been unusually large, but the loss of life was not great, there having been but few serious accidents. As compared with 1866 the number of accidents is greater by thirteen, but the estimated value of property destroyed is far less, owing to the general depreciation of steamboats and Western products. The money value of the property lost is set down at $3,000,000. The *Republican* adds:

The great number of accidents by sinking should lead all interested in the successful navigation of the Mississippi and tributaries to use every exertion to induce congress to make the necessary appropriations for a successful and energetic prosecution of the work of improvement that was commenced last year.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The Greek legation here have accounts of a battle fought on the 25th and 26th, near the village Lake Crete, in which the Turks were defeated with severe loss.

The reception of King George and Queen Olga at Athens was enthusiastic beyond description. The cry of "Down with the barberous Turks" was universal.

The government of St. Domingo has issued a decree regarding the tariff. Goods imported direct from Europe or the United States are 15 per cent less than when coming through the West India islands. Proof will be required that the goods have not touched at any West India island, or should the vessel bringing such goods by fortuitous circumstances touch at any island, the certificate from the republic's commercial agent that she made no operations there is required. This decree went into operation on the 1st of November last.

Mr. Dickenson, minister to Nicaragua, transmits an elaborate account of the recent volcano. The eruption continued sixteen days, making itself a cone two hundred feet in diameter, sand from which covers the country from the volcano to the Pacific, a distance of fifty miles. Seen at night the rim of the cone and half way down it was in a red heat, while the height of the flame and flying cinders was five hundred feet. Mr. Dickenson thinks the volcano was smothered with its own discharges.

Howard has not issued an order dismissing officers from the freedmen's bureau for engaging in politics, but he has established a policy of dealing with each case as it comes up. Thus far, in several cases brought to his notice, he has established the rule that acceptance of nomination for an office must be considered incompatible with the duties required of officers of the bureau. Such agents or officers have been relieved. A case of this kind—that of a South Carolina civilian, agent of the bureau—who was elected to the convention, was notified that he could not hold both positions.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated to-day. He favors a fair and square payment of the national debt, but not in one day or one generation.

Brown & Gillespie, wholesale merchants in Hamilton, Canada West, have failed.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,489,000.

There was a full meeting of the cabinet to-day.

The New Hampshire radical state convention has passed the following:

*Resolved*, That in behalf of the loyal people of New Hampshire we do hereby proclaim as our and their first choice for the next president of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, who led our armies to victory and our country to peace. Reticent and sagacious in council, self-possessed, and daring in battle, modest and magnanimous in victory—he is first in the confidence and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Also the following, which cuts off the South from any benefit in the taxation on the public debt:]

*Resolved*, That all taxes imposed by congress upon government securities should be in such a form that neither the wealthy capitalist at home nor the rich foreign holders of our securities can escape paying equally with the poorest citizen their just share of the interest on the bonds which they are so fortunate as to possess. That all taxes or imposts should be paid over and applied for the respective states according to their quotas of troops furnished for the suppression of the rebellion, and that whenever action shall be taken for this purpose by the national government it will be the duty of the legislature of New Hampshire in some prudent and equitable mode to provide for applying the sums received by the state to relieve its various loans from the burdens assumed by them in order promptly to furnish the quotas of soldiers in the war for the maintenance of the Union.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—General Meade left this morning for Atlanta to assume command of the third military district.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Governor Haight's inaugural says: "The propriety of admitting the blacks to suffrage belongs to each state to determine for itself. Had congress been able to control the subject, both negro and Chinese suffrage would probably have been forced upon the people of California against the will of the majority.

"Ignorance of the effects of such legislation would have inflicted upon us evils intolerable, so far as California is concerned.

"The people of this state have expressed their opposition both to negro and Chinese suffrage."

The First National bank of Bay City, Michigan, has failed badly.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—General Howard's report to General Grant does not credit the wide spread destitution represented as existing in the South. He says that last year Southern gentlemen estimated that it would take two million dollars, whereas half a million dollars met the necessities; thinks this year the destitution won't prove so stringent as represented by Governors Orr, Humphreys, and others, but before spring there will doubtless be suffering in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and small sections of other states. He urges the president and congress to inaugurate a system of relief which will not pauperize the people. General Howard, with the approval of General Grant, has directed the sub commissioners to relieve absolute distress, and has directed purchases of corn to be made for distribution in the most needy sections.

No bureau officers will be retained in the South, except upon the representations of sub-commissioners that their services are imperatively needed.

Governor Swann's message represents the assessed value of property in Maryland as being larger than before the war, notwithstanding emancipation losses.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,090,000; for the week $6,250,000; for the year $104,250,000.

Government disbursements for December—civil lists $4,250,000; interest on the public debt, $8,250,000; war department, $13,000,000; navy $3,500,000; interior $1,000,000. Total $30,500,000.

The committee on foreign affairs will introduce a resolution early next week calling upon the government to demand the release of Father McMahan, imprisoned in Canada, charged with Fenianism.

The national bank statistics show no notable variations from last week.

Strong efforts are being made by leading New York Democrats to induce Governor Seymour to withdraw his declination of the presidential candidacy.

Sherman's funding national debt bill excites severe comment in financial circles, and it is estimated that it will cost the government $11,000,000 in commissions to fund the debt as proposed.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—*House*—A variety of bills and resolutions were introduced, among them: To create a local steamboat inspectors office at Cairo, Illinois; to make St. Joseph, Missouri, a port of delivery; to authorize clerks of courts of record to administer oaths in bankruptcy.

Mr. Upson, of Michigan, introduced a resolution directing the committee on reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several constitutional conventions elected under the reconstruction acts in the states lately in rebellion to appoint civil officers, whether state or county, in said states, to act temporarily, and until the state constitutions shall be adopted therein; and officers shall be chosen and qualified to fill said offices, and that for this purpose said conventions may remove all civil officers now acting in said states.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by adding "to instruct the reconstruction committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the general of the army to detail officers for service in said states; also to inquire into the expediency of constituting said states each a separate military district under command of the general of the army; and also as to the expediency of providing additional legislation to secure the elective franchise to all, and also to declare by act of congress that the provisional governments set up in said states by order of the acting president are not Republican forms of government.

Mr. Upson accepted the amendment.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Not agreed to; yeas 28; nays 66.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution of thanks to General Hancock in accordance with the president's message. Tabled by 85 to 28.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring that the house utterly condemns the conduct of Andrew Johnson, acting president of the United States, for his action in removing the gallant soldier, General Sheridan, from the command of the fifth military district; and that the thanks of the house are due General Grant for his letter of August last, condemning the act of the said acting president for his removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as for the indorsement of General Sheridan in relation to affairs in the state of Texas. Adopted; yeas 82; nays 23.

A bill making eight hours a day's work passed.

The measure expediting the payment of bounties occupied the house to adjournment.

*Senate*.—A memorial was presented favoring a steamship line hence for Liberia.

One by Mr. Sumner from the freedmen of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, stating that the landowners were driving them from the lands their industry had purchased, and asking redress.

Mr. Norton, of Indiana, introduced a bill compelling full prosecution for violation of the revenue laws, and forbidding compromises.

The case of Mr. Thomas, senator elect from Maryland, was taken up, discussed, and postponed.

The cotton tax came up, and was postponed until to-morrow.

The anti-contraction bill came up, but was postponed, with the understanding that it comes up immediately after the disposition of the cotton tax bill. Adjourned.

Mr. Thornton will reopen negotiations on cotton claims.

The pressure to employ nogroes on the general rebuilding of the Mississippi levees is becoming strong. Numberless letters are received by officials urging it.

The president has received a dispatch from Mobile, signed by many lawyers, asking the appointment of E. Graudin vice Martin, who shot Busteed.

The debt statement will not be issued to-morrow.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $903,000. Receipts of customs for the week $200,000.

The state department has official advices of the resignation of the tycoon of Japan in favor of the mikado. Some excitement prevails in that country in consequence. Osacco and Hiago were to have been opened on the first of January. The opening of Yeddo and a port on the west coast is deferred until April.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—*House*.—Special Revenue Commissioner Wells' report was submitted.

The bill expediting the payment of bounties was resumed. An amendment referring the claims of negro soldiers to the freedmen's bureau for examination was adopted and the bill passed.

A bill for the sale of ironclads passed.

The election committee reported in favor of swearing in Trimble, from Kentucky.

A joint resolution for the sale of Chattanooga rolling mill property was referred to the committee on military affairs.

A bill preventing whisky tax frauds was introduced. It forbids the withdrawal of spirits from bond under any circumstances until the full tax is paid. Passed.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Casey spoke in favor of paying the public debt in legal tenders. Adjourned.

*Senate*.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill abolishing the Eastern and extending the jurisdiction of the Western district court over Texas.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill vacating certain offices in Georgia, and authorizing the convention to fill them. Ordered printed.

An unsatisfactory discussion arose as to whether the bill passed before the recess abolishing the color distinction in the District of Columbia was law. Matter referred to the judiciary committee.

The cotton tax question was resumed, and after a long argument and numberless amendments, the bill passed to the following effect:

The tax is suspended during 1868 on cotton grown during that year. This suspension not to be so construed as to prevent the regular levy of tax after 1868. The duty on new cotton imported into the United States from April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869, is suspended. The bill goes back to the house for concurrence. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The house bill for expediting the payment of bounties authorizes the employment of twenty-two additional clerks in the second auditor's office.

There was a short cabinet session to-day, Seward and Grant being absent.

Generals Grant and Sherman had a protracted interview to-day at the war office.

Mr. Wilson's bill presented to-day vacates the offices of governor, secretary of state, treasurer, controller, and surveyor general of Georgia.

Secretary Seward was before the senate committee on foreign relations regarding territorial acquisitions.

Mr. Schenck stated in congress that there was now four hundred thousand barrels of whisky in bond on which tax is due amounting to $40,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $630,000.

The debt statement shows $108,500,000 in coin, and $25,720,000 in currency in the treasury.

The public debt has increased during the month nearly seven millions.

It is said that the president will assign General Granger to command the sub-district of Alabama.

The following were among the amendments to the cotton tax bill which were voted down in the senate: making the tax one cent per pound on the crop of 1868, relieving unsold and uncontracted cotton of 1867. This was lost on the ground that it would open the door to universal swindling. Making the tax half a cent for 1868, and one cent afterward. The votes on these amendments were very close.

The Democratic dinner to-morrow, in honor of the battle of New Orleans, promises to be a magnificent affair.

The *Herald's* money article says that the total amount of gold certificates issued by the sub-treasury up to Saturday evening is $242,732,660, of which $208,578,000 have been redeemed, leaving $34,155,660 outstanding. There was apparently no special cause for the advance, but the natural reaction from extreme depression was stimulated by purchases to cover short contracts, and the market is still largely oversold, while in view of the financial situation and the prospects of the country the premium is by no means high.

The wife of James Robb, of New Orleans, died here yesterday.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—*Senate*.—After receiving unimportant memorials, amendments to the bankrupt act were introduced and indefinitely postponed.

The finance committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of affixing a penalty when government officers disburse money without legal authority.

Mr. Conness said the resolution aimed at those whom the senate rejected as unfit for positions, but who were afterward sent on special missions to do nobody knew what, and were paid from the public funds.

The joint resolution to transfer into the treasury the proceeds of captured cotton and other property remaining in the hands of the treasurer was resumed and elaborately discussed. The gross amount was $34,000,000, of which $24,000,000 remains in the hands of the treasurer as special agent, and $10,000,000 have been paid to owners and for expenses.

The action of the treasurer in disbursing the $10,000,000 was severely questioned. Matter postponed.

Resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill to vacate the present illegal and unauthorized governments in the Southern states, and to provide provisional governments until reconstructed, laid over.

The president was called on for information as to whether the bill abolishing "white" in the district laws and ordinances, was considered as law by the executive.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

*House*.—The committee on foreign affairs reported a resolution requesting the president to intercede with Queen Victoria for Father McMahon's release. The report maintains the innocence of Mr. McMahon. They refused to couple other names with the resolution as the case was homogenous. The resolution was discussed broadly, both parties maintaining that American views regarding alienation and naturalization must be enforced by arms if necessary.

Mr. McCullum held that a nation that would not strive to protect those who swear allegiance to it should be blotted out; he held that the rulings of English courts as regards expatriation were monstrous. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

The senate amendment to the cotton tax bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The Missouri election case came up occupying several hours, when Mr. Van Horn was declared entitled to a seat.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—A gold medal valued at four hundred dollars was presented to the president to-day by a committee from Philadelphia. The medal is three inches in diameter. On the obverse side is an excellent likeness of the president with the date of his birth and inauguration as president; on the reverse the following inscription: "With courage and fidelity he defended the constitution, and by justice and magnanimity he restored the alienated states."

The presentation address was made by Colonel Hagner. The president responded, returning his thanks to the club, and trusting that their confidence in him had not been misplaced. In conclusion, he pledged himself that his future course should be as the past in his efforts to maintain and uphold the constitution, and assuring the committee that the presentation was peculiarly gratifying at this time, and that he would cherish it until the last hour of his life.

The president then took each member of the committee by the hand, and some time was passed in conversation before the committee withdrew.

The ways and means committee have decided to appoint a new whisky metre committee, and suspend all action of the present committee.

Mr. Seward spent part of the day in the house of representatives.

It is confidently stated that five supreme court judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts in a case daily expected to come up.

Philip B. Fouke has been nominated naval officer for New Orleans.

The ways and means committee will report adversely to the senate cotton tax amendments, and will demand a committee conference.

A committee of citizens of New York and Connecticut presented the president a cane made from the Charter Oak.

Thomas N. Stilwell has been nominated minister to Venezula.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $340,000.

The celebration of the battle of New Orleans to-night is probably more enthusiastic than any heretofore. Some 500 guests were seated and as many more refused admittance. The key note seems to be General Jackson, a Southern soldier, backed by a Southern army. Letters were read from Franklin Pierce, John Quincy Adams, and prominent Democrats from all sections.

### From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, January 3.—A. A. Bradley, a Boston negro, member of General Pope's Atlanta convention, was arrested this evening for threatening the life of John E. Hayes and drawing a pistol on him in the street.

SAVANNAH, January 6.—A. A. Bradley, a Boston negro, was tried before the mayor's court this morning and convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or ninety days imprisonment, and ten days for gross contempt of court. There is great excitement among the negroes.

AUGUSTA, January 7.—Foster Blodgett, postmaster of this city, has been suspended, and G. W. Summers appointed special agent, and takes charge of the office. A petition is being circulated for signatures among the citizens which will be presented to General Mead asking for the removal of Blodgett as military mayor of Augusta.

ATLANTA, January 8.—The reconstruction convention reassembled this morning pursuant to adjournment. One hundred and ten members, out of one hundred and sixty-nine elected, appeared.

A resolution of welcome to General Meade was adopted after some discussion, and a committee appointed to wait upon that officer.

An ordinance to fix the per diem, now nine dollars, at six, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was introduced to inquire into the authority by which members of this convention hold their seats; and on motion to suspend the rules for its immediate reference, a delegate said he favored the suspension to enable him to offer a substitute to call on the registrar general to furnish the official figures of the registration and vote in Georgia.

The convention refused to suspend by a heavy vote, and immediately adjourned.

Quite a large conservative meeting was held here to-night and much enthusiasm prevailed.

John B. Gordon, who was a lieutenant general in the confederate army, addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said he had met General Hancock as an enemy, but if he were to meet him now he would esteem it a privilege to take him by the hand as a friend. This sentiment was loudly cheered.

Governors Patton and Jenkins left this morning.

AUGUSTA, January 8.—The committe appointed by the Macon conservative state convention have issued an address to the people of Georgia and the United States, setting forth that since the termination of the war the people have complied in good faith with all legitimate requirements of the government, and have earnestly worked for the restoration of the state to its constitutional rights in the Union. The address enumerates the grievances suffered by the people from congressional legislation in the enactment and enforcement of the military bills, and appeals to the people of Georgia to organize for self protection and ceaseless opposition to negro supremacy, and to the Northern people to come to the rescue and unite with them in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate constitutional government. The address is signed by ex-Governor Johnson, Benjamin H. Hill, and three others.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, December 4.—In the reconstruction convention the following resolutions of inquiry were referred:

Of limiting the time of hired labor to eight hours.

Of scaling all debts incurred previous to April, 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar; of levying no poll tax; of requiring foreigners to reside in the state ten years before voting; of legalizing the birth of children born of parents in slavery, so that they may inherit property; of admitting colored persons to colleges; of selling the military institute and devoting the proceeds to the educational fund.

The newspapers were severely denounced for misrepresentation of members and speeches of the convention.

Adjourned.

The city has been quite lively to-day with newspaper fights; one occurring between a reporter of the *Examiner* and a correspondent of a New York paper, and one between a reporter of the *Dispatch* and the official reporter of the convention, in which a member of the convention and another reporter joined. No serious damage done. All parties were arrested.

Major Poe, chief of police, was before the military commission to-day, charged by Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt with giving information which was untrue, to a correspondent of some Northern paper, relative to an alleged incendiary speech made by that gentleman.

RICHMOND, January 7.—In the reconstruction convention the first section of the bill of rights, declaring all men by nature equally free and independent, was adopted.

RICHMOND, January 8.—The reconstruction convention spent most of the day in fifteen minute speeches on the second section of the bill of rights, making allegiance to the United States paramount to the state.

### From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, January 6.—General Swayne to-day issued the following order, which was pasted on the door of the office of the circuit clerk for this county:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, Department of Civil Affairs, Montgomery, Ala., January 6, 1868.

C. B. Hubbard, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County:

DEAR SIR—By direction of the brevet major general commanding you are hereby suspended as clerk of the circuit court of Montgomery county, and will accordingly cease to perform the duties of such office until further orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. C. GREEN.
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. D. C.

The following are the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Hubbard:

On Saturday a complaint was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court by John J. Morgan, attorney at law, for a person named Frank Williams, who claims the sum of $100,000 as damages for the alleged false imprisonment of himself by Wager Swayne at Selma, Dallas county. The imprisonment took place during last year. On the filing of the complaint the clerk of said court, Charles R. Hubbard, Esq., issued a summons commanding the sheriff to summons Wager Swayne to appear at the next term of said court to answer the complaint of said Williams. As it was thought that General Swayne would leave Sunday morning, Mr. Hubbard directed the sheriff, if General Swayne could not be found at headquarters, to go to his private room and serve the process on him. The sheriff executed the summons, and on Monday morning Mr. Hubbard received the order suspending him from the further discharge of his duties.

SELMA, January 6.—The white man's meeting to-day was one of the largest ever held in the county. Resolutions were adopted declaring against negro suffrage and the constitution proposed by the late pretended convention. Speeches were made by General Clanton, of Montgomery, General Morgan, Hon. Alex. White, and Major W. H. F. Reynolds, of Dallas county, and others. Delegates were appointed to attend the conference at Montgomery, and a Democratic club for Dallas county was formed. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

### From Europe.

LONDON, January 3.—It is thought that the meeting of the Russian diplomats in St. Petersburg on the Eastern question has great signification.

The sultan has sent a strong note to Paris protesting against the agents of Russia, who are exciting revolt among his Christian subjects.

The general conference on the Roman question has been abandoned.

Lisbon is tumultuous on account of taxes, and the ministry have resigned.

*Le Nord* newspaper says that the Fenian headquarters in Paris have been discovered by the police. Quantities of documents revealing the plans of the Fenians were seized, and have been sent to London. One contained a plot to burn the British fleet.

Extraordinary military precautions are being taken in Ireland against an outbreak.

The examination of the Clerkenwall prisoners produced no satisfactory effect.

The ministerial crisis at Florence continues.

LONDON, January 4, Evening.—The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the brotherhood has by no means abated. To-day dispatches have been received from Cork giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city unchallenged and carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians. The clergy of the city of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

FLORENCE, January 4.—Menabrea, the prime minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters, proving that Baron Ratazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of Genaral Garibaldi against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

LONDON, January 4.—The Turkish envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the English government against the intrigues of Russia.

Late dispatches received from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasoki have been released.

BERNE, Switzerland, January 4.—The Swiss council has instructed their consul at Mexico to express the sympathy of Switzerland for the present liberal government of Mexico.

MADRID, January 4.—A decree has been issued reorganizing the Cuban law courts.

COPENHAGEN, January 4.—The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India islands to the United States will be submitted to the assembly on Weenesday next.

FLORENCE, January 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Naples last night, in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 6.—The steamer Teutonia, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day.

PARIS, January 6.—Late dispatches from Civita Vecchia state that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there.

LIVERPOOL, January 6, Noon.—Cotton steady; sales estimated at 12,000 bales; middling uplands 7½d., middling Orleans 7¾d. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

LONDON, January 7.—Lord Stanley is preparing a protest against Russian intrigues in Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7.—Rich and extensive gold mines have been discovered on the Amoor river, and the natives are flocking to them by thousands. Conflicts between the natives have occurred, and troops have been sent to preserve order and guard the mines.

LONDON January 8.—Nearly all the great journals of this city have editorial comments on the resolutions recently adopted by the house of commons upon the question of citizenship. The settlement of British claims, and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed by President Johnson in his annual message to congress, are urged with singular unanimity.

### Miscellaneous News.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—L. C. Hopkins, dry goods merchant, failed; liabilities $1,000,000, mostly due East.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Wm. Muser, publisher of the *Sunday Mercury*, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine for libel.

HAVANA, January 3.—It is stated that Santa Anna furnished Colonel Villafranca money and men to inaugurate the Yucatan revolution.

The Mexican congress is about increasing the regular army to eighteen thousand men.

NEW YORK, January 4.—William Cawley, a prominent sporting man, was shot dead to-day by his mistress. Cause—whisky and jealousy.

Specie exports to-day $1,250,000.

The bank statement shows loans increased $4,879,000; specie increased $1,752,000; deposits increased $8,357,000; legal tenders increased $1,453,000. Circulation has decreased $9. Stocks generally stronger. Balance in the sub-treasury $97,500,000.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The sternwheel steamer Harry Dean, hence for Marietta, exploded her boiler to-day and burned. Many persons were injured, and five killed, including Captain Riggs, of Ashland, Ky., and Captain Norton, of Wheeling, Va.

General Pope arrived here to-day.

HAVANA, January 5.—The British steamer Danube has arrived with later Mexican news. The Yucatan expedition has been abandoned. Diaz warned the government that every previous expedition had been defeated. The people of Yucatan are left to fight it out among themselves.

The Yucatan revolution is increasing, and more mutinies have occurred among the government troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5.—The supreme court decides that the law exempting certain properties from taxation is unconstitutional, thus adding two millions annually to the state revenue.

Charles Wolcott Brooks is appointed Japanese consul here. This is the first appointment of the kind.

GALVESTON, January 6.—Information has been received by the steamer W. G. Hewes that all the business portion of Indianola was destroyed by fire on the 3d instant. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

The customhouse and Ohler or Casimer house were destroyed. Fifty buildings are in ashes. Fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

A new daily paper is started here to-day by the Typographic Union called the *Dispatch*.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Farrell Hall, a Young Men's Christian Association building, was burned; loss, $10,000; insured in Cincinnati for $80,000, and in Chicago for $30,000. Two firemen are reported buried under the fallen walls.

JACKSON, January 7.—The convention to frame a constitution for Mississippi under the reconstruction acts met to-day. A. Mygatt, of Vicksburg, was chosen temporary president. Convention adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, January 8.—Outrages by negroes on the line of the South Carolina railroad are reported daily, and the condition of affairs is growing worse. Yesterday a gang of black Union Leaguers fired on the mail carrier thirty miles from this city, but he escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

JACKSON, Miss., January 8.—Permanent organization of the Mississippi reconstruction convention was effected to-day. R. R. Eggleston, of Lowndes county, for president, received fifty-three votes, J. W. C. Watson, of Marshall, opposing candidate, thirty-three. T. P. Sayers was elected secretary. All the officers elected are whites.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Crittenden & Sargent, proprietors of the Clarendon hotel, have failed; liabilities $100,000.

The United States district attorney has filed a suit against Gratem, Kemper & Co for $185,000 for delinquent whisky tax.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—The Democratic state convention nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for governor, and declared in favor of Pendleton for president.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 8.—The Democratic state convention passed resolutions instructing the Ohio delegation to the national convention to vote for Pendleton.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The pews in Beecher's church rented for $26,000. The highest single pew rented for $525.

The total losses by fire in this city last year amounted to $5,500,000.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Money closed easy at 6 per cent. Exchange weaker at 9¾. Gold declined to 136¼. Stocks buoyant and excited. Governments active; 5-20s of 1862 coupons 108¼. Tennessee 6's 61¼.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 8.—The nine Republican bolters stand firm.

### Secretary Stanton's Case Before the Senate.

The following dispatch was published in yesterday's evening papers:

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Howard's Stanton report takes the ground that Stanton favored the reconstruction acts, while the president evinced a disposition to disregard them, and even to seize, if possible, the reins of absolute power.

This startling purpose on the part of Johnson constituting the real difficulty between Johnson and Stanton, Stanton had a legal right to refuse to resign, and the circumstances justified Stanton's action.

The report combats all of the president's positions, placing the president in the light of a false accuser, and closes with the resolution that the senate do not concur in Stanton's suspension. The report impeaches the president's veracity regarding the New Orleans riots.

General Schofield, commander of the first military district, will shortly visit Washington for consultation with General Grant relative to matters in his department.

A Chicago paper says there was a lively time when Weston settled accounts with his partners. Not unlikely. There was a good deal of money in somebody's hands. The sale of photographs it is said had amounted to $10,000 or $15,000 before the pedestrian had reached Buffalo. This amount, it is reasonable to suppose, was more than duplicated afterward.

"Pa, do storms ever make malt liquors?" "No, child; why do you ask?" "Because I heard ma tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing."

There is intense dissatisfaction among M. Thiers' constituents at the course he pursued in regard to the Roman question. As his district is, perhaps, more strongly opposed to ultramontanism than any other in France he will not be re-elected, and Berryer will likewise be defeated at Marseilles.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris exposition netted three million francs.

Wolves at Erin, Canada, make the mutton scarce.

The Missouri doctors have formed a state medical association.

The street railways in Chicago earned $920,000 last year.

Du Chaillu has been writing a juvenile story book about the gorilla.

The shipments of cotton from Nashville average forty car loads per day.

It is not generally known that Queen Victoria has more heathen than Christian subjects.

Foreigners in Rome, of less than four months residence, are compelled to report to the police.

They have a baby actress, three years and six months old, at a Brighton (England) theatre.

The Wisconsin treasury took in last year $835,127 95, paid out $826,533 82, and has $8594 left.

What is the legitimate punishment of one who listens at a keyhole? Why, to catch a heyhol'd in the head.

A paper will be started in Burlington, Vt., on the 13th of January, under the title of the *Irish Watchman*.

Even Frank Blair is talked of for president. The only noise made about it is the blare of his own trumpet.

Why is a lady's throat like an appendage to her watch? Because it's a chatterlane (chatelaine). Villainous.

John B. Gough has drawn the largest audience of any lecturer at Springfield, Mass., this winter.

A railway train in Vermont, on last Friday, killed fifty sheep. The owner was fleeced out of their value.

At the last session of the grand jury in Franklin county, Iowa, not a single indictment was found.

A man in Connecticut was kicked by a rooster a few days since, and so badly hurt that he is in danger of lock-jaw.

Another perpetual motion maniac—a man near De Witt, Illinois—has a machine in full operation.

Of the nine thousand persons employed upon the Canadian roads, two-thirds belong to the Grand Trunk.

President Dunn, of the Maine Central railroad, gives $5000 to form a professorship in the Maine Wesleyan seminary.

A sailor in Buffalo who received eleven dollars from a thief who stole twenty-three dollars, received the greater punishment.

Moses Nye, an old sailor in the poorhouse at Sandwich, Mass., once took dinner with Washington, at Mount Vernon.

The Wabash river has stayed at low water mark longer this year than ever before.

The Texas people have a new term for gamblers. They call them professional cardists.

The tycoon of Japan is sending his photograph to Americans. But if you write to him for one, he will return a negative reply.

Archibong, king of Calabar, has been shocking some Englishmen by killing a few dozen of his subjects and packing their heads in casks.

What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they change their condition of single blessedness, ceasing to be pensive, should be expensive!

The firemen in Oswego, New York, refused to work the other day at a fire until one of their number who was arrested for theft was released.

A grandson of Daniel Boone, who lived in Missouri, found the settlers getting too numerous for him and has emigrated to Colorado.

Three couples who were married on the same day fifty years ago, in Marlboro', Mass., celebrated their golden wedding a few days since.

In ancient times men and women were burned after death. In modern times railroad directors burn before death.—*New York Leader*.

Last year Cleveland imported from Canada 11,450,000 laths, 1,458,000 shingles, 29,000 bushels wheat, 99,000 do. barley, 5000 cords wood, 16,000 pounds butter.

A minister at Crestline lately telegraphed to the chief of the Cleveland police that some thief had stolen all his manuscript sermons.

Steamboats on a new plan, with grain elevators, hoisting machinery, improved steering apparatus, etc., are to be built for navigating the Mississippi.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Ames's bust of Mr. Lincoln, for the Boston state house, is a failure, and might be that of any backwoodsman of the period.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, was married in Chicago on Friday to Miss Mary Warren, daughter of the treasurer of McVicker's theatre, and niece of the mayor of Chicago.

They have no skating park in Wheeling, Virginia, and the local papers complain of the skaters being "exposed to the bleak winds and rough ice on the creek."

The Scioto (Ohio) *Gazette* says the footrace between Wharton and Knight, 100 yards for $1000, resulted in a tie. Curiously enough no one timed the runners.

The victims of the New York petroleum gift enterprise swindle have poured their tale of woe into the ear of Mayor Hoffman, and he has warned others to beware of such folly.

The Lacrosse (Wis.) *Republican* says at the land office in that city last month there were entered 15,167 acres, of which 10,389 acres were for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law.

Horse thieves in Wisconsin took a farmer's team, and in their hurry dropped a pocket book containing $350, more than their value. The farmer was more than that amount ahead; he had his horses insured against thieves.

Another grand Pacific railroad excursion is on the tapis for the benefit of the Wall street bankers and brokers principally. The guests will be limited to two hundred and fifty, composed solely of the "solid" men of the street. The party will proceed the whole length of the road.

Several years ago, one of the principal thoroughfares of London was regularly patroled by a beggar who asked alms of no other passers except old ladies. To these he addressed himself thus: "O young lady! have pity on a poor beggar." He was singularly successful in his appeals.

Portland crows over Boston's defeat in the matter of the Cunarders, and claims that her railroads have furnished all the grain her ocean steamers can handle, and have furnished freight for the Cunarders from Boston besides.

The Virginia, Nevada, *Enterprise* of the 6th ultimo, announces that the cars of the Pacific railroad have reached the east side of the Summit. The track is being laid through the tunnel on the Summit, and the contractors say they will close the gap (of seven miles) between the Summit and Coburn's in two weeks if the weather holds good.

In Vermont, by a recent law, ministers of the gospel who have ceased to perform the other duties of their sacred office are no longer authorized to solemnize marriages.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you sonny?" "I guess so; my teacher said I was a young blockhead.

### Chief Justice Chase on the Pilgrims.

The following letter from Chief Justice Chase was read at the dinner of the New England society of Madison, Wisconsin, on Forefathers' Day:

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: The note inviting me to your celebration of Forefathers' Day is just received. It is impossible for me to be with you; but I thank you for the invitation. I hope that your meeting will be pleasant and useful. It is well to celebrate the anniversary of past events; and Forefathers' Day began a new era for mankind. The small community organized at Plymouth was founded on grand ideas: freedom, suffrage, education, and Christian faith. These ideas, better understood and more fully recognized, now form the ba is of Republican institutions in America, and extend their influence, direct or indirect, throughout the world. They may be safely trusted in their fullest recognition and widest application.

Yours, very truly,
S. P. CHASE.

### Freaks of Intoxicated Men.

On Christmas eve, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, December 27, an occurrence transpired near Ellicott's mills which might have been very serious in its consequences. It appears that two gentlemen, considerably under the influence of the "ardent," posted themselves on the railroad track, about five hundred yards this side of the mills, one of them making a wager that the train would not pass over the track he was occupying, and the other that if it did not pass over the track on which he stood he would stop it. It was not long before the cars came thundering along, and one of the gentlemen was suddenly snatched up by the cowcatcher, and carried in this perilous position into Ellicott city. Several persons along the line of the road were witnesses of the scene, and concluded that the man would soon be a mangled corpse. Hurrying to the depot, they found him to their great surprise unscathed, and as perfectly cool as if nothing unusual had transpired.

An English butcher was recently summoned before a justice for cruelty to a gander. It appeared that he had bet a guinea with a neighbor that his gander was heavier than his neighbor's. He won the bet; but his gander died immediately after the neighbor had purchased it. On opening the fowl it was found that, in order to bring it up to winning weight, it had been fed with two pounds of small shot. The administration of this heavy diet cost the butcher ten shillings fine.

### Admiral Farragut's Captures.

In the district court for the District of Columbia, recently, honorable B. F. Butler asked leave to file a libel of information on the part of Admiral Farragut, and the officers and men of the Western gulf squadron of April, 1862, to recover a bounty of $200 for each man under the statute, for the destruction of the force of the confederate vessels in front of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, on the 23d day of April, 1862. He said that the superior force of the enemy's fleet might be shown from the records of the late confederate government in regard to the fall of New Orleans, which was fully investigated by the courts of justice there on the trial of General Lovell. The libel prayed for a monition to issue to all parties to show cause, etc. The court directed the monition to issue, and made it returnable on the first Monday of February, 1868, after the usual publication of twenty days.—*Washington Chronicle*.

Reed and Wright is the name of a newspaper firm in Wisconsin.

The English ragged schools came very near being a failure from the starvation of the pupils. It was found that one good dinner a week so "set up" the youngsters as to convert the failure into a success.

Samuel Reed is editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Henry Reed of the *Enquirer*, and Enos Reed of the *National Union*. The Queen city ought to be well supplied with Reed-ing matter.


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The publishers of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to the Tribune as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for the Daily, $4 for the Semi-Weekly, or $2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of the Tribune, who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

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### NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
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WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
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Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

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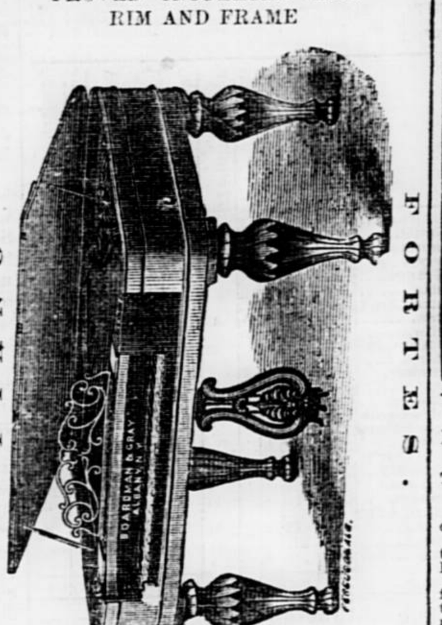

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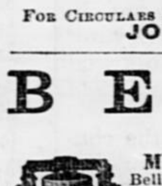


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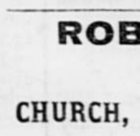

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

### THE PRIVATE'S DEATH-BED.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

Dead, dead and cold, on the matted mold,
The pulseless body lay;
The dews fell still on the stony eyes,
That gazing upward on the skies,
In a mute and vacant way,
Were wet with the tears of the shining dew,
Bright in the morning ray.

The winds went sobbing slowly by,
And the trembling, dripping leaves
Came sighing down from each dark, low bough,
And laid their wet hands on his brow,
So still beneath the trees;
And the pale-eyed stars all the long, long night,
Had softly gazed on that face so white—
So white in the smile of the low young moon,
As she swept through the sky in a belt so bright,
In the shades of the dusky gloom;
While now and then some picket's shot
Came whizzing o'er that silent spot,
Yet thrill'd not the heart of the still young dead,
Asleep all alone in his lowly bed—
Asleep, in that lonely spot.

Far away o'er the hills in a low-roofed home
Lies a pillow white and smooth;
The moonlight falls on the oaken floor,
And the night winds sigh 'neath the sagging door.
Long months shall pass, but the absent one
Shall dream no more in that humble home;
And the cricket's wail 'mong the poplar boughs
No more will the slumbering youth arouse
To scenes of filial love.

No more o'er the lawn will his bare, brown feet
Dash the cool dews from the clover-tops bright,
Waking the wail of the brown-winged bee,
Asleep in the clover so bright;
As driving the cows down the green trodden lane
He whistles and shouts to his herd in a strain
So merry, so bright, and free;
Waking the blue-bird's carol low
In the boughs of the old apple tree.

But the winds are chilly and cold on the hills,
And the frost lies blue on the lea,
And the bees are all gone from the clover sweet
To their homes in the woodland tree.
And the wail of the blue-jay flying low
Has a weary sound to me;
For alone he sleeps in a distant land,
And his poor limbs, stiff and cold,
Will feel no touch of a tender hand,
So still on she chilly mold.
But his spirit's gone to that same great God,
Who rules all, far and wide,
And a *private's soul* is as dear to Him
As a monarch's in all his pride.

NORWICH, Connecticut, January, 1877.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL.—The nineteenth annual session of the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school, Brooklyn, was held Christmas at 10½ o'clock A. M. It should be understood that this festival, which resulted in over seventeen hundred dollars to the missionary cause, and several hundred for other purposes, came from an effort of the juveniles of less than one month, though they have monthly missionary meetings. They have a way of bringing forth fruit for somebody (they "sow beside all waters") every month in the year. But now to this festival. We noticed on this, as on former occasions, their friends provide to address them through the "princes of the people;" so now they had Bishop Janes and the lieutenant governor of the state of New York. Among the remarkable features of these festivals is the bringing out of original poetry, to be said or sung, or both, thus contributing to the good taste of their auditors, and the reputation of the promising authors they are bringing forward. A perfect surprise, and a most gratifying one, was afforded the visitors by the sight of a tasteful cenotaph in the wall at the right of the pulpit to the memory of the departed Hon. Moses F. Odell, for twenty years the superintendent of the Sunday school, and the steadfast friend of the missionary cause. Most appropriate references were made to this by the several speakers. The maid of honor who addressed the audience, her teachers, and her pastor in a beautiful piece of poetry, concluded that gift by another in behalf of her class of one hundred dollars for missions. She represented, as we understood it, the infant department. All the female classes did well, the Mustard Seeds as well as any, and somebody managed to slip into their hands a gift of $300 for the "Odell Alcove" of the Wesleyan University. The Dew Drops are a "feeble folk," but they persist in sending up a "pailful." The male classes, like all boys, seemed to have their "own heads," and the volunteers took it into theirs to "promote" their superintendant as Major General S. U. F. Odell without consulting the king of the Sandwich islands. They confirmed this with a gift of $200 for missions. The tap of the drum and some other noises were heard just then. All's right, *was* right, and all the rest too, until we came along to "old Sands street—the homestead." That was a mournful procession, their banner draped in black. Mr. Richard F. Vandeveer had taken the route his brother-in-law, the late superintendent, had gone. The class brought $200 in memoriam. The fishermen brought a "catch," which though but a single fish brought $15 in his mouth. The Bethel ship brought up a lead and line of seventy-five fathoms with as many dollars. Pieces of silver from a child now in heaven were brought in, and quite a nursery of grand and great-grandchildren were brought up to present their gifts; after all of which the children and their guests repaired to the school room to *receive* gifts with which to be happy all the day, and, as we hope, for many days to come.

LIBERIA.—Bishop Roberts writes to the Mission rooms under date of October 29, giving account of the revivals at several of the stations and on some of the circuits, also of conversions among the native tribes. One particular in his letter, which much encourages us as to the genuineness of the revival in one of the appointments is that several of the young men are burning with desire to go among the natives with the story of the cross.

THE TIME HAS COME.—Yes! and it now is. Strange that a Methodist preacher should write: "The time of our annual collection is at hand, and I want you to furnish me with, etc., to help me." The very things he should have had at the beginning of his pastoral labor, as the discipline directs. This man is not a preacher on trial—not a junior preacher. This is not a common case. A liberal collection from such a quarter would be a disappointment.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT.—The monthly concert of prayer for missions is a source of missionary life to the churches where this concert is kept up, and it is not a less source of life to the missionary cause itself. Our general conference was so fully impressed with the importance of this as a means of promoting the vital interests of Christ's kingdom that they caused to be incorporated in our book of discipline the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we recommend the observance of the first evening of each month on which the regular evening prayer-meeting is held as a concert of prayer for missions, and that we recommend all our churches to observe the "annual week of prayer for the conversion of the world."

YOUNG MEN.—To them, in the days of Summerfield, the Disosways, the Dusenburys, the Skidmores, and others, must be accorded the credit of having been mainly instrumental in originating our foreign mission enterprise. We always think of this fact with pleasure. But our attention is now turned to the young men of our Methodist church from noticing the appeals making by the London and Wesleyan missionary societies, to the young men especially, to come up to the help of these societies to move off the burden of debt which is impeding their progress, and bringing them into positive straits in the maintenance of the work they have in hand for the Lord Jesus. Would that this might be a note in the ears of the young men of the Methodist Episcopal church at this critical period in the history of our work! We pray them to think on this, especially as the season for the annual collection for missions is just at hand.

METHODIST UNION.—We sometime since published a circular on the above topic from a "Border Methodist." That circular having been laid before the Albion District (Michigan Conference) Ministerial Association, the following action was taken, and forwarded to us by Rev. D. F. Barnes, Secretary:

*Resolved*, That while anxious to remove every barrier to the union of Methodists upon a common platform and policy which conscience will allow or the history of the past permit, we do not believe the time has come for such action as the "circular" contemplates, and should have little confidence in the result of the labors of the committee therein named.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE. — The General Committee have apportioned $8,000 for church extension to the above Conference. A circular has been sent to each pastor from the Philadelphia office.

TENNESSEE CIRCUIT, Rock River.—Rev. D. S. Main writes that the above circuit should be credited with $147, instead of $47, for missions. The last minutes are in error.

ANOTHER LETTER BY JOHN WESLEY.—The following letter was written to Miss Penelope Newman, of Cheltenham, England, who afterwards became Mrs. Cousins. A daughter, Miss Cousins, gave it to Mrs. Hannah Fry, of Detroit, who presented it to the Central M. E. Church. The letter has been lithographed in fac-simile, and copies will be sold for the benefit of the East Saginaw Church:

LONDON, January 4, 1775.

*My Dear Sister:* — I wish you would prevail upon John Walton to give himself up wholly to the work of God. Till he does I do not expect he will have Health of Body, no nor full Spiritual Health. For I am much afraid he is all this time grieving the Spirit of God. If he should break through he might spend his first year in the Gloucestershire Circuit. T. Parker is capable of better work than thumbing Coke upon Littleton.

Hannah Ball, of Wycomber, seems to me to go forward in the state of pure love as swiftly as any I have known. There is a danger that those that are saved from sin, should slack their pace, and not press forward. Go on! Forget the things that are behind! Rest not till you are all lost in God. I am, my dear sister. Yours affectionately,

J. WESLEY.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.—Rev. E. Q. Fuller sends us the following:

The presiding elder of Rock River Conference met in the Book Rooms, Chicago, January 2, 1868. Present, H. Crews, H. L. Martin, R. A. Blanchard, E. Q. Fuller, W. S. Harrington, and W. F. Stewart. H. Crews, chairman; E. Q. Fuller, secretary. The $20,000 to be raised by the conference for missions was apportioned to the districts as follows: Chicago, $7,500; Rockford, $2,362; Freeport, $2,546 83; Dixon, $2,881 45; Mendota, $2,191 08; Joliet, $2,313 61.

The sum to be raised for expenses of General Conference was apportioned to the charges, viz: $500 to every charge in the conference

The sm to be raised for Church Extension, $8,000, as apportioned to the districts by the board of directors of the Conference Church Extension Society, was approved to-wit: Chicago, $3,000; Rockford, $1,000; Freeport, $1,000; Dixon, $1,000; Mendota, $1,000; Joliet, $1,000.

ONARGA, CENTRAL ILL.—Our recent item respecting the Onarga Seminary prompted the following note from an interested brother:

I rejoice greatly at the noble position taken by our brethren at Onarga—the principal and teachers of the Grand Prairie Seminary, and I thank you in their behalf for the publicity you have given to their very honorable and consistent action. The time has come when the issue of admission to our schools, without respect to class or color, must be met squarely and manfully, and the great loyal Methodist Church should be foremost in the battle. Our brethren should be endorsed with enthusiasm. God has honored them with a glorious opportunity to be witnesses for Him and for humanity.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

### How Chromos are Made.

Chromo-lithography is the art of printing pictures from stone, in colors. The most difficult branch of it—which is now generally implied when chromos are spoken of—is the art of reproducing oil paintings. When a chromo is made by a competent hand, it presents an exact counterpart of the original painting, with the delicate gradations of tints and shades, and with much of the spirit and tone of a production of the brush and pallet.

To understand how chromos are made, the art of lithography must first be briefly explained. The stone used in lithographing is a species of limestone found in Bavaria, and is wrought into thick slabs with finely polished surface. The drawing is made upon the slab with a sort of colored soap which adheres to the stone, and enters into a chemical combination with it after the application of certain acids and gums. When the drawing is complete the slab is put on the press, and carefully dampened with a sponge. The oil color (or ink) is then applied with a common printer's roller. Of course, the parts of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink; while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water but retains the color applied. It is thus that, without a raised surface or incision—as in common printing, wood-cuts, and steel engravings—lithography produces printed drawings from a perfectly smooth stone.

In a chromo, the first proof is a light ground-tint, covering nearly all the surface. It has only a faint, shadowy resemblance to the completed picture. It is in fact rather a shadow than an outline. The next proof, from the second stone, contains all the shades of another color. This process is repeated again and again and again; occasionally, as often as thirty times. We saw one proof, in a visit to Mr. Prang's establishment—a group of cattle—that had passed through the press twelve times; and it still bore a greater resemblance to a spoiled colored photograph than to the charming picture which it subsequently became. The number of impressions, however, does not necessarily indicate the number of colors in a painting, because the colors and tints are greatly multiplied by combinations created in the process of printing one over another. In twenty-five impressions, it is sometimes necessary and possible to produce a hundred distinct shades.

The last impression is made by an engraved stone, which produces that resemblance to canvas noticeable in all of Mr. Prang's finer specimens. English and German chromos, as a rule, do not attempt to give this delicate final touch, although it would seem to be essential in order to make a perfect imitation of a painting.

The paper used is white, heavy "plate paper," of the best quality, which has to pass through a heavy press, sheet by sheet, before its surface is fit to receive an impression.

The process thus briefly explained, we need hardly add, requires equally great skill and judgment at every stage. A single error is instantly detected by the practiced eye in the finished specimen. The production of a chromo, if it is at all complicated, requires several months — sometimes several years—of careful preparation. The mere drawing of the different and entirely-detached parts on so many different stones is of itself a work that requires an amount of labor and a degree of skill, which, to a person unfamiliar with the process, would appear incredible. Still more difficult, and needing still greater skill, is the process of coloring. This demands a knowledge which artists have hitherto almost exclusively monopolized, and, in addition to it, the practical familiarity of a printer with mechanical details. "Drying" and "registering" are as important branches of the art of making chromos as drawing and coloring. On proper registering, for example, the entire possibility of producing a picture at every stage of its progress depends. "Registering" is that part of a pressman's work which consists in so arranging the paper in the press, that it shall receive the impression on exactly the same spot of every sheet. In book work, each page must be exactly opposite the page printed on the other side of the sheet, in order that the impression, if on thin paper, may not "show through." In newspaper work this is of less importance, and often is not attended to with any special care. But in chromo-lithography the difference of a hair's-breadth would spoil a picture; for it would hopelessly mix up the colors.

After the chromo has passed through the press it is embossed and varnished, and then put up for the market. These final processes are for the purpose of breaking the glossy light, and of softening the hard outlines which the picture receives from the stone, which imparts to it the resemblance of a painting on canvas.

Mr. Prang began his business in the humblest way, but has rapidly increased his establishment until he now employs fifty workmen—nearly all of them artists and artisans of the most skilful class—and is preparing to move into a larger building at Roxbury. He uses eighteen presses; and his sales are enormous. His catalogue now embraces a large number of album cards—about seventy sets, of twelve in each set; a beautiful series of illuminated "Beatitudes" and "Scriptural Mottoes;" an endless list of our great men, and of men not so great after all, of juveniles, notably, a profusely illustrated edition of "Old Mother Hubbard;" and of half chromos and chromos proper. Tait's "Chickens," "Ducklings," and "Quails" were the first chromos that met an instant and wide recognition. Nineteen thousand copies of the "Chickens" alone were sold. Bricher's "Early autumn on Esopus Creek" is one of the best chromos ever made on a small scale. The "Bulfinch" and the "Linnet" (after Cruikshank) are admirable. There are other chromos which are less successful, and one or two that are not successful at all; but they are nearly all excellent copies of the originals, with which the defects must be charged.

The chromos of Bricher's paintings are really wonderfully accurate.

Mr. Prang's masterpiece, however, is not yet published, although it is nearly ready for the market. It entirely surpasses all his previous efforts. It is Correggio's "MAGDALENA," and can hardly fail, we think, to command a quick sale and hearty recognition.

Like every modern discovery, chromo-lithography has its partisans and detractors—those who claim for it perhaps impossible capabilities, and those who regard it as a mere handicraft, which no skill can ever elevate into the diguity of an art. We do not care to enter into these disputes. Whether an art or a handicraft, chromo-lithgraphy certainly re-produces charming little pictures vastly superior to any colored plates that we have had before; and it is, at least, clearly entitled to be regarded as a means of educating the popular taste, and thereby raising the national ideal of art.

A correspondent, looking at chromos from this point of view, thus indicates (it may be somewhat enthusiastically) their possible influence on the culture of the people:

"What the discovery of the art of printing did for the mental growth of the people, the art of chromo-lithography seems destined to accomplish for their æsthetic culture. Before types were first made, scholars and the wealthier classes had ample opportunities for study; for even when Bibles were chained in churches, and copies of the Scriptures (then aptly so styled) were worth a herd of cattle, there were large libraries accessible to the aristocracy of rank and mind. But they were guarded against the masses by the double doors of privilege and ignorance. A book possessed no attractions for the man who could not read the alphabet; and, *because* they were rare and hard to get at, he had no incitement to master their mysteries. Made cheap and common the meanest peasant, in the course of a few generations, found solace for his griefs in the pages of the greatest authors of his time and of all time. Mental culture became possible for whole nations; and democracy with its illimitable blessings gradually grew up under the little shadow of the first 'printer's proof.'

"Until within a quite recent period art has been feudal in its associations. Galleries of priceless paintings, indeed, there have always been in certain favored cities and countries; but to the people as a whole they have been equally inaccessible and unappreciated, because no previous training had taught the community how to prize them. It was like Harvard college without the district school—a planet without satellites, and too far removed from the world of the people for its light to shine in the cottage and in the homes of the masses.

"Now, chromo-lithography, although still in its infancy, promises to diffuse not a love of art merely among the people at large, but to disseminate the choicest masterpieces of art itself. It is art republicanized and naturalized in America. Its attempts hitherto have been comparatively unambitious; but it was not Homer and Plato that were first honored by the printing press. It was dreary catechisms of dreary creeds. So will it be with this new art. As the popular taste improves, the subjects will be worthy of an art which seeks to give back to mankind what has hitherto been confined to the few."

### Extempore Speaking.

To speak well you must be in rapport, not only with your own mind, but with your subject and your audience. It is really wonderful that this connection is so rarely complete, and that such mishaps come from its absence. Sometimes you are out of joint with yourself, and your mind seems no more to jump with your tongue than the mind of the man in the moon, and you feel that you have no hold of yourself. Again, your thought, although quite active in a certain way, does not enter into the subject, and you are very much like an eager horseman who wants to ride, but finds the horse refusing to be mounted, or, when mounted, insisting upon standing still or pitching the luckless rider over his head. Sometimes, moreover, when you and your subject get on very well together, you fail to connect with the audience, and without having any positive quarrel with them, you find yourself as far apart as if they were a thousand miles off. You will use every means to establish the true relation; to keep your own mind ready at your call; to make it dwell faithfully upon such leading principles as are fundamental to all important subjects, and to take vital interest in men, not such as belong to your clique only, but in men as men in all the various tempers and conditions of the common lot. He is happy who masters this connection thoroughly, and agrees with his own soul, his subject, and his audience. He is a good rider who is master of himself, his good steed, and the road, and he goes forth conquering and to conquer.

Some very interesting and curious phenomena occur when this rapport is complete, and some of the signs that spiritualists ascribe to supernatural agency are constant attendants of good extemporaneous speaking. A strange and cheering and powerful influence rises up within the speaker, and is met and quickened by the subject and the occasion. The calmer he is, and the less elevated and blown about by passion, the more profoundly he is inwardly moved. Thoughts and emotions come to him of themselves without painful seeking, and the subject opens itself to him as if it were a part of his own brain and heart. Words and sentences of unusual fitness and beauty come to him of themselves, and seem to speak of themselves without fatigue of voice or exhaustion of brain or nerve. A remarkable bond grows up between speaker and hearers; the audience light up a mild glow, and a lambent brightness almost transfigures each head in the speaker's eye; while the whole assembly seems to be informed with one life, and the thousand souls are drawn together as one spiritual body.

I have talked with a great many distinguished extempore speakers, and while they are almost universally reluctant to trust to any marvelous influences, and disposed to insist upon careful thought, and frequent, and exact writing to guard against looseness and repetition, they allow that there is something in their best oratorical experience that passes their understanding. Carpenter, the physiologist, speaks of what he calls "unconscious cerebration," or states in which the brain works without any conscious effort to do it, and without any consciousness of what it is doing of itself, as when a man wakes in the morning and finds his thinking much in advance of where he left it when he went to sleep, or even some hard problem solved or knotty question answered. The cause of these phenomena undoubtedly lies somewhere in those organs that are allied to the heart, and stomach, and lungs, and are moved by the sympathetic nerves, so as to be more automatic than voluntary, more powers of nature than of volition. How far this involuntary action can be extended, and how far carried up into the higher plane of intelligence and activity, we can not say; but it is evident that whatever partakes of the character of habit partakes of this power, for habit, however painfully formed, becomes a second nature, and is automatic, or goes of itself.

This automatic action rids the extempore speaker of much care, anxiety, and toil, and carries him forward through much of his work without solicitude or conscious effort; but it is full of dangers, and if he trusts wholly to it he loses his higher inspiration and force, and sinks down into an automaton, like a barrel organ, that, when wound up, can only play over all its old tunes. Some speakers and hosts of talkers are spoiled in this way, and they think themselves inspired because by practice they have so much of the "gift of gab," and they can run on without limit and without fatigue, until all but themselves are tired out. The good speaker may cultivate and use this automatic power; but he must never trust wholly to it, nor even be satisfied, unless in everything he does he is conscious of putting forth some fresh effort and earnest thought, and rising higher than before, instead of drifting away upon the easy level, or floating down the still easier descending current.—*Dr. Osgood.*

### Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

The dispatch which was received from her majesty's consul at Zanzibar, and Dr. Kirk's letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, read at the Royal Geographical society on Monday evening, have awakened considerable hopes of the safety of the distinguished traveler. A narrative has reached Dr. Kirk which, if it may be believed, will disprove the story of Dr. Livingstone's death as told by the Johanna men. From the statement of a native introduced to Dr. Kirk by a Banian trader, it appears that a white man with a party of thirteen blacks arrived at one of the villages under Maranga while the native was there. All had fire-arms, and six carried double-barrelled guns. The white man was of moderate height, not stout, dressed in white, and wore a cloth wrapt round his head. He gave the chief a looking glass, and was offered ivory, which he declined, stating that he was not a trader. He then went northward. This is all the information which the native can give, if we except one important item. When Dr. Kirk met him again, he placed before him his books of photographic portraits. In the first he did not recognize the likeness of the man he saw in the interior, although it contained a very fine side-view of Livingstone. In the second he at once pointed to a staring likeness of the traveler which Dr. Kirk kept as a caricature, and said, "That is the man." Then he added, "Come on to Bagamogo and see my master and the other men; they have seen him also, and will tell you all they know." The native, it may be added, was one of a caravan passing from Bagamogo along the usual trade route to Wemba and Maranga; where they remained trading for some time, and again returned to the coast. Dr. Kirk thinks that if the head man of the party can be found it may be possible to identify the stranger, who to their hopeful imagination appears so like their long lost friend. It was decided at once to set out for Bagamogo to make inquiries. The story of a white man having been seen at Uruwa is a distinct thing from the narrative now given. "But," says Dr. Kirk, "the one adds confirmation to the other, and shows us that if it be Livingstone on whose track we now are, that he has more than half finished his work, and is about to go to the Albert Nyanza." Sir Roderick Murchison, in placing this information before the Geographical Society, stated, in addition, that Mr. Price, the chief of the Bombay Mission church, in a letter shortly after the news of Dr. Livingstone's death, had said: "It will be remembered that the doctor took with him nine African Christian lads, who had been brought up at our institution at Sharanpur. These were, without exception, intelligent youths, about twenty years of age, and had a tolerable knowledge of English; most of them possessed strong physical development, and being fired with a desire for enterprise cheerfully volunteered to accompany Dr. Livingstone. I call to mind how, when the doctor had them together in my verandah, after giving them some account of the life they had to expect, and the difficulties that lay before them, he concluded his remarks by saying very impressively: 'Now, my lads, you see we may have to encounter hardships and dangers; but bear in mind above all things that whatever happens you must stick close to me.'" Sir Roderick believed those faithful attendants had stuck close to their leader, and their number accorded with that stated by Dr. Kirk who were last seen with Livingstone, and in possession of the firearms known to have been taken with the expedition. We trust that the expectations which have been raised by this fresh information will not be doomed to disappointment. Sir Samuel Baker is of opinion that it would be desirable if the Egyptian government could be induced to favor an expedition from their end of Lake Tanganika. In that case he believed that Dr. Livingstone would be met by the exploring party. That, in his judgment, would be a glorious undertaking, and he would be very glad to join in it, as his present inactivity was worse to him than an African fever.

### "Pardon for Nothing."

A few days since, when visiting an old man who seemed anxious about salvation, I found great difficulty in making him understand that pardon is the free gift of God, through the precious blood of Christ.

At last I said to him, "Now, suppose I were to go to a shop and buy something for you, and pay for it, and tell you to go and fetch it, need you take any money with you?" "No," said the old man, brightening up, "it would be paid for." Need you make any promise to pay at some future time?" I then asked. "No," he replied, "I should have it for nothing."

"So," I continued, "is it with forgiveness of sins; the Lord Jesus has paid the full price for it. He has had the groans, the sighs, the tears, the wrath, the pain, the punishment; yea, all that sin deserved! He bore it all! He paid the whole! Yes, bought forgiveness with his precious blood, and now he gives it as a gift to all who bring their sins to him."

"Yes!" said the old man, as his eyes filled with tears, "I see it now; it is pardon for nothing! pardon for nothing! Christ has bought it, and he will give it to me!"

Dear reader, may you also learn that Christ alone can save; that neither your tears, nor groans, nor prayers, nor works, can give you any right to heaven. No, you must come with nothing in your hand, and, as a helpless beggar, cast yourself upon his love and grace, and look to him alone to cleanse you from your sins, and make you fit to dwell with him above. —*Evangelist.*

### Closet Work.

Flee to the closet as your life, your safeguard, your hope, your joy. God is there, Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, salvation. No one can discharge family duties acceptably, household ministrations, governmental relations; no one can resist the wiles of the devil manfully, sustain an equilibrium of calm, peaceful, humble resignation and joyfulness, without gaining wisdom and strength in the closet. Wives, do you believe this? Mothers, do you? Mark well, behold that mother, that daughter, coming from the closet, with a face shining with holiness as did that of Moses when descending the Mount of God. What now? Panoplied? armed with helmet, sword, and shield, her feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace? Satan is bruised under her feet. Satan finds no lodgment. All his fiery darts are hurled in vain. She is clothed with humility. The graces of the spirit shine forth radiantly; love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. She goes forth from the closet armed. Sisters, mothers, daughters, old and young, flee to the closet—have your regular stated seasons, adhere to them strictly, undeviatingly. Let no earthly care deprive you of these.—*Home Thrusts*

### Christ.

The following beautiful and devout apostrophe of praise, as addressed to the Savior, is from the recently published lectures of Rev. Mr. Liddon, and delivered at Oxford in defence of divine worship to Christ:

"Eternal Jesus! it is thyself who hast bidden us either to despise thee or worship thee. Thou wouldest have us to despise thee as our fellow-man, if we will not worship thee as our God. Gazing on thy human beauty, and listening to thy words, we can not deny that thou art the only Son of God most high; disputing thy divinity, we could no longer clearly recognize thy human perfections. But if our ears hearken to thy revelations of thy greatness, our souls have already been won to thee by thy truthfulness, by thy loveliness, and by thy love. Convinced by these, thy moral glories, and thy majestic exercise of thy creating power, we believe and are sure that thou hast the words of eternal life. Although unveiling thyself before thy creatures, thou dost stand from age to age at the bar of hostile and sceptical opinion, yet assuredly from age to age, by the assaults of thine enemies, no less than in the faith of thy believing church, thou art justified in thy sayings and art clear when thou art judged. Of a truth thou art the king of glory, O Christ; thou art the everlasting son of the father."

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.


## New Volume.

With last week's issue we commenced the THIRD VOLUME of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE. The prospects before us are flattering. At the late session of our Conference, the preachers ordered in the aggregate OVER SEVEN HUNDRED copies to be sent to their charges. This was exceedingly encouraging, and we commence the year with renewed zeal.

Although the editor-in-chief is required to discharge the duties of a presiding elder and of a pastor, and the assistant editor has the charge of two churches, yet it is our purpose to devote all the time possible to the ADVOCATE, that it may be one of the best church papers in the South. And it is equally due the editors to state, that they work on the paper without any remuneration whatever; and, also, that the editor is financially responsible for the current expenses of the ADVOCATE. We thus labor for the love of God. Our mission is to do good, and to this end we employ the press, one of the mightiest of all the christianizing agencies known to the world.

At the late session of our conference, the ADVOCATE was enthusiastically indorsed by the preachers. Bishop Ames, and Revs Messrs. Diossy, Henry, Lynch, Ross, Green, Chinn, and many others, spoke in terms of commendation and of devotion to this great church interest. And our preachers are the best judges of the amount of good the ADVOCATE is accomplishing. It is their assistant preacher, repeating their pulpit utterances in the quiet of the family. And as these preachers carry it into all the interior parishes of the State, the ADVOCATE has a larger country circulation than any other loyal journal in Louisiana.

At the conference, the question of subscription was thoroughly discussed, and after due deliberation we have concluded to reduce the price of the ADVOCATE TO THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE, OR ONE DOLLAR A QUARTER IN ADVANCE. This is as low as we can possibly afford to publish the paper, and at this price we but just pay expenses. But we intend to make the ADVOCATE fully worth this amount.

With this number we commence the official publication of the proceedings of our State Constitutional Convention, which will be found on our supplement sheet. Our readers in the country parishes need not therefore, purchase other papers to obtain these proceedings, as they will find them in their own ADVOCATE.

And now we cordially invite the co-operation of every PREACHER, SUBSCRIBER, and FRIEND of the church and the country to the hearty support of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

## Price Reduced.

The New Oleans ADVOCATE may be had for 1868 for THREE DOLLARS a year in ADVANCE, or ONE DOLLAR a quarter in ADVANCE.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

## The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

During the absence of the editor of the ADVOCATE, the management of the paper will be intrusted to Rev. W. M. Henry, the assistant editor.

## Bishop Ames in Texas.

Having preached on the previous Sabbath, and having closed the third session of the Mississippi Mission conference, Bishop Ames left New Orleans, December 22, 1867, for Houston, Texas, accompanied by Rev. R. K. Diossy, and Mrs. J. P. Newman, who persuaded him to make a detour and visit St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, the contemplated seat of our University and Orphan's Home.

December 26th—After the morning mist had passed away the day was glorious, and having reached Berwick's Bay by rail, we took a small steamer and in a few hours were "Slowly entering the Teche where it flows through the green Opelousas." Scarcely could we imagine it was mid-winter as the sun poured down her golden floods of light upon the rich sugar plantations of St. Mary's, heightening the loveliness of the scenery, and enhancing the pleasures of the sail. "Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of fruit trees." On either side of the stream seemed to be a garden of shrubs and flowers, while above our heads were the bluest of heavens and no marvel that with Longtellow "They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana." Evening came on softly, and twilight with her golden wand touched the landscape with a thousand new beauties which "melted and mingled together.' The willows that fringed the banks were filled with little warblers, and occasionally was heard the wild song of the mocking bird as he "shook from his little throat such floods of delicious music that the whole air and the woods and the waves seemed silent to listen." Night threw her mantle gently over the scenery as the twinkling stars came out one by one to loop up its sombre folds just as we reached the little city of Franklin, where we were to be the guests of Mrs. Diossy, whose hospitality is only excelled by the gentleness of her spirit, and her devotion to the church. Her liege lord, however, was one of the trio, making us, no doubt, thrice welcome.

The following day which was extremely warm we spent at the Presiding Elder's parsonage home in quiet repose in one of the most lovely of inland towns. Coming as we did from the crowded noisy city, where the thermometer had stood at eighty at mid-day for the past week, as travelers we were only too happy to rest amid the Sabbath stillness of a hamlet whose perennial quiet is seldom disturbed during the twenty-four hours except by the shrill whistle of the steamer on the Teche.

Saturday morn dawned unclouded and the travelers refreshed by the genial society of friends, and the quiet influence of "tired nature's sweet restorer," a ride was proposed to the plantation recently purchased for our University and Asylum, and which have been so fully described in the columns of this paper. It was decided that we take a circuitous route of nearly fifteen miles that we might at last gain a birds-eye view of the plantation, and thus gain some idea of the general appearance of the country.

It was a gay and cheerful ride. The party occupied two buggies, while one of the number alternately rode a little white pony who amused all, and annoyed the rider most, by his singular freaks of at one time galloping off at a speed to gain the advance of the carriages, then trotting so uncomfortably as to throw the rider into fearful attitudes in the saddle, and the next moment falling far in the rear by a slow dragging walk.

It was nearly mid-day when we reached the Darby plantation, and was welcomed by Brother and Sister Baldwin, who now occupy the mansion. Their rural appearance and homelike manner made them seem more like old residents than new comers of only a few days. After strolling around the ample grounds, and surveying this future seat of learning for an hour, we took a kind of picnic lunch, and ate pecans beneath the shade of the stately old trees in front of the mansion, then bade adieu to good Brother and Sister Baldwin. Again seated in our carriages we rode to some of the adjacent plantations; the one invested with most interest belonging to our Orphan Home Society. The Bishop expressed his delight with its general appearance and the design for the future arrangement of the buildings and grounds, and the improvements already being made under the direction of Mrs. Diossy. A short ride of less than five miles by the direct route brought us again at Franklin, just as the early twilight of what appeared to be a warm summer's day, but really December 28th.

The following day being Sabbath the Bishop preached at 11 A. M. to the colored congregation in their church, which is quite a large edifice. There was a fine audience for the day, as the rain fell in torrents nearly all the morning. Had it been pleasant the church would have been full to overflowing. All present listened to the deeply interesting sermon with the most eager attention.

It is due to Mrs. Diossy and her daughter Eva to say that much of the success of the thriving Sunday school connected with this church is the result of the interest they have taken and the special effort they made to please the scholars on Christmas by preparing a beautiful tree loaded with presents.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Diossy performed the marriage ceremony at the parsonage, and quite a dark cloud of witnesses were present. This ceremony was gone through with several times during our stay. They seem to think if the presiding elder performs the ceremony it is a sure thing, and will last until "death do them part." It rained nearly all day on Monday, and in the evening we bade adieu to our kind friends and left on the steamer to meet others near and dear to us, and to continue our journey into Texas.

It was on the last day of 1867 that the writer met Bishop Ames and Evangeline, who furnished us the above journal of their stay in St. Mary's parish.

At 1 P. M. we took passage on board the steamer Matagorda for Galveston, Texas. The skies were cloudy, and a stiff norther was blowing hard. The sail down the bay was uninteresting, and at nightfall we entered the Gulf of Mexico. Thanks to a kind Providence, the night passed without apparent danger, and we were up early to hail the rising sun of the new year. Thus dawned upon us the new year 1868. The compliments of the season were exchanged by friends, but the "New Year's calls" were interrupted by the rigorous demands of Neptune. The sea-sick, however, were soon relieved by our approach to land, for at 11 A. M. the Matagorda reached her wharf. Here we found the brethren awaiting our arrival, and on landing rode to their pleasant home. At 4 P. M. we took the small steamer Era No. 3, on either bow of which was a huge freight barge. We were bound for Houston, the seat of the Texas Conference, and our company consisted of Bishop Ames, Rev. Joseph Welch, Rev. G. W. Honey and wife, Mrs. Newman, and the writer. The sail up Galveston bay was delightful, and the prospects were good for an early arrival at our destination, but at sundown and in full sight of the light-house, we ran upon Redfish sand bar, where we stuck fast for twelve hours. A norther had been blowing for several days and the water in the bay was exceedingly shallow; indeed, it is the opinion of experienced seamen in these Texas waters that the bay of Galveston will soon be so obstructed with these ever increasing sand bars that steamboats of the lightest draught will be impeded, and that Galveston will cease to be a port of entry. The captain of the Era and his men toiled hard all night, but to no avail, and the morning came and we were still aground. The detention was especially regretful to Bishop Ames, whose punctuality is no mean feature of his official life, for during his episcopal career of sixteen years, he had not failed to meet all the annual conferences over which he was expected to preside, with one exception, and that was the Kansas and Nebraska conference, prior to its division; nor had he missed being present at the time each conference opened its session but once, which was the Kansas conference, at the seat of which he did not arrive till Sunday morning. Such punctuality is remarkable, and we were not surprised at his anxiety to reach Houston in season.

It was not until 9 A. M. that the Era floated, when we were assured that Houston would be reached in six hours; but we were doomed to experience further delay. Cloper's canal marks the channel in the upper bay; it formed of piles driven down into the sand at irregular intervals, and is sixty feet wide and one mile long. Once safely through this narrow passage, we were assured of deep and sufficient water, but we had scarcely entered it when the North wind began to blow and blew us out of the channel; nor had we steam enough to make headway against the wind and receding tide. The only resort left the captain was to haul his boat through by a hawser extending from the capstan and attached to the piles or sunken trees. Thus we worked, and we were three hours in going the mile of Cloper's canal. It was now late in the afternoon, all hopes of reaching Houston that day had been abandoned, and we piously gave ourselves up to the enjoyments of one of the most lovely sails it has been our good fortune to enjoy. On either side were the green plantations of Texas, dotted with the comfortable mansions and the long lines of former slave quarters. On many a half submerged tree sat the serious pelican, while around us floated the graceful swan, and over us flew the wild duck The glorious sun of New Years was fast descending to the distant gulf when we entered Buffalo Bayou. It is one of those narrow inland streams so common in the South, and which are so convenient for the transportation of passengers and produce. Now and then we saw a village of half a dozen buildings, and occasionally saw a well-conditioned plantation. But seated on the upper deck, with the good bishop for a companion and as the central figure of the happy group, the evening hours were spent in pleasant conversation. The heavens were cloudless, and the moon and stars shone with a brightness peculiar to a Sonthern sky.

Houston is a pretentious town of 15,000 inhabitants; its streets are spacious, and some of its buildings are imposing. It can boast of one of the largest, cleanest, and best kept hotels in Texas, which is the Hutchins House; and some of its citizens boast that Houston will yet be a "port of entry." This should be considered the "latest boast," and absurd as it it ridiculous, for the upper end of the little bayou by which the town is reached by water is so narrow that the embankment on either side has been cut away to allow the little steamers to turn around, and to do this they have to run the bow up one cut and then back the stern up the other. But fancied greatness is better than no greatness!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Poverty in the South.

Re ports continue to reach us of the great destitution in this part of the country. Cotton was planted to the exclusion of other crops, as it was considered more profitable, and would supply means to purchase corn and other provisions. But alas! the worm and the overflow so injured the cotton that but a small crop was raised, and this so declined in price that after paying the government tax, and paying for weighing and shipping scarcely enough was left to pay the laborers for cultivating it. In many cases the crop did not meet the expenses of raising it. In fact it is stated that it is the exception and not the rule, where the expenses have been met.

The consequences are that the most of the planters are without the means to hire laborers for the coming year, or even to furnish them with provisions. One man informed us during the past week, that in the upper part of the state, planters have barely enough corn for their families to live on till another crop can be raised, and have nothing to buy with. They therefore can not furnish their laborers with provisions, and he thinks the government will have to provide for them.

From other sections the report comes to us that there is no work, and no way of obtaing provisions, and the colored people are killing off the stock to get something to eat.

In the city work is scarce and money still scarcer. There is very little business doing save in the auction rooms. These are filled with second hand furniture etc., which lead us to conclude that there must be much want, and that people are parting with such articles as they can possibly dispense with.

The result of the failure of the crops for the past few years is what we might naturally expect. Much land is being sold for debt or for taxes, and doubtless many will lose their farms and homes for the want of small sums of money to meet the demands of the tax collector.

The question naturally arises: Why do they not sell off a portion of their farms or plantations and rid themselves from debt? The answer is: There are no purchasers. None seem to have the money with which to buy. We must acknowledge that matters in the South bear a gloomy aspect, and we can not see how there is to be any improvement until a good crop is raised here. And this cannot be done without capital, and the capital is not here. It must come from abroad. We wish that it would come, and that speedily. We would say to the men of the North that now is the time to buy cheaply. Farms and plantations can be purchased for one-fifth of what they would bring before the war. Come then and help to build up the waste places. We think you will be welcome. The poverty and affliction of the people will lead your neighbors to treat you well, at least to avoid persecuting you because of different political views from themselves, if you will but come and bring prosperity among them. This may be one of the lessons which Providence designs to teach the people of the South—allowing to their neighbors free thought and free speech, and entirely opposite views on political matters, without persecuting them or running them off. They have erred greatly in this respect in the past, and it were well to learn a better way. But we are not inclined to throw stones at a fallen and afflicted enemy. We are none of us too good. Every section of our land and of the world will bear reform in some respect. Censuring for the past is out of place. Let us all exercise forgiveness for the past, forbearance and love in the present, and hope for the future. Let us "dwell together as brethren," and unitedly seek to build up and establish every section of our country and may the time speedily come when the love of all for the *whole country* shall be such that it may be like the body, "when one member (or section) suffers all the others suffer with it, and when one member is honored all the members rejoice with it." Our afflictions are doubtless from the Lord, and for our good, though we may not perceive it. We must be better as individuals, and better as a nation. If we will all "cease to do evil and learn to do well," no doubt Providence will speedily send us prosperity, and the earth yield her increase.

## China Mission Conference.

The Methodist Episcopal China Mission Conference was held at Foochow, October 16-23. On Wednesday, the 16th, the native helpers were examined on the book of Job, and on Wesley's sermons; followed in the afternoon by an examination on Hebrews. In the evening Rev. Dr. Maclay preached the annual sermon from Acts xi, 19-21.

On Thursday, October 17th, native helpers were examined in chronology, "Confucianism and Christianity compared," geography. The examinations were well sustained. In the evening the missionary anniversary was held, Ling Ching Ting presiding. Speeches by Rev. Dr. Maclay, Ting Neng Chick, and Hu Yong Mi. The speaker is a young man who recently graduated from the boys' school.

October 18th, the "business sessions" commenced. The roll of helpers and student helpers was called, when nine helpers and eleven student helpers answered to their names. Sió Sek Ong was chosen Chinese Secretary, and S. L. Baldwin English Secretary.

After a thorough inquiry into the "gifts, grace, and usefulness" of those proposed, eight brethren were admitted.

The third question, "Who are admitted into the class of helpers?" was taken up. The first brother proposed was not admitted on account ot some objection to his wife. Seven student helpers, who had proved their usefulness and ability, were admitted to the class of helpers.

At 2 P. M. the question, "Who remain as student helpers?" was taken up. Nine brethren were continued in this relation, including the one who failed of admission into the class of helpers.

The characters of Hu Yong Mi and Hu Sing Mi were passed. The name Ngu Siu Mi being called, Hu Po Mi mentioned some reports he had heard concerning the improper use of opium pills by this brother, and improper nse of money intrusted to his care; whereupon Siu Sek Hu Yong Mi, and Yek Ing Kwang were appointed a committee to investigate the case.

In the evening the Bible Society anniversary was held, Yek Ing Kwang presiding. Speeches by Rev. N. Sites, Hu Sing Mi, and Li Yu Mi. The second speaker referred to the efforts made by infidels to bring geology and other sciences into conflict with scripture, and to their signal failure. In this connection he referred to a collection of skeletons and other relics, from various parts of the world, which he had seen in New York. Li Yu Mi dwelt with great power on the advantages of possessing the Bible as a source of mental and spiritual illumination.

On Sunday morning, October 19th, the opening services of the Conference were conducted by Hu Po Mi. The committee appointed on the case of Ngu Siu Mi reported that he had confessed to using opium pills at one time, as a substitute for opium, to the use of which he had formerly been addicted, but had expressed great sorrow for his fault and a determination to avoid it in future; that he had made satisfactory explanations concerning the money alluded to yesterday, and that it is recommended that his character be passed. The report was adopted.

A system of colportage, prepared by Rev. N. Sites and Rev. L. N. Wheeler, was, Saturday, October 19th, introduced. It provides for selling books generally, instead of giving them away; leaving it at the option of the preacher, however, to give them away when he deemed it advisablo. It also provides for depositories, colporteurs, etc., with regular reports of books donated and sold. The scheme was unanimously adopted. Closing services were conducted by Ngu Siu Mi. In the evening an anti-opium meeting was held, Hu Po Mi presiding. Speeches were made by S. L. Baldwin, Sia Sek Ong, and Ling Ching Ting. The statement was made that four-tenths of the adult males of Foochow are opium-smokers, and that they spend $432,000 annually for the drug—a sum that would carry on our printing operations at the rate of 7,000,000 pages a year for one hundred and eight years! The value of opium imported into China last year was was over $45,000,000.

Sunday, October 20th, was a memorable day. At the love-feast all the native preachers spoke. The morning sermon was preached by S. L. Baldwin, from 1 Cor. i, 26-29, after which the sacrament was administered to one hundred persons, all but three of whom were native Christians. In the evening Rev. N. Sites preached from 2 Cor. v, 18-20, a faithful sermon on the Christian ministry.

The statistics stand thus:

| | Present Year. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Church members | 341 | 138 |
| Probationers | 113 | 43 |
| Total members | 454 | 181 |
| Adult baptisms | 151 | 79 |
| Infant baptisms | 85 | 28 |
| Missionary collections | $123 | $39 |
| Sunday schools | 11 | 1 |
| Scholars | 251 | 68 |

On Monday morning, October 21st, the written sermons of the helpers were reported upon and some of them read, after which a faithful and solemn address was made to the preachers by Rev. Dr. Maclay, and the appointments were read as follows:

Chin-sing Tong Circuit—Rev. S. L. Baldwin.
Chin-sing Tong, Li Yu Mi, Hu Hok Mi.
Kan-chia, Li Cha Mi.
Sieu-meh-ka, Ung Pek Sing.
Ku-cheng, Hu Sing Mi.
Yeng-ping, Hu Po Mi.
Tien-ang Tong Circuit—Rev. R. S. Maclay, D. D.
——Rev. H. H. Lowry.
Tien-ang Tong, to be supplied.
Sieu-liang Tiang, Ngu Siu Mi.
Ngu-kang and Kui-hung, Ting Neng Chiek.
Hok-chiang, Song Sa Chieng.
Hait'au and Hing-hoa, Fing Ching Ting.
——, Sia Ching Chung.
Lam-yit, Ling Ming Sang.
Hock-ing Tong Circuit—Rev. N. Sites.
Hok-ing Tong, Sia Sek Ong.
Lek-tu, Hu Yong Mi.
Yu-ka, Yek Ing Kwang.
Several places to be supplied.
King-Kiang Circuit—Rev. V. C. Hart.
——, one to be supplied.

Rev. L. N. Wheeler, superintendent of the Mission press, and a member of the Chin Sing Ting quarterly conference.

We are idebted for the foregoing to a letter in the New York *Advocate*, furnished by Rev. S. L. Baldwin.

## Annual Meeting of the Orphans' Home Society.

Last Monday evening was the time for holding the annual meeting of this society for the election of officers. But unfortunately Wesley Chapel, the Church where the meeting was appointed, had not been secured for this purpose, and those who assembled found the Church occupied that evening with a very large concourse of Sunday school scholars from several churches.

The meeting was therefore called to order in the class room by Judge R. K. Howell, the Vice-President, and it was decided to adjourn one week.

Next Monday evening, the 20th instant, we hope to see Wesley Chapel filled.

A number of the orphans from the asylum will be present to declaim and sing. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen. The Treasurer will render his account of the finances of the Institution; a statement will be made as to the plantation purchased, the buildings contracted for, the plan of conducting the asylum in the future, &c. Altogether we expect it will prove an interesting occasion, and we hope that all the pastors will give notice of the meeting at their Sabbath services, that their people may be present. It is, of course, expected that every pastor will be there.

By the payment of *one dollar* any person can become an annual member, and vote at one election for officers. We hope that many if not all will come prepared to pay their dollar and become members. It is almost needless to add that money is desired to supply the present wants of the children in the asylum, and we trust that all who do not desire to become members will contribute something, if but a trifle, to this work of charity.

## Sunday School Gathering at Wesley Chapel.

Last Monday evening the Sunday schools connected with First street Church and Marais street Church united with the school at Wesley Chapel in a grand Sabbath school festival.

Hours were spent in singing, and reciting declamations and dialogues. A sumptuous repast was also provided in their new school house adjoining; and none know better how to provide for tempting the appetite than the ladies connected with Wesley Chapel. And when those who came to attend the meetion of the Orphans' Home Society arrived they also were conducted in to the tables, which groaned beneath their weight of turkies, ducks, beef, fruits, pastry, &c.

To the Sunday school children this was a great day, and we trust that each coming year will still see them connected in some way with the Sunday school and enjoying similar festivities.

## Tom Miller; or, After Many Days.

Such is the title of one of the best books for Sunday school libraries, or for a present to a young friend, that we have seen for some time. It will be read also with great interest by Sunday school teachers, and by mothers who have wayward sons. It is the story of a wayward youth, whose mother is a devoted Christian, and who labors and prays earnestly and patiently for her boy for years. She dies leaving him still unconverted. A few years passes; he becomes a young man; he is taken sick; his mother's prayers and counsels come thronging in upon his mind; his recovery from sin takes place with his recovery from disease. Though not an educated man, he becomes an exceedingly useful man, and thus her seed sown in faith yielded its harvest *"after many days."*

Published by J. C. Carrigues, 148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## To Our Preachers.

DEAR BRETHREN — We mail to your name the number of copies of the ADVOCATE which you gave us at Conference. Take the papers to the church with you and show them to the people, and explain to them from the pulpit the importance of subscribing for the ADVOCATE. Tell them that it will contain sermons preached by our ministers; notices of the marriages and deaths which occur in our congregations, which are sent for publication; all important religious and political intelligence; the journals of our presiding elders which are sent to us; a weekly statement of the market; articles on the education, the wages and general improvement of the COLORED MAN, and editorials on whatever is of importance to the Church and State.

And then ask them to subscribe at once. Remember: The price is THREE DOLLARS a year in advance, or ONE DOLLAR a quarter in advance. Direct your letters to Rev. Dr. Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

## PRAYER.

BY M. ANNESSY.

Why do we make it quite a wonder when we receive an answer to prayer as if it was some great thing which we had no right to expect? One reason no doubt is because we are so insincere when we pray. We have by custom a long string of things to ask for, and little or no faith for any one of those things, but when we come to a strait place, and are shut up to God alone for help, we go to Him sincerely, feeling deeply that He alone can interpose in our behalf; then we are honest and mean what we say, and give our attention to this one matter, and begin to believe while we pray; then a promise comes to our aid, and we are encouraged to plead with earnestness, and in that little time alone before God we learn more about prayer than we ever knew before—that faith and prayer means to believe and receive *while we ask*. This lesson once learned by the soul which desires to improve by discipline, sees how wisely the trial of faith and patience is administered to us.

Without these close places we would pass on very carelessly and superficially in our religious life. When we have feeling in prayer and realize the divine presence we ask only as our faith is able to receive. We dare not and are not inclined to ramble all over the world for subjects, because by the Holy Spirit we are led to ask for what we can believe, and then, in this simple consciousness, we expect and look for that for which we have pleaded.

A person came to a duty in the middle of the day which had been remembered at the early devotion, and while in the duty the spirit said you asked for this help, and a sweet little spring of faith arose in the heart, confidently believing that the help was present—and so it was. Success attended that duty. Remember your requests and expect the answers to them.

### The Tribune Almanac.

We have just received the *Tribune* Almanac for 1868, and find it, like those of previous years, full of interesting and useful matter. Besides the usual astronomical department it contains information in regard to all the branches of government; the census of the various States; comparative numbers of whites and blacks in the several States; the late acts of congress; public resolutions, proclamations, progress of impartial suffrage; election returns; our new purchases of Alaska and St. Thomas. Also information in regard to foreign countries, &c.

Price twenty cents. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

### Appleton's Railway Guide.

We have received Appleton's Railway Guide for 1868, and find it a most complete thing in its way.

They certainly deserve the thanks of the traveling public for their painstaking in preparing so accurate a work. All the railways in the United States and the Canadas are to be found, with the various connections with each other, the distance between stations, the lenhth of each road, the present time-table of each road, &c.

Those who travel, and others who do not, but who desire information in regard to the railways of the country, will find here the information they desire.

Rebecca Hays (colored) formerly owned by Samuel Dorsey, of Baltimore, Maryland, wants to have intelligence of the fate of her children named as follows: Gerge Washington Harris, Frank Richardson Harris, Cornelius Harris, John Harris, and Mary Jane Harris, all of whom formerly belonged to Dr. Ezekel John Dorsey, of Hunting Ridge, four miles from Baltimore. Any person knowing any of these persons will confer a great favor on their aged mother by imforming the minister of this (First Street Methodist) church who will inform her by a letter addressed to Rebecca Hayes, care of Mrs. H. D. Sinnott, New Orleans, La.

### Wonders in Heaven.

John Newton said: "When I get to heaven I shall see three wonders there. The first wonder will be to see so many people there whom I did not expect to see; the second wonder will be to miss many people whom I did expect to see; and the third, the greatest wonder of all, will be to find myself there."

### Information Wanted

by Missouri Bolden of her mother Gatsey Rouse, who lived in Noah County, North Carolina; has not seen her for twenty-one years. Also by John Bolden about his father Sam, mother Judy, his brothers Sam, Albert Jacob, Simon, Henry, and sisters Fanny and Sarah Jane, all belonged to Edward Valentine, of Stanton, Augusta county, Va. Address, John Bolden, care of David Berwick, Centerville, Louisiana.

### Information Wanted

by John Henderson of his Uncle and Aunt, Jesse Montgomery and Martha Montgomery, who belenged to one Mr. Wheeler, near Bud's Ferry, Md. Also of his brother John Henderson, and his mother Martha. His mother was sold in Alabama. Address John Henderson, care of Allen & Hitman, Houston, Texas.

### Cold Weather

A letter received from the editor of the ADVOCATE who is making a flying visit to a few of the principle cities of Illinois, to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Associations, states that the thermometer, on the day of writing, was five degrees below zero.

### A Story About Forgiveness.

Several years ago there lived in a town in central Georgia, two men bearing the names of J. and F. These men, so far as known, were regarded as good brethren. They were on terms of peace in the church.

In process of time, however, J. went to his Brother F. to buy some wheat. The wheat was purchased by the bushel, perhaps at one dollar; part of the money was paid for it. After this J. sent for the wheat, but strange to say F. refused to let him have it. F. it is said, found after bargaining with J. that wheat had advanced in price, and he wanted the advance. Of course J. insisted on his right to what he had contracted and partly paid for. F. refused positively to fulfil his agreement. This was the groundwork, as might naturally have been expected, of a terrible difficulty between the two brethren. The one, feeling injured, gave public expression to his indignation; while the other, conscious perhaps of having done wrong, and yet possessed of an obstinate nature, angrily defended himself as best he might. Things went on this way for months, perhaps; at least till the matter was talked of all over the country. Having borne with the brethren as long as possible, the church to which they belonged was on the eve of taking up the matter, when Brother J., the injured party, began to come to himself. He told F. at their last interview that he would sue him. Now he began to think the matter all over. "Was it right," he asked himself, "to injure the cause of Christ, to disgrace the church, to cast away Brother F., who up to that time had always seemed a good man—to do all this for the pitiful amount of a few dollars or a few bushels of wheat?"

J. went at night into a solitude to place the whole subject before the Lord. While there the Lord helped him. He found the spirit of forgiveness there at the throne of grace. He brought it home with him. In the morning early, J. mounted his horse and started to see F. F. saw him coming, and tried to get out of sight, by leaving his house by a back way. J. saw this and called him. F. seemed not to hear; but as the call was still repeated, F. came at last to see what was wanted—with not a very good grace however. The two brethren face to face once more, J. began his speech: "Brother F. I have come to tell you that we must settle our difficulty. We are injuring the cause of Christ; we are destroying our peace as men and as Christians; we are about to involve the church in a great trouble. We must, I repeat it, make an end of this matter. I told you Brother F., at our last interview, that I would sue you. I have done so. (F. looked sullen.) Last night I carried your case before the Lord, and got a verdict against you. You have done wrong, my brother. but listen to me, I forgive you the wrong; from my heart I forgive you. Keep the wheat, Brother F., and the money too; the whole of it is not worth making a fuss about. I am sorry that I ever allowed myself to be troubled about it at all. If I have done you any wrong, my brother, I am sorry for it, and I ask your forgiveness." During this speech, F. had wonderfully softened down in his feelings. Before it ended, his hands were over his eyes, and the great tears were chasing each other down his cheeks. When able to speak he said, "Brother J., I have done wrong. I want you to forgive me. I will send you the wheat." "No," said J., "I don't want the wheat. I forgive you all the debt." "Yes," said F., but you must have it. I will send it to you this very evening."

Need we say, that Brother J. and F. parted as brethren should do? Need we say that they had no church trials—that brotherly love was restored between them?

### MARRIED.

SUTTON—MARSHALL—At Franklin, Louisiana, December 28, by Rev. R. K Diossy, ANTHONY SUTTON and GRACIE MARSHALL.

JONES—HARDING—On the 29th, JOHNSON JONES and ALMIRA HARDING.

RANDOLPH—CUMMINGS—On January 2, ROBERT RANDOLPH and FRANCES CUMMINGS.

All of St. Mary's parish.

STANTON—ANN—At New Orleans, January 9, 1868, by Rev. Henry Green, WASHINGTON STANTON to MALINDA ANN. All of New Orleans.

### Ministers' Widows.

A rare feature in Scotch free church government is a tax on ministers; and, by way of making American theologians contented, it may be well to speak of it. Every pastor, upon his ordination, is compelled to pay fifty dollars, and when he gets married, a farther supplement of fifty dollars is demanded. This goes to the widows' fund. After and independent of this, he must yearly contribute thirty-eight dollars to the same fund. The married and unmarried contribute alike, so that a life of celibacy would not exonerate from the burthen. Upon the death of any minister, his widow is entitled to so much a year, in addition to an allowance for each child during minority. When a deceased minister leaves a large family, as is most frequently the case in this country, the income is quite a handsome one. It surely tends to make ministers less concerned about the future of a helpless and dependent family, and gives him that ease of mind and serenity necessary to the full accomplishment of the Master's work.

### My Whole Class for Jesus.

Not one, nor two, but *all;* not next year, nor next week, but *now*, shall be my cry. What a noble battle-cry, *immediate conversion* of our scholars!

Can you echo this cry, dear fellow-teacher? Are you waiting, longing, expecting to see these dear ones safe in Jesus's fold?

What hindered? He is waiting, has waited long to welcome your scholars to his loving embrace. Is your pride, your coldness, your unbelief the stumbling-block?

Where is the bundle of precious sheaves which you might lay at the dear Master's feet, if you could only believe his promises?

"All things are possible," to whom? "To him that believeth." In your weakness, your insufficiency, go to Jesus for strength. Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. He is your wisdom, power, all that you need. Go, expecting large blessings. you *shall* receive them, even the whole of your dear class for Jesus; for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it.—*S. S. Times.*

### The Arctic Sunshine.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, graphically describes the return of the sun after an absence of long, cold months. For several days the golden flush deepens, until the burning forehead of the "king of day" rises above the horizon, to circle round it for half the year. The inexpressible delight with which the morning glory is hailed, he says, almost makes one cease to wonder that the sun has devout worshipers.

We thought of the soul's experience in the transition from spiritual "darkness to light." The change is often marked by similar increase of illumination and joy. The chill and dismal air brightens and grows warm in the approaching radiance of the "sun of righteousness." The former death-like desolation is discerned and felt in the deepening dawn, until the eternal splendor clearly marks the contrast between the "old things which have passed away," and those that are new.

### Consolations of Divine Truth.

As the clustering constellations shine with intensest lustre in the midnight sky, so the words of Jesus come out like ministering angels in the deep night of earthly sorrow. We may see no beauty in them when the world is sunny and bright; but He has laid them up in store for us for the dark and cloudy day.—*Works of Jesus.*

### Temptations.

When the founder has cast his bell, he does not presently fix it in the steeple, but tries it with his hammer, and beats it on every side, to see if there is any flaw in it. Christ does not, presently after He has converted a man, convey him to heaven; but suffers him first to be beaten upon by many temptations, and then exalts him to his crown.—*Arrowsmith.*

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—The *Globe* publishes a list of representatives, with their postoffice address, occupation, and residence. The following occupations are represented to the members set down: Lawyers, 118; manufacturers, 14; farmers, 15; merchants, 10; editors, 5—Baldwin, Blaine, Brooks, Getz, Glossbrenner; printers, 2—Ela and Van Horn; coal operator, 1; general business, 3; bankers, 4; lumbermen, 2; physicians, 1; railroad managers, 1; horticulturist, 1; real estate agent, 1; hotel keeper, 1; clergyman, 1—Pile; civil engineer, 1; and just one gentleman—Adams, of Kentucky.

We may well conclude that the United States can no longer hold a monopoly in the cotton trade. There is to be an increase of fourfold in India, in Brazil about threefold, and about the same in Egypt. Cotton, therefore, is neither with us nor elsewhere king.

A young lady, Miss Mary Grant, sitting by the window of a schoolroom in Mount Vernon, Ohio, a few days ago, was looking at a game of base ball, when the ball, by an unlucky stroke, was sent through the glass, driving a splinter of glass into her eye. The teacher drew the glass out but the eye was sightless.

Count Bismarck's yearly income, since he received the gift from the Prussian parliament, is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He lives very economically, and, according to a correspondent, said some weeks ago to Rothschild that he had no doubt that he would by-and-by become a millionaire. Until 1865 he was heavily in debt.

In the case of Morris Gratz against the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, claiming twenty thousand dollars on an alleged libel, the verdict of the jury was five dollars for plaintiff.

Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, who has been a millionaire, is now in the bankrupt court. Although he is eighty years of age, he will again begin business as soon as he is free.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Western paper says only fifteen of the old state banks of Wisconsin remain in existence, four having gone out this last year; and these fifteen banks, with an aggregate capital of $500,000, have an aggregate circulation of $906,332.

The London *Athenæum* says of Mr. Beecher's novel: "The present work shows that a man may be a fluent preacher, and a brother of a clever woman, and yet break down when he attempts to write a novel."

### HUMOROUS.

What do we often drop, yet never stop to pick up? A hint.

In a cemetery in western Massachusetts is a tombstone with this inscription:

SWEET BABES.

They came into this world to see
A sample of our miseree;
They turned their little heads aside
Disgusted at the sight and died.

Thomas Hood used to say: "I often wish I was two or three children (but I suppose I can't be) and wouldn't I pull off my three pairs of shoes and socks, and go paddling in the sea up to my six knees!"

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care.
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Lady Margaret Herbert asked somebody for a pretty pattern for a night-cap. "Well," said the person, what signifies the pattern of a nightcap?" "O! child" said she, you know in case of fire!"

"Have you ground all the tools right, as I told you this morning when I went away?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad whom he had taken for an apprentice. "All but the hand-saw, sir," replied the lad, promptly; "I couldn't get all the gaps out of that."

"Do you like fish-balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know, miss; I never recollect of attending any."

"None but the brave deserve the fair." No, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? You didn't? then you had better get a little gal-an-try.

A person was boasting that he was sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a bystander, "I have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "It is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

A Methodist brother recently had occasion to preach a discourse against the doctrine of immersion, but could not find a text until, with great shrewdness and good sense, he hit upon this: "Beware of *divers!*—and strange doctrines."

WOULDN'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS. Some waggish students of Yale college, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered the room and inquired if he could oblain lodgings there. The young chaps immediately answered in the affirmative, inviting him to take a glass of punch. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes about his farm, stock, etc.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well, I suppose you will not tell a lie?" replied the student.

"Not for the world," added the farmer.

"Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I would not take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars? why, he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions was bent on having some capital fun with the old man. "Now, you say you won't tell a lie for the world, let me see if you won't do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it," replied the farmer.

"You will not? Here, let us see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he counted small piles on the table, where the farmer sat with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned. "There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver. I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then quick as thought scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming, "I won't take twenty dollars. Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth. He is your property."

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would-be wag that he was completely "done up," and that he need no look for help in that quarter; so he good-naturedly acknowledged himself beat, insisted on the old farmer taking another glass, and they parted in great glee, the student retaining the dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

In ancient times men and women were burned after death. In modern times railroad directors burn before death.—*New York Leader.*

Colonel A. B. Norton, superintendent of Indian affairs, had been quite unwell for some time past, and was compelled to remain indoors.

The fondness for horses attributed to General Grant was a characteristic of George Washington, of whom some "horse talk" has been recorded.

The enjoyment of Christmas by the Canadians was somewhat alloyed on account of fearful reports of a Fenian uprising on that day, and a probable blowing up of the English cathedral at Montreal. Men were sent to guard the waterworks, and the troops were kept in readiness, but, as usual, nothing of the sort occurred.

## For the Children.

### JIG-A-MA-RIG.

1. Jig-a-ma-rig was a parrot sly,
And lived with Kitty McGee;
And Kitty McGee was a queer old hag,
As you shall shortly see.

2. Kitty was rich, and stingy, too,
And never a beggar came,
But she turned him away with a "Get you gone!"
And she always said the same.

3. And Jig-a-ma-rig, he said it too,
And said it so very plain,
That visitors thought it was Kitty's voice,
And never came back again.

4. Alas, poor Kitty! she broke her leg,
In her cellar dark and deep;
And faintly she cried for human aid,
And many a day did weep.

5. But when a soul came near her door,
Whose hand had set her bones,
The "Get you gone" of Jig-a-ma-rig
Was heard above her groans.

6. And when her body was wearied out,
And death itself occurred,
The "Get you gone" of Jig-a-ma-rig
Was all the prayer she heard.

*Mrs. C. H. Guildersleeve.*

### The Truthful Witness.

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner, who was on a trial for a felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath."

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor, said the counsel, addressing the court, "is there anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected; she does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let me see," said the judge. "Come here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him and looked up confidingly in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank, that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge.

The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered—

"No, sir."

She thought he meant to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the judge, who saw his mistake, "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir. I was never in court before," was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered. "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible and listen to what I say," and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now," said the judge, "you have sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the state prison," answered the child.

"Any thing else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall never go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge, again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that before I could read."

"Has any one talked with you about your being witness in court here against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied; "my mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room, and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lip quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice that showed her conviction of its truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such a witness as this. Let her be examined,"

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statements in nothing. The truth, so spoken by that little child, was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had intrenched himself with lies, till he deemed himself impregnable. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff. The child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of matured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime simplicity—terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his associates—with which she spoke was like revelation from God himself.

It may be of interest to our lady readers to know that Mrs. Governor Fenton, of New York, on her New Year's day reception, wore an elegant gray silk dress, each breadth heavily embroidered in a pattern of flowers, vines, and leaves in gray and black, as she is still in half-mourning. The skirt is cut fully gored with a high corsage. The silk for this dress cost one thousand francs in gold in Paris, and the dress making bill was something like $200.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Proceedings in the supreme court are attracting intense interest. The impression that the bench will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts gain ground. To-day Judge Black moved that a day be appointed for hearing *ex parte* Mr. McCardle, but Mr, Stanbery objected to arguing the case on behalf of the government, because he had written an opinion sustaining the other side. The matter was deferred upon Mr. Stanbery's suggestion until government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

This case is that of Col. McCardle, the editor, of Vicksburg, who was imprisoned by General Ord.

A decision in this case is looked for at an early day, and the impression is very general that a writ will be granted which would virtually set aside the law.

The second case involves the constitutionality of the law by which congress authorized the sale of captured property, and directed proceeds to be paid into the treasury; at the same time providing that claimants might at the end of two years bring suit for recovery through the court of claims.

This case comes up through the action of owners of a lot of cotton who brought suit directly against the officer making the seizure. This latter person pleads the law as his defense.

What is known as the Virginia case affects the mode in which congress can proceed in ratifying contracts between states. It comes into court on motion of the parties representing Virginia and claiming the cession of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to West Virginia is not valid, although ratified by congress. The state of West Virginia provided for receiving these counties upon the consent of Virginia being given. This consent was obtained and congress was asked to ratify the contract. Before the action of this body was consummated Virginia withdrew her consent, but congress paid no attention to this action, and proceeded to ratify the agreement. Virginia claims that such action was unconstitutional, and comes into the supreme court to test it.

An official letter from General Howard states that the bureau disbursements from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1868, were $5,959,000, and the funds on hand $5,736,000.

Charles G. Green, editor of the Boston *Post*, has been nominated assistant United States treasurer at Boston.

General Pope is here.

The following is the text of the whisky bill passed by congress and sent to the president:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after this date no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purposes of transportation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been paid; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

The following states have adopted the constitutional amendment known as the fourteenth article: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

The reconstruction committee had three meetings this week. They are tolerable sure to report a new bill at an early day, in accordance with directions of the resolutions introduced on Monday by Messrs. Upson and Boutwell.

The judgment of the committee is fully settled that the work of reconstruction must be put more directly under control of General Grant. This is regarded as certain. They are also considering the proposition of Mr. Upson to allow the removal of the present state officers and the appointment of their successors by the reconstruction conventions. It is not yet certain that they will adopt this scheme, though it is strongly favored by some members.

It is confidently stated that the Radicals have agreed upon a bill requiring two-thirds of the supreme court to concur before pronouncing any act of congress unconstitutional. In this connection it is stated with equal confidence that the pending questions involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts will be postponed until congress takes the proposed action.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The agricultural department promulgates the following: The returns relative to cotton indicate fully twenty per cent aggregate increase over last year. The actual crop of 1866, as sold and shipped, making due allowances for receipts of the previous crop and the amount not sent forward on the 1st of September, 1867, was very nearly 1,900,000 bales, while the estimate of this department in October, 1866, was 1,835,000 bales. The total estimate, made in view of all the department data as well as outside information, is placed at 2,340,000 bales.

The house committee on reconstruction this afternoon agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, declaring that there are no civil governments in the lately rebellious states, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal either by the executive or the judicial authority of the United States. And in order to facilitate the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the general of the army is authorized to remove all officers now employed and appoint others for the performance of all acts required by those statutes, to the end that the people of the said several states may speedily organize civil governments, republican in form, and be restored to their political power in the Union. The general of the army is also empowered to remove all civil officers and appoint others in their place. So much of the reconstruction acts as authorizes the president to detail the military commanders or remove others is repealed.

The bill declares it unlawful for the president to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms the military of those provisional governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States.

The bill further declares that the interference by any person with the intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the general of the army shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and that the party guilty thereof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The bill repeals all parts of the reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions.

Mr. Stevens voted against the bill in the committee, asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

Pope had a prolonged interview with Grant.

This evening's *Express* has the following: The house judiciary committee will on Monday report the senate bill defining a quorum of the supreme court with an amendment providing that it should be necessary that two thirds of the court shall agree before any law of congress is pronounced unconstitutional.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $390,000; for the week, $7,744,000; for the year, $107,500,000.

The executive session of the senate was devoted to Stanton. Nothing has transpired as to the result of their proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—In the supreme court the following cases have been decided:

Clements vs. Nicholson; Moore vs. Clements. From western Texas. Decisions reversed, with directions to enter decree accordingly.

League vs. Atcheson. From the eastern district of Texas. Reversed, with costs.

United States vs. Sea Witch and cargo. From Louisiana. Affirmed.

The impression gains that the senate will not sustain the house in its aggressive legislation regarding the supreme court.

Proceedings in the house to-day render the passage of the new reconstruction bill on Wednesday almost certain.

This evening's *Express* says: "We have reason to believe that General Meade has been assured that General Grant will stand by him in any action that he may find it necessary to take regarding the governor and treasurer of Georgia."

S. S. Cox has been nominated for the Austrian mission.

James Lenrick, second teller of Moses Taylor's New York city bank, is the alleged defaulter that was alluded to in the noon dispatches to-day. The bank is a strong concern, having a surplus of nearly a million of dollars. Lenrick had a furlough to visit the country, but went to Europe.

After the vote on the bill to reorganize the rules of the supreme court in the house to-day, Garfield moved to suspend the rules thut he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one major general, the one last commissioned in the grade before the 1st of January, 1868, Hancock. After decided intimations on the part of Brooks, Randall, and others that they would resort to fillibustering to prevent the passage of the bill, Garfield withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

The senate to-day, after an executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the committee on military affairs, declaring the reasons of the president for removing Stanton from the war department insufficient, and that they do not, therefore, concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was yeas 35, nays 6. The senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution to be sent to the president, Grant, and Stanton.

Senator Thayer will introduce a bill tomorrow to reduce the number of major generals to four and of brigadier generals to nine, the object of which is to legislate out of commission Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Immense meetings were held in the North on Saturday regarding the safety of naturalized citizens abroad. The question is assuming startling importance.

The radical county convention at Indianapolis resolved to instruct delegates to the state convention to incorporate a plank for payment of bonds with legal money, unless otherwise indorsed.

The excitement regarding the additional reconstruction legislation is intense.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Connecticut Republican convention nominated Marshall for governor.

There was a two hours extra cabinet session to-day.

Grant and Sherman had a long interview with the president.

It is officially denied that Stanton drew salary during suspension.

The president has taken no steps in the Stanton matter. No business done at the war department during the past two days.

Stanton issued an order this afternoon informing the employes of the war office that he had again taken possession of the portfolio of the office. Stanton drew nearly $3000 from the pay officer, being his salary during suspension.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $273,000.

General Pope has been assigned to the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Detroit.

It is understood that the president in no way recognizes Secretary Stanton; and it is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over General Grant. Nothing definite is known, but the feeling is feverish.

### From Europe.

PARIS, January 11.—On New Year's day King William of Prussia sent the emperor a cordial autograph letter, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and no where was it better received than on bourse.

Rentes firmer and higher.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against journals of this city by the authorities, for alleged violations of privileges, have been abandoned.

QUEENSTOWN, January 13.—The steamer Chicago, from New York, is ashore near this place.

LONDON, January 13.—Accounts by the Rio Janerio mail show that the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are unfavorable. Lopez commands at Humaita, and is enthusiastically supported, all classes of the population working energetically to supply him with men and provisions. When the steamer sailed the allies were pushing men to the front.

PARIS, January 13.—Baron de Budderg, Russian minister to France, has been recalled to fill an important home position.

HAVANA, January 13.—Lersundi is taking energetic measures to suppress assaults on persons and property.

Sickness among the negroes is diminishing.

The customhouse officials refuse time notes unless guaranteed.

Exchange on Paris 1 per cent discount. Currency, New York, improving.

LONDON, January 14.—The telegraphers a Belfast recently arrested for Fenian complications have been discharged.

Austria is preparing for a review of her army.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that England has remonstrated against Russian policy in Roumania.

Italy sends a minister to Mexico.

VIENNA, January 14.—The *Debats* newspaper says the treaty replacing the September convention is already concluded between France and Italy.

FLORENCE, January 15.—The Italian Catholics who refused hitherto to vote will take part in the next parliament elections.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MOBILE, January 10.—The steamboat Lilly, loaded with cotton, from Tuscaloosa for Mobile, sunk on the Bigbee river. Boat a total loss; cargo will be saved, but in a damaged condition.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, January 10.—Bishop Hopkins's funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 15th instant. A large attendance of bishops and the clergy from the United States and Canada is expected.

KNOXVILLE, January 10.—Judge Trigg, of the United States district court for Tennessee, has pronounced the law enfranchising the blacks null and void.

HARRISBURG, January 10.—House met, but adjourned without a ballot, the bolters voting with the Republicans to carry adjournments.

HAVANA, January 10.—Exchange on New York currency 25½@27; on London 11¼@12½ premium. Sugar, heavy arrivals of new crop; sales light.

HARRISBURG, January 11.—The bolters have receded, and the house organized on the Republican basis.

BUFFALO, January 13.—The unrecognized bodies of the victims of the late railroad disaster at Angola, seventeen in all, were buried at Forrest Town cemetery this morning in separate graves. A large lot was purchased by the Buffalo and Erie railroad for this purpose, and they intend to erect a monument upon it.

VICKSBURG, January 13.—The steamer Homeyer burned at Foulks' Landing, Ouachita river, twenty miles below Monroe, at 9 A. M. Sunday. The boat and cargo of 900 bales of cotton are a total loss.

The boat was crowded with passengers, all of whom with the crew were saved. She took fire from a coal oil lamp in the engine room while lying at the landing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 14.—Thurman has been elected to the United States senate.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—The Commercial bank of this city has suspended.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Governor Fletcher in the name of the state took possession of the Iron Mountain railroad to-day.

### THE FIRE IN INDIANOLA.

**A Business Centre in Ruins—Particulars of Losses—Destruction of the Ohler House, Post-office, and Customhouse.**

The Indianola *Bulletin* of January 9, contains a full account of the fire in that city, on the morning of the 3d instant.

The fire originated in the building on Main street, belonging to Mr. Dudley Schultz, and occupied by Shipley & Co., commission merchants. The wind blowing strongly from the south at the time, it immediately communicated to the adjoining building on the corner, of Messrs. Dove & Shultz, grocers, taking in its fiery course the warehouse of Messrs. Dale & Ashworth, the flames, which no human exertions could subdue, then extending to the store and dwelling of John H. Dale, destroying in its course the large building of W. P. Milby, in which was the auction room of Murdock & Milby, the district clerk's office, and the drug store of David Lewis.

The large and beautiful building, known as the Ohler house, then took fire, and the entire building, with nearly all of its contents, was totally destroyed. The flames then spread to the customhouse, on the opposite side of the street, which was consumed. The adjoining house was pulled down, which, with the great exertions of the citizens, prevented the flames from spreading further. The postoffice, which was also in Lewis's building, was destroyed, but we learn that the books and mail matter were all saved. The number of buildings destroyed is fourteen, in the very heart of our city, and most all of them devoted to commercial purposes.

The following is a statement of the losses incurred by the fire as near as can be estimated at the present time:

Dudley Schultz, three frame buildings, $4000; Dove & Schultz, goods, etc., $3000; Shipley & Co., goods, $2000; J. H. Dale, three buildings, $7000; Dale & Ashworth, and J. H. Dale, goods, $2000; C. S. Walker, $800; Dr. J. M. Reuss, building, $3000; Dr. David Lewis, drug store, $3000; W. P. Milby, buildings, $6000; Ohler & Fee, hotel and furniture, $40.000; G. Granger, customhouse building, $2000; Mrs. S. A. Benton, printing materials, $1200; Mrs. M. Vollers, damage to goods, $3000; Mrs. M. Harrison, $800; United States government, goods in bond, $7000; Mrs. C. Taylor, clothing and valuables, $500.

This terrible fire has almost ruined some of our citizens who had their all invested in much of the property destroyed.

There was but little insurance on the property lost, which makes the loss fall heavily on the parties interested.

The *Times* praises the soldiers of the garrison and the sailors of the shipping in port for their assistance in fighting the fire, and very justly censures the city government for its continual failure to organize a fire department, and provide it with the needed apparatus. The *Times* says:

Mr. Safford and Mr. Wilson, belonging to the house of Shipley & Co., general merchants, who were burnt out, were arrested on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. After a long examination Wilson was discharged from custody, and Mr. Safford retained under durance until he can find bail for his appearance at the district court, which is fixed at $10.000. Mr. Safford was the clerk and Mr. Wilson one of the partners. From the evidence elicited the fire broke out in one of the warehouses occupied by the firm alluded to, where business has been conducted in rather a fast way, according to the testimony. * * *

Subsequently Mr. Safford was released on a writ of habeas corpus, the testimony not being sufficient to detain him.

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### The Working Women of New York.

The New York *Post* has discovered that at least fifty thousand women earn their living in that city alone under conditions which, to say the least, are far from satisfactory. Of thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven who applied for employment last year at the Working Women's Protective Union, it seems over one-half were incapable of doing only the commonest work, often mere manual labor. The editor says:

This state of things is made worse by a general and strong prejudice against going into service, so that servants of any kind are hard to get, and the competition among the ordinary working classes is greatly increased. Girls who can easily earn at service $12 a month, with good board, prefer to work for $6 a week, and often less, supporting themselves, living in poor accommodations, and incurring the risk of getting no work.

This prejudice, and the general ignorance and want of education of working women, are the main causes of their present grievances.

* * * * * * *

Nothing will better express the true condition of working women than a statement of what it costs them to live. Their average wages are from $7 to $9 per week. Out of this they have to pay from $3 to $6 for board, the former if in a room with some other person, the latter if alone. This does not include washing, which is always extra. An ordinary woman will need at least four or five dresses a year, costing say $6 each, though this may be considered a low estimate. Shoes can be bought as low as from $2 to $2 50, but will not last over a month, and a woman having a fair amount of walking to do will expend at least $25 in shoe leather in the course of a year. When to these items is added the cost of bonnets, underclothing, shawls, etc., it will not leave any margin for saving. With severe economy, perhaps, a little might be laid by, but women generally reason that they work hard, and the only enjoyment they can have is in dress, and they would rather spend their money on this than stint themselves so as to save. It must not be supposed, however, that they are generally extravagant. The public may be led to think so from seeing working women on their way to their homes, but the number of these who are well dressed is not large, and even those are girls whose position requires them to appear well, or who have no board to pay, and therefore more money to spend. Many working women also are content to wear the poorest underclothes, if they can appear outwardly respectable. Such being the cost of living, it is apparent that in case of sickness, or in bad times, when work can not be obtained, women, as men also, must run in debt and get behindhand, and when this happens it is almost impossible to recover themselves.

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### A Youthful Traveler.

A few days ago one of those small coasting schooners that ply toward the eastward, and make landings in the old basin, while near one of the Chandleur islands, picked up a lad who gave his name as John H ghes, and told so many and singular stories of himself that even the sailors were quite taken with him. Johnny was brought here, and while in the old basin was led by sharpers to commit a small robbery, for which he was arrested. The little fellow, as bright as a sunflower, and as knowing as any one of the rising generation, gave his version of the transaction in a plausible way; in fact so plain and convincing that even the prosecutor incontinently melted, and at once declared his belief that the boy was not a sinner. John says his parents and home are in Philadelphia, and that his visions of a delightful sailor's life led him to run away from home, since which time he has seen the rough side of life, and is content to return home. A sea captain hearing the state of matters, has kindly volunteered to take Johnny home with him, and will sail in a few days.

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Hon. W. M. Arny was confined to his bed at the Indian superintendency in Santa Fe, on the 23d, with an attack of erysipelas.

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During 1867, from January 1 until Christmas day, 239,065 immigrants arrived at New York, as compared with 227,443 during the same period of last year.

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**NOTICE.**

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1 The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address ABNER C. HARDING, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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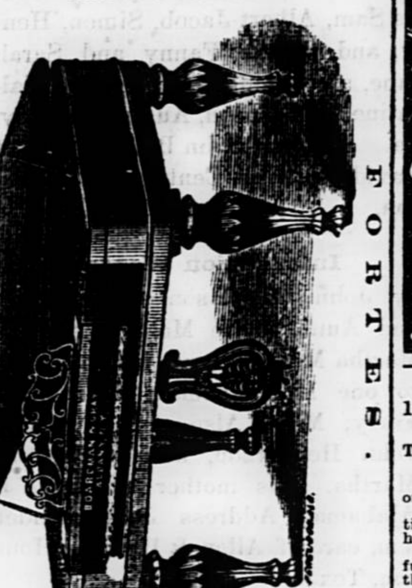

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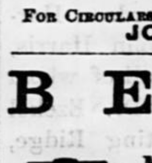


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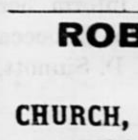

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 4. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. WHOLE NO. 104.


## Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

### JEALOUSY.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

O what is the food of jealousy?
On what does it thrive the best?
Does it live in the hearts of the innocent?
Did it flourish in Jesus' breast?

It thrives on a deadly ruin,
Most pitiful to impart;
It thrives where the corpse of innocence,
Lies mouldering within the heart.

The loss of trust in our own weak breast
Is the fatal symptom shown;
For we find no truth in another's soul
When our own self-trust has flown.

Point me the eye with the jealous spark,
Ready e'er with a frown;
'Tis fed from the fires of a guilty heart,
Whose purest gem has gone.

Mistrust is the deadly bloom of guilt,
Potted in narrow brain,
For Truth bears no such fruit as this,
Nor knows such guilty pain.

The bloom of love is a holy flower,
And heaven its native dust:
The soul in which it blends and blooms,
Is free from vile distrust.

(Selected.)

### KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY.

Two brown heads, with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet, white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue,
Little boy and girl were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks
Of weeping willow fringed its banks—
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red,
He was taller, most a head—
She with arms like wreaths of snow—
Swung a basket to and fro
(As they loitered, half in play,)
Chattering to Willie Gray.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek:
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh,
"You shall carry only half;"
Then said, tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall:
Hearts don't change much, after all:
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray
Stood again beside the brook
Bending like a shepherd's crook,

Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crowned the brownness of his cheek,
"I am strong and you are weak,
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep;

"Will you trust me, Katie, dear?
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered, with a laugh,
"No, but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Working with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands
Stands a cottage where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Gray.

In the porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone,
This is long and deep and wide,
And has rockers on the side.

## CHURCH EXTENSION.

Office—No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., Correspond'g Sec'y. | Thos. T. Mason, Esq., Treasurer.

The following is an example of applications for temporary loans. It comes from Ione City, California, and the representations and appeals made by the trustees are sustained by the pastor, the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. Cox, corresponding secretary of the Auxiliary society, and Bishops Kingsley and Simpson:

"I. The lot: The size is 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. The trustees have two titles to the property. One from the former owner of the land, and the other from parties having possession of a Spanish or Mexican grant, covering the town and vicinity.

"It is considered as certainly secured to the M. E. church.

"The lot is a corner one, and is certainly most desirable in view of its accessibility and prominence.

"II. The church. The church measures on the outside, from the tower in front to the buttresses in the rear, 88x48 feet. It is built of brick on a very solid stone foundation. Though the walls have been built four years, and some of the winters have been very wet, they show no more signs of cracks than when they were first put up. I doubt whether there is another church or public building in the state put up as well and substantially as this.

"The style is Gothic. The basement is entirely above the ground. Its height is ten feet. It is divided into lecture-room, class-room, and pastor's study.

"The walls of the study and main audience room are beautifully plastered, while overhead in the audience room, in Gothic form, it is neatly ceiled with redwood and pine.

"The church has cost up to this time about $15,000. The entire debt now on the church is nearly $6000. Since its dedication last September by Bishop Kingsley subscriptions have been obtained from citizens in this vicinity amounting to $800, to be paid yearly, and most of them for six years, if necessary, on condition that a loan is obtained, without interest, of the Church Extension society. As soon as it is ascertained that the loan can be made, it is thought that without difficulty the subscriptions can be increased to $1000 or $1200 per year.

"But our people, before conference, were led to hope so strongly that relief would soon come from the Extension society, that now, as the year is passing, and they have not even heard there is any prospect of relief, their hearts are sinking within them, and I find it difficult to prolong their hope.

"Ione valley has, from the early settlement of this state, been regarded as one of the most fertile and pleasant valleys of the interior. We are forty miles from Sacramento, and thirty-five from Stockton. Within church-going distance of us, (six miles), are large portions of three other valleys, Jackson, Dry Creek and Buckeye, some of which are really larger than Ione.

"The immediate causes of our extreme embarrassment and inability to free ourselves are these:

"1. The house cost some $6000 or $7000 more than the architect and builder estimated; he had but recently come from New York state, and was not well acquainted with California prices, materials, and labor.

"2. At the time the church was built, the people generally in the neighborhood were freely investing their time and their money in prospecting for copper ore in the adjacent foothills, with the expectation of soon receiving a large reward. While the result has been that there are a few mines in this vicinity from which large amounts of copper ore are taken out and sold, yet the great mass of the people lost largely. This mining mania seriously interfered with the payment for our church.

"3. Immediately following the copper excitement, there came in succession two seasons of drought, so that our people, who were trying by industry in agriculture to recover from their wayward mining investments, and pay the church debt, found themselves repeatedly thwarted by severe drought.

"4. But the greatest misfortune of all, overshadowing all others, which came upon us in the midst of our church building, and has continued ever since, was the sudden and unexpected confirmation in the United States supreme court at Washington of the Spanish and Mexican grant, which includes this town, valley, and the other valleys in the vicinity. In some instances old settlers, who had paid liberally for their lands, and supposed they had peaceable homes, were driven off by force. In others men have mortgaged their lands, or a part of them, for money they have borrowed to pay the high prices required by the claimants of the grants. Of course, if our people could have foreseen their present embarrassment they would have built a smaller and much cheaper house. And yet, when once free from debt and entirely finished, our people here, throughout the state, and elsewhere will all unite in saying that it is just such a church as we need—a real credit to our denomination and our common Christianity in this land.

"Our conference, for two years preceding this, gave permission to the pastor of this charge to make collections in other churches. Some aid was obtained, but our membership is so small in California, and each church is so pressed in building up and sustaining its own church that it was found very difficult to collect much. Our last session very heartily and unanimously adopted the resolutions asking aid from the Extension society. If we don't obtain aid from the Extension society I know of no other way by which the church can be saved, unless we resort to the tedious, disagreeable, and doubtful expedient of visiting the Atlantic states to wander, lecture, and beg from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio.

"I think such arrangements can be made for our debt, not covered by mortgage, that if we can secure a loan of $3000 from the extension fund, without interest, for four or five years, payable in yearly installments of $600 or $700 per year, our church will then be quite secure. With such a loan, I feel sure that our members, and many of our citizens, will contribute toward the removal of this debt, with a hope and a will they have not had for some time.

"You can hardly realize how much we hope that some such loan may be effected for us at an early day. My sincere prayer is, that our Heavenly Father may aid you in effecting some favorable arrangement for us. We shall be very anxious to hear as soon as possible what the prospects are."

The last misfortune named in the foregoing—the loss of all property by the Spanish or Mexican grant, private as well as public, and the necessity that was laid upon all to secure their own homes, made this case a very extraordinary one. The newly confirmed claim being in the hands of Roman Catholics, our trustees could expect no special favor. The case was clearly one of great necessity and great merit. What could we do? The mortgage was already past maturity, and only awaited judicial process to turn these unfortunate brethren out of doors. Delay would be as ruinous as total refusal. Being satisfied that if the case could be brought before the whole Church, it would say relief must be given, we borrowed the money, and granted a loan for two years at six per cent. Will the Church approve our action, and place us in position to grant, at the expiration of this time, such farther assistance as the circumstances may then require?

Rev. A. M. Hough, of Helena, Montany territory, writes the corresponding secretary as follows:

"We made application through Bishop Kingsley to the Church Extension society some months since for assistance; but it was just the time of Dr. Monroe's death, and the society was embarrassed and we could obtain no assistance. I now desire to renew that application. The facts are these: I arrived here as superintendent of this mission three years since, and in that time we have built three places of worship, such as were suitable at the time, at a cost of over $3000 in gold, and another church, which will cost $2000 when completed, is in progress of erection. We have also built two parsonages, and we have never made application outside of the territory for help, but have paid all. But the time has now come when we must have a new church at this place, Helena City, or we may as well give up. Our small log church, which answered when the town was new and numbered eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants, will not answer now when this has become the metropolis of the territory, numbering eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and containing twenty or thirty fine stone stores, and many pleasant and expensive residences. Our membership has not increased in proportion to the town, and it is impossible to raise $500 from them. We have gone to work and raised on subscription $4000 from the community, and it is all that can be raised, while, as the cost of building here is at least four times as great as in the East, nothing less than $8000 will build a respectable house. And now we wish to inquire, can we obtain any assistance from your society? We have no one here able to shoulder a debt, and there is literally no trust. Interest on loans is five per cent per month. We must obtain help or stop where we are and probably lose the $4000 now on subscription; and unless we can build there is little use of a man spending his time in this town. The Episcopal church has sent a bishop here with a corps of preachers and means to build and move forward. We have been here three years, and have not asked a dollar before. Can we obtain two thousand dollars at this time, or at least soon, to lift us out of our difficulty, and let us go on our way rejoicing? We left the East before the Church Extension society was fully inaugurated, and we know but little of its workings. Our application may be informal, but if anything can be done we are sure you will consider it favorably."

A member of the Presbyterian church recently from Helena has called at the office of the society twice to urge with a Christian earnestness that overleaps denominational boundaries the claims of this case, and the importance to the interests of Christ's kingdom of an immediate response. From him we learn that by repeated and thorough canvassing $6000 have been raised, and the church, a frame, that when finished, will seat about four hundred persons, has been inclosed, but that the work is now suspended for want of means, and that their resources having been absolutely exhausted they must have help. A temporary loan might meet the case. They would by getting into their church soon be sufficiently strengthened to return it; but they must have help now.

We would gladly give or lend the money if we had it, but we have not now. We have written to ascertain the very least that will take the enterprise through. Will the church enable us to meet the call, when we shall have ascertained the least amount that will do it? Remember the facts, and that when they shall have received all the help they ask they will have church accommodations for only four hundred in a population of eight or ten thousand.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee writes from Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I write you in behalf of our Scandinavian brethren at Green Meadow, in this state. There are there about seven hundred of that people, and of our church twenty-three all told. They have, within six months, built a church and parsonage, worth together $1500, both nearly completed. The pastor, Brother Burch, has solicited aid from our churches through the state, and altogether he has got the enterprise complete within $200. Now they are few and poor, and have done nobly, and I ask your society to send them the $200. I know of none who need or deserve it more. I hope your committee will give these 'few sheep in the wilderness' this aid. Please write what is the prospect."

We have been compelled to write—and we have written it with sadness, all the greater because the request is so small—that "because of our embarrassed condition, the general committee appropriated to Minnesota conference only nine-tenths of their own collections for this conference year." If the church shall respond fully to the call for $165,000, we could relieve this case from our contingent fund. But will the church do this? Will pastors indicate the answer by taking and forwarding collections at once?

## INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

Upon Our Souls the Responsibility.—Has Christ left the propagation of the Gospel to his followers? Yes, he has. He has promulgated no other plan; he has provided no other agency. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature; and lo! I am with you alway, even to the end of the world," is his sole and plenary commission. It comprises, within the limits of a proverb, our duty and our dependence. The living ministry—the sustaining grace and the inworking spirit—the apostolic mission, the day of Pentecost knew and needed nothing more. By these the redeemed world is to be converted. There are no other agencies, better or stronger, held in reserve. There are no occult saving principles or appliances yet to be developed. The light which we conceal, the Holy Ghost which we restrain, the preachers which we refuse to send, these are God's chosen, predestined means, his potent remedies for the healing of the nations. He knows no other; he will employ no other; and he means to leave upon our souls the responsibility of using or neglecting them.

To What Purpose is this Waste? During the past fiscal year there was paid into the national treasury, on account of internal revenue, taxes as follows: On cigars, $3,661,984 89; on smoking and chewing tobacco, $15,245,477 81. Total on tobacco, $18,907,462 70. Again, on fermented liquors, $5,819,345 19; on distilled liquors, $29,641,409 34. Total on liquors, $34,983,754 53; making a grand total of taxes paid on tobacco and liquors of $53,891,216 83. If the tax alone amounts to this enormous sum what figures will show the cost of these articles to the consumers? In how many years will the contributions of the Christian people of this land yield a similar revenue to extend the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ?

Mississippi Conference.—Bishop Ames writes from New Orleans, December 25, to the Mission Rooms, saying: "We closed our conference on yesterday. The past has been a year of much spiritual prosperity. The membership has more than doubled; there are now over 16,000 members. A number of missions go off the list, and are now self-supporting charges, and will continue to be so hereafter. Our colored ministers make rapid improvement. The New Orleans Advocate is a great benefit to our work here."

India.—Dr. Mullens calculates that £50,000 ($250,000) are annually contributed by the English residents in India toward the support of missions, and that in that country alone there are 200 native clergy, 50,000 adult communicants, and congregations of 250,000 people.

China.—The annual meeting of our mission was held in Foochow, October 16-22. The statistics for the year are as follows:

| | Present year. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Church members | 341 | 138 |
| Probationers | 113 | 43 |
| Total members | 454 | 181 |
| Adult baptisms | 151 | 79 |
| Infant baptisms | 35 | 28 |
| Missionary collections | $123 | $39 |
| Sunday schools | 11 | 1 |
| Scholars | 251 | 58 |

This is an encouraging showing, and will be gratefully received by the church at home.

India.—Rev. J. W. Waugh writes to the mission rooms, saying:

A sentence in your notes in my last year's report seems truly prophetic, and the prophecy partially fulfilled, though quite unknown to you while you wrote it, namely: "The experience and triumphant death of an aged Mohammedan is only the first fruits of a coming and glorious harvest." In Lucknow alone, within a few months after the death of this aged Mohammedan (the old native doctor, Mohammed Mussain), five others from our mission were "safely garnered." The deep shadows that fell upon our whole mission when Sister Jackson and Brother H. M. Daniel, an ordained native preacher, died, have not yet risen. The church at large has heard of our sorrow, and lends us sympathy.

If to people heaven with redeemed souls, and to fit sinful men for the society of the redeemed, be the great aim of our mission, then has the past year been one of success. Six from among our little Lucknow church left us in as many months to join the glorious "army of martyrs." Four old men, all verging upon seventy, we have laid side by side in our little mission cemetery, while Sister Jackson and Brother Daniel are laid to rest in the civil burial ground of the station. Of these one was a native missionary, one was an assistant missionary, one was a colporteur, one an Urdee and Persian proofreader for the press, and one the keeper of the zyatt. The sixth was only a nominal Christian, and was not employed by us. Each of them left a testimony for our comfort. Extended notices of Sister Jackson and Brother Daniel have already appeared. The old colporteur, Charles, said to me in answer to my inquiry concerning his confidence: "I am happy to be going; heaven awaits me."

Isaac, the keeper of the zyatt, had, it was feared, at one time partially relapsed to Islamism. I asked him to whom he prayed now that no human arm could save him? He answered: "For three or four days I have been unable to pray, as my very lips are so parched, and I am too weak to turn in my bed and get upon my knees; but I talk a great deal with Jesus in my heart, though I can not speak." I urged him to tell me if, in his extremity, he was not sometimes inclined to pray to the prophet (Mohammed). He exclaimed: "Ai, Sahib," (O Sir!) "no man can serve two masters."

"The good old native doctor called me to his bedside a very short time before his death and asked me to listen to his confession of the faith in which he died: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten son, our Lord;" thus repeating the Apostles' creed entire, and with emphasis. Shortly after he tried to sing, but could only rehearse, "I'm a pilgrim and I'm a stranger." Soon he closed his pilgrimage of more than threescore years and ten, and departed to the land where he is no longer a stranger, though for three years he had, on account of his being a Christian, been refused the privilege of seeing his wife and children.

Get Thee Up into the High Mountain.—Zion is charged to do this, and when her ministers not only use the pulpit, but subsidize the press for the cause of missions, we take courage. Read what one of them writes:

At the opening of 1867 it was announced that $1,030,978 (or one dollar per member) had been appropriated to missions. The honest facts are, that there were in the treasury $361,757, and that only $850,000 were needed in addition to meet the unprecedented appropriation. The result is an almost unprecedented deficiency: and while we are rejoicing over the six million dollars for Centenary purposes, we are unable to send a single additional missionary abroad. The Centenary converted many a miser and stingy member of the Church, but we will not reap the legitimate benefit of these conversions. Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight ought to give at least $1,200,000 in bona fide contributions to missions; whereas, in addition to all we may send abroad, we must pay $361,757 to the indebted treasury of 1867. But, brethren, this deficiency must be paid, and the mission fund should receive an agreeable surprise, something like that given to the Centenary fund of 1866 and 1867. Go before God in prayer, and having ascertained your duty, perform it in his fear. The heathen are stretching out their hands to us. God hath given us new creations in China, India, Norway, Sweden, Germany, South America, and elsewhere. The same divine power will preserve these missions until we financially recover. The door is open, and if we agonize for power to enter, he will wait for us; but if we allow our finances to remain deficient, if we do not open hearts and purses, he will give the prestige and privilege to others. We trust our people, and believe that 1868 will bring a more creditable record.

## PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEWS.

### The Annual Sale—Rents During Fifteen Years—Beecher's Address.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle, 8th.]

The pews and sittings of Plymouth church were rented last evening at the church, according to the schedule of prices indicated by the diagram. There being more applicants than there were pews, it was deemed best by all concerned to sell the choice of seats at auction, the highest bidder having the best choice, and so on to the last. This system has obtained in this society for more than twenty years, and its results have been so free from objectionable features that many others have adopted this plan.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the amounts received from pew rentals during the past

FIFTEEN YEARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | $11,157 | 1861 | $28,750 |
| 1854 | 11,720 | 1862 | 18,100 |
| 1855 | 12,053 | 1863 | 23,383 |
| 1856 | 12,705 | 1864 | 31,000 |
| 1857 | 14,340 | 1865 | 39,042 |
| 1658 | 16,300 | 1866 | 42,782 |
| 1859 | 26,052 | 1867 | 49,500 |
| 1860 | 28,682 | | |

From the foregoing it will be observed there has been a gradual, though steady, progression, which this year attains the very respectable figure of $49,500, in detail as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premium | $35,700 |
| Rents | 12,000 |
| Chairs | 800 |
| Total | $49,500 |

Last night the church was well filled by half-after six o'clock, the audience being about equally divided between the men and women. On the platform were the same business-like officials who have attended there for the last quarter of a century. There were Father Freeland, the president of the society, a living example of Christian courtesy and good will toward all; Brother Howard, beaming benevolently through his spectacles upon the church which he seated in 1846 with David Hale, Henry C. Bowen, and Seth B. Hunt; Deacon Hutchinson, the famous basso of the choir since the year one; Brother Bethel Bell, anxious and Martha like, but full of sense; Mr. Bird, Bell's Bethel coadjutor; Mr. N. O. Pillsbury, the Plymouth auctioneer, who knows every man by sight and name, and can tell precisely what he ought to get as a bid; last, but not least, the pastor, with his big blue eyes, his long hair turning gray, his ruddy cheek and pleasant smile.

This sale being under the direction of the society, not of the church, was conducted with a due regard to the fitness of things, no one man thinking he is all in all, as our little friend the church clerk is apt to. Promptly at the hour of seven Mr. Beecher called the house to order and said:

Remarks of Mr. Beecher.

I tender you, ladies and gentlemen of Plymouth church and society, the congratulations of the season, and especially upon the prosperity of this religious enterprise, in which we and all associated, and with which we have been identified. It has been one of harmony and prosperity, and I can say freely, without compliment, in some respects there has never been a religious society that can be compared with this, I do not mean merely in the perfect unison of very many individuals of marked character, differing in opinion and working together without a jar. Regarding it financially, I suppose there can not be found such marked interest. With an income of over $50,000, which was collectable in small sums from many individuals, there has not been one-quarter of one per cent unpaid. In the history of churches I think this might be said to be unparalleled. In this case every cent has been collected. I think that during the eighteen years of this church it may safely be said that the sums of money unpaid have averaged less than one-fourth or one half of one per cent. This fidelity of engagement is due to our faithful secretary of the board of trustees.

I am not desirous that prices should go as high as last year, to oppress any one who wishes to sit here. If they do it will be simply that property is brought into market for which there are more bidders than there is property. Some have said that if the minister would keep away, or if the deacons would do so and so, prices would not go up. This has been so year in and year out. I would be sorry to have you think that there is anything more than this—that people will have pews.

I am desired to say that the modest men should call out their names—of course there are modest men in Plymouth church.

It is also desirable if any changes are wished in the names the changes be negotiated by the parties. In taking pews you can always have the aisle chair adjoining the pews if notice is given at the time you take the pews.

I presume you are all familiar with the terms. I will say one thing, I think every person that attends Plymouth church ought to be thankful for the unrequited and ungrateful labor that is performed for us by the ushers. The ushers don't undertake to take care of anybody's seat. If you don't take it ten minutes before the services it is understood that you are willing to extend hospitalities to strangers, and hospitality should not be frowned upon among us.

Mr. Beecher then introduced Mr. N. O. Pillsbury, of New Jersey, who had been secured as auctioneer. Mr. Pillsbury said that inasmuch as they could not do without foreign things (alluding to the new pulpit), and they could not carry on their auction sale of pews without sending to a foreign country to secure the services of an auctioneer. [Laughter]. Mr. Pillsbury then instructed the ladies and gentlemen present how they might facilitate business, and save time by calling the number of the pew and name loud enough to be heard in all parts of the house.

"What am I offered for the first choice? Gi' me a bid," began the auctioneer.

"Fifty dollars," said a voice in a farther corner of the church.

"One hundred," "two," "two fifty," "three hundred," and so on the bids ran with much spirit to $425. This seemed the highest price to be paid, and the choice was knocked down to H. W. Sage for $425. That gentleman selected pew No. 90, the rent of which is $110.

The sale continued without marked incidents, resulting in securing the total premium of $49,500.

From the Baltimore American.

## Affairs in Mississippi.

We have obtained the following facts from Rev. James Lynch, (formerly of Baltimore,) a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, in addition to his missionary labors in Mississippi, canvassed the entire state for reconstruction. His well-known standing and opportunities for observation entitle his statements to considerable credence:

He states that prior to the late Northern elections he was aided in getting up political meetings in favor of reconstruction, under the congressional plan, by the best white men of the state. He was favored with the encouragement and sympathy of Hon. E. Barksdale, ex-member of confederate congress, and editor of the *Clarion*, who was a most zealous advocate of reconstruction, though not a Republican in politics. Many of the meetings which he addressed, composed of white and black, were presided over by gentlemen who had been prominent as state officers.

Hon. James L. Alcorn, United States senator elect under the Johnson government of 1865, addressed the people with great effect in more than twenty counties, and declared his intention to vote for a Republican president at the next election. Mr. Lynch and General Alcorn spoke from the same platform at Durant, Mississippi. Ex-Governor Brown, for many years United States senator, took active part in the canvass. He thinks that had not the Democratic party of the North inaugurated and carried on with the success they did, under the lead of Andrew Johnson, their opposition to congress, the state of Mississippi would now be enjoying a political calm. The ballot placed in the hands of the negro threw around him a protection which military force or bureau agents could never have afforded. The colored people have acted from the moment of their enfranchisement to the present with a moderation and good sense that has increased the respect of the Southern whites for them. At political meetings and at the polls they behaved as well as if at church, and forbearance on their part kept them quiet under severe provocations.

The news of the "Northern reaction" gave strength to the anti-reconstruction men, and they bullied thousands of reconstruction white men into neutrality or positive opposition, so that, at the time of the late election in Mississippi, the white men who voted "For a convention" had to brave public odium. The Democratic organs of the worst type are the educators of public sentiment in Mississippi. The La Crosse *Democrat* (Brick Pomeroy), New York *Day Book*, Philadelphia *Age*, and New York *World* are the oracles to whose utterances they give sacred regard. Of course there are eminent gentlemen who take a comprehensive view of political affairs, but however high their present social position and great their past political influence, they can do but little while the Democratic party of the North are the successful allies of those who oppose them.

The convention is now in session at Jackson. Mr. Lynch left two or three days before it met. He says there are about one hundred delegates elected: twelve of them are colored men. Many of the delegates elect have been judges of courts and members of former legislatures of Mississippi. Several have been distinguished officers of the federal army, and taken as a whole the body will be as respectable in worth and intelligence as any that ever met in the state capital. Caucuses have been held, and the spirit of the majority in congress will certainly be the controlling animus of the convention.

Intelligent men laugh at the Democratic trick of laying the responsibility of the financial distress in the South at the door of the Republican party; but many say, "It helps to make capital, and we don't care."

Governor Humphreys tried to get up a big scare about a negro insurrection, to take place during the holidays. No one supposed he believed that there was any danger of such an occurrence. It was done for political effect. The colored people went through the holidays as quiet as lambs, and the rebel cry of "nigger rising" became the richest joke of the season. The state is poverty-stricken; for three successive years the people have gone in strong on cotton; three times has the crop failed; not sufficient corn was planted this year to subsist the people until next harvest. Cotton does not command a price that pays the expense of cultivation: and when the cotton tax is paid the planter finds his scanty crop not enough to pay his commission merchant for supplies and nothing to pay the freedmen, nothing to commence work with another year. There is much cheerfulness among the blacks; they laugh at those who say they will starve; they say the land will raise produce, and they can work it.

Mississippi is gone up unless she gets an influx of capital from the North; in no place would it pay better.

There is a better feeling among white and black than most suppose. They begin to feel that they are in the same boat, so far as material prosperity is concerned. He thinks that a state constitution giving suffrage to the black man will not be widely objected to by the whites. There is other anticipated legislation by the convention that will be stoutly resisted, but the majority of the people do not think it wise to deny a man a vote on account of his color.

The colored people are not expecting assistance from the government in the way of provisions, nor is Mississippi a great poorhouse. Money and corn is scarce, but the people can take care of themselves.

The greatest and most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.


## New Volume.

With last week's issue we commenced the Third Volume of the New Orleans Advocate. The prospects before us are flattering. At the late session of our Conference, the preachers ordered in the aggregate over seven hundred copies to be sent to their charges. This was exceedingly encouraging, and we commence the year with renewed zeal.

Although the editor-in-chief is required to discharge the duties of a presiding elder and of a pastor, and the assistant editor has the charge of two churches, yet it is our purpose to devote all the time possible to the Advocate, that it may be one of the best church papers in the South. And it is equally due the editors to state, that they work on the paper without any remuneration whatever; and, also, that the editor is financially responsible for the current expenses of the Advocate. We thus labor for the love of God. Our mission is to do good, and to this end we employ the press, one of the mightiest of all the christianizing agencies known to the world.

At the late session of our conference, the Advocate was enthusiastically indorsed by the preachers. Bishop Ames, and Revs Messrs. Diossy, Henry, Lynch, Ross, Green, Chinn, and many others, spoke in terms of commendation and of devotion to this great church interest. And our preachers are the best judges of the amount of good the Advocate is accomplishing. It is their assistant preacher, repeating their pulpit utterances in the quiet of the family. And as these preachers carry it into all the interior parishes of the State, the Advocate has a larger country circulation than any other loyal journal in Louisiana.

At the conference, the question of subscription was thoroughly discussed, and after due deliberation we have concluded to reduce the price of the Advocate to Three Dollars a Year in Advance, or One Dollar a Quarter in Advance. This is as low as we can possibly afford to publish the paper, and at this price we but just pay expenses. But we intend to make the Advocate fully worth this amount.

With this number we commence the official publication of the proceedings of our State Constitutional Convention, which will be found on our supplement sheet. Our readers in the country parishes need not therefore, purchase other papers to obtain these proceedings, as they will find them in their own Advocate.

And now we cordially invite the co-operation of every Preacher, Subscriber, and Friend of the church and the country to the hearty support of the New Orleans Advocate.

## Price Reduced.

The New Oleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

## The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

## Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in his church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. All are invited to attend, especially strangers.

## New Orleans Advocate.

At the late session of the Mississippi Mission Conference, the Rev. James Lynch offered a resolution indorsing the New Orleans Advocate, and after enthusiastic speeches in favor of the paper by Bishop Ames, and Rev. Messrs. Lynch, Ross, Green, Chinn, and others, the resolution was adopted. The resolution was drawn in excellent language, and was highly complimentary to the Advocate. But this resolution has been lost, which is the reason for its non-appearance in print. As it is an official document, and should be recorded on the Conference journal, we hope the Secretary of the Conference will reproduce the same. As a Conference journal contains the official acts of a Conference, and is a record of history, it should be kept with the utmost accuracy, and be deemed inviolable.

## A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the Advocate they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the Advocate for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

## To Young Men.

The young men of the city are cordially invited to meet in the chapel of our church. next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, to form a Young Men's Association, for their religious improvement and social enjoyment. All are cordially invited, and especially the young men who are strangers in our city. You are welcome.

## Who Built the Church?

The New Orleans *Tribune* and New Orleans *Times* say that the money for the erection of the Ames M. E. Church was collected from the colored people. But the editors of these journals have been misinformed, and we will be obliged to them if they will give us the names of the colored persons who subscribed, the amounts subscribed and the names of the gentlemen to whom the money was paid. Come, gentlemen, let us have the names and the figures. We know that toward the $50,000, Mr. F. K. Hyde subscribed $10 on the day of the dedication of the chapel; but neither the pastor nor the trustees of the church are knowing to another colored person who has given a dollar for that church; and we hazard the assertion that all told not fifty dollars have been given by our colored friends. We stand ready to give the names of every individual who has *subscribed a dollar*, and we demand the same from the above-named journal, in whose behalf they write. We shall be glad to know who the two colored men are who stated at the dinner given to Messrs. Langston and De Mortie, that one had given $20 and the other $25 toward the church. Mr. *Tribune*, give us the names and we will give the gentlemen due and public credit. But with the names we demand also to know to whom the money was paid. Don't be afraid, gentlemen; out with the facts. And when we get an answer to our question, we may have something more to say on this subject.

## Grand Collation.

There is to be a grand collation next Monday night at Wesleyan Hall, for the benefit of Wesley Chapel. We hope our friends will go in hundreds. Only half a dollar admission to a splendid supper. Hundreds can be accommodated. If you have not tickets pay at the door. It will be a splendid time. Let everybody go.

## Political.

National politics are more hopeful to-day, than they have been for many months. The reinstatement of Mr. Stanton into the war office by the United States Senate, is an indication that the noble men who are the leaders of the Republican party, are determined to stand by the laws which they had passed. We were accustomed to look to the House for the men who dared to grapple with Johnson, and to regard the Senate as a timid body; but all hail to the United States Senate! We are justly proud of the men who have boldly demanded the faithful execution of the laws, and who have bade defiance to the usurper of the White House. And the hands of the loyal men of the nation have been strengthened by the prompt action of Gen. Grant. He waited for the time to come and spoke out by deeds which speak louder than actions. We now have Congress and the army, the people and God, against Andrew Johnson, the conservatives and the devil. And to insure, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the complete triumph of the reconstruction principles on which the war was fought, we feel confident that Congress will pass such other laws as the political needs of the South require.

Turning from national to State politics, we think the signs of the times are equally hopeful. The Union men of Louisiana are becoming more and more united, and on the day of the coming election will make a gallant and we trust a triumphant fight. A State ticket is now before the people. It was made during our absence from the city, hence we neither claim credit for the nomination of the good men put upon the ticket, nor do we share the responsibility of nominating the bad men who are offered for the suffrages of the people. Some of the nominees we shall heartily support, nnd some we shall as heartily oppose. Having no political ends to serve, we are at liberty to approve or disapprove as we are convinced the interests of religion and humanity demand. But that the Republican party will be triumphant in Louisiana, we entertain not a shadow of a doubt. We have a majority of legal voters in the State, and we shall carry the election by a handsome majority. And this triumph shall be the consummation of our wishes, and the crowning glory of our long and successful struggle.

## Bishop Ames in Texas.

[CONCLUDED.]

At nine o'clock in the morning of Jan. 3, Bishop Ames formally opened the Texas Mission Conference. Most of the preachers were present and well dressed, and seemed in good spirits. The presiding elders made detailed and exceedingly encouraging reports. These reports contained the gratifying intelligence that there are now within the bounds of the Conference nearly 3500 members; 45 local preachers, 1000 Sunday school scholars and $20,000 worth of church property. And these are the results of the labors of two years. God be praised! Chief among the presiding elders is the Rev. Joseph Welch. His is called the Texas District—that is, he takes all of Texas not occupied by some other elder. Yet a young man, of quick and active mind, and possessing those elements which make a successful pioneer, he has traversed that vast State, preaching the word, organizing churches and exercising a general superintendence over the entire work. At Austin he has been quite successful in gathering the whites into our church, and also at other points in the State. Like some of our men in this Southern work, he has labored under the embarrassment of having too much work to do; yet Mr. Welch has done thoroughly what he has done He is held in high esteem by his brethren, who honored him with a unanimous election as representative to our next General Conference; there being no one having the vanity to oppose him, or the temerity to hazard a certain defeat in running against him.

Next in the list is W. R. Fayle, who came to us from the church South. Without sympathy either for slavery or the rebellion, he waited patiently for the coming of the old church, and was the first to enter her open portals. Quiet in his demeanor, he is intelligent, laborious and efficient, respected by the whites and beloved by the blacks, he is doing the church good service in Houston. It was around his well-spread table where we gathered several times, enjoying his hospitality and the refined amenities of his domestic life.

From the church South, also came T. B. Ferguson, a tall, spare, active man. A Texan all over, he has energy, pluck and endurance. Not priding himself on his polish, he displays much common sense in the duties of the Conference. Full of good nature, he enjoys a good story and can tell one as well as the next man. The following will illustrate how our colored people hate even the language of slavery: Mr. Ferguson, in representing his district, used the word "niggar;" in a moment a murmur arose from the colored preachers, and the brother was called upon to explain, which he did with characteristic good humor.

Last year C. Biel was presiding elder of the German district, who with several preachers and members had come from the church South. He is a modest man, and like most modest men is sincere and earnest, and accomplishes a world of work in a quiet way. His successor is Gustavus Elly, an elderly man and really good-looking. The ranks of our German brethren were strengthened by the re-admission into the Conference of Peter A. Moelling, a good scholar and a man destined to be a power in the church. While associated with these brethren, we were sensibly impressed with the importance of our German work in Texas, and especially in the near future. There are now 15,000 Germans in the State, and the number is weekly increasing.

It was our good fortune to be the guest of Rev. C. W. Honey, Secretary of the Conference, and clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas. He came to us from the Protestant Methodist Church, and is a strong advocate for the union of all Methodist bodies. He is a young man of ability and is happy in his work. He and his excellent lady were unsparing in their pains to make the Bishop and the writer comfortable at their home. Brother Honey is stationed at Galveston, where he will gather together a large congregation of whites.

The colored preachers in the Texas Conference appeared to good advantage. There was Brooks, of the steady flow, and Davis, who is more brilliant than solid, and Gregory, who is more solid than brilliant, and Osborn, the active member of the militant church, who are from our Thomas Biblical Institute, and who are efficient pastors and improving preachers. Time fails us to mention Williams, who is the great colored preacher of the Conference, and Elias Dibble, a true and noble man, and many others who are doing a good work for the Master. God bless them all!

On the last day of the Conference (Saturday) Bishop Ames preached at 11 o'clock A. M., and ordained the deacons and elders.

The church was well filled and in the congregation were Rev. Messrs. Carter and Cox of the church South. The Bishop's sermon was a glorious exposition of the power of the Gospel. In listeniug to this discourse, we were surprised at the freshness and fulness of the Bishop's emotions. Notwithstanding the humbleness of the place and that nineteen-twentieths of the audience were unlettered, yet he who was accustomed to preach before the learned and the mighty, preached on this occasion, in a manner not unworthy of man's worth and the Master's glory. Thus closed the second session of the Texas Mission Conference.

It was two o'clock P. M. when we took the train for Galveston, and we congratulated each other that we were not on the Era No. 3, stuck on Redfish sand-bar or dragging through Cloper's canal, at the rate of one mile in three *hours*. Yet we were destined to another steamboat experience. The long bridge over Virginia Bay had been destroyed by the late terrible storm, and at Virginia Point, we were compelled to take a little nut-shell of a steamer called Cash, which on an average made a *mile* an hour. It is the slowest steamer afloat, and the Bishop's wonder was, how any man living or dead could make a steamer, perfect in all its parts, to go so slow. If slowness was the object of the machinist, he had succeed admirably; and in a boat-race, if the last boat in should receive the prize, the "Cash" would be sure to win.

The next day was the Holy Sabbath. The sun shone in a cloudless sky, and the old ocean's roar, as the waves rolled on the neighboring shore, awakened in the soul thoughts of the majesty of God. At 11 o'clock A. M., in the room of the Supreme Court, Bishop Ames preached on Faith, to a good congregation. And, Oh! how the people cried! Men—merchants and lawyers—unused to weep, wept under the mighty power of God's word. That was the seed time, and the precious seed was sown in tears, to be harvested amid the shoutings of the holy reapers. This blessed occasion only deepened the conviction that a great and effectual door is open to us in Texas, and only intensified the wish, that we had half a million of dollars to plant the Church of God in that great State. But God will provide.

Our brethren accompanied us to the ship, and we returned to the Crescent City, impressed with the greatness of our work in the Southwest.

## OUR ORPHAN'S HOME.

The second annual meeting of the Orphan's Home Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in Wesley Chapel on last Monday evening. The old church was filled, and the occasion was one of deep interest. The annual reports from the several officers may be found in another column, together with a list of the officers elected. But the most interesting feature of the evening was the exercises by the orphans. They were under the joint care of Mrs. Roberts, the matron, Miss Sampson, the teacher, and Dr. McKay, the medical inspector of Louisiana. The children sang and recited pieces, all of which pleased the people very much. The children looked neat and clean, sang sweetly, and spoke correctly. They pronounced their words with much correctness, and some of them were loudly cheered. We were glad the orphans were there. This gratified the people, and impressed them with this God-like charity, and we hope that in the future they will take a deeper interest in the "Home." And we earnestly commend this institution of mercy to the people. It must be supported. You should lay aside a little each month for these poor orphans. They must be fed and clothed, and educated, and to the people we look for the means. We rejoice that some of our churches are taking a deep interest in the "Home."

After the children's exercises, short addresses were made by Rev. R. K. Diossy and General Cyrus Bussy. The former gentleman described our plantation and the improvements going on; and the General declared that his heart had been affected by what he had seen and heard that night. Just at the close of the meeting, some one unknown to fame and not possessed of common sense, threw an apple of discord into the meeting, but it was so effectually smashed that, like the apple of Sodom when squeezed, there was nothing left of it. And the people shouted over the good ending of the meeting.

## Information Wanted.

Aaron Washington, living corner of Esplanade and Royal streets, at Mr. A. C. Trémoulet's, would be very thankful for any information which would lead him to discover if his father, Aaron Small, his sisters, Milay, Susan and Crishy, all formerly belonging to Mrs. Maor, on Church street, between South and East Bay, Charleston, South Carolina, are in the city, or if any body knows anything of either of them.

## Rev. James Lynch

Was to have left Baltimore with his family on Jan. 21 for Jackson, Mississippi. A list of his quarterly meetings will appear in our next issue, and also an article on his trip in the North.

**Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous whine in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper in acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes: but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."**

## Annual Meeting of the Orphan's Home.

According to a resolution adopted at the second annual meeting of the Orphan's Home Society, held January 13, an adjourned annual meeting was held in Wesley Chapel January 20th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was opened with singing by the congregation, and prayer by Rev. R. K. Diossy.

The President of the Society then made some statements with regard to the present condition and prospects of the "Home."

The minutes of the first annual meeting were read; after which the reports of various officers were presented in the following order:

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1868.

Now that this society has become one of the important institutions of the state and is being permanently established and attracting some of the public attention, I will in this report go back and recapitulate the items in my first annual report.

| 1866. | Dr. |
|---|---|
| December 31—To cash received of fifteen persons at the organization of the society, $1 each | $ 15 00 |
| To cash received for officers and soldiers of the 116th United States infantry (colored) | 110 50 |
| December 9—To cash received from United States infantry (colored) of Maryland | 110 00 |
| To cash received from Samaritans' missionary society of Wesley chapel | 47 00 |
| To cash received from Nicholas Wright | 1 00 |
| To cash received from Union Sons' Relief association, H. Clay, president | 105 00 |
| To cash received from Rev. Henry Green's church, First street | 99 75 |
| To cash received from Rev. Henry Green's church, second collection by Rev. Henry | 14 50 |
| To cash received from Hon. J. M. Wells, $5; Rev. A. McDonald, $5 | 10 00 |
| To cash received from Freedmen's bureau | 10,000 00 |
| 1867. | |
| January 1—To cash received from a lady to make Rev. C. Williams and W. B. Armstrong life members | 50 00 |
| To cash received to make Dr. E. H. Harris life member | 20 20 |
| To cash received from J. S. Walton, treasurer Congregational church | 18 15 |
| To cash received from Mrs. J. S. Walton from Mrs. J. Camp, of Utica, New York | 10 00 |
| To cash received from officers and employes of Rast Home Colony | 75 25 |
| To cash received from Messrs. Harmoult & Fairchild for Lincoln school | 16 00 |
| To cash received from Rev. W. M. Henry, collected from the officers and privates of the tenth United States colored regiment | 159 00 |
| To cash received from James Jenkins, colored soldier, to make Mrs. Dr. E. H. Harris a life member | 25 00 |
| To cash received from N. L. Brakeman for the officers and soldiers of the eightieth United States infantry, colored | 93 75 |
| To cash received from Mrs. Henry Green as collection | 73 15 |
| To cash received from Samuel Willets and others, of New York | 1,000 00 |
| To cash received from Henry M. Loing and others, of Philadelphia | 750 00 |
| To cash received from Barker & Brothers, of Philadelphia | 160 00 |
| To cash received from Thomas P. May, New Orleans | 100 00 |
| To cash received from Rev. J. P. Newman from freedmen's bureau | 3,000 00 |
| To cash received from D. B. Macarty, of New Orleans | 25 00 |
| To cash received from James Banker Congdon, New Bedford | 30 00 |
| To cash received from Mrs. D. E. C. Heyde | 1 00 |
| To cash from Rev. R. C. Rounsville and others, of Chicago | 920 85 |
| To cash from George L. Stearns and others, Boston | 1,000 00 |
| To cash premium on the above draft | 75 |
| To cash from Samuel R. Shepley & Co., of Philadelphia | 250 00 |
| To cash from friends of Madam L. De Montie in the North | 150 00 |
| To cash from Mrs. Poff's collection | 8 85 |
| To cash from M. C. Cope, of Philadelphia (donation | 200 00 |
| To cash from Rev. J. P. Newman from City Council, a donation in State notes | 2,940 00 |
| To cash from Rev. Thomas Kenady, collection taken up in Donaldsonville circuit for the home | 11 75 |
| To cash, being amount of collection taken at the Mechanics' Institute, July 30, 1867 | 25 00 |
| To cash from Honorable B. F. Flanders | 20 00 |
| To cash from Rev. Henry Green's church | 72 00 |
| | $5,602 20 |
| Credit | $19,671 08 |
| | $ 2,051 01 |
| Of this sum from F. B. | $13,000 00 |
| Northern cities | 4,460 85 |
| City Council | 2,940 00 |
| Individuals and societies | 1,321 24 |
| | $21,722 09 |

NEW ORLEANS, January 18, 1868.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT WITH THE ORPHANS' HOME SOCIETY.

| 1867. | CR. |
|---|---|
| March 9—By cash paid telegraph to Madame de Montie, Boston | $ 6 60 |
| By cash to employes of the Home, as per bills approved | 54 60 |
| By cash, telegraph to Chicago | 2 75 |
| March 29..By cash, discount on our $1000 note in First National Bank | 62 62 |
| By cash to Madame de Montie as an outfit when going North to solicit subscriptions for the Home | 125 78 |
| By cash paid her incidental traveling expenses | 126 78 |
| April—By cash, telegraph from Chicago | 2 75 |
| May—By cash, discount on our $1700 note to First National Bank | 13 70 |
| By cash, hack hire for friends to visit the Home | 3 80 |
| May 16—By cash to Miller & Chase for printing | 20 00 |
| June—By cash, our note in First National Bank | 1,700 00 |
| June 13—By cash, freight and storage on boxes from Boston with donations for the Home | 4 56 |
| July—By cash to employes of the Home | 55 00 |
| By cash to Mrs. Rachel Harris as Teacher at Home for the months of April and May | 60 00 |
| August—By cash to Miss S. A. Sampson as Teacher at the Home for two months, from 15th June to 15th August | 90 00 |
| August 8—By cash paid Madame de Montie as matron | 25 00 |
| By cash paid employes of the Home | 30 00 |
| By cash paid for one barrel of soap | 2 00 |
| By cash paid for telegraph from Franklin | 1 00 |
| By cash paid for bill of dry goods | 4 90 |
| By cash paid for telegraph to Franklin | 3 15 |
| September 8—By cash paid employes of the Home. | 35 00 |
| By cash paid Madame de Montie as matron | 25 00 |
| By cash paid the Home plantation | 14,000 00 |
| October 8—By cash paid for traveling expenses of committee to visit the plantation at Franklin, Messrs. J. P. Newman, R. K. Howell, and J. Page | 56 00 |
| November 8—By cash paid Madame de Montie, salary for September | 25 00 |
| By cash paid to employes and teachers at the Home | 244 37 |
| By cash paid for labor and material for fencing on the Home plantation | 400 00 |
| By cash for discount of thirty-two per cent on $2940 state notes from city council | 940 80 |
| December 8—By cash to employes, and fencing materials on the Home plantation | 822 00 |
| By cash to J. Page for draft of the Home building | 20 00 |
| By cash paid for three barrels of sweet potatoes for the Home | 9 00 |
| By cash paid for seed sugar cane for Home plantation | 700 00 |
| | $19,671 08 |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME SOCIETY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

To the Board of Managers of the Orphan's Home Society:

Your corresponding Secretary has but a brief report to make for the year 1867. Gratefully acknowledging the confidence you have reposed in him, and congratulating you upon the marked success which has attended the Home the past year, he would say that—

Early in the year correspondence was opened with Hon. George Peabody, and an effort made to secure to the Home some benefit (in the way of aid to our school) from Mr. P.'s munificent donation to the cause of education in the South. Your Secretary was referred to Mr. Sears, his agent for the South, who, in effect, replied that Mr. P.'s donation was for the exclusive benefit of schools as such; that our orphan's school was a part of the Home, which, being a benevelent institution, was not entitled to any aid from the "Peabody Fund."

In a few instances your Secretary has received letters of inquiry from persons and organizations asking for information as to the Home, the school, and their present condition, usefulness, and future prospects. Such letters have been received from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The Society of Friends (Quakers), both in New York and Philadelphia, have given us quite liberal donations, as the report of your treasurer will show; and others have suggested that an industrial

department be established in the Home. But it is well known that the Board of Managers had already determined upon such action.

The above are indications of the interest already felt in our young and growing institution. They should greatly encourage us in our benevolent work, and be received as earnests of that attention, sympathy, and material support which the institution and its managers may expect in the future, and, we will hope, in still greater abundance, for the Scripture saith, "He that hath to him shall be given." And if it should be your lot to experience a lack of sympathy and support even where you have most reason to expect aid and comfort, remember, again, that "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

It is not to be doubted that God will multiply for us the friends of the friendless, until we shall receive that substantial support and success which will enable us to provide comfortably for hundreds of the homeless.

Recently we have written to the Freedmens' Aid Society, at Cincinnati, asking aid to support an assistant teacher in the school for our Home. But as yet no definite answer has been received. They have heretofore stated that $15 per month is all they will be able to pay their teachers this year. It is hoped we may yet hear that they will be able to aid us in that amount in our school.

Your secretary, upon recommendation of some members of the Board, would call attention to the fact that another and older institution than ours in this city, bears much the same name, and would recommend that our charter be so amended as to allow of such change in our title as may seem necessary or expedient to make.

N. L. BRAKEMAN,
Cor. Sec. O. H. Society.

New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1868.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

The board have held monthly meetings during the year, beside special meetings which have been called, as circumstances have required. One of our most active managers (Dr. Harris) removed to the North last summer. Two members of our board (Mrs. Green and Mrs. DeMortie) have been summoned to their eternal home. The former, who performed her duties as manager and member of the visiting committee in a manner which indicated a deep interest in our cause, died suddenly in September. A few years since Mrs. Louise DeMortie, impelled by a strong desire to contribute to the welfare and advancement of that class whose condition had been so suddenly and entirely changed by the "Act of Emancipation," left her home in Boston and came to this city. She soon determined to found an asylum where colored orphans might find a home. She gathered a little company of these children, which in a short time received large accessions to its numbers, and after this society was organized and the institution thus originated, came under our care, she was elected its matron. She doubtless looked forward to many years of usefulness in this her chosen sphere, but God had ordered otherwise, and on the 9th of last October she was called to take a final leave of all earthly interests and duties.

During the late sickly season there were many cases of illness amongst the children at the "Home" and several deaths.

Three of the orphans were victims of the desolating epidemic, which invaded so many institutions as well as private families during the last season.

There are now at the Orphan's Home more than eighty children, most of whom are in good health. Those who are old enough to be taught to read are making good progress in learning, under the tuition of a faithful and competent teacher. A lady now presides as matron who by the warm interest which she feels in the fatherless ones committed to her charge, and by her administrative capacity, is well fitted for the station which she occupies.

It was mentioned at the last annual meeting that Mr. De Bossiere, a benevolent French gentleman, had promised to give the sum of ten thousand dollars to the home, provided the society could raise twenty thousand dollars from other sources at an early period.

We succeeded in obtaining the twenty thousand dollars, (chiefly through the contributions of friends at the North,) and the amount was deposited in the Bank of America, on the first of April. Last autumn, the Board purchased a valuable and desirable plantation upon the banks of the Teche, for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars. A contract has been made with a builder to convert a large sugar-house upon the place, into a convenient and comfortable dwelling, and the work has already commenced. The location is a healthy one, and it is believed, that here, the orphans will find a delightful home. The garden (which will be cultivated by the larger boys,) will afford them an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables, thus securing to them a far more agreeable and wholesome diet than is furnished them in the city. There are on this plantation over seven hundred acres of rich sugar land. This tract the Board propose to lease in small portions, to steady and industrious settlers, and they hope from this source and from other elements of profit which the plantation presents, to derive hereafter a revenue which shall support the Institution. But our land will not yield this income immediately, and the question "how shall we provide for our current expenses until we can obtain this revenue?" is one which occasions us some anxiety. The money now remaining in the treasury can (by the condition attached to Mr. Bossiere's donation) be used only for the erection of buildings and the improvement of the property. We have, hitherto, been greatly assisted by the Freedmen's Bureau, but we cannot hope to derive aid from this source much longer.

The propriety of providing asylums for destitute orphans will hardly be questioned. The existence of numerous institutions of this kind in all our large cities, evinces how generally the necessity for them has been acknowledged. Nor has New Orleans been behind any city in appreciating and meeting this necessity. But the doors of its asylums have been closed to the *colored* orphan, and it is for the benefit of this class especially, that our "Home" was established. Those who have been admitted to its circle, were the children of those who, being themselves slaves under the absolute control of others, had little opportunity to shape the character and destinies of their offspring. That these parents, after long years of toil, were unable to bequeath to their children any stocks, or deposits in bank, or landed estates, can hardly be charged to their improvident; should not the case of this class of orphans, then, awaken an interest in the hearts of the benevolent, and lead them to contribute liberally to their support?

We do not propose to rear these children in luxurious indolence. They will be taught that the possession of freedom does not imply the right to be idle, but only furnishes incentives to earnest persevering industry. They will be instructed that while they may assert and maintain their own rights, they must be careful not to infringe upon the rights of others. They will be told that it is of infinitely less consequence to obtain positions of honor and profit in the world than to secure an interest in the heavenly inheritance, to obtain the honor which comes from God only.

And may He who has styled Himself the Father of the fatherless, bless our efforts to sustain this Institution.

SOPHIA WALTON,
Secretary.

New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1868.

All of which were accepted.

A motion was adopted that the president appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Capt. Armstrong, Mr. Ross, and Mrs. Richardson were appointed. After deliberation they presented the following names to the Society:

President—Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D.

First Vice President—R. K. Howell.

Second Vice President—Rev. A. Ross.

Treasurer—W. B. Armstrong.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Sophia Dalton.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

John Page, J. S. Dalton, Joseph Dalton, Mrs. J. P. Newman, Mrs. D. B. Armstrong, Mrs. L. M. Richardson, Mrs. H. M. Soff, Mrs. R. K. Diossy, Mrs. Clarissa M. Hyde.

These persons were all unanimously elected to the offices attached to their respective names.

An opportunity was afforded to persons present to become members of the Society by subscription, and a collection was also taken up.

The children connected with the "Home" entertained the audience for some time by singing and recitations—their performances indicating that they had improved the advantages afforded them.

PROGRAMME.

Song—America—By the children.

Recitation—Fresh Air—Master Morris Green.

Recitation—Look Aloft—Master Thomas Harris.

Song—Bird Carol—By six little children.

Recitation—Jesus Loves Me—Miss Adaline Lyons.

Recitation—The Red Sugar Horse—Emma Wells.

Recitation—The Sword of Bunker Hill—Gilbert Newman.

Song—We are Coming, Blessed Saviour—By the children.

Recitation—Doing Good—Zenno Green.

Recitation—No Slave beneath that Starry Flag—Joseph Manley.

Song—The Schoolroom.

Recitation—God bless our Native Land—Wm. Richard.

Recitation—Tobacco—Addison Turnich.

Recitation—Barbara Fritchie—Rosetta Prolyte.

Song—The Evergreen Shore.

Addresses were made by Rev. R. K. Dirossy, Gen. Bussy, and Mr. DeMortier.

The exercises were closed by the singing of the doxology, and the Society adjourned.

SOPHIA DALTON,
Secretary.

## REVIVAL ITEMS.

A gracious revival is now in progress in the Lexington avenue M. E. church, of which church Rev. William H. Evans is pastor. The altar is nightly thronged with penitents. The membership of this church have long been crying, "O Lord, revive thy work!" and in answer to prayer God is graciously visiting this people. Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, are together seeking and finding the pearl of great price.

An interesting work is in progress in Greenwich, Connecticut, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, pastor. The altar is nightly surrounded with penitents, the majority of whom are young men, and heads of families.

At North Hillsdale, New York, Rev. E. Ashton, pastor, over forty have professed conversion in a blessed revival work now in progress. Many of them have already united with the church.

Rev. J. W. Cornelius, of Ellicott City, Maryland, reports eighty accessions to the church in his charge during the fall. The year has been one of prosperity. The pastor is doing an excellent work.

The Lord is graciously reviving his work at Canandaigua, New York, Rev. J. Alabaster, pastor. The church has been very powerfully quickened, backsliders have been reclaimed, and over fifty have professed conversion. The visit of the Auburn praying band was greatly blessed to the forwarding of this work.

PERKINSVILLE, IND.—Rev. F. A. Fish, December 18, says: "The Lord has visited Perkinsville circuit, North Indiana conference, once more. We have just closed up a protracted meeting at the Simmons appointment, which resulted in thirty-six additions to the church, and about as many conversions. They are preparing to build a church, which will be completed next summer."

BOWERSVILLE CIRCUIT, CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.—A. D. Raleigh, December 16: "We have a gracious revival in progress at Canton. The church is greatly revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. Some of our meetings have been seasons of great power. We expect to more than double our subscribers for the *Advocate*."

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, Rev. Dr. Foster, pastor, is enjoying an excellent season of revival. During the last five or six weeks some thirty have professed conversion.

NEW HARMONY CIRCUIT, INDIANA CONFERENCE.—H. J. Barr, December 15: "Since conference thirty-eight have joined, and the membership has been quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted. I have more than doubled the list of subscribers for the *Western Christian Advocate*. In the town of New Harmony—noted for infidelity—the postmaster informs me that more *Western Christian Advocates* come than at any period in the past. The God of hosts is with us in the pocket of Indiana, and we expect greater things."

WEST LIBERTY CHARGE, IOWA CONFERENCE.—C. Morey, December 17: "The church is working; mourners are being converted; weeping penitents are at the altar; the interest is deepening and widening. Sixty-four have joined the Methodist Episcopal church up to this date, and some have gone to other churches who were converted at our altars. Quite a number are heads of families."

WESTFIELD CIRCUIT, NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.—George Havens, December 17: "I found on this charge three *Advocates*. I am trying to increase our number. My list up to this date is thirty. God is reviving his work gloriously. Penitents at the altar every night, and many are converted. I am happy."

FAIRLAND CIRCUIT, SOUTHEASTERN INDIANA CONFERENCE.—Rev. S. Pinkerton writes: "After repairing our church here, by papering, carpeting, putting up a chandelier, etc., we commenced a series of meetings, which we have kept up with increasing interest for nearly four weeks. Our membership are much revived and encouraged; twenty-six have united with the church—two by letter, and twenty-four on probation."

## The Chicken Ovens.

From one of our exchanges we extract the following from a letter of the Rev. D. A. Randall, now traveling in Egypt:

Egypt has long been noted for the multitude of its chickens hatched by artificial heat. The eggs are stowed by thousands into great ovens, heated to a degree corresponding to the warmth of the parent hen, and in due time, though eggs are close things, the chickens do come out. This business is still carried on quite extensively. The eggs are placed in large ovens, upon mats of straw, tier upon tier. A building containing from twelve to twenty-four ovens is called a maamal, and receives at one time about one hundred and fifty thousand eggs. A number of years ago an official report to the government gave in lower Egypt alone one hundred and five of these establishments, using up annually over nineteen millions of eggs, of which about six millions are spoiled in hatching, and from the balance about thirteen millions of chickens are produced. What a privileged class of hens they have in this country! More than a million and a half of them are saved the trouble of hatching their own chickens, and a vast amount of toilsome labor in rearing their broods. They seem to walk about like little aristocrats, for they have nothing to do but lay their eggs and cackle ove them for joy.

## An Adventure with Wolves.

Trebizond is a city on the shores of the Black sea. A few miles from the town lived a Greek boy, Yani, on his father's farm. It was a rather rough life that he led. He had to get up early every morning and walk several miles to the fields, where he and his father toiled in the hot days of summer. A crust of coarse brown bread, and sometimes a little bad cheese, was all he had to eat, but in vintage time he could pick rich purple clusters of grapes in the vineyards, and eat them with his bread when resting at noonday under the shade of an olive or fig tree. They plowed, or rather scratched, the soil with a primitive plow made of a pointed stake, such as was used thousands of years ago in the days of Abraham; and in harvest time they thrashed the barley and the wheat on a thrashing-floor such as you may read of in the book of Ruth. A round space on the ground, beaten flat, was strewed with the grain, over which horses were then driven till it was thoroughly thrashed, and then the farmer tossed it up in the air, and the wind blew away the chaff, while the wheat fell to the ground. Many allusions to this mode of thrashing are to be found in the Bible. During harvest time they used to sleep at the thrashing floor as it was some distance to the hovel where they lived.

When Yani was about ten or twelve years of age he had a rather uncomfortable adventure. The harvest season was just over, and when they had left the thrashing-floor in the evening his father bade him bring the key of the barn. This he forgot to do; but in the middle of the night he was awaked by the yelping of a jackal. He then remembered that he had forgotten his father's injunction, and he knew very well that if the key was not forthcoming the next morning a severe beating was in store for him. He would have started off at once to get it, but recollected that he might be eaten by the wolves, not such wolves as we have on our prairies, small and timid as foxes, but genuine wolves, ravenous and large as the largest mastiffs.

Yani debated the matter in his mind for some time, but as the whipping was a certainty, and the wolf only a probability, he concluded to risk the latter, and getting up quietly opened the door softly, so as not to arouse the family, for they all slept in one room, parents and children, cattle and poultry. It was a clear still night, the full moon rising above the hills and throwing long shadows across the fields from the trees and bushes. Yani stole along with hesitating steps, starting whenever the night wind caused the leaves to shiver, or a dark object seemed to cross his path. But like a true boy the farther he went without meeting any thing, the braver he became. An owl by the wayside, that must have been dozing and was suddenly awakened, gave a fearful hoot in the thicket close by as if to assure himself that he was not sleeping. Yani thought he would have died with fright, but kept on and without further incident reached the barn, which stood alone on a hillock by the thrashing-floor, locked it, took the key, and started homeward. The barn door was on the northwest side, and in order to return home Yani had to go around the corner and end of the barn. As he reached the corner of the barn and was still hidden by its shadow he saw a sight that sent the blood back to his heart and almost froze him with terror. On the thrashing-floor, that was white as snow in the moonlight, lay in clear sharp outline the shadow of the wolf who was himself invisible on the other side of the barn. Luckily Yani had presence of mind enough or was too frightened to stir out of the shade of the barn, and the wind blowing from the east was doubtless the reason why the wolf did not scent him. For some moments the wolf stood still, snuffing the night air, licking his hungry chops, or maliciously wagging his bushy tail, every motion being repeated by his tell-tale shadow. Very softly Yani dropped on his hands and knees and edged against the dark side of the barn, from whence he could watch the shadow unseen. The shadow began to move; the wolf was becoming restless; something had aroused his suspicions; the shadow moved forward and then retired till nothing was seen but the shadow of the end of the wolf's tail. Again the shadow advanced and the wolf himself came out and stood dark against the moon, his eyes glaring like coals of fire, and a low growl issuing from his chest.

In proportion as the wolf came forward, Yani crept backward to the other end of the barn, till he was himself almost in the light, and the wolf in the darkness; then the wolf again retreated. This dodging occurred several times, till Yani at one time got so far to windward that the wolf apparently snuffed him so distinctly as to induce him to draw gradually nearer to him. Yani then slipped around a large stone, and, hidden by its shadow, rolled down the hill into a clump of bushes. The wolf followed cautiously, stopping every few steps to give a long low howl, as if to get up his courage, or summon his companions to share in the anticipated feast. Fast as his legs could carry him, Yani flew over the ground till he heard the wolf close behind, the dry twigs crackling as the hungry beast bounded toward his prey. The boy made a dash for a dwarf oak, and scrambled up as he never climbed before, barely reaching a secure height as the wolf sprang in the air and sought to grab his feet.

Yani now felt comparatively safe, even when he perceived that the wolf's barking had attracted another wolf to the spot, who stealthily crept on from the bushes, and, after taking a survey of the "situation," and making two or three ineffectual efforts to seize the imprisoned boy, sat on his haunches and joined wolf number one in watching the prey that was so near and yet so secure from their fangs. Now and then both would leap up with furious cries, as if they would knock over the tree. Yani meanwhile looked toward the east, watching for the first streak of dawn, for he knew that his friends would come to the rescue at daybreak, and yet the time seemed long as he clung to the branch that supported him, and tried not to fall asleep in his weariness, and thus drop into the clutch of his ravenous watchers. Once he thought he heard the cock crow far away on his father's farm, and soon after the eastern sky began to grow ruddy, and the moon grew cold, and dim, and the wolves became more impatient, howling with rage, and starting sometimes as though they heard sounds that aroused their fears.

Swiftly the sun shot up above the hills, and Yani's anxious ear told him that the expected deliverance was near. As the boy had supposed, on rising at daylight, his father missed his son, and conjecturing what might be the matter, took down his curious old flint-lock and long knife, and summoning the great shaggy shepherd dog that watched the flock, started in the direction of the barn. The sagacious brute bounded forward as if he knew all about it, and before long they were in the vicinity of the scene of action. As the deep barking of the dog and the shouting of the father were borne down on the morning wind, Yani heard and replied, and at the same time the wolves began to slink away from the tree toward the underwood, but still keeping their hungry eyes fixed longingly on the prey that seemed about to escape their grasp. As they were edging off, like a pair of robbers detected in the act of stealing, the great dog burst into the clearing, and made a dash for the nearest wolf, whom he grabbed, and a desperate fight ensued. dog and wolf being soon red with blood. Before the fight was over, the father rushed in, and sheathing his long knife in the wolf's side, laid him dead on the spot. The other wolf escaped. Yani now came down from the tree, and gave the key of the barn to his father; he had kept fast hold of it all this time. The next winter, when the bleak winds blew over the mountains of Armenia, Yani was kept warm with a coat of wolf skin.

When he reached the age of manhood, missionaries settled in Trebizond. From them Yani learned to read and write; with earnestness he listened to their instructions, and became a convert to Christianity. He lived and died humble, useful, and faithful to the last.—*S. G. W. Benjamin.*

## The Compass in the Fog.

Did you ever hear the Bible compared to the mariner's compass? You have heard it called *guide*, to direct those who are journeying through this world; a *counselor*, to give advice to those who lack wisdom; a *lamp*, to give light to those who are in darkness; and you have readily understood why such names have been given to that blessed book. But how can it be said to be like a *mariner's compass?*

You probably know that a compass tells the shipmaster how to shape the course of his vessel across the pathless sea, in order to gain some desired point in another part of the world. He consults it many times, and would consider it a great misfortune to be deprived of that instrument at sea.

One beautiful summer evening I was on board a steamer. Everything went on smoothly during the first part of the night; the stars were out, and shining brightly; the sea was calm, the vessel sped swiftly on her way, and all was pleasant when the passengers retired to rest. But toward morning a fog began to gather about us; and the nearer the hour approached for the sun to rise the denser it became. I was up betimes, and noticed that as the fog thickened the engines were checked, and the speed of the steamer lessened, till at last she seemed scarcely to move through the water. We could not see more than her length in any direction. Before the headlands of the shore were in sight; now our only guide was the compass.

I soon found that the officers did not consider our position without peril. We were lost in the fog, and they felt that we were too near the rock-bound coast to be groping along in that dark, misty shroud.

The captain, pilot, and another officer held a consultation. When they separated the signal was immediately given to start the engines; and at the same time a turn or two of the wheel brought our steamer to point seaward, as the compass told us, and away we went for some time directly off shore. Then there was another consultation, and the steamer's course was again changed, this time toward the shore.

In about an hour we suddenly heard a fog-bell, and within a few minutes afterward we discovered just before us a rocky point on which was a lighthouse, and the bell which had warned us of our danger. We passed so near the outer ledge of the rocks that you might have thrown an apple upon it from the steamer's deck! But when we reached this dangerous point our pilot knew where we were. Taking his course accordingly he soon brought his vessel to our "desired haven."

What the compass is to the mariner—a guide but for which the ocean would be a trackless and perilous waste—is the Bible to us all; it reveals a future life, and guides us step by step till we enter heaven.

## Hoisted by His Own Petard.

A Philadelphia paper tells—or rather lets the hero of the incident tell—of a German watchmaker in that city, who, hearing of frequent burglaries, concluded to fortify his store against gentry who work with skeleton keys and crowbars. The watchmaker said:

I hears much things apout de purglars all a'while; heres they preakes stores into 'em very much. Vell, I tinks I vixes 'em so that the nex dime they goomes to my store py tam, they no gum. I puys a pig horse biztel, unt I vassens it mit the floor, with the moozle pointing to the toor. So den I runs a string from the trigger up mit der vall unt down mit ter door, so ven Mr. Purglar opens himself mit ter toor, vy if he ploze te tam prains of de piztel, vy den you see, I can't help it, don't it? That's vot I say.

Last night I left the toor pointing at the moozle of the biztel mit two bullets in it, unt goes out to drink some lager mit der poys. I sometimes trinks too much lager. Fell, I can't help it. I bores minezelf into more ash dwenty zixteen klass lager un then I koes home. Ven I pass mine store I dinks I petter ash look in unt see if nothing pese all right. That is right, don't it? If it don't I ain't can help it.

Vell, mit so many classes of me in der lager I forgit about der hoss biztel unt der toor, bointing at der moozle, unt ven I makes open mit ter toor, hang py tam, I yoost gets a bullet mit mine elbow unt anudder pullet gets mine hat through it all the vile! Vost, I vas I can't help it. You'd pe scart yourself, aint it?

I yoost throw away the hoss biztel unt I never sets no more draps for purglars so long as I can't help. So!

## The Dead of the Year.

The departed year has witnessed the deaths of many distinguished persons. The ranks of literature, art, and science have all suffered loss.

Among the authors who have died since January are Nathaniel P. Willis, Catharine M. Sedgwick, Charles Anthon, and Fitz Green Halleck in the United States; the historian Alison in England, and Victor Cousin in France.

Science has lost the celebrated French surgeon Velpeau, the English chemist Faraday, and the astronomers Rosse and South, the German philosopher Brandis, and the American physicist Bache and Dr. Worthington Hooker.

Two distinguished artists have died—Ingres, in France, and Edward Stanfield, in England. The only American artist who died during the year was Dr. Edward Ruggles.

Ponsard, the dramatist, Achille Fould and Larochejaquelin are lost to France; Maximilian and Queen Maria of Naples to the ranks of royalty.

The death of John A. Andrew leaves a void in the ranks of American statesmen.

Two ex-governors of New York—Washington Hunt and John A. King have died. The law loses the names of Judge Scrugham and Chancellor Walworth; the stage Ira Aldridge (Hewlet) the negro tragedian, and the composer Pacini; the humorists, the name of Artemus Ward; the original abolitionist, Abby Folsom; the church, Bishop Soule, Drs. Krebs and Taylor; Yale college, the venerable Jeremiah Day. The name of Charles King is also to be added to the list.

## Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of this state met. He was astonished at the progress and prosperity of the work which he had commenced in 1863. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Lynch's district contains nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

THE COUNTRYMAN'S ANSWER.—A great and learned atheist once met a plain countryman going to church. He asked him:

"Where are you going?"

"To church sir."

"What to do there?"

"To worship God."

"Pray is your God a great or little God?"

"He is both, sir."

"How can he be both?"

"He is so great, sir, that the heaven of heavens can not contain him, and so little that he can dwell in my poor heart."

The atheist declared that this simple answer of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes the learned doctors had written upon the subject.

A huge laundry is established in the suburbs of Paris, at which is washed the soiled clothing of the guests of the principal hotels at the rate of 40,000 pieces a day. The clothing is boiled with soap and soda, and then washed in hollow wheels, rinsed, partially dried by centrifugal machines, and for the rest in hot air ovens which carry off nearly three pounds of moisture per pound of coal burned, and is finally ironed between polished rollers, and then packed ready for return to Paris.

CHARACTER.—We may judge a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests delight in low, sordid objects—the vulgar song and debasing language, in the misfortune of his fellows, in cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we are satisfied that he is an upright man.

According to recent statistics there are 2442 Catholic churches in the United States, and 54,000 Protestant. In Florida, once entirely Catholic, there are now eighteen Protestant churches to one Catholic.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting for something to turn up instead of going to work and turning up something.

A court in Indiana recently imposed heavy fines on a company of church whisperers and laughers, whose conduct had at last become so intolerable as to require judicial treatment.

Emulation looks out for merits that she may exalt herself by a victory; envy spies out blemishes that she may lower by defeat.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**Florida Convention.**

TALLAHASSE, January 21.—In the convention resolutions prescribing the oath of office for members and officers passed.

Resolutions passed to telegraph General Meade informing him that the convention was ready to receive any communication he had to make. Also to Colonel Sprague, commanding district of Florida, inviting him to a seat in the convention.

The report of the committee on organization relative to the election of clerks and messengers passed, authorizing the president to appoint such a number of each as was necessary.

The rules of the house of representatives, with slight alterations, were adopted.

Governor Walker and the state officers were invited to seats.

The committees on finance, relief, and printing were appointed.

An ordinance for the relief of the people, preventing the sale of any property under execution and the collection of taxes, and ordering all persons now imprisoned for non-payment of taxes released. Passed.

W. H. Christy, secretary, resigned, and S. Covant, white, was elected in his place.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The secretary of the navy has sent congress amended statements reducing the naval expenditure twenty-two millions.

In connection with Grant's reported opposition to the new reconstruction act it is regarded significant that Washburne, of Illinois, though in his seat, did not vote for or against the bill.

The case reported below is from Louisiana:

Armstrong worked his foundry in New Orleans while Lovell commanded, making shot and shell for the confederates. When New Orleans was captured, Armstrong took the oath, and continued working his factory, which was afterward seized and condemned. Armstrong's pardon is dated in March. This case now before the supreme court is very much contested.

First, the attorney general moved to dismiss the appeal, insisting that the case should be here on writ of error. In this he was overruled.

Second, Armstrong moved to file a plea of pardon, which the attorney general resisted. Leave was given after argument to file the plea, so that the case will now be heard on the merits and will come up next week. The attorney general represents the United States and the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, appears for Armstrong.

The case is considered a leading one, which must decide the points—First, whether a seizure and capture are the same. Second, whether property liable to capture and prize embraces land held by private title. Third, whether property tainted by the guilty consent of the owner is relieved by his pardon after condemnation and before sale. Fourth, whether the citizens shut up in a place occupied by confederate arms can be responsible to the United States for a breach of municipal law under command of the military force of the confederates; and fifth, whether the constitution operates with its guarantees upon him when the United States recover the city.

The postoffice department has matured arrangements for regular mails from Baltimore by Havana and Key West to New Orleans and back. The steamer Liberty leaves New Orleans to-day, and the Cuba will leave Baltimore to-morrow.

A contract has also been made to convey mails from New Orleans by Pensacola and St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampico, and Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, to Key West and back twice a month.

**From Havana.**

HAVANA, January 21.—The mail steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. An expedition 2000 strong, commanded by General Allatorre, was expected to leave Vera Cruz on the 10th for Yucatan, to unite with 1000 loyal men there, and march on the Imperialists. The Mexican government is sparing neither men nor money to subdue the rebellion. At last accounts affairs were becoming more quiet. The supposed approach of the expedition was having good effect. It is presumed that the object of the revolution there was to change the fundamental laws of the republic, and distrust of President Juarez was the principal cause of the disloyalty of the Yucatans.

**From Europe.**

LONDON, January 21.—The following particulars of the arrest of George Francis Train have been received from Queenstown:

During the transit in the tender which contained the baggage and passengers of the Scotia from the steamer to the wharf the baggage of Train and Thomas C. Durant, of New York, also a passenger, was subjected to a rigorous examination by the custom-house officers. Nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either, they were accordingly permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the tender to the wharf they were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace.

The examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners to warrant detention they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at the hotel they were rearrested, and upon completion of the several examinations, Mr. Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Mr. Train, and he was sent in custody to Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before court and examined, but was remanded until Monday, the 27th. In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement, and the newspapers are reprinting characteristic speeches and letters of Train's as forming a sort of justification of the arrest.

LATER.—Train telegraphs to America as follows:

"Have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. Have brought suit against the British government for £100,000 damages."

Prime Minister Menabrea, in a note, tells Spain that Italy will admit intervention from no other power except France, which is permitted by treaty.


**IN THE SEASON**

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### AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

**A Steam Man.**

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newark (New Jersey) *Advertiser:*

Mr. Zaddock Deddrick, a Newark machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The history of this curious invention is as follows: Six years ago Mr. Deddrick, the inventor, who is at present but twenty-two years old, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. The idea was based on the well-known mechanical principle that if a heavy weight be placed at the top of an upright slightly inclined from a vertical, gravitation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as vertical motion. The project was not successful. However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the man-form, and by substituting steam in place of the perpetual motion machine, the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet and nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three horse power engine like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground, at this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar which passes around the waist like a girth, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts and has so excellent a foothold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly it is provided with two appliances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and evolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

In order to prevent the "giant" from frightening horses by his wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it, and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are unnecessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. Pantaloons, coat, and vest of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons "Daniel's" vest, opens a door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on. On the back between the shoulders the steam cocks and gauges are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed on top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and mustache. A sheet iron hat with a gauge top acts as a smoke stack.

The cost of this "first man" is $2000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Grase, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for $300. The same parties expect to contract, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These, it is confidently believed, can be used before carriages, street cars, and plows. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road.

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THE MEMORY OF ARTEAGA.—Some months since we alluded in our columns to the shooting, in Mexico, under the decree of Maximilian, of the brave general of the liberal army whose name heads this paragraph, who had been captured in arms against the aggressive government of imperialism. In the Mexican congress on the 13th of December the following propositions were entertained, discussed, and referred to the "committee of justice:"

1st. Congress declares General Arteaga well deserving of the country, and his name shall be inscribed in the halls of congress, along with those of the heroes of our independence.

2d. The resolution of the legislature of the state of Queretaro is approved, wherein said city is to be named "Queretaro de Arteaga."

3d. General Arteaga shall be considered as living at rollcall, and his pay shall be distributed to his daughters and other relatives through the government of Queretaro.

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**The Ring of Sound Metal.**

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Congress has a difficult task before it in this emergency. There never was a time when greater coolness and deliberation should precede and attend firmness and decision. This is no time for hesitation or doubt. This is no time to talk of temporizing with the vast issues at stake. The burglar and assassin is in the national dwelling, and he must be met by blow for blow, knife for knife, shot for shot; he must be beaten and driven out, or he becomes dictator. He is bold, unblushing, defiant, and unscrupulous. He resorts to the coward's inevitable policy—that of attempting to bully. All that is needed is that he be met with unflinching firmness; that he be thwarted and beaten at every dishonest step he may make, and let him, if he choose, resort to a violence which, once commenced, must not cease until the nation, by the sword, has accomplished that which the president and his rebel friends have prevented from being done during two years of peaceful legislation.


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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
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Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
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Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

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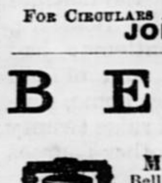

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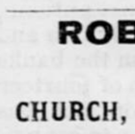
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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. WHOLE NO. 105.


## Poetry.

### THEY ARE NOT LOST.

O, wherefore do we weep and call them lost,
The good who early die;
Surely our Heavenly Father loved them most,
And so he bade them lay their burdens by,
And pass into the sky.

Here on this border of the unseen land,
This dim and shadowy shore,
Like shipwrecked mariners we waiting stand,
While at our feet the sullen waters roar,
Which we must need pass o'er.

For just beyond a better country lies,
Whose wondrous glory beams
Upon us sometimes through the sunset skies,
But very fair beyond our happiest dreams,
The golden city seems.

Yet those we mourn as lost have gained that shore,
And walk those streets of gold;
And there, with glory crowned forevermore,
They see what mortal eye can ne'er behold,
Nor mortal tongue unfold.

O, faithless hearts, which call the blessed ones lost,
Because we miss them here—
Wanderers, and tempted, we ourselves are lost,
And well may mourn our fate with many a tear—
But they have done with fears.

Nothing that's good is lost, or e'er can be—
Our hopes are all forecast.
Our joys are gathered in eternity,
And we, though weary, burdened, hasten fast,
Again to meet the past.

Let us be patient—death has made no breach
With those who've gone before,
And though no outward sign our senses reach,
We feel that from the far etherial shore,
They watch us evermore.

*Morning*

## SERMON

Delivered by Rev. Anthony Ross, (colored), in Westley Chapel, January 26, 1868.

Glorious things are spoken of Thee, O City of God.—*Ps.* 87: 3.

Not much preach in me to-day, no how, yet I will make a few remarks. But you can all help me to preach from this text, I reckon; that is, all who have passed from death to life. Am sich to-day and don't know but that the Lord is about to wind me up to heaven. This is a big text; it is mighty. It is deeper than the sea; it measures the whole earth, it reaches beyond the sun, moon and stars.

God in sundry times spoke through the old prophets by visions. Prophecy is not of private opinion. Men spoke in those times as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. The text was the cry of the language of David; it was the economy of David on Mount Zion of the typical Gospel Church. He was in Jerusalem in distress, and when his body was down at the point of death, seemed to have no friends. And he was right, for no earthly friend could deliver him from his grief; but he had a friend who had planted the church on the ages of eternity. God is our friend through the fellowship of his people, fulness of the Holy Ghost, and the property of his grace. The property of grace makes us joint heirs with Christ, and co-workers together. Glorious things are spoken of thee, O City of God. What are these things? They are the foundation of the church, her joy, friendship, rejoicing membership, and well of salvation. When David cried out in these words, he seemed to look through the telescope of faith, count up the prophecies and compass them with the joys of his own heart. When he lay on his pillow at night he saw Jesus standing on the seas of eternity and loosened the books with the seven seals.

"Glorious things are spoken of Thee, O City of God." What is it? Why, the blind shall see, the deaf hear, the lame walk, the dumb sing, and the dead rise. And Jesus shall do this. He hung the sun and the moon in the heavens and marshalled all the stars. Aint these big things? Glorious things are spoken of the church. Wee see it daily and hourly, what Jesus has done for us. He has smoothed down the hilly surface, broke our chains and set us captives free. When we were troubled, when our heads were down like the bullrushes He spoke to our souls. What do you think of our king? He stands at the helm of the universe. The lions may roar and the devils howl, yet He will bring us out all right. What has He done? Saved the three Hebrew children, brought John out of the pot of boiling oil, and helped Daniel to hold a prayer meeting in the lions' den, and knocked off Pharaoh's chariot wheels. Jesus is a man of war. Expect to go by-and-by to see the city and the land for myself; sit around the throne; see Elijah and Daniel, Peter and Paul. Our Jesus has conquered and chained the dragon in the bottomless pit. Who is this? It is King Jesus. See when he rose upon the cloud, and the cry was raised, "ye everlasting doors give way."

"Glorious things are spoken of Thee?' They are the things of his kingdom; and we feel the fire now. He sets up a kingdom in our hearts. We bear fruit every day and outshine the sun. We touch the telegraph and speak to him and he answers, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life;" and "I am preparing a place for you;" "Thou art worthy to receive riches, wisdom, glory and dominion;" and the elders reply, "Amen!" What is the matter? Aint Christ rich? Yet he became poor for us and lay in a manger. Is this all? Oh, no! When the devil was tempting him, if you could have opened the veil, you could have seen Moses, Elias, and the angels looking down, ready to defend the youth, for fear he might give way. But he did not want the angels to help him. He took the cup and drank the whole. He fought with the devil, was hunted by bad men, and then he broke the bonds of death; mounted the cloud and ate with angels. Aint this glorious news? And Jesus can heal the sinner. If he was creating five worlds, he would stop to save the sinner and set up a kingdom in his heart. Our Jesus has done all things well. He has brought us away from the bull-whip, the cornfield and cotton patch, and we are sitting in this house to-night. Aint that great? Man can't do that. Has he done great things for you! Well, come to the test to-day. You may jump up to heaven, but you can't pass the gate, if Jesus is not in the heart. Are your trunks all packed for glory? Are you in the life-boat? Cast the lead-line. How much water? Fire by ten fathoms, all right, Jesus is at the helm. Then hold fast and you shall rise at the crack of the first trump. But who shall enter that city? No cock fighters, no congurers, no hoodoo, no whoremonger, no rummy, no gambler. O, that will be a holy place. And we shall see Jesus for ourselves, some day. One says I want to see my mother first. But I want to see the Governort of that city first, governor Jesus, who wore for me a crown of thorns. Who next? Enoch, Moses, Elijah, Paul, Peter and James. Who next? Rebecca Ross and Ben Ross. Who next? Dr. Newman—yes, I want to see the doctor there. Anybody else? Yes, old Keener, who used to pull the tarpaulin over my eyes. I would be glad to see him there too.

Men didn't send me to preach. God chose me from all eternity. Yet I am only a cobbler in preaching. Yet God has sot a city in my heart. The Christian's heart is a music box. Don't you hear it? Hark! now it plays:

"A charge to keep I have."

Then it plays:

"How beauteous are their feet
Who stand on Zion's hill."

And listen again it plays:

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes."

All heaven is willed to us; its jasper walls and crystal waters. What's the matter? Why the saints are going up, when the comets are blazing, the sun blown out, the moon turned to blood, and the angels standing on the sea. What sea is that? Not that sea down here at Balize. No, sir, it is the sea of eternity. What a day that will be; some of us will be shouting then, and others will wringing their blazing hands and cry "carry me away from the presence of the Lamb."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

At the close of the sermon, the Rev. Father Ross made the following sensible remarks on equal rights, which were received with approbation by his people. He said: "What is this that I hear about equal rights, equal rights? Some people don't know what equal rights are. And then they talk loud about social, equal rights. Why the law has changed a great many things. You know that when we were slaves a man forty years old was called a boy, and a woman was called a gal, but now a man is a man and a woman is a woman. In the old slave times we used to pray in this house, with one eye turned toward the door to watch the policeman, to whom we had to pay $1 50 a week to let us pray, but now we have no such trouble. In those times you people who talk so much about equal rights couldn't go up the river without three men and a paper, but now you can go just when you please without a paper. But those were hard times for us, and our prayers and the prayers of the North went up to heaven and they troubled Jehovah upon his throne, and he sent down the flag ship with freedom on her bow and liberty in her cannon, and that flag ship came up the old Mississippi and anchored in front of the municipal hall, and stopped right there and set us all free. Right before that courthouse in which you used to be called a boy and a niggar. Well, now what a mighty change has taken place. We are now all equal before the law; that is, there is but one law for white men and black men. Now, that is what I call equal rights. Now, I don't call equal rights to go into any man's house and sit down at his table without an invitation, and try to get the rich man's daughter. No, sir, I don't. No man has a right to sit at my table without an invitation, and I have no right in another man's house unless he invites me. Now, some of you want to push into the big table at the St. Charles Hotel and into the white churches. But you must wait a little for that. The old prejudice can't be cut out in a day. Our rights will come to us like steps on above another. All I ask is, give me my rights in the law and if the social white man takes you by the arm and invites you to his home, you then have a right to go with him. There are some big feeling fellows among our people who are making us a great deal of trouble, because we don't get every thing in a day, but the Lord who has done so much for us will do all things well for us and in his own good time. I tell you, children, the Lord has done great things for us in the past few years whereof we are glad.

## Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.

As we called at the bookstore of A-Simon, No. 85 Baronne street, a few days since, we found that besides the one hundred and ten different newspapers and fifty different magazines which he has on sale, he has also opened subscriptions for several valuable works, among which is Cruden's Concordance of the Holy Scriptures. This is a new, large, and valuable edition, and we hope it may find a ready and extensive sale. It contains one hundred and twenty-four thousand references. A good concordance to the Scriptures is a very useful work to any reader of the Bible; to the minister it is almost indispensable.

The Scriptures should always be quoted correctly, especially in the pulpit. Yet among the many colored ministers of our own and the neighboring conferences there are some who are frequently incorrect in their quotations. And occasionally they are such as an eccentric minister once denominated "home made." If the passages which they expected to make use of were carefully read over beforehand these blunders might be avoided. It may be said that it would take hours to search them out. It would, doubtless, without a concordance, but with a good one like that above mentioned any passage can be found in a moment. The price of this work is $2 50, which we think cheap considering the high price of books at present.

To any of our ministers in the country who desire this it can be sent by mail. It will cost fifty cents additional, however. Those who prefer can send the $3 to the assistant editor of the ADVOCATE, W. M. Henry, and he will see that it is mailed postpaid to them. Our ministers in the city can call on Mr. Simon and obtain the work for themselves.

## LETTER FROM REV. JAMES LYNCH.

### Interesting from Washington—What is Thought of the Missionary Work in the Mississippi Mission Conference—Bishop Simpson in Washington—Congress Immovable—Gen. Hancock Unpopular—The Loyal North Anxious for the Ratification of the Southern State Constitutions.

WASHINGTON, December 16

Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D.:

DEAR BROTHER—I have been spending a few days in Washington, and shall leave to-day for New York city to make arrangements to secure from our book concern Sunday school books, and from the American Bible society bibles and testaments. The success of the missionary work in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas is thrilling the hearts of Christians and philanthropists at the North, especially those of our denomination, and will no doubt intensify Christian zeal in sustaining this great work. I incidentally mentioned it to Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American, and he chronicled it in his widely-circulated journal, declaring that the Christian influence thus exerted was second to no other in importance to the destiny of the white and colored people of the South. Bishop Simpson has been visiting Baltimore and Washington, and as usual has done much by his short visit to give high Christian tone to patriotism. Our statesmen so reverence him that in not a few instances he stamps sacred impress upon them. Congress stands like Gibraltar—the bulwark of civil and religious liberty; it laughs at the waves of opposition heaved against it by those recreant to the fundamental principles of our republic.

Within the past few days congress by its legislation in the house, which will pass the senate, has carried terror into the copperhead camp. It has restrained the supreme court, so that there is no possibility that the reconstruction acts can be decided unconstitutional. It has amended the reconstruction act so that a majority of votes can ratify the constitution. It will take the appointment of generals to the command of districts entirely out of the hands of the president, and through General Grant carry out its policy for the reorganization of the revolted states. Secretary Stanton's reinstatement secures a continuance of the freedmen's bureau, and General Grant's resignation as secretary ad interim and transfer of the war office places him in opposition to the president and so positively on the side of congress that we shall have the addition of his unbounded influence in commanding the support of the nation for the Republican party. The fact that in a few moments after Mr. Stanton's reoccupation of his office Bishop Simpson was closeted with him an hour and a half shows how truly the great heart of loyal Christians beats in sympathy with just and righteous measures. The copperheads are working themselves into a furore against General Grant—true to the instincts which made them oppose the war for the Union; they do but strike their heads against a giant rock which will work their destruction. All eyes are being turned toward General Grant as the candidate for the next presidency. It is certain that Chief Justice Chase, however desirable he might be, can not be counted on so certainly as a successful candidate. It would be well for the Republicans in the revolted states to declare for the man who stands between them and Andrew Johnson; the military genius of the nineteenth century, who with equal patriotism and fidelity to human liberty crushed the rebellion and saved our country. Mississippi Republicans will certainly declare in favor of Grant. And here I would remark that the assignment of General McDowell to the command of Mississippi and Arkansas will disappoint the opponents of reconstruction in those states. General McDowell is in full sympathy with congress and its reconstruction acts. He is a warm personal friend of Chief Justice Chase, and whenever in Washington makes his home at his house. I have this fact from the lips of a distinguished senator of the Republican party.

Washington is quite lively, and great interest is excited by congress. The gallaries are full every day. Many interesting scenes occur. I had the pleasure of witnessing the reprimand by the speaker of house of Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, who was called to order while dealing in a fierce tirade against congress, defending General Hancock, etc. He declared the legislation of congress infamous, likewise that body. He refused with grand coolness to make explanation, and walked in front of the speaker's desk and received his reprimand with ease, grace, and stoic indifference that showed the character of the man. It soon becomes evident to a visitor of even ordinary powers of observation that the Democrats are wanting in talented and influential leaders.

I scanned most closely the personage of Hon. John Morrissey, the noted pugilist and sportsman of New York, as he sat in the hall. His physique is grand, hardly graceful, yet not awkward, but exhibiting physical perfection, save the smashed nose. He sits heavily in his seat, and does not seem much interested in the business transacted. His shining and carefully dressed black hair and whiskers and entire dress show that he pays great attention to his personal appearance. His look is subdued, and if his countenance expresses anything it is this: "I know how to behave myself among gentlemen though I have been long at the 'mill' and in the gambling house." Indeed, it would seem that this was his highest ambition. In the ladies gallery opposite of Mr. Morrissey sat his wife, a lady of rare beauty and sprightliness, and dressed in a manner to excite admiration even in the Tuileries.

Hon. Mr. Bingham has arisen and shaken from him the dust of Andrew Johnson's administration and become the ablest champion of the policy of congress; his speech in favor of his bill to secure the execution of the reconstruction acts is the grandest effort of the session, except the celebrated reply of Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Brooks, of New York, who sought to prove the black man had no soul.

I have conversed freely with distinguished members of the house and senators. From their confident tone and great zeal, I feel, that we of the South may be satisfied that henceforth and forever the loyal white and emancipated black men of the South shall be protected, and that rebellion must be entombed.

I delivered an address here which is terribly distorted by the Evening Express of this city, a Johnson organ. Not satisfied with an inaccurate report, its editor devotes an editorial column to the controversion of my opinions and an artful denunciation of myself. The National Republican gives the proper view. Washington is said to be a sink of corruption, but churches are multiplying—their congregations are large and revivals are frequent. The Methodist Episcopal church is, I think the leading denomination of the city.

Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, who is the executive brain of the Union congressional committee, is a man of rare ability and energy. He works from conviction of duty, and distributes tons of political documents among the people of the South, and receives and answers thousands of letters. I scarcely think that the elections at the South would have been successful had not the Union congressional committee scattered information among the people.

Mr. Tullock's services can not be estimated. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and president of the New Hampshire Conference Missionary society. No better man could be found for the important work he is performing.

My business has so entirely taxed my time that I have had but little time for visiting our churches here and in Baltimore, but casual observation shows wonderful increase of members and churches among both white and colored.

I shall see Hon. T. J. Durant to-day. I regret that it is not before writing to you.

May I not say through your widely circulated journal to all the loyal men, white and colored, go to work as if for your lives to secure the ratification of the constitutions that have or may be adopted by your state conventions. The Republican party at the North expect this. Do not be alarmed on account of the times; our present hardness of the times was brought about by Andrew Johnson and his secretary of the treasury, Mr. McCulloch. They have pursued the policy of contracting the currency, which calls for increased taxation and leaves the South bare of currency.

The interest felt in the New Orleans Advocate at the North should increase the zeal of the members of our conference to support it. It must never be embarrassed for want of support.

The colored Methodists here are earnestly preparing for the Washington conference to be held in Mount Zion church, Georgetown, D. C., by Bishop James in February next.

I am indebted for many attentions to Rev. Benjamin Brown, a presiding elder of the Washington conference, a pioneer of the work in this conference, and a leader among his brethren.

JAMES LYNCH.

## Letter from Rev. James Hayward.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

I take the present opportunity of writing you these few lines, hoping they may find yourself and family in good health, as they leave me at present. I wish to inform you of the African preachers. I must say, they have some of the worst men going about, sowing the seed of prejudice. First, there is Rev. Bishop Campbell, who stood in the pulpit on the night of December 30, 1867, in the Bethel church, in Baton Rouge, and brought up old prejudices to the minds of the people. He told them how they seduced colored women in times past and dragged colored preachers out of the church by the throat, and made them sit on the back seats; and how that one colored man wanted to get white. When he began his discourse he said that he did not call the people together to insult any one; if he did, he would not consider himself a gentleman.

Now, sir, I want to call the bishop's attention back to his own discourse and see whether it proves him to be a gentleman, and much less a Christian. In the name of Heaven I do ask the community if such men are fit to instruct a congregation. Such men are not fit to send among heathens, much less to bring a congregation from darkness to the light of salvation. If the captain give bad advice, what can we expect of the soldiers? And next to the bishop came Rev. Mr. Ready, of Galveston, who, instead of preaching the gospel, came here like a wolf among lambs, trying to scatter them; but the Lord would not permit it. This man Ready came here and told the people of this place that the colored men of our conference were not allowed in the same room with the white men. It is true that such slanders do not hurt me at all, but I wish the community to know what kind of untruthful men are going about the land. We want men to preach the gospel of peace that connects together in a bond of love. If Christ has not been divided, we can't divide his people with the words of truth. Such men do a great deal of harm and very little good. I do want the people to know that the seed of prejudice was about to die out in Baton Rouge, until Bishop Campbell and Ready sowed it again. I ask how can souls be converted under such men as these? If Satan hides his club foot he can do us much harm; and their doctrine suits Satan. I want these men to know that I am not a fool if I have been a slave; and Doctor, you will oblige me, to fill a space in the Advocate with this. I will close my letter and say no more at present. Your brother in Christ,

JAMES HAYWARD.

Baton Rouge, January 10, 1868.

## Young Men's Association.

A notice having been given on Sunday, January 26, by Rev. Dr. Newman from his pulpit that on the following Monday evening the young men were invited to assemble in the chapel of the Ames Methodist Episcopal church to organize an association for religious, social, and intellectual improvement, twenty-four gentlemen assembled at the time appointed for that purpose.

Dr. Newman called the meeting to order, and after singing and prayer stated at large the object of the meeting.

Interesting remarks were then made by several individuals in regard to the prevailing vices of the city; the many temptations that beset young men on every hand, that have led and are now leading them to destruction; the need of some organization to counteract these influences and save those who are still uncontaminated and reclaim those who have gone astray.

It was moved and carried that we proceed to organize an association.

On motion, H. C. Dibble was appointed temporary chairman and W. M. Henry, secretary.

It was moved and carried that two committees be appointed, one to draft a preamble, the other to draft a constitution and by-laws.

On the former T. F. Brown, C. Bussey, and Wm. Daily were appointed. On the latter, H. C. Dibble, John Howell, M. Carr, James E. Wallace.

There was some discussion whether the association should be considered a Christian or a literary association. Suggestions as to plans of working were made by several individuals.

It was moved and carried that when we adjourn it be to next Wednesday night, so that after the adjournment of that meeting we may attend the reception at the parsonage.

On motion, a committee, composed of S. L. Brown, M. Lara, and W. M. Henry was appointed to report at the next meeting a plan for a series of lectures to be delivered before the association.

It was moved and carried that Captain Armstrong be added to the committee on constitution and by-laws.

The time for the meeting of the several committees was announced by the chairman of each, after which it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Prayer by Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

Adjourned.

W. M. HENRY, Secretary.

## How Good Sermons Are Made.

Many persons suppose that the preparation of a sermon is a matter requiring but little time and labor. Probably many sermons are prepared with precisely that amount of outlay. But to prepare a good sermon requires a liberal expenditure of industry. A correspondent of the *Presbyterian Witness*, writing on this subject, makes the following pertinent remarks:

How do the most genuine sermons come? They come as the trees come. They grow. The winter and the summer, rain, sunlight, starlight—all enter into the tree. The tree is the resultant of ten thousand influences wrought up into growth. So it is with a true sermon. "How long did it take you to prepare that sermon?" asked a theological stripling of the venerable Lyman Beecher. "Twenty years," replied the veteran. But a tree is worthless without the root—and a rootless sermon is like such a tree, fit only to be burned. No sermon is worthy of the name; it may be an essay, but it can not be dignified into a sermon—which does not strike itself into the Scriptures, and draw up out of that its meaning and its life. A sermon should be evolved out of the Scriptures like a tree out of its root. An address ready made which goes mousing about the Bible, seeking a text that it may use as a "motto," or "by way of accommodation," stays an address forever, and can not become a sermon. To preach is to declare the word of God, and the word of God is the Bible; and the Scripture must always sustain an organic and vital relation to the sermon. The impulse of the sermon should come from the Scriptures, just as the impulse toward the tree originates in the seed.

President Harrison taught for several years in a humble sabbath-school on the banks of the Ohio. The sabbath before he left home for Washington to assume the duties of chief magistrate of the nation he met his Bible class as usual. And his last counsel on the subject to his gardner at Washington, when advised to keep a dog to protect his fruit, was: "Rather set a sabbath-school teacher to take care of the boys."

# New Orleans Advocate.

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.


### Five Sermons to Young Men.

Rev. Dr. Newman will commence to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in his church, a course of Five Sermons to Young Men, founded on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, to be continued on successive Sunday evenings, and which will be as follows:

I. The Prodigal—Leaving Home.
II. His Temptation, Sin and Misery.
III. The Insanity of His Sinful Life.
IV. His Recovery and Return.
V. His Happy Reception.

### Bills.

We have sent this week bills to our subscribers who have not yet remitted their subscription money for 1868. We earnestly hope that the money will be remitted without delay, and we shall esteem such promptitude a special favor at this time.

### Corrections.

It is due to the managers of the Orphans' Home to state that the typographical errors in the report of their annual meeting were corrected in the proof, but in the haste of going to press due attention was not given to the correction.

### Sociables.

The first of a series of social gatherings of the congregation of the Ames M. E. Church was held at the parsonage last Wednesday, and notwithstanding the excessive cold weather the company was large and very interesting.

### The Weather.

Tuesday was very rainy, Wednesday cold with a high wind. By 6 o'clock in the evening the thermometer had gone down to 32 degrees—the freezing point. At 10 o'clock 30 degrees. On Thursday morning 24 degrees, or eight degrees below the freezing point. This is the coldest weather known in New Orleans in years.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the Advocate they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the Advocate for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### Price Reduced.

The New Oleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

Young men and others are invited to a public meeting of the Ames Young Men's Association, to be held next Monday evening, and to a prayer meeting on the following Friday evening, in the chapel of Dr. Newman's church.

### Revivals.

During the great financial panic of 1857-58 God was pleased to pour out His Holy Spirit, and turn the hearts of the children of men to seek His favor. Man's extremity is God's opportunity. The history of the church shows that her grandest revivals have occurred during or immediately succeeding some great calamity. "Before I was afflicted I went astray," was the experience of King David; and as a rule it is the experience of nearly the whole church. In the days of prosperity men forget God, and it is only when He humbles their pride with adversity, and blights their worldly hopes with afflictions that they remember the rock from which they were hewn and the pit from which they were dug.

The calamities which have befallen us as a people are well calculated to humble us in the dust and lead us to repent of our sins. Our worldly hopes have been broken to pieces like a potter's vessel; our dearest friends have been borne to the silent dormitories of the dead, and misfortune has uncovered to us the utter emptiness of all earthly good. In our distress we should turn to the Lord. He is calling us by the stern voice of adversity, we having unheeded the gentler tones of His mercy. Nor will he cease to chastise us till we turn unto Him. In their distress men are daily asking, "What does it mean?" They are without God and hope in the world. Conscious of a void within they seek not the peace of mind which God only can give, and convinced of their own weakness they go not to Jesus, who is mighty to save. There are some, however, who are tender under their afflictions and ever grateful that God has spared them from destruction, yet they come not out on the Lord's side.

In such an hour as this, the church should wait upon the Lord till He pour out His Spirit upon the people. The church is God's medium through which He works upon the hearts of the people, and hence the church should arise and shine. In all our city churches, and everywhere throughout our conference, the pastors should take the lead. Call the people together; unfold to them their duty in this supreme hour, and instruct them in the nature and necessity of a revival of God's work in their own souls and in the hearts of the people. And to this call the church should at once respond and come up to the help of the Lord; to the help of the Lord against the mighty. There should be no Achans in the camp of the Captain of our salvation; no laggards in the heavenly race; no drones in the celestial hive. Every man, woman, and child should inquire, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And when the Lord replies, "Arise, shine," should stand forth "like a city that is set upon a hill, that can not be hid."

There are three seperate duties which Christians should do at once. First. Seek to be thoroughly reclaimed from all your own heart backslidings. What idol of the soul has usurped the throne of Jesus? What secret sin has gone unconfessed? What darling pleasure is indulged in contrary to the will of Jesus? Oh, Christians, search your hearts as with a lighted candle, and sing with Cowper:

"The dearest idol I have known,
Whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from thy throne,
And worship only thee."

II. The next important duty is to refrain from whatever may interfere with the progress of God's work. Be very careful that you are not an obstacle to this work, neither by your conversation nor daily walk nor the spirit you manifest. Avoid all unprofitable conversations about yourselves, and especially about others. "Speak evil of no man." Put a bridle on your tongue; do not sow the seed of contention among brethren, nor by your trifling talk drive away the serious impressions of the awakened sinner. Set an example of zeal for Christ before the world. Convince men that you are sincere by the earnestness of your life. Actions speak louder than words. Manifest the sweet, gentle spirit of Jesus, especially his love for souls.

III. Have faith in God. The Lord can do nothing through a people who have no faith. "They must believe that he is, and a rewarder of them who diligently seek him." This faith will lead you to offer revival prayers. Revival prayers are peculiar for their intense earnestness and continued importunity. This faith will lift you above great difficulties, and laughing at seeming impossibilities, will cry, "It shall be done." This faith will enlarge your views of the possibilities of salvation, and will bring that dear friend to Jesus whom you had abandoned in despair. Holiness of heart, purity of life and faith in God, will save a world through the power of Jesus. Let the whole church cry, "O Lord, revive thy work!"

### Mexico.

The hour is come for the regeneration of Mexico. The downfall of the empire was the overthrow of the church party. The new government has not only no sympathy with the papal church, but is the avowed enemy of priestly domination. Juarez rightly believes that the poverty of Mexico is due to the priests, and he is now relieving the people by restricting the priests. Such is the determination of the government in this regard, that a law has been passed that no priest shall appear in the streets of Mexico, wearing his priestly garments, and for the violation of this law, a priest was fined the other day, $100. And Protestants are now no longer required to bow in the streets when the host passes: nor do Mexicans take off the hat in passing the cathedral as in the days of papal rule.

The new government has also promulgated a law, declaring null and void all marriages performed under the recent reign of the French and declaring marriage a civil contract. This law wrests a tremendous power from the hands of the priests; sets at defiance a favorite doctrine of that apostate church, and opens the way for Protestantism. Doubtless some evils will attend the rigid execution of this law. Yet great good will flow therefrom.

As an indication of the animus of the new goverment, and of public sentiment, the church property is being rapidly confiscated and the churches given to the Protestants. In the city of Mexico, three fine churches have been seized by the government and given severally to the Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Baptists, by whom they are now occupied. And some of the provincial governors have entered heartily into the distributions of the holy scriptures. These astonishing facts came from a gentleman who has resided in Mexico since 1852, and who is now in this city. He, his sons and daughters have been and are engaged as colporteurs, and are now filled with new hope. One of his sons is a member of our church in this city, and on last Sunday night the father offered himself and was received. They will soon return to Mexico to engage in the good work again and perhaps to lay the foundations of the Methodist Episcopal church in regenerated Mexico.

### Young Men's Association.

In answer to an invitation twenty-four young men assembled in our chapel last Monday night to consult on the best measures for mutual improvement, and to save young men from the evils which beset them in this city. The large number present was a cause of sincere gratification, and is the earnest of better things to come. In this we were delightfully disappointed. Indeed, had not ten responded to our call we would have been greatly encouraged, but as more than twice ten came, we "thanked God and took courage." The number present was to us a confirmation of our convictions that the young men of New Orleans are lost because the church fails to reach them by some such special effort. And the spirit manifested was excellent. All present were in accord with the objects of the meeting as stated by the pastor of the church, and all wished to share in the good begun work.

An hour was spent by several speakers in developing into form the objects of the contemplated association. Incidents were related showing the necessity of some such efforts to save young men from the ruin of soul and body, and some of these incidents were exceedingly thrilling. And one present related the experience of his own checkered life, and of his joy in being able to aid in such a movement. After mutual consultation it was agreed that the object should be religious, social, and intellectual improvement, and to accomplish this it is proposed to hold a weekly prayer meeting, to have literary exercises once in two weeks, and to have a public lecture each alternate week. And in addition to this, the members of the association will mingle socially in the gatherings of the church, which are to take place twice a month.

In another column may be found a full report of the proceedings of the association. And now we earnestly invite the ladies to heartily favor this movement, and do all in their power for its success.

### New-Comers.

The New Orleans *Tribune* and the New Orleans *Times* for several weeks past have been trying to play a political tune on "New-comers," that white and black conservatives might dance thereto. But their instruments are *cracked*, the tune is bad and the dance worse. Although the editor and proprietor of the *Times* is a Pennsylvania Dutchman, by birth, education, and whatever respectable bringing up he has had, yet knowing him to be such a consummate adept in all michief, we were not surprised at his attack on "New-comers." But that the New Orleans *Tribune* should attack its friends, is adding assault to treachery. And the attack comes with bad grace from a paper edited by Frenchmen and Spaniards, who are not Americans in that higher and nobler sense in which the majority of our "New-comers" are. The very nomonclature of the *Tribune* is foreign, and its illustrations, even in its English editorials, are from French history and not American.

But the above journals have forgotten the great fact of history and of philosophy, that a new era, whether of religion, or philosophy, or politics, demands a new people. The old Philistines of Canaan were not fit to receive and advance the Jewish religion, and hence Abraham was called, and a new nation raised up. In turn, the Jews were unfit to promulgate the new faith of the Messiah, hence the apostles turned to the barbarians of the west, who gave universal dominion to Christianity, adding to the CROSS as many soldiers as believers. And Islamism was confined to the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, till the Turks evoked it, by the freshness of their enthusiasm and the heroism of their arms. And going forth with scimetar and bow they planted its banners amid the eternal snows of the Bythenian Olympus; on the green banks of the Pontic and Propontic; and waved them over the seven hills of ancient Byzantium. Learned Greece was indebted to the "new comer," Cadmus, for the foundation of her literature; imperial Rome was founded by the "new comer," Romulus; England owes her glory to such "new comers" as Julius Cesar and William the Conqueror; America ascribes her greatness to the "new comers" known as the pilgrims; and the new South will owe her future and greater glory to the "new comers" from the North.

Neither the English nor the French portion of the population of the South is qualified to promulgate the new principles evolved by the war. Their tastes and prejudices, their theories and customs, their education and traditions are against such a supposition. The change demanded by such new ideas is too radical and universal to even suggest the possibility thereof. The only hope that they could ever become tacit supporters of the great principles of the Proclamation of Emancipation is that said principles shall be so modified as to wear the semblance of the slave power of the past. But this can not be. Those great principles must be supported in the South by a new and fresh race, whose education and natures qualify them for their recognition and promulgation. Every other will fail. Only this is sanctioned by history and is equal to the demands of the present. The history of human greatness is the history of "new comers," and those in the South should toil on patiently in the path of reform and of business, and the near and farther future will witness the consummation of their wishes and the reward of their noble doings.

### In the Union.

The paramount duty of every citizen is to seek the immediate restoration of Louisiana to the Federal Union, on the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress. As to the desirableness of the restoration there is no difference of honest opinion; some may differ as to the plan proposed. But we candidly hold that the inevitable evils attending further delay will be much greater than the anticipated ones incident to immediate reconstruction. The South needs rest, and with that rest a sense of security. But there can be no rest to these severed states while the normal, federal relation remains broken, and while we are under a mixed government—half civil and half military—and the more so, as the military of to-day is with congress and to-morrow with the president. The time has fully come when the Union men are sufficiently strong to dispense with Mr. Johnson's military. The ballot is their ægis. And the immediate restoration of civil law, both state and national, throughout the Southern States, will impart a sense of security of life and property, which will revive trade, and create a new South. Northern capitalists will then invest in Southern lands and business, and in less than five years the change will be no less astonishing than beneficial. And this restoration will be the burial of secession. The great struggle will then be over, and society established on a better foundation will rise to higher prosperity and greater happiness.

And this very desirable end may be accomplished by the adoption of the new constitution which soon will be offered for our suffrages. Doubtless, like all human documents, it will have its defects, but these will not be irremediable; the wisdom and power of the future will correct the errors of the past. Rising above all personal considerations involved, is the grand thought of the restoration of the state to the Union of our fathers. And it is a secondary consideration as to who the party may be that shall accomplish this. Let the good work be done, and done at once. He who hinders it a day is an enemy to his kind, and a hater of his country. He who can rise above the past, and so far forget his prejudices as to aid a work so humane and noble will deserve the commendation of all good citizens.

### The State Ticket.

So many readers of the Advocate, both in the city and in the country, have applied to us either personally or by proxy for our opinion as to the forthcoming state election, that we deem it our duty to define our position and announce our views without further delay on this all engrossing subject. And this we should do as hundreds of our readers, especially in the country, have not access to any public journal except the Advocate. Accepting this grave responsibility imposed upon us by so many of our subscribers we now enter the canvass with the candor, earnestness, and enthusiasm demanded by the tremendous interests involved in the approaching election.

We hoist this week the names of those gentlemen who have been selected by the representatives of the Republican party in convention assembled, as their candidates for the state offices. As we stated last week, these nominations were made in our absence. This absence and the entire engrossment of our attention by other matters, have prevented our bestowing such attention upon passing political events as has been our wont. Upon our return we found the ticket nominated, and our confrers of the Republican press divided in their comments upon the same. Holding this to be very unwise, and a thing which should not occur without grave and abundant cause, we, before committing ourselves to an unreserved support of all the individuals on the ticket, have endeavored to investigate the circumstances attending their nominations, and to ascertain any reasons which might exist for a refusal to support the nominees of the party. Having done this candidly and impartially, we are frank to state that we can see none which will justify any sincere advocate of Republican principles who is at all desirous to see the triumph of these principles, and the success of reconstruction in this state, in withholding his entire and earnest support from this ticket. Of those gentlemen on the ticket with whom we are acquainted we can speak in high terms of their ability, integrity, and high political standing; of some of those with whom we are not personally acquainted we have heard frequently and favorably, and while against some others objections might be urged, yet we deem it wise, in view of the regularity of their nominations, and the coalitions of malcontents forming against the true Republicans of the state, not to exclude them from our support, but to accept the ticket as a whole, which is as follows:

For governor, H. G. Warmoth.
For lieutenant governor, Oscar J. Dunn.
For secretary of state, George Bovee.
For attorney general, Simeon Belden.
For auditor, George M. Wickliffe.
For treasurer, Antoine, Dubuclet.
Superintendent of education, T. W. Conway.

Of some of them we hardly need speak, for their names are household words in the homes of Republicans all over the state. The Hon. H. C. Warmoth, our candidate for governor, is one of these. A more extended sketch of his public career we reserve for another time. After an honorable and distinguished service in the United States army, which he was among the first to enter at the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Warmoth settled in New Orleans in the practice of the law. At that time it required the highest degree of moral courage and principle to espouse openly the cause of Republicanism and equal rights for all men. It involved an amount of social, political, and business ostracism which will in a few years seem almost incredible. The man who advocated the extension of suffrage and all other civil and political rights to all men, black and white, had the finger of scorn pointed at him on the street, coupled with derisive remarks in the press, and referred to from the bench and the pulpit as an incendiary, and an enemy to the public peace, deserving of criminal prosecution, and that peculiar old Southern style of punishing political opponents, lynch and mob law. This persecution did not deter many noble spirits from bravely and decidedly taking broad and advanced ground on these questions, advocating squarely and unequivocally the concession to the colored man as an American citizen of all his rights and privileges as such.

Among these Judge Warmoth took from the first by his character and abilities a prominent position.

His distinguished services in behalf of these principles, and the peculiarly frank and manly advocacy of them which are characteristic of him, caused him to be chosen unanimously by the convention of the friends of universal suffrage at Economy Hall as their candidate to represent them as a territorial delegate in Washington.

His services there were invaluable to the state. Of his other public services we shall speak at length another time; and also of the other gentlemen associated with him. This, then, is our State Ticket, and we have no doubt that it will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
H. C. WARMOTH.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
OSCAR J. DUNN.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE BOVEE
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SIMEON BELDEN.
FOR AUDITOR,
GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.
FOR TREASURER,
ANTOINE DUBUCLET.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
T. W. CONWAY.

### OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

January, 1868.

NEW STEAMBOAT—MULE AND FOOT TRAVEL—OLD LOCAL PREACHER.

Travel on the beautiful Teche is more pleasant now than usual. Captain Trinidad has put upon the route a new and elegant boat, the Warren Bell, with accommodations and table equal to many Mississippi steamers. But the ride of a mile in a mule cart and seven miles of rough walking was not so pleasant, as the itinerant, with saddle bags in hand, made his way along Bayou Terrebonne.

Toward night a shelter was reached and our good Brother William Jones welcomed the traveler to the best his house afforded. The old preacher has a warm heart and a cheerful spirit, undaunted by his many troubles. Again and again the crops have failed, and he is now badly off. Said he, "I often wonder how I could attend to my ministry during the past two years of misfortune, but some say I do preach good yet."

HOUMA QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—ELDER VANCE—POLITICIANS AND PLANTERS.

Next day, 11th instant, in the falling rain and through the fearful mud of that worst of roads we traveled to Houma, and with a few faithful members held the first Quarterly Conference of our new circuit. That worthy pioneer Elder Vance was at his post, and a good report was made of preparation for thorough work during this conference year. It is a grand field of labor for a faithful and wise preacher; the parish is large, population is numerous, and religion neglected. The Good Shepherd has many sheep there to be folded and fed. If the politicians and planters knew the benign character of our work, how self-sacrificing are our missionaries, and how important to every interest is our success, their opposition would cease, and they would cheer us on. I think no mistake has been made in selecting the man for Houma Circuit.

Our business meeting was harmonious, plans were laid, accounts examined, estimates made for pastors' support, and pledges given by the official brethren to take good care of their minister. May they be kept more faithfully than some of last year's promises.

SUDDEN DEATH—SABBATH SERVICES—DAY SCHOOLS.

During Saturday night at the village tavern a sudden death occurred. An old gentleman who had sat by the fire during the evening talking and reading the newspaper, well as usual, about midnight passed into eternity, to stand before the righteous judge of all the earth. He had for twenty years been overseer on a neighboring plantation. Death has been unusually busy of late in this region, yet sinners will not heed the warning.

Sabbath morning came with clouds and rain; a small congregation attended the love feast, but the interest was good. No Sunday school was held on account of the rain and cold. In the afternoon at preaching and the Lord's supper we had a happy and solemn time. The day school is kept up in our church, but is not flourishing. Our new bureau agent promises his aid in making it more efficient, and in encouraging schools throughout the parish. He seems to be entering upon his new and arduous duties with energy. I was informed that the laborers had generally hired out for the year at old rates—fifteen dollars a month and rations. There is much poverty, but prospects are better than last year.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE—FRENCH METHODISTS—ORANGES AND RICE.

A walk of five miles in the afternoon of January 17 brought me to Brother Bibolet's, near Raceland. He still ministers to his class of French Methodists, preaching in his own house. Our great want here is a church building. Quite a work might be done here among the Creole French and the freedmen. Crevasses and cotton worms have impoverished many of the people, but the sugar farms have done pretty well, and a good rice crop was gathered. Rice sells here at twelve dollars a barrel. Oranges are abundant; two large trees near Brother Bibolet's house yielded him two thousand oranges this year, and some hundreds still hang upon the trees. He received for the fruit sold fifty dollars. The hospitality of this kind Christian family will be always a pleasant memory.

THIBODAUX QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—THE NEW PREACHER.

It was with pleasure I again looked upon our beautiful centenary church and schoolhouse in this place. God will yet make it the birthplace of many souls. The young preacher brought me to the house of our kind sister, Mrs. Lucy Williams. May her home be ever happy, and her children learn to love their mother's Jesus. The conference was well attended. The brethren seem to be good working Christians. Brother Downs was on hand as usual; he never misses. The work was laid out for the year, committees appointed, estimates made, and a determination expressed to pay off debts and sustain the church. Congregations are improving, meetings of all kinds better attended, and the new minister is giving satisfaction. His sermons and prayers have emotion in them.

SABBATH SERVICES—JOINING THE CHURCH—A STORMY DAY.

A good Sunday school meeting was held in the school room, but the preaching services were poorly attended because of the rain and bad roads. In the afternoon more came out, and they heard a good sermon from Brother Grimes. After the sacrament a number of persons came forward to join the church—most of them men. May they be faithful to their vows. The church and lot need considerable work and expense to be put in order. We are promised help from our new agent in this parish. He is full of energy, and proposes to form school committees throughout his parish, and have the children educated. Meanwhile the preacher is to teach every day until a regular school is organized and supported by the people.

GREAT POVERTY—DISLOYALTY—DARK PROSPECTS.

Much destitution exists in Lafourche parish, more whites than colored applying for government rations, some who refuse to walk under the United States flag or enter a "Yankee officer's house" apply for food. Many of the laborers are unemployed, the planters being unable to hire or feed them. Probably this is the most destitute of the sugar parishes, and it is mostly the fault of the planters themselves. They refuse to be reconciled to their double defeat, in war and in politics. No blessing can come to them from God while thus unhumbled. Several poor insane people were sent to the city on Monday—a charge upon the government. They were half-naked, imbecile or raving creatures, wrecks of humanity.

ITINERANT.

### An Illustration.

"We have some little difficulty," said a scientific lecturer, who was explaining the process of paper making, "with the iron dyes, but the most troublesome of all are the turkey-red rags. You see I have dipped this rag into my solution; its red is paler but it is still strong. If I steep it long enough to efface the color entirely, the fiber will be destroyed; it will be useless for our manufacture. How then are we to dispose of our red rags? We make them into red blotting paper. Perhaps you have wondered why your blotting-pad was red. Now you know the reason."

I could hardly sleep that night for joy at the acquisition of so striking, though unintentional, an illustration of the riches of grace, and the power of "the precious blood of Christ." The Spirit of God led the prophet Isaiah to write—not though your sins be as blue as the sky, or as green as the olive leaf, or as black as night, but "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool"—he chose the very color which modern science, with all its appliances, finds to be indestructable!—*British Workman.*

For my own part, if my pocket was full of stones, I have no right to throw one at the greatest backslider upon earth. I have either done as bad or worse than he, or I certainly should if the Lord had left me a little to myself, for I am made of just the same materials; if there be any difference it is wholly of grace.—Rev. John Newton.

Each true Christian is a night traveler. His life, his walk; Christ, his way; and heaven, his home. His walk, painful; his way, perfect; his home pleasing. I will not loiter, lest I come short of home; I will not wander, lest I come wide of home; but be content to travel hard and be sure I walk right; so shall my safe way find its end at home, and my painful walk make my home welcome.—Arthur Warwick.

As Our Mothers Do.—We were amused the other evening at three little girls playing among the sage brush in a back yard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distance from each other—neighbors, as it were. One of them says to the third little girl, "There, now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me; and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and don't speak to each other, just like our mothers do, you know. O that'll be such fun."

Official figures show the receipts of the postoffice department during the past year to have been, in round numbers, $14,000,000, while the expenditures have reached $18,000,000. The committee on appropriations have now under consideration a request from the department for an additional appropriation of $2,500,000 for Southern service.

## Johnnie's Treasure.

BY MRS. S. T. PERRY.

One day, as the pleasant sun shone on the streets of a large city, on to the gayly dressed people who thronged them, and into the well-filled store windows a little boy and girl trudged along with bare feet, looking with admiration and wonder into the various windows, in which stores of children's treasures were advertised so temptingly for sale. As they passed one after another the little girl said, "We haven't got to the splendid one of all, Johnnie. This is in the next block. When you were peddling apples at the depot yesterday morning I saw it. Oh! it's full of such beautiful things!" "Let's walk faster, Katie," said the boy, "so we shall have time to look a long while before we have to carry the bread home." They hurried along; faster and faster went their bare feet over the pavement. In a few moments their noses were flattened against the window pane, and their eyes were filled with toys of all descriptions. "See those dolls, Johnnie; as large as Mrs. Daly's baby, arn't they? I wish I could just touch one to see if it were alive!" said Katie, enthusiastically. Johnnie's eyes did not rest long on the dolls, for he had espied a ship, masts, and rigging. "O Katie," said he, "there's a ship, just like a real one, manned with men, too. I wish I had that! We would sail it on the pond at the end of North street." "I'd rather fix that set of furniture in a playhouse than sail boats," Katie replied. "See, it is just like the chairs and sofas in those big houses on M street!" Katie put her little dirty finger on the window pane to show Johnnie the exact locality of the furniture, for his eyes seemed to be wandering in different directions. Johnnie had caught a glimpse and then a whole sight of some pocket-knives.

Just as he was going to tell Katie, a finely dressed lady with a little girl in laces and ruffles, passed into the store. They spoke to the merchant, and the outsiders peeping in, saw one of the large doll handed down from the shelf; the lady took hold of it, then showed it to the little girl, who clapped her hands with delight. The lady took out her purse, and while she was counting out the price asked the little girl was examining her treasure from top to toe. It had curly hair and eyes that would open and shut. its feet had red morocco shoes on them, and its dress was pink, trimmed with ribbons and lace. "Mamma, you must get a bedstead for Dolly to sleep on," said the child, as they opened the door to go out into the street. The lady smiled and went back, inquired for a bedstead to fit Miss Dolly. The best in the store was selected, and the lady opened her purse again. "What sights of money," said Johnnie; "We havn't got enough to buy all we want to eat." "I don't see," said Katie, "why some folks have such lots of money, and others don't have hardly any. I wish I had some of that rich lady's money." "You know Tristam Conner says it's wicked to wish we had other people's things. It is breaking the tenth commandment," said Johnnie. Just then the lady and the child passed out of the store, not even bestowing one glance upon the two poorly clad, sad-faced children.

Katie watched them until they were out of sight, then she said, "O Johnnie, if I only had that doll, I'd be the happiest girl in the world. I'd be willing to pick up wood a great deal oftener than I do, and I shouldn't be tired carrying mother's wash basket, if it is heavy." "I've been thinking," said Johnnie," that if I could buy one of those knives I could make you a great many pretty toys. They would not be painted, but you could pretend so." "Oh, do get a knife," said Katie, jumping up and down before the window; "I shall be so happy. Do you think you could make a bedstead?" "Yes, I do," replied her brother, "and chairs and sofas too." "Can't you get a knife some way?" asked Katie, looking very thoughtfully at her brother. You've got apple money enough now to buy one; take it out of your pocket and count it," she continued. Johnnie took out the pennies and counted thirty-four. "All those pennies will get one, I know," said his sister, a look of triumph on her face. "Let's go in and see." "Mother wants this money to buy bread with for supper," Johnnie said, stepping on to the step before the door. "I don't think we ought to spend it for a knife; but I do wish I had one. I could make so many pretty things for you." Johnnie's care-worn face and patched pantaloons were seen through the glass doors by the merchant. "What do you wish, boy?" said he, opening the door. Johnnie made no answer, evidently struggling with the great temptation. "He wants to buy a knife, sir," said Katie; "have you any for thirty-four cents?" "No, Katie," said the boy, "I will not buy a knife to-day." "Be off, then," said the merchant, "and don't be hanging around here unless you wish to buy something." "Why didn't you buy the knife, Johnnie?" said Katie, as they passed on their way. "I knew I ought not," he replied. "Let's hurry to the bakeshop, get the bread, and go home." "What made you go without buying the knife, when you had your hand on the door?" said Katie. "You know the prayer that we say every night, Katie, that has 'Lead us not into temptation' in it? Well, that came into my thoughts, and I almost felt a hand leading me away. This is mother's money; she sent us to buy bread with it."

They reached the bakery. The money was soon exchanged for bread. Katie took one loaf and Johnnie the other. They then began to retrace their steps toward home. They walked along in silence till they stopped in a narrow street in front of a tenement house. Climbing up two flights of stairs, they opened the door of a back room.

"What makes you so late to-night, children?" said their mother, as she took the bread out of their hands. "We stopped to look at the pretty things in the windows," said Katie. The mother said no more, but prepared the evening meal. After supper Johnnie said, "Mother, can I go over to Tristam Conner's awhile?" His mother said "yes." Tristam Conner was a crippled soldier; he had but one leg, the other he lost a great many years ago. He supported himself mending shoes. He did not earn much, as the neighbors were poor. Johnnie went into the shop and sat down by Tristam's bench. "How goes the world with you to-day, my boy?" said the shoemaker, looking into Johnnies troubled face. "As well as usual. Could you lend me your knife for an hour or so?" "O yes," replied the man, "what do you wish to do with it?" "I thought I'd try and whittle out some toys for Katie," the boy replied; "she wants some so much, and we are not able to buy any." "That's right," said Tristam, "glad you wish to make your sister happy." Johnnie whittled and talked. In one hour he had put a very passable bedstead up. It had no paint on it, and the cords were of Tristam's shoe thread—but it was a bedstead, notwithstanding.

While he was making it, Johnnie told Tristam the story of the knife. "That was the Lord who led you away; I know it was," said the old man. "I've felt his hand pulling me away from things I ought not to do. Now, I try not to look at what he has not given me, but walk right by, saying, 'Lead me not into temptation, lead me not into temptation.'" "That's a good way," said Johnnie, "and I'll try to remember it. I wish I had a doll to put on this bedstead," said the boy, as he took it in his hand to go home. "Perhaps mother could manufacture one," said the kind old man. "Mother!" he called, loud enough to be heard in the room back of the shop. Mrs. Conner appeared in the door. She was a good natured woman and spoke pleasantly to Johnnie—all the time knitting on the blue sock she had in her hand. "Mother, havn't you got something to make Katie a doll of? See, Johnnie has manufactured a bedstead, and it will be useless without somebody to sleep on it." Mrs. Conner looked in a bureau drawer. She said as she turned over the contents, that she had not thought of a doll in years. She drew out a piece of pink calico, and asked Johnnie if that would do for a dress. Johnnie thought it would. She took needle and thread and soon made a rag baby, dressed it in pink and handed it to Johnnie. "Katie will be so pleased," said he, as he laid it on the bedstead.

Johnnie had to give another look at the knife that had executed the piece of furniture. "What are you thinking about?" said Tristam, as he saw that Johnnie was in deep thought. "I was thinking how many different kinds of treasures people have. Katie has some now, and they will make her happy. I believe I have not one in the world," continued Johnnie as he looked at the knife lying on the bench. "Yes, you have, Johnnie," said the old man, "of more value than all the toys in the shop window—the consciousness of doing right and of making others happy. You will find it in your heart when you get up in the morning and see your little sister's delight." "This isn't much," said the boy smiling. "Little things on little wings bear little souls to heaven," said Tristam. "I don't know much about poetry, but I read that somewhere and never forgot it."

After Johnnie went home, Tristam Conner sat alone thinking. Soon he took his money out of his pocket and counted it. Then he went into the room back of his shop. "Mother," said he, "I guess I'll buy Johnnie a knife. He has always been a good boy. I guess we shan't miss the money. I remember how I longed for a knife when I was his age, and didn't get any till I went to my trade."

The man took his hat and went out of the narrow street into the broad one, which the lights in the windows and those at the corner of the streets made it as bright as day. He went into the large store where pocket-knives were exhibited in the great glass window. Soon a half-dozen different sizes and kinds were laid upon the counter by the merchant who had spoken so rudely to the boy. Tristam selected one, paid for it, and put it into his pocket.

Up to the back room where Johnnie was sleeping the old man groped his way. He knocked at the door softly. The mother opened it. "Here is a present for Johnnie," said he. "Put it in his pantaloons pocket. Let him find it himself in the morning." Then he told the mother the story of Johnnie's temptation, and why he made the rude toys that were standing on a chair by Katie's bed. The tears ran down the mother's cheeks. "My treasure is of more value," said she, "than the rich ladies' jewels and gold."

Judge of Johnnie's delight at hearing his little sister's exclamations of joy when she awoke the next morning and saw the presents of her little brother. While Johnnie was putting on his patched pantaloons out tumbled the new knife. Johnnie could not imagine what it meant. He looked around to see if there was a fairy anywhere behind him. His mother soon told him where the knife came from, and nobody felt richer in that city that morning than Johnnie with his new knife. Four happy hearts dwelt that day in that narrow street.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

## A Pastor's Anxiety.

A pastor, since an eminent preacher and teacher of theology, come to feel so deeply the condition of his charge, that he could not bear it alone. He had thought, wept, and prayed over it in his closet, and had preached the great truths of the gospel with all the energy he could command, but saw no evidence of a response from his audience. He now invited his four deacons to spend an evening with him in his study. To them he opened his whole heart. They talked and prayed together, and their feelings were deeply moved. As they were about to separate, the young pastor requested each deacon to come again a week from that evening, and bring with him one brother, being careful to select one who would be most likely to sympathize with them in their present feelings and purposes. The expected eight met the pastor at the second meeting, and the evening was spent very much the same way as the first; and at the close of this interview the same request was made of the eight as had been previously made of the four deacons. At the third meeting sixteen were present. Once more in this way the meeting was doubled at the pastor's study; and so profound were the feelings of all present, and so encouraging were the indications of the Divine presence that public notice was given of the next meeting, which was held in the chapel; the feeling deepening and extending from meeting to meeting, until the great congregation was moved, and a very large number were hopefully converted. The great and good man always traced the beginning of that wonderful revival to that first meeting with his deacons. The deacons would probably have gone one step farther back, namely, to that wrestling, and praying, and fresh anointing of their pastor, alone in his closet, before he met his deacons.

## The Fate of the Apostles.

All the apostles were assaulted by the enemies of their Master. They were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and nobly did they bear the trial. Schumacher says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterward banished to Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Peter was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis in Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross whence he preached to his persecutors until he died.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromaedel in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome by the Emperor Nero.

Such was the fate of the apostles, according to traditional statements; and though we can not authenticate them all, we at least know that the hatred of the world to these men and their teachings was sufficient to render the accounts not very improbable.

## Down, Hero, Down, Sir!

A boy I know owns a big dog named Hero. He is very fond of his dog, and romps with it a good deal. This makes the dog take liberties with him, such as putting his great paws upon his shoulders, pushing him down, and rolling over him. Sometimes Hero wants to play when his young master wishes to study or work. Then the boy speaks in a tone of command, and says:

"Down, Hero—down, sir!"

Poor Hero obeys, and slinks away with drooping tail into his house.

Now, I know another boy who does not own a big dog like Hero, but he carries a little, ugly, furious cur in his breast, where it frowns, and snarls, and bites, and its owner has no control over it at all. What do you think is the name of the cur?

Temper!

Now, if this latter boy was wise he would bring his cur under control. He would say, "Down, Temper, down!" whenever it began to growl. He would bring it under discipline till it would obey him as Hero does the other boy. It is true Temper has been master so long it would cost some trouble at first to subdue it; but if the boy would pray hard, and then be resolute in saying, "Down," he would soon master it. God and a praying boy can conquer any temper that ever raged in a child's bosom.

## Daily Religion.

Mr. Spurgeon says many pointed and excellent things. We have, however, seen few better things from his pen than the following brief paragraph, suggestive of the manner in which true religion manifests itself in every day life:

"I have no faith in that woman who talks of grace and glory abroad and uses no soap at home. Let the buttons be on the shirts, let the children's socks be mended, let the roast mutton be done to a turn, let the house be as neat as a new pin, and the home be as happy as home can be; and then, when the cannon balls, and the marbles, and the shot, and even the grains of sand are all in the box, even then there will be room for those little deeds of love and faith which, in my master's name, I seek for you who love his appearing. Serve God by doing common actions in a heavenly spirit, and then, if your daily calling only leaves you cracks and crevices of time, fill these up with service. To use the apostle's words, 'As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men.'"

## The Power of Song.

A hardened Scottish soldier lay on his hospital bed and refused stubbornly to listen to a word of spiritual counsel from the good minister who visited him. He "knew how to die without the aid of the priest," he said. The most affectionate entreaty seemed lost upon him, and he turned his face to the wall, determined to close the interview. The minister sat down by his bed and began to sing a hymn well known in Scotland:

"O mother dear, Jerusalem, when shall I come to thee?"

In a few moments the man turned himself upon his pillow, the hard look all gone and the eye wet with a tear.

"Who taught you that?" he asked.

"My mother," replied the minister.

"And so did mine," he replied, and with those memories surging back into his soul he was ready and willing to listen to the words of heavenly counsel.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO BUREAU AGENTS,

## REGULATIONS FOR FREEDMEN.

### Supplies to be Advanced.

### Working on Shares to be Discouraged.

Brevet Major General Buchanan, assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau for Louisiana, has just issued the following important circular to parish agents:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868.

Circular No. 1.

In order to carry out the instructions contained in letter from war department, bureau refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, dated Washington, D. C., January 7, 1868, and to relieve extreme want occasioned by reason of freedmen being without employment, through inability of planters to furnish supplies, it is hereby announced that as far as may be in the power of the bureau aid will be furnished in such cases under the following regulations:

ARTICLE I. 1. Duplicate copies of contract under which freedmen are employed must be filed in office of bureau agent in the parish.

2. For supplies of corn meal and meat advanced by the bureau a formal first lien will be taken upon the crops and movables used in cultivation of the same, for reimbursement for cost of such supplies.

These supplies will be furnished each month until the necessity for such issue no longer exists, and in each case the lien will be taken as stated.

3. Upon receipt by the planter of the first month's supplies he will file in the office of the bureau agent of the parish duplicate bonds, with good and sufficient surety in the amount of $1500 for every twenty freedmen employed, stipulating that for and in consideration of supplies furnished by the bureau to the freed people employed as laborers on his plantation during the year of 1868, he binds himself to reimburse to the bureau before the expiration of said year, the full cost of such supplies, from the proceeds of the crops, or other products of industry, raised by him, or from the movables on the plantation, used in the cultivation of the crop; and he further agrees that when said crops, or other products, are prepared for market, that the same, or his portion thereof, shall be shipped for sale, to such merchants as may be designated by the bureau, in the city of New Orleans, La., and that immediately upon the sale of said crops, a sufficient amount of the proceeds accruing therefrom, to the full amount, if necessary, shall be turned over to the proper officer of the bureau, in liquidation of his just indebtedness for subsistence advanced. He further stipulates and agrees that should there still be a balance due the bureau, after the proceeds of the crop have been thus applied, then in that event the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor.

A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these headquarters by the assistant sub-assistant commissioner on duty in the parish.

ART. II. With a view to systematize the issuing of supplies, as indicated in the preceding article, the following detailed instructions will be strictly complied with:

1. A planter who may be unable to furnish supplies to the freedmen in his employ, and desires to procure them from the bureau, will apply to the bureau agent of the parish, and file in his office affidavits, in duplicate, stating whole number of freed people employed for whom rations are required during the month, and specifying number of pounds of corn meal or hard bread, and number of pounds of meat needed for the subsistence of the freed people on his plantation, and further, that he is not able to furnish subsistence for them in any other manner. The parish agent, after being fully satisfied of the reliability of the planter, of the correctness of the number of freed people reported as employed in each case, and of the necessity of the bureau advancing the supplies, will then forward to these headquarters a duplicate of the affidavit and application for approval. The supplies will then be procured, and shipped to the bureau agent in the parish.

2. The cost of the supplies, including that of transporting them to the agent, will be charged against the planter requiring them by the officer procuring and forwarding the same.

3. Said charges will be communicated to the parish agent, and will in like manner be entered upon books, prepared for the purpose, in his office.

4. Upon receipt of the supplies, the parish bureau agent will, if necessary, cause the same to be transported to the plantation where they are required.

5. The cost of this transportation will be an additional charge against the planter, and the agent will immediately report to the assistant commisary of subsistence, at these headquarters, the amount of such additional charge, in order that the same may be charged on his books.

6. Upon the delivery of the supplies to the planter, he will receipt to the agent for the number of pounds of each article of subsistence, on which receipt will be specified the full cost of the supplies, including all charges on same up to time of delivery by the parish bureau agent.

7. These receipts will be in duplicate, and to each will be attached an agreement on part of planter giving to the bureau a formal lien or first privilege upon crops and movables as specified above. The agent will then retain one copy on file, and forward duplicate to the assistant commissary subsistence at these headquarters.

8. At the end of each month the parish agent will forward to these headquarters a full report of all supplies issued in accordance with the foregoing directions.

9. It must be constantly borne in mind by the bureau agents that the distribution of these supplies is solely for the purpose of securing employment to the freedmen by enabling the planter to furnish them with subsistence for the time being, and whenever the planter becomes able from any cause to furnish his employes the necessary subsistence, the advances made by the bureau will be *immediately* discontinued, and the fact so reported to these headquarters in order that the account with such employer may be closed.

In the adoption of this system agents are instructed to advise freedmen to contract to labor during the year for stipulated monthly wages, in all cases when it is in the power of the planter so to do.

The experience of the past two years has clearly proven the disadvantage of working for shares. The former system should be given preference, whenever found practicable, as it establishes labor upon a fixed and certain basis, preventing the endless complications and numerous difficulties incident to the system of shares.

In this connection, agents are instructed that their action with reference to the character of the contracts with the freedmen is to be advisory and by no means compulsory. The freedman is authorized to make his contract on such terms as may be most agreeable to himself.

Many planters are unable, through want of means, to pay freedmen wages, and can only employ them on the system of shares in crops raised. In all such cases, bureau agents will, when called upon, furnish all necessary assistance, as provided under existing orders.

ART. 3. Monthly reports of indigent and helpless, specified in circular No. 19, series of 1867, from these headquarters, will be made and forwarded as heretofore, and must include only those destitutes who are unable to labor, or otherwise provide for themselves, and to whom the parish or other local authorities fail to render the necessary assistance to prevent starvation and suffering.

The utmost care will be taken by the agents not to include the accounts of the indigent and helpless with those of the laborers who receive assistance through the planter. In all cases their accounts must be distinct and separate.

Subsistence for the indigent and helpless will be issued gratuitously, and will be accounted for in accordance with instructions hereinafore promulgated.

The necessary blanks will be furnished to agents requiring them on their application for the same to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner. LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Captain 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

## Complimentary to the Methodist.

The Church Union writing on the "Mission of the Denominations" pays the following compliment to the Methodist denomination:

But right at this point we see the special purpose of God in raising up the Methodist denomination. Its mission seems specially to perpetuate an earnest, spiritual christianity. From the Wesleys down to the present time the Methodists have been a warm-hearted, zealous, aggressive people. They have a wonderful history, and present to-day a marvellous record of success. No one can tell how much they have done to keep other churches living and warm. The world melts away before the burning heat of their souls, set aglow with the love of Jesus. A noble mission have these disciples.

The New York Observer says: Noble enterprise and great success have attracted general attention to the peculiar powers of that religious organization commonly called the Methodist church. For many years it has been appreciated by the country as an active, aggressive system, which had secured certain numerical results, giving it prominence among other members of the Christian body.

But of late it has so asserted itself throughout the country that it now maintains a position among religious denominations more commanding than could be secured by mere numerical preponderence. Its educational institutions; its liberality; its architecture in many of the larger cities; its identification with great public interests; have made it known as a power to thousands who, some years ago, knew nothing whatever of its existence, save through the far-famed rusticities of the camp meeting.

In the success of Methodism we can find much that is peculiar, which is therefore its genius, its characteristic influence among all other forms of Christian activity. We observe at once that its origin and progress have been marked by great emotional power. Its worship and its teachings have been directed to and developed from the feelings. It has expended its force in besieging the doors of the heart, rather than in occupying the heights of the understanding. Bringing up from the depths of revelation the fuel that keeps alive the flame of divine life in the human spirit, it did not present this as so much hard coal for philosophical investigation. It inflamed it with its burning zeal, and presented it all glowing with the light and heat that illumines and inspires. It was this strong characteristic feature of Methodism that enabled it to constrain those masses of our population that seemed uninfluenced by others. Great numbers felt what they had never understood. All mankind have hearts to welcome, while only a small portion of mankind can be constrained by what appeals wholly or mainly to moral instincts and intellectual powers.

In addition to this powerful emotional current, it has been the advantage of Methodism to work with a system wonderfully adapted to develop the individual energies of its communion. No other organization has so provided suitable work for its members except the Church of Rome. By arrangements in some respects simple, and in others complicated, it provides official duties for a very large proportion of those who enter its fold. It thus enlists the active, responsible energies of numbers who in other connections would be simply passive receivers of the word. Here we find an exemplification of the doctrine of the Correlation of Force. No force is lost. Each exertion of force is but the expenditure of other forces. So we find here a system that takes men's natural abilities, and employs them in religious labor. It gives it a suitable direction, and thus transmutes it into something effectual for the kingdom. Physical energies that in no other known religious organization would have found any special mission, have been consecrated by Methodism, and made to do wonders in laborious itinerancy and out-of-door preaching.

A CENTRE SHOT.—Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon delivered in Plymouth Church, produced the following picture:

Men seem ashamed of labor, and often you will find men who have made themselves respected by labor, have built up a business, and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." Oh, these rich men's sons! They aim to lead a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly and flabby, no muscles, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their forms of iron and bone; but denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleles---ssimply gristle, and soft at that.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The president has nominated J. Ross Browne minister to China; Wm. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, commissioner of patents; Thomas Price, of New Jersey, consul general to Havana.

The bill regulating impeachments provides that two-thirds of the senate may suspend the accused during trial.

The cabinet meeting to-day was full except Stanton.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $2,960,000.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The following preliminaries to the passage of the bill relieving Governor Patton of political disabilities illustrates the feeling in the senate.

Mr. Davis bitterly opposed the bill. This Governor Patton was an original traitor, and ought to have a halter around his neck instead of having this congressional favor bestowed upon him, which would not make him any the less a traitor than he had ever been.

When Mr. Davis sat down several radical senators went over and shook hands with him.

Mr. Stewart said Governor Patton had been pardoned by the president.

Mr. Davis—Does that make him any better?

Mr. Stewart—That does not make him any better, but he is sorry for what he has done and is trying to do better. He was in favor of extending mercy to any rebel who would come forward and show signs of repentance and become a good citizen.

Mr. Hendricks was in favor of clemency to all the Southern people, but was not in favor of singling out as a special mark of favor a man who had taken an oath to support the constitution of the government of the United States and then gone into the rebellion.

Mr. Hendricks was here interrupted by a voice from the gallery with "That's so, my lad," and upon the doorkeeper attempting to eject the party he resisted so violently that he had to be carried out bodily, causing considerable disturbance, and a suspension of business for some moments. When order was restored Mr. Hendricks continued. He was in favor of pardoning Governor Patton, but not of singling him out. He did not believe in the doctrine of the senator from Nevada, Mr. Stewart, of only pardoning those who politically agreed with him. Many of the greatest radicals in the South had formerly been the greatest rebels. The bill passed.

Mr. Corey's bill to establish a uniform currency and to provide for the issue of treasury certificates as a legal tender for all purposes, the calling in and canceling of all national currency, and of all United States legal tenders. Also for the issue of bonds drawing three per cent interest. All outstanding bonds except when payable in gold to be paid when due or redeemable in treasury certificates or three per cent convertible bonds at the pleasure of the holder; the treasury certificates to be convertible into bonds or vice versa.

WASHINGTON, January 28—*House.*—The bill authorizing the taxation of national bank shares passed.

A bill regulating the deposit of public money and providing that national banks shall not be selected in places where there is a treasurer or an assistant treasurer, and requiring public moneys to be deposited in the sub-treasury if there is one within fifty miles, passed.

Several executive communications were presented.

The bill forfeiting lands granted Southern states for railroad purposes was resumed. Mr. Blaine opposed the bill, as such legislation in his judgment ought not to be taken when those states were unrepresented in congress.

Mr. Julien explained that the forfeiture did not apply to completed roads, and added that when the states came back into the Union, as they would in a few weeks, he would favor renewing the grants. Amendments were proposed excepting from the operations of the bill the Nashville and Decator, and the Alabama and Tennessee railroad companies.

Without coming to a vote the house adjourned.

*Senate*—Several memorials from reconstruction conveentions were presented.

A bill was introduced granting lands to the Port Royal railroad in South Carolina and Georgia.

The reconstruction bill was renewed.

The whiskey metre bill passed.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The senate committee on foreign relations reported favorably the Sandwich islands reciprocity treaty.

Supreme court—Armstrong foundry vs. United States. Argument concluded.

Gaines vs. De La Croix, et. al., and two other cases taken up will occupy the court for two or three days. There are new issues made under the will of Daniel Clarke, father of Mrs. Gaines, and a continuation of the noted litigation known as the Gaines will case.

The sentence of A. V. Kautz, convicted at Vicksburg by court martial, has been remitted and Kautz ordered to resume the sword and report for duty.

Joint resolutions will shortly be introduced rescinding immediately Grant's order discontinuing the freedmen's bureau in the United States.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amounted to $420,000.

A large delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers are here to consult with the ways and means committee relative to the tax.

Twenty-two hundred black and 480 white families are relieved in this city daily by the government and charitable associations.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The government council will on Friday next, in the McCardle case, move for a further advancement on the docket with a view to its immediate dismissal.

Eighty citizens representing ten millions dollars worth of property have petitioned congress to take entire charge of the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, and in opposition to an extension of the present charter.

### Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—*House.*—The committee on foreign affairs reported the bill heretofore published concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. It provoked an avalanche of questions and suggestions, indicating a wide range of views on the subject. Postponed.

The Southern states railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed. Messrs. Pile, Axtell, and Blair opposed the bill. During the debate the fact was established that Alabama had seven million, Mississippi four million, Louisiana seven million, and Florida seventeen million acres of land open to homestead laws. Bill postponed.

Mr. Johnson, of California, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether congress had power to prevent the immigration of Chinese and other inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill and constitutional amendment conferred the right of suffrage, etc., on Chinese born in the United States.

Mr. Pile objected to the resolution as being a burlesque on common sense.

The committee on commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for removing obstructions at Hell Gate and improving the eastern harbor of New York.

A bill removing political disabilities from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, North Carolina, was referred to the reconstruction committee. Adjourned.

*Senate.*—Resolutions from the general assembly of Colorado, asking admission as a state, were read.

The bill abolishing the eastern district court of Texas was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the sale of ironclads was passed.

The reconstruction bill was resumed Adjourned.

### Foreign News.

LONDON, January 29.—George Francis Train is leeturing in Cork to crowded houses.

The evidence of Shaw, who turned informer, is generally discredited.

An examining court held the editor of the Dublin *Nation* for trial.

Thomas Dailey, an American Fenian, has been arrested.

HAVANA, January 28.—The bark Addie Decker, which was lost near Vera Cruz on the 20th instant, is a total wreck.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 28.—In the convention a preamble of the bill of rights reported by the committee and ordered printed.

It was ordered that all reports of standing committees should be printed and laid over for two days.

The committee on education was instructed to inquire as to the school funds of the state, and what disposition should be made of them.

Several new standing committees were appointed. The convention was addressed by Col. Hart, superintendent of registration, and Col. Benson of New York.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Mr. Stevens' suffrage bill gives the right of voting at all presidential elections, and on all national questions, to every citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided ten days in the district.

LONDON, January 28.—The Abyssinian expedition is moving for war, and has reached Goma, twelve miles from Senafe.

RICHMOND, January 28.—Convention.—The committee on education submitted its report. It provides that the legislature shall select a superintendent of public printing, who shall also be superintendent of education, and the governor or attorney general shall constitute the board of education. The legislature is empowered to provide for a uniformity of text books, build schoolhouses and pass laws compelling the attendance of children.

The convention limited debate, except on two or three subjects, to half an hour. To-day was spent chiefly in discussing taxation and one section of the finance bill, which was adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 28.—Convention The relief question was debated all day, and finally the ordinance on the subject was recommitted.

A general order issued to-day removes N. C. Barnett, secretary of the state of Georgia, for refusing to acknowledge the authority of General Meade. The army officer detailed as state controller is also to act as secretary of state.

GALVESTON, Texas, January 29.—General Pease has replied to General Hancock. He denies all the positions assumed by the general, and affirms that more than one hundred homicides have been committed in Texas during the last twelve months, and suggests that if General Hancock were better acquainted with the state his conclusions would be different.

### River News, Weather, Etc.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—The river has fallen four inches; there is now nineteen feet four inches in the channel. Clear.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—River falling with seven feet in the canal.

Weather clear. This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer to-night is down to five degrees above zero.

Steamboatmen say the current of the Ohio river has increased wonderfully in swiftness recently.

Departed: Virginia for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Last night and to-day the coldest of the season. The mercury sunk to three degrees below zero.

The river closed here during the night, closing in the ferry boats which were attempting to cross. It is now nearly one continuous gorge between here and Cairo. Communication with the Illinois shore is cut off, but the ice will soon be strong enough for the passage of teams.

### Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, January 29.—Preamble and resolutions were offered and referred that as there are but few loyal papers published in the state, and as it is the duty of all loyal citizens to encourage journals that will advocate live Republican principles and unqualified loyalty to the constitution and laws, it shall be the duty of the first legislature convened under the constitution framed by this convention to provide for the election of an official printer for each congressional district. District, county, and municipal officers shall have all official printing, including all legal advertisements, inserted in said journals at rates of compensation to be fixed by law.

The committee on destitution reported an appeal to congress to appropriate so much of the tax levied on cotton in 1867 in this state as will enable the freedmen's bureau to supply the actual wants of the citizens of Mississippi, without regard to color. The best information they have shows that actual want will exist before another crop can be made. Ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine on draft of constitution.

The vote of yesterday accepting Mr. Orr's resignation as chairman of the committee on printing was reconsidered, and it was decided not to accept by a heavy vote.

### Suicide of a Clergyman.

DELAWARE, Ohio, January 55.—Rev. George W. Bush, of the Central Ohio conference, committed suicide by hanging himself this afternoon.

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(From the Atlantic Monthly for February.)

## THE MEETING.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The elders shook their hands at last,
Down seat by seat the signal passed.
To simple ways like ours unused,
Half-solemnized and half-amused,
With long-drawn breath and shrug, my guest
His sense of glad relief expressed.
Outside the hills lay warm in sun;
The cattle in the meadow-run
Stood half-leg deep; a single bird
The green repose above us stirred.
"What part or lot have you," he said,
"In these dull rites of drowsy-head?
Is silence worship? Seek it where
It soothes with dreams the summer air,
Not in this close and rude-benched hall,
But where soft lights and shadows fall,
And all the slow, sleep-waking hours
Glide soundless over grass and flowers!
From time and place and form apart,
Its holy ground the human heart,
Nor ritual-bound nor templeward
Walks the free spirit of the Lord!
Our common Master did not pen
His followers up from other men;
His service liberty indeed.
He built no church, he framed no creed;
But while the saintly Pharisee
Made broader his phylactery,
As from the synagogue was seen
The dusty-sandaled Nazarene
Through ripening cornfields led the way
Upon the awful Sabbath day.
His sermons were the healthful talk
That shorter made the mountain-walk.
His wayside texts were flowers and birds,
Where mingled with His gracious words
The rustle of the tamarisk tree
The ripple-wash of Galilee."

"Thy words are well, O friend," I said;
"Unmeasured and unlimited,
With noiseless slide of stone to stone,
The mystic Church of God has grown.
Invisible and silent stands
The temple never made with hands,
Unheard the voices still and small
Of its unseen confessional.
He needs no special place of prayer
Whose hearing ear is everywhere;
He brings not back the childish days
That ringed the earth with stones of praise,
Roofed Karnak's hall of gold, and laid
The plinths of Philæ's colonade.
Still less He owns the selfish good
And sickly growth of solitude—
The worthless grace that, out of sight,
Flowers in the desert anchorite;
Dissevered from the suffering whole,
Love hath no power to save a soul.
Not out of Self, the origin
And native air and soil of sin,
The living waters spring and flow,
The trees with leaves of healing grow.

Dream not, O friend, because I seek
This quiet shelter twice a week,
I better deem its pine-laid floor
Than breezy hill or sea-sung shore.
But here, in its accustomed place,
I look on memory's dearest face;
The blind by-sitter guesseth not
What shadow haunts that vacant spot;
No eye save mine can see
The love wherewith it welcomes me!
And still, with those alone my kin,
In doubt and weakness, want and sin,
I bow my head, my heart I bare
As when that face was living there,
And strive (too oft, alas! in vain)
The rest of simple trust to gain;
Fold fancy's restless wings, and lay
The idols of my heart away.

Welcome the silence all unbroken,
Nor less the works of fitness spoken,—
Such golden words as hers for whom
Our Autumn flowers have just made room;
Whose hopeful utterance through and through
The freshness of the morning blew;
Who loved not less the earth that light
Fell on it from the heavens in sight,
But saw in all fair forms more fair
The Eternal beauty mirrored there.
Whose eighty years but added grace
And saintlier meaning to her face,—
The look of one who bore away
Glad tidings from the hills of day,
While all our hearts went forth to meet
The coming of her beautiful feet?
I ask no organ's soulless breath
To drone the themes of life and death.
No altar candle-lit by day,
No ornate wordsman rhetoric-play,
No cool philosopher to teach
His bland audacities of speech
To double-tasked idolaters
Themselves their gods and worshipers,
No pulpit beat by ruthless fist
Of loud-asserting dogmatist,
Who borrows for the hand of love
The smoking thunderbolts of Jove.
I know how well the fathers taught
What work the later schoolmen wrought,
I reverence old-time faith and men,
But God is near us now as then;
His force of love is still unspent,
His hate of sin as imminent;
And still the measure of our needs,
Outgrows the cramping bounds of creeds:
The manna gathered yesterday
Already savors of decay;
Doubts to the world's child-heart unknown
Question us now from star and stone;
Too little or too much we know,
And sight is swift and faith is slow;
The power is lost to self-deceive
With shallow forms of make-believe,
We walk at high noon, and the bells
Call to a thousand oracles,
But the sound deafens, and the light
Is stronger than our dazzled sight;
The letters of the sacred book
Glimmer and swim beneath our look;
Still struggles in the age's breast
With deepening agony of quest
The old entreaty: 'Art thou he?
Or look we for the Christ to be?'

God should be most where man is least;
So, where is neither church nor priest,
And never rag of form or creed
To clothe the nakedness of need—
Where farmer-folk in silence meet—
I turn my bell-unsummoned feet;
I lay the critic's glass aside,
I tread upon my lettered pride,
And, lowest seated, testify
To the oneness of humanity;
Confess the universal want,
And share whatever heaven may grant.
He findeth not who seeks his own,
The soul is lost that saved alone.
Not on one favored forehead fell
Of old the fire-tongued miracle,
But flamed all o'er the thronging host
The baptism of the Holy Ghost;
Heart answers heart: in one desire
The blending lines of prayer aspire:
'Where in my name meet two or three,'
Our Lord hath said, 'I there will be.'

So sometimes comes to soul and sense
The feeling which is evidence
That very near about us lies
The realm of spiritual mysteries.
The sphere of the supernal powers
Impinges on this world of ours.
The low and dark horizon lifts,
To light the scenic terror shifts;
The breath of a diviner air
Blows down the answer of a prayer:—
That all our sorrow, pain, and doubt
A great compassion clasps about,
And law and goodness, love and force,
Are wedded fast beyond divorce.
Then duty leaves to love its task,
The beggar self forgets to ask;
With smile of trust and folded hands
The passive soul in waiting stands
To feel, as flowers, the sun and dew,
The one true life its own renew.

So, to the calmly-gathered thought
The innermost of truth is taught,
The mystery understood,
That love of God is love of good;
That to be saved is only this,—
Salvation from our selfishness;
That book and church and day are given
For man, not God,—for earth, not heaven,—
The blessed means to holiest ends,
Not masters, but benignant friends;
That the dear Christ dwells not afar
The king of some remoter star,
Listening, at times, with flattered ear
To homage wrung from selfish fear,
But here, amidst the poor and blind,
The bound and suffering of our kind,
In works we do, in prayers we pray,
Life of our life, he lives to-day."

WALRUSSIAN WEALTH.—Reports of gold deposits in our new Russian possessions are still coming in. The latest is contained in a letter to Secretary Seward from Mr. Berry, of Oregon, who relates that a party of prospectors found in the Stickteen river, three hundred miles from its mouth, gold and silver deposits of great wealth, also rubies and agates, and on Bristol river copper and coal indications.


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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS. Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
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Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
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Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
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Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

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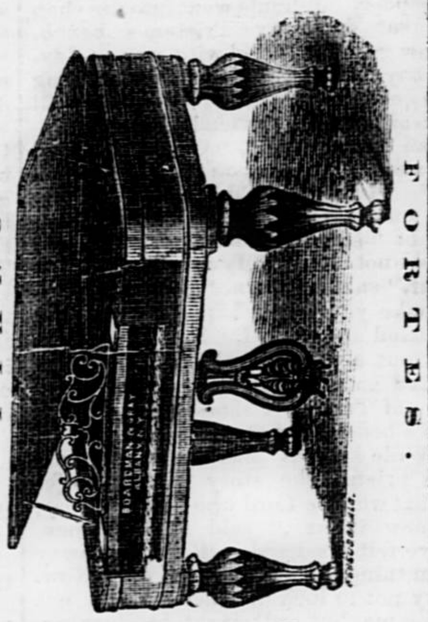


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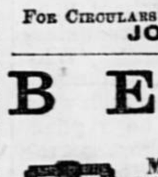


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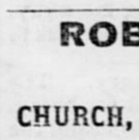

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 6. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. WHOLE NO. 106.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### "BE OF GOOD CHEER, IT IS I!"

The night is dark, and swiftly sweep the surges,
A little bark by adverse winds is tossed,
Whose roar 'mid creaking spars makes fearful dirges,
While to the trembling sailors all seems lost.

Those Galilean fishermen are weary,
The flagging oars attest their failing strength,
But in the gloom across the waters dreary
A form divine their vision greets at length.

"It is a spirit!" say they, unbelieving,
Forgetful that their master may be nigh;
Yet He their troubled hearts from fear relieving,
Replies, "Be of good cheer, for it is I!"

Rash Peter the first impulse glad obeying
Cries, "Lord, if it be thou oh bid me come
To thee!" "Come," is the answer, thus conveying
A Savior's loving care to shield from harm.

Strange power! the disciple now is moving,
While firmly treading o'er the swelling wave,
But from the Master soon his eyes are swerving,
He has not fully learned how faith can save.

Beneath his feet he feels the sea removing,
In yawning gulfs the billows all seem riven,
"Oh, wherefore did'st thou doubt?" is the reproving
Which, with the hand stretched forth to aid, is given.

Most peacefully that vessel soon is gliding,
Those toil-worn rowers rest; Christ is on board.
They gather round Him all in sweet confiding,
To treasure up the teachings of their Lord.

Through waters deep and limitless extending,
Earth's pilgrim dost thou hear the bidding "come?"
A hand omnipotent its aid is lending,
Fear not, its strength will safely bear thee home.

Look not upon the breakers roughly dashing,
The spray will ever dim thy view, and light
From Heaven's portal gloriously is flashing,
Oh, let no mists obscure the beacon light.

'Neath sunny skies, when all the voyage over,
There's anchorage where storms may not assail,
A haven on the banks of life's pure river
Awaits the soul whose trust shall never fail. S.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30, 1868.

## WESLEY'S SERMONS.

We propose to publish in the ADVOCATE every week, one of John Wesley's sermons, for the benefit of our preachers and our readers generally. And we do this both for the good these remarkable sermons may do, and also to accommodate our colored preachers, most of whom cannot afford to buy the volumes containing these discourses.—ED.

### Sermon CV.—On Pleasing all Men

"Let every man please his neighbor for his good to edification."—Rom. xv., 2.

1. Undoubtedly the duty here prescribed is incumbent on all mankind; at least on every one of those to whom are entrusted the oracles of God; for it is here enjoined to every one without exception, that names the name of Christ. And the person whom every one is commanded to please is his neighbor; that is, every child of man. Only we are to remember here what the same apostle speaks upon a similar occasion: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." In like manner we are to please all men, if it be possible, as much as lieth in us; but strictly speaking, it is not poseible; it is what no man ever did, nor ever will perform. But suppose we use our utmost diligence, be the event as it may, we fulfil our duty.

2. We may further observe in how admirable a manner the apostle limits this direction; otherwise, were it pursued without any limitation, it might produce the most mischievous consequences. We are directed to please them for their good; not barely for the sake of pleasing them, or pleasing ourselves; much less of pleasing them to their hurt; which is so frequently done, indeed continually done, by those who do not love their neighbor as themselves. Nor is it only their temporal good which we are to aim at in pleasing our neighbor; but what is of infinitely greater consequence, we are to do it for their edification. In such a manner as may conduce to their spiritual and eternal good. We are so to please them that the pleasure may not perish in the using, but may redound to their lasting advantage; may make them wiser and better, holier and happier, both in time and in eternity.

3. Many are the treatises and discourses which have been published on this important subject.

* * * * *

I shall endeavor to show that there is a better way of doing it; and indeed a way diametrically opposite to this. It consists—

I. In removing hindrances out of the way; and

II. In using the means that directly tend to this end.

I. 1. I advise all that desire to "please their neighbor for his good to edification," first to remove all hindrances out of the way; or, in other words, to avoid everything which tends to displease wise and good men—men of sound understanding and real piety. Now cruelty, malice, envy, hatred, and revenge are displeasing to all wise and good men; to all who are endued with a sound understanding and genuine piety. There is likewise another temper, nearly related to these, only in a lower kind, and which is usually found in common life, wherewith men in general are not pleased: we commonly call it ill-nature. With all possible care avoid all these; nay, and whatever bears any resemblance to them: as sourness, sternness, sullenness on the one hand, peevishness and fretfulness on the other; if ever you hope to "please your neighbor for his good to edification."

2. Next to cruelty, malice, and similar tempers, with the words and actions that naturally spring therefrom, nothing is more disgustful, not only to persons of sense and religion, but even to the generality of men, than pride, haughtiness of spirit, and its genuine fruits, an assuming, arrogant, overbearing behavior. Even uncommon learning, joined with shining talents, will not make amends for this; but a man of eminent endowments, if he be eminently haughty, will be despised by many and disliked by all. Of this the famous master of Trinity college, in Cambridge, was a remarkable instance. How few persons of his time had a stronger understanding, or deeper learning than Dr. Bentley! And yet how few were less beloved, unless one who was little, if at all inferior to him in sense or learning, and equally distant from humility; the author of the "divine legation of Moses." Whoever, therefore, desires to please his neighbor for his good, must take care of splitting upon this rick. Otherwise the same pride which impels him to seek the esteem of his neighbor will infallibly hinder his attaining it.

3. Almost as disgustful to the generality of men as haughtiness itself is a passionate temper and behavior. Men of a tender disposition are afraid even to converse with persons of this spirit. And others are not fond of their acquaintance; as frequently, (perhaps when they expected nothing less,) meeting with shocks, which if they bear for the present, yet they do not willingly put themselves in the way of meeting with again. Hence passionate men have seldom many friends; at least not for any length of time. Crowds, indeed, may attend them for a season, especially when it may promote their interest. But they are usually disgusted one after another, and fall off like leaves in autumn. If, therefore, you desire lastingly to please your neighbor for his good, by all means avoid violent passion.

4. Yea, and if you desire to please even on this account, take that advice of the apostle: "Put away all lying." It is the remark of an ingenious author, that of all vices, lying never yet found an apologist; any that would openly plead in its favor, whatever his private sentiments might be. But it should be remembered Mr. Addison went to a better world, before Lord Chesterfield's letters were published. Perhaps his apology for it was the best that ever was, or can be made for such a cause. But after all, the labor he has bestowed upon it "has only semblance of worth; not substance." It has no solidity in it; it is nothing better than a shining phantom. And as lying can never be commendable or innocent, so neither can it be pleasing; at least when it is stripped of its disguise, and appear in its own shape. Consequently it ought to be carefully avoided by all those who wish to please their neighbor for his good to edification.

5. But it is not flattery, a man may say, one species of lying? And has not this been allowed in all ages, to be the sure means of pleasing? Has not that observation been confirmed by numberless experiments:

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit?
"Flattery creates friends, plain-dealing enemies?"

Has not a late witty writer, in his "Sentimental Journal," related some striking instances of this? I answer, it is true: flattery is pleasing for a while, and that not only to weak minds; as the desire of praise, whether deserved or undeserved, is planted in every child of man. But it is pleasing only for a while. As soon as the mask drops off, as soon as it appears that the speaker meant nothing by his soft words, we are pleased no longer. Every man's own experience teaches him this. And we all know that if a man continues to flatter after his insincerity is discovered, it is disgustful, not agreeable. Therefore, even this fashionable way of lying is to be avoided by all that are desirous of pleasing their neighbor to his lasting advantage.

6. Nay, whoever desires to do this, must remember that not only lying, in every species of it, but even dissimulation (which is not the same with lying, though nearly related to it), is displeasing to men of understanding, though they have not religion. Terence represents even an old heathen, when it was imputed to him, as answering with indignation: "Simulare non est meum:" "Dissimulation is no part of my character." Guile, subtlety, cunning, the whole art of deceiving, by whatever terms it is expressed, is not accounted an accomplishment by wise men; but is indeed an abomination to them. And even those who practice it most, who are the greatest artificers of fraud, are not pleased with it in other men, neither are fond of conversing with those who practice it on themselves. Yea, the greatest deceivers are greatly displeased at those that play their own arts back upon them.

II. Now if cruelty, malice, envy, hatred, revenge, ill-nature; if pride and haughtiness; if irrational anger; if lying and dissimulation, together with guile, subtlety, and cunning; are all and every one displeasing to all men, especially to wise and good men, we may easily gather from hence what is the sure way to please them for their good to edification. Only we are to remember that there are those in every time and place whom we must not expect to please. We must not, therefore, be surprised when we meet with men who are not to be pleased any way. It is now as it was of old, when our Lord himself complained: "Whereunto shall I liken the men of this generation? They are like unto children sitting in the market-place, and saying to each other we have piped unto you, but ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, but ye have not wept." But leaving these forward ones to themselves, we may reasonably hope to please others, by a careful and steady observation of the few directions following:

1. First, let love not visit you as a transient guest, but be the constant temper of your souls. See that your heart be filled at all times, and on all occasions, with real, undissembled benevolence; not to those only that love you but to every soul of man. Let it pant in your heart; let it sparkle in your eyes; shine on all your actions. Whenever you open your lips, let it be with love: and let there be in your tongue the law of kindness. Your word will then distil as the rain, and as the dew upon the tender herb. Be not straitened or limited in your affection, but let it embrace every child of man. Every one that is born of a woman has a claim to your good will. You owe this not to some, but to all. And let all men know that you desire both their temporal and eternal happiness, as sincerely as you do your own.

2. Secondly, if you would please your neighbor for his good, study to be lowly in heart. Be little and vile in your own eyes, in honor preferring others before yourself. Be deeply sensible of your own weaknesses, follies, and imperfections, as well as of the sin remaining in your heart, and cleaving to your words and actions. And let this spirit appear in all you speak or do. "Be clothed with humility." Reject with horror that favorite maxim of the old heathen, sprung from the bottomless pit: Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris; "The more you value yourself the more others will value you." Not so: on the contrary, both God and man "resist the proud;" and as "God giveth grace to the humble," so humility, not pride, recommends us to the esteem and favor of men, especially those that fear God.

3. If you desire to please your neighbor for his good to edification, you should, thirdly, labor and pray, that you may be meek as well as lowly in heart. Labor to be of a calm, dispassionate temper—gentle toward all men. And let the gentleness of your disposition appear in the whole tenor of your conversation. Let all your words and all your actions be regulated thereby. Remember, likewise, that advice of St. Peter: as an addition to your gentleness, "be merciful;" be courteous, be pitiful, be tenderly compassionate to all that are in distress, to all that are under any affliction of mind, body, or estate. Let

"The various scenes of human woe
Excite our softest sympathy."

Weep with them that weep. If you can do no more, at least mix your tears with theirs, and give them healing words, such as may calm their minds and mitigate their sorrows. But if you can—if you are able to give them actual assistance, let it not be wanting. Be as eyes to the blind, as feet to the lame; a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. This will greatly tend to conciliate the affection, and to give a profitable pleasure not only to those who are immediate objects of your compassion, but to others likewise that "see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

4. And while you are pitiful to the afflicted, see that you are courteous toward all men. It matters not, in this respect, whether they are high or low, rich or poor, superior or inferior to you. No, nor even whether good or bad, whether they fear God or not. Indeed, the mode of showing your courtesy may vary, as Christian prudence will direct; but the thing itself is due to all; the lowest and worst have a claim to our courtesy. It may either be inward or outward; either a temper or a mode of behavior. Such a mode of behavior as naturally springs from courtesy of heart. Is this the same with good breeding or politeness? (which seems to be only a high degree of good breeding); nay, good breeding is chiefly the fruit of education, but education can not give courtesy of heart. Mr. Addison's well-known definition of politeness seems rather to be a definition of this: "A constant desire of pleasing all men appearing through the whole conversation." Now this may subsist even in a high degree, where there has been no advantage of education. I have seen as real courtesy in an Irish cabin as could be found in St. James' or the Louvre.

5. Shall we endeavor to go a little deeper to search the foundation of this matter? What is the source of that desire to please which we term courtesy? Let us look attentively into our heart, and we shall soon find an answer. The same apostle that teaches us to be courteous teaches us to honor all men. Join these together, and what will be the effect? A poor wretch cries to me for an alms; I look and see him covered with dirt and rags. But through these I see one that has an immortal spirit, made to know, and love, and dwell with God to eternity. I honor him for his Creator's sake. I see, through all these rags, that he is purpled over with the blood of Christ. I love him for the sake of his Redeemer. The courtesy, therefore, which I feel and show toward him, is a mixture of the honor and love which I bear to the offspring of God; the purchase of his Son's blood, and the candidate for immortality. This courtesy let us feel and show toward all men; and we shall please all men to their edification.

6. Once more. Take all opportunities of declaring to others the affection which you really feel for them. This may be done with such an air, and in such a manner as is not liable to the imputation of flattery; and experience shows that honest men are pleased by this, full as much as knaves are by flattery. Those who are persuaded that your expressions of good will toward them are the language of your heart, will be as well satisfied with them as with the strongest encomiums which you could pass upon them. You may judge them by yourselves, by what you feel in your own breast. You like to be honored, but had you not rather be beloved?

7. Permit me to add one advice more. If you would please all men for their good, at all events speak to all men the very truth from your heart. When you speak open the window of your breast; let your words be the very picture of your heart. In all companies, and on all occasions, be a man of veracity; nay, be not content with bare veracity, but "in simplicity and godd sincerity, have all your conversation in the world;" as "an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile."

8. To sum up all in one word: If you would please men please God! Let truth and love possess your whole soul. Let them be the springs of all your affections, passions, tempers; the rule of all your thoughts. Let them inspire all your discourse, continually seasoned with that salt, and "meet to minister grace to the hearers." Let all your actions be wrought in love. Never "let mercy or truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck." Let them be open and conspicuous to all, and "write them on the table of thy heart." "So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man."

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The Mauricetown charge, New Jersey conference, Rev J. W. M'Dougal, pastor, has been enjoying an excellent work of grace. The membership has been quickened, and numbers profess the blessing of perfect love. About fifty, most of whom are heads of families, have professed conversion, and give much promise to the church.

## Revivals.

In the present unsettled state of society, and of spiritual dearth and declension in the church, every lover of Jesus should be earnestly supplicating a throne of grace for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. In hopes of awakening a greater interest in the church on this subject, we publish the following extracts from Revival Sketches:—[ED.

What is a revival of religion? What are some of its phases and true characteristics? When may it be said there is a true revival of religion in any age or part of the world?

We answer, a temporary religious excitement, however high it may rise, which does not go down into the hidden man of the heart, and stir up the depths of the soul to the earnest inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?" is not a true revival of religion. There may be a whirlwind, and the Lord not be in it. There may be great mental and physical excitement where there are few or no conversions. Nor where only a very few persons are about the same time awakened and truly converted by the Spirit of God, is there what we understand by a revival, though it is the self-same spirit that worketh so mightily when hundreds are born again, and seen flying as a cloud and as doves to their windows. As it is not here and there a ripening cluster that makes a vintage, nor a few sheaves that make a harvest, nor a few drops that make a shower, so a few drops of mercy falling on individual souls here and there, do not constitute what is usually termed a revival of religion. What is it, then? A genuine revival is the fruit or effect of a supernatural divine influence, which restores the joy of God's salvation to backsliding Christians, startles the dead in trespasses and sins, convinces them of their lost and perishing condition, and makes them willing in the day of God's power. In the church there is a genuine revival when she rises and shakes herself from the dust and puts on her beautiful garments, which have been laid aside to her great discomfort and reproach. In a congregation there is a true revival when impenitent sinners in considerable numbers are awakened and converted within a few days or weeks, and "many are added to the Lord of such as shall be saved." In their essential nature and effects all genuine revivals are alike. Since true religion is everywhere the same in essence, so must genuine revivals be in every age and in every part of the world. But there may be great diversities in many respects. They may be frequent, or far between. They may be isolated, here and there one springing up while the wise and foolish virgins all around are slumbering together; or they may simultaneously occur over wide regions that had been long parched by spiritual drought. In like manner, a revival of religion may be more or less powerful, and may continue for a longer or shorter time. It may show the sovereignty of God in having mercy upon whom he will have mercy in a more striking manner. He may send the blessing by whom he will send, and may bring scores or hundreds or thousands into the church, or only a small number. One revival originates in a Sabbath school, and spreads over a large congregation; another breaks out suddenly in an academy, a factory, in a sailor's Bethel, or in a penitentiary. One revival takes in persons of all classes, and another reaches one or two classes, leaving the rest as it found them. One pervades the whole town, while another is confined mainly to the centre, or the out districts. One begins among the higher classes, and another among the lower; one with the young men, another with the young women, and another with one or both sexes in middle life. But wherever and however, it is the same Holy Spirit "turning men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." So, again, while all genuine revivals agree in the essential things, the subjects of them are variously wrought upon in the progress of the work. In some cases God makes a short work, drawing sinners at once to the foot of the Cross; in others, convictions of sin and wrath long continue before Christ is revealed to them. In one revival the thunderings of the law, as it were, constrain sinners to "flee from the wrath to come" to the only Refuge; in another, the sweet voice of mercy sounding out from Calvary by the same divine power draws them as with cords of love. Revivals may and actually do exhibit all these and other different phases, modified by such agencies as God is pleased to employ for his own glory in building up his spiritual kingdom."

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**At the John street Methodist Episcopal church several conversions are reported. Revival services are held every evening this week.**

## REVIVAL ITEMS.

[From the New York Advocate.]

Letters received at the *Christian Advocate* office during the present month (January) up to Monday evening last report over five thousand recent conversions. Our exchanges have reported many others. Surely the work of revival is going forward with most encouraging results. Let the whole church be profoundly grateful to God for these most cheering assurances of his favors.

Rev. E. Osborne informs us that he has recently spent a few days with Rev. W. F. Hatfield at Greenwich, Connecticut. He found the revival advancing gloriously, the number of converts having reached about seventy. They willingly testify for Jesus, and offer vocal prayer in meetings. The congregations are large and attentive.

The powerful revival in the Canopus circuit, New York conference, Rev. J. Simms, pastor, continueth. Up to January 14 there had been ninety-five conversions, and seventy-five accessions to the church. A note from Rev. M. Croft, a local preacher, states that the pastor (also a local preacher, and recently arrived from England) is proving himself an able and successful worker in that part of the Master's vineyard.

A blessed revival interest has been enjoyed in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Jersey City, Rev. L. R. Dunn, pastor, for several weeks past. About forty thus far have been converted. Last evening several were at the altar, and at the close between forty and fifty arose for prayer.

Times of refreshing have come on the Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, charge, Rev. J. A. Price, pastor. Over sixty conversions are reported in a series of revivals just concluded.

The work of God is prospering at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The pastor, Rev. B. G. Hammond, writes that since conference there have been forty-four accessions. The list of subscribers to *The Advocate* is nearly seven times that of last year.

Twenty-five accessions to the Methodist Episcopal church are reported as the result of revival meetings held at Port Matilda, Pennsylvania, Rev. E. Butler, pastor.

A precious work of grace is in progress in the First Place Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Roche, pastor. Several have professed conversion. The meetings continue.

At Mianus, Connecticut, Rev. George H. Anderson, pastor, successful revival meetings have been held. Some forty-three have united with the church. A new church building has been commenced, at an estimated expense of $18,000.

Over one hundred have professed conversion in recent revival services held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Sodus, East Genesee Conference, Rev. A. S. Baker, pastor. Up to January seventeen over eighty had united with the church.

At the Methodist Episcopal church at Glasco, Rev. A. F. Palmer, pastor, one hundred have professed conversion, and fifty have joined on probation. Many heads of families, and some whole families, are among those recently converted.

Over thirty have professed conversion on the Minaville charge, Troy conference, Rev. L. N. Clark, pastor. Most of the converts have united with the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Otisville, New York, Rev. C. R. Barnes, pastor, has been enjoying an excellent revival influence. The members have been quickened, and several conversions are reported.

The West Chazy charge, Troy conference, Rev. E. Turner, pastor, has been enjoying a gracious revival. For the past two months about eighty-five have professed religion, sixty of whom have united on probation.

A good work has been in progress for several weeks at Calvy, on the Allenton charge, Missouri conference, Rev. J. Entwistle, pastor. Up to July 31 sixty-two had united with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the Cherokee circuit, Kansas conference, there have been twenty-five conversions during the last month. Since conference about one hundred accessions to the church have been reported.

The following paragraphs are furnished by Rev. Otis L. Gibson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wellsbourgh, Pennsylvania. The recent loss of the edifice by fire has been already noted. Since the fire the congregation by permission of the county authorities has held its services in the courthouse. The generous offer of the Protestant Episcopalians, granting their house of worship for a Methodist revival service is so extraordinary, and at the same time so fraternal, as to be noteworty; it is especially *anti-Stubbsian*:

On the last evening of the year we held watchnight services and earnestly reconsecrated ourselves to the Lord. The season was a melting and impressive one. We have followed up this meeting nearly every evening since, and I rejoice to be able to tell you that already a most glorious work of grace is in progress. Nearly or quite sixty have already sought the Lord, a goodly number of whom have already "set to their seal that God is true." In this number are embraced almost every class from the child of twelve years to the man and woman of threescore. A large number are business men in the place, and a goodly number are noble young men and women. The work seems only begun. The courthouse is crowded every night, and nothing else is talked of in stores and shops, and even in saloons. Our Presbyterian brethren have been holding services for the last fortnight at their church, which are also owned of God, quite a large number having risen for prayers. The court sits next week, and we will be compelled to leave the courthouse: but our Episcopal brethren, with unprecedented liberality, have tendered us the use of their church during the fortnight of court session, and so we shall not be interrupted. I have no ministerial help as yet, but have labored and preached as I have had strength given me. We are earnestly pushing our church enterprise, but greatly need help. Messrs. Dodge & Co., of New York, have generously donated timber and money, but we need more help. Who of your rich subscribers has a heart to help a feeble society rebuild a burned church? We shall try to build substantially of brick.

Revs. J. B. Akers and T. R. Slicer, pastors of the Liberty circuit, East Baltimore conference, write: "The Lord has been very gracious to us. About one hundred and fifty have professed conversion, one hundred and twenty-two of whom have joined on probation. We expect our benevolent contributions to be fully equal to last year. The *Christinn Advocate* holds its own, and the *Ladies' Repository* has a slight increase. Owing to the influence of the Methodist Episcopal church South our finances may experience some detriment this year; but we have faith in God and old fashioned Methodism, and look for brighter days for the cause of God and the church of our choice."

A note from Rev. A. F. Morey, of Bath, East Genesee conference, states that a powerful revival is in progress in the Methodist Episcopal church. On Saturday and Sabbath, January 18 and 19, there were seventy seekers who came to the altar, or arose for prayers. The large main audience room of the church is filled daily. There is no preaching. The pastor has been assisted by the Auburn Praying Band. The interest continues unabated.

Rev. F. A. Morrell, of Bridgeton New Jersey, writes, January 20: "The Lord is blessing us again with an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the Commerce street charge. The work commenced, as in September, in the ordinary means of grace. For some months past a large portion of the membership have been groaning after perfect love, and many are rejoicing in the witness of the blessing. An increasing interest was manifest in the congregations, which are large to overflowing. The altar is nightly crowded with seekers, and more than fifty have professed conversion and united with the church.

At Cherry Valley, Illinois, Rev. J. De Los Wilson, pastor, a revival is in progress. It commenced January 5, and during the first two weeks over one hundred had professed conversion. All except two were adults, and two-thirds of them were men. One-half of those converted were heads of families. There has been no preaching except on the Sabbath. Two services, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, are held daily. The conversions are in the old-fashioned way: strong men being powerfully awakened in the congregation, and rising up, commencing at once to speak and exhort their acquaintances to seek God's blessing, and to accompany them to the altar. School teachers, physicians, and the prominent business men of the town are among the converts. One infidel lecturer was among the number. Up to Tuesday of last week there was no abatement of the work. We are under obligation for the above facts to Rev. D. Teed, of the Rock River conference, who aided the pastor in the revival work.

Rev. E. H. Stokes, presiding elder of the New Brunswick district, Newark Conference, furnishes the following additional items under date of January 24: "The good work on this district still goes on. The Liberty Street Church, New Brunswick, Rev. R. V. Lawrence, pastor, is enjoying a gracious visitation. Over forty have professed conversion, and the membership is greatly quickened. The Pitman Church in the same city, Rev. R. Thorn, pastor, is also in the midst of a blessed revival. Some twenty have been converted, and the altar is crowdee with inquiring souls. At Milltown, Rev. A. Lawrence, pastor, there is also a good work, and twenty or more have professed faith in Jesus. Keyport, Rev. J. S. Phelps, pastor, is likewise sharing in the good work, and night after night the altar is filled with weeping penitents. At Red Bank, Rev. C. E. Hill, pastor, the church is earnestly engaged in revival efforts, and a number of persons have professed conversion. At the Wall Church, Greenville charge, Rev. G. L. Dobbins, pastor, there is a good work of grace in progress.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, } Asst. Ed's.
R. W. BOWIE, }

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.


To-morrow evening at six o'clock the young men will hold a prayer meeting in our chapel. All are invited.

Rev Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock on "Christian Experience," and in the evening at seven o'clock he will preach the second sermon in the course on the Prodigal Son. Subject: "Prodigal's Temptation, Sin, and Misery." Young men are specially invited to attend.

The Young Men's Association held an interesting public meeting in our chapel last Monday evening. General Brown and Mr. J. E. Wallace made excellent speeches.

Next Monday evening the association will hold another public meeting, at which there will be a debate on the question: "Is man the architect of his own fortunes?"

### Aid for the Planters.

Our article on General Buchanan's proposition to aid the planters and the freedmen is crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue. In the meantime, we say to both planters and freedmen, accept the offer.

### Bills.

We have sent this week bills to our subscribers who have not yet remitted their subscription money for 1868. We earnestly hope that the money will be remitted without delay, and we shall esteem such promptitude a special favor at this time.

### Price Reduced.

The New Oleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

### General Hancock.

The sudden termination of the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the Street Commissioner's Department by Major General Hancock is in itself a most extraordinary proceeding. The investigation was not completed, and was abruptly closed at a time when the public interest demanded that it should proceed. Whether Mr. Baker is guilty or not, great injustice is done him, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee are most grossly insulted. Who is the military tyrant now? But such tyranny is mighty pleasing to Johnson's friends.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the Advocate they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the Advocate for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### Self-Deception.

"O serpent heart, hid with a flow'ring face!
Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?
Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!
Dove-feathered raven! Wolvish-ravening lamb!
Despised substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou seem'st."
—Shakspeare.

A greater than Shakspeare has said, "The heart is deceitful above all things," and of old it was commanded, "Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith." Self-knowledge is the highest achievement of the human mind, and the most difficult. The ancient philosophers felt this; hence their imperative aphorism, "Know thyself." Self-deception, is false reasoning, a biased judgment, a clouded imagination, impure motives, and morbid desires touching one's own condition, feelings, relations, hopes, and actions. Men are not what they appear to themselves to be. Men forget that human nature is intensely selfish. Without a foreign standard men are incapable of judging of themselves, and even in the presence of such a standard they may continue the practice of deceiving themselves. There are ten points on which men most commonly deceive themselves:

I. Men overrate the merit of the qualities they possess, and give themselves credit for those things they do not possess.

A few of our race are too self-distrusting to be either proud of their own qualities or vain of the applause of others, but they are an exception, and not the rule. Seventy-five per cent is only a fair discount on the average estimation in which most men hold themselves, and in some cases the actual discount is ninety-nine and a half per centum. When most people are judging of what they are and what they can do, they are like a man standing before a magnifying mirror which makes him appear many times larger than he is. Were we to send a representative bird to the inhabitants of the sun to symbolize our race, we should send a peacock, whose glory is in his tail. It is an apostolical injunction for a man "not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; for if a man think himself to be something when he is nothing he deceiveth himself."

II. A desire for personal distinction is mistaken for zeal for the glory of God.

To determine the real character of human motives is the hardest of human tasks. Interest and duty are so often coincident that most men conclude that the path of duty never runs where interest does not lie. God has ordained that man's interest shall lie in his duty; but this is not always apparent, for there are times when reputation, property, ease, friends, and life must be sacrificed in the discharge of duty: and it is then that most people conclude that their duty does not lie in that direction. Some men go forward in a good cause only when cheered by the people, and their efforts flag and their zeal expires when the voice of public applause is no longer heard. There are too many in this world who prefer not to have good done if they can't do it, and who don't want the devils to go out if they don't cast them out. It is no uncommon thing for some to groan over the unpopularity of their church or of their own efforts, and yet never groan for the lost around them.

III. Habits of vice are regarded as individual acts, awakened by occasional temptation, while occasional instances of virtue are dignified with the term of habits.

Yet the reverse is true. The better nature of man only now and then gains the mastery, while his evil nature is usually in the ascendant. Few men have habits of virtue; all men have habits of vice. The passions in their grosser manifestations may only occasionally appear, but in milder forms they are daily displayed: Men mistake as to the degree of the passions yielded to, and this leads to a second error, in mistaking vice for virtue.

IV. Men confound the non-appearance of vicious passions with their actual extinction; when in reality the change is owing to the lapse of time—as old age, or altered circumstances.

Time may have put out the fire. The volcano is perhaps burnt out. Or perchance the tempter has ceased to assail these points. But in all this there is no virture; no honor to God; no credit to man. The past is recorded against him; and the present would be as the past were it not for altered circumstances. The glory of man is self-control.

V. Men excuse the sins of their peculiar situation, and congratulate themselves on the absence of sins which they are under no temptation to commit.

It were folly to tempt some men to steal, or murder, or lie, or prove unfaithful to the wife of their bosoms; yet these men have their weak points which are daily assailed by Satan, and they have their sins which are sufficient to ruin their souls. Men look indulgently upon their own sins, but with horror when similar sins are committed by others. Happy is he that condemneth not in others that thing which he alloweth in himself.

VI. Assent of the understanding and the transient emotions of the sensibilities are looked upon as the determination of the will, and the impulses of the affections.

Reason may approve the claims of religion, and yet the will may not resolve to meet those obligations. Truth accepted is one thing; truth practiced is another. Some men glow with delight in announcing a great truth, and they fancy that they practice it; but herein are they self-deceived. So there may be in the heart a momentary joy over some good, or sorrow over some vice. Yet the great deep of the affections remains untouched:—it is a mere ripple of the surface.

VII. Good actions which are the effect of natural tempers are too often ascribed to settled principles.

Man is not as bad as he may be. There is some trace of the original nature in every one. Dives in hell had a generous impulse, when he could save his five brethren from a like condition. Some are born with amiable disposition, such as benevolence, love of truth, of friends, and of justice, and these inhere in man's nature, not by any effort of his, and often despite his effort. They flow from the natural tendencies of his moral and physical natures. Other good actions, just as needful and imperative are left undone, because the disposition is not so inclined; in other words, the good of that man's life comes not from the accepted principles of Christ.

VIII. Anger is mistaken for indignation, fury for zeal, and neglect of others for non-association.

Every good man, at times, must feel indignation at the conduct of others, whether he himself is the injured party or his God; yet this greatly differs from a violent temper or a sullen revenge which bides its time to destroy. The Catholics in persecuting the Protestants had anger and fury which they mistook for indignation and zeal. And not unfrequently individuals are neglected under the plea of non-intercourse, when pride or fear, or revenge is the parent passion of the neglect.

IX. Remorse for sin is thought to be genuine and acceptable, without leading to repentance and reformation.

Remorse is not repentance and repentance is not genuine without reformation. Judas had remorse, yet hung himself; Peter felt remorse, but repented and reformed. Many feel a sense of guilt and allow time to assuage their grief, and take this for pardon. But this is self-deception

X. Resolutions to reform without accompanying actions are the most common of deceits which men practice upon themselves.

Hell is paved with good resolutions. The bane of the life of most men is resolving to do, but never doing. Yet how many are satisfied with solemn promises to be better and yet never are. It were better for some men to do and then resolve, than to resolve and never do. "The heart is deceitful above all things."

### Tne Mexican Mission.

Soon after the close of the war between the United States and Mexico an earnest and devoted Christian woman, a native of New Hampshire, felt the necessity of making a move toward the introduction of the Protestant religion into priest-ridden Mexico. Through the religious papers she made strong appeals to the churches of this country to send out missionaries, but her appeals were not heeded. So powerful was the impression upon her that then was the time for action that she could not resist it, and finding that all efforts to secure the co-operation of any of the missionary societies, she determined on going herself to the field and devoting her talents and energies to the great work of evangelization.

In 1852 Miss Rankin left this country for Mexico. Arriving at Brownsville, in Texas, she felt that there she could begin her work, and thus be enabled to reach the Mexicans without incurring the risk of going into a country where Protestant missionaries had never yet preached the true gospel. At Brownsville she found that the people were willing to have their children taught, and Miss Rankin, believing that she could better reach the hearts of the parents through the children, opened a school. Here the germs of the Protestant religion were first sown. The parents, through the children, learned of the Bible, and Miss Rankin was constantly besieged by applicants for Bibles and Testaments.

Just at this time seven Jesuitical priests and fifteen nuns arrived in Brownsville with a large sum of money from France, and learning of the good work that was going on determined to oppose it, and accordingly built a large Catholic school. Then it was that Miss Rankin's heart almost failed her, but the indomitable will that had first led her to undertake this work urged her on, and she determined not to be driven from the field. Already the fruits of her labor were to be seen on every hand. The word of God was being circulated in the neighboring Mexican territory, and the poor people who had heretofore worshiped idols were now brought to a knowledge of the true God. Miss Rankin felt that she must have a more commodious building for her academy, so she started from Brownsville to the states for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. She made her wants known to the mission boards, and asked for assistance, but none of them seemed inclined to aid; and while the boards were discussing the question, she, with true woman's energy, went to work and raised three thousand dollars, with which amount she returned to Brownsville and built a large and commodious academy. While in this country she made arrangements with the Bible and Tract society to furnish her books for distribution among the Mexicans, and through her representations the Methodist Church South was induced to send the first minister into this new field. The limited space in our paper prevents us from following in detail the labors of this noble Christian women. She continued her labors at Brownsville till 1862, when she was driven out of Texas because of her love for the old flag under which she was born, and her school was confiscated by the rebels.

Miss Rankin then went into Mexico, and finally decided on beginning operations at Monterey. The Liberals of Mexico openly espoused her cause, and although not inclined to be religious, still their opposition to the Romish church secured to her their cooperation. Through all these years, it is needless to add, persecution followed this lady. Yet at no time did she flinch from duty or yield an iota to the papal power.

At Monterey Miss Rankin has founded another academy, the money ($15,000) being furnished by E. D. Goodrich, of Boston. Her old school at Brownsville is now in charge of a minister, under the direction of the mission board.

In connection with her labors as a teacher she has done a vast missionary work in circulating the scriptures and in preparing native Mexicans for the same labor. Miss Rankin is now in this country to raise funds for the support of missionaries, and at several places where she has appealed for help she has met with a generous response.

This world does not often produce such earnest, devoted women as Miss Rankin. When her appeals to the mission boards were in vain, she nobly resolved to begin the work she had so much at heart; and in after years, when the history of the evangelization of Mexico shall have been written, then, and not till then, will the world learn what was done by the perseverance of one earnest Christian woman.

### Protracted Meetings.

We trust our preachers, both in the city and in the country, will improve the present month, and hold extra meetings for the conversion of sinners.

Is it not time, my brethren, to thrust in the gospel sickle and gather the harvest of this year's pastoral labor? Have not the prayers of the saints reached the throne of God? And has not the Lord spoken, saying, "The set time has come to favor Zion?" If this be true, let every ambassador see to it that the inner temple of his own heart is in perfect order for the indwelling of the Spirit, and then let him call upon every member of his flock to purify himself from dead works, and laying aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset, and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. If pastor and people are united in this great work, Satan's kingdom can not long withstand the influence, and you will soon see sinners flocking around your altars, saying, "What must I do to be saved?" Go at this great work of saving precious souls with all the might and power God has given you, and remember this fearful truth, that if sinners are not gathered into the fold of the dear Savior, Satan will have them, and their blood will be required at your hand. "Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation."

### Onward.

No ordinary consideration should deter the Republicans of Louisiana from a resolute and combined effort to secure a signal victory in the approaching election. In the new constitution soon to be offered for our acceptance there may be objectionable features; on the state ticket, presented for our suffrage, there may be candidates who are not our personal choice; yet these are minor considerations compared to the speedy reorganization of our state and its readmission into the Union. The early settlement of the question of reconstruction is the paramount question of the hour. Every other fades into nothingness before it. Personal preferences are not to be mentioned in connection therewith, side issues are to be disregarded, party prejudices are to be laid aside, and Louisiana must be carried into the Union ere the beauties of spring expand into the glories of summer. The great principle of the new constitution is correct, whatever may be its minor defects; the platform of the party whose candidates are now before the public is so broad that all may safely and proudly stand thereon.

We can see no other way out of present difficulties than the adoption of the new constitution, and the election of the present state ticket. Whoever votes against the former and opposes the latter delays the good work of reconstruction. We hope, therefore, that all will be influenced by this consideration, and give to the coming election such an indorsement as shall forever settle this now vexed question. We entreat our friends everywhere to calmly consider this grave question, and enter the canvass with that enthusiasm worthy of the noble ends to be attained. We are confident that the colored vote of Louisiana is all right, and we only now need the loyal white vote of the state to secure a victory that will bury treason, secession, and slavery so deep in oblivion and infamy that two eternities will not be sufficient for their resurrection.

### The Present Phase of the Contest.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of our readers of all shades of opinion to a few questions which in the heat of local excitement and rivalries may naturally have been overlooked. These are

First: Not whether one party or the other shall be successful in the Southern states, but whether these states lately in rebellion shall resume or not resume their civil organizations and their places in the national legislature and their status as states in the Union, or remain in their present anomalous and demoralizing condition for another five years.

Second: Not whether those lately in rebellion in the South can by an alliance with those lately in sympathy with that rebellion in the North secure once more political dominance and control in the South and of the whole country, but whether as a people they are willing to accept of a really republican and free government, according to all men the same rights and privileges which they enjoy themselves, or prefer to remain for an indefinite period in a condition of vassalage and subjection.

Third: Not whether they will have the Democratic or the Republican party to rule in the reorganization of these states, but whether they will take a part with the Republican party in the government of these states for the next four years, or be governed by their military officials without participation. These are the questions. Defeat the constitution, or defeat the organization of a state government by throwing the elections into the hands of men who will not be recognized by congress; do either one or both of these things, and you simply postpone for five years more the reconstruction of the South, and remit affairs here to chaos generally. Cast your eyes over the election returns of the Union, and scan that solid phalanx of votes in favor of the Republican party; take into account those who stayed at home at the last state elections, which the Democrats claim as victories, and then let each one ask his own calm and considerate judgment whether the people of the North will ever consent to a reconstruction except on the substantial terms of the reconstruction acts. We hold that they will not; and that the defeat of the constitutions now forming and the Republican state tickets in the field will only have the effect of indefinitely postponing the revival of the commercial, agricultural, and all the material interests of the South. We therefore say to our friends, your true course as business men, as practical men, as patriotic men, is to support the ratification of the constitution and the election of the state officers nominated by the Republican party.

### Periodicals.

*Arthur's Home Magazine* for February comes to us filled as usual with interesting and instructive matter. It contains a fine engraving; the fashions, furnished by Mme. Demarest; a piece of music, "Patchwork Polka;" a new series of temperance stories, by the author of "Ten Nights in a Barroom;" Treasures in Heaven; Existence and Life, etc. The price of this valuable magazine has been reduced to $2 per annum. Subscriptions should be addressed to T. S. Arthur, 809 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Peter Cooper, Charles A. Macy, Daniel Drew, Charles F. Deems, D.D., Earl Derby, and Lord Stanley, of the British parliament, Baron Wodehouse, lord lieutenant of Ireland, with portraits, biographies, and characters given in the February number of the *Phrenological Journal*; also Poor Whites of the South, Consciousness and Mental Action, Abuses of Culture in the Ministry, How to Choose a Wife, What is the use of Phrenology? Maple Sugar, Origin of the Races, etc Only thirty cents or $3 a year. S R. Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway New York.

*The American Ecclesiastical Almanac*, for ministers and laymen, by Prof. A. J. Schem. Published by F. Gerhard, 15 Dey street, New York. Price thirty cents. Sent by mail. This is indeed an excellent work. It probably contains more information in regard to all denominations of the Christian world than was ever before published in so small a space. It must have cost months of labor and research to gather all the information which is condensed in these eighty pages. We hope the author will be abundantly rewarded for his pains-taking by seeing it scattered broadcast over the land.

The February number of the *Northwestern Farmer*, published at Indianapolis, spreads a rich banquet before its readers. Over seventy original articles, from able and spicy pens, upon the most interesting and useful subjects, and some fifteen beautiful engravings, comprise the bill of fare. This is a magazine of which the West may well be proud, and our people should all take it. We are glad to see upon its face the unmistakable evidence of prosperity. Success to this beautiful and valuable monthly.

Zion's Herald.—This excellent paper comes to us greatly improved in size and appearance, being now a neat quarto. It is one of the largest of our church papers, and being ably edited must commend itself to the favorable notice of the reading public. May success attend it.

The Methodist Quarterly Review.—Our *Quarterly Review* for 1868 opens with a discussion of that question that occupies no secondary place among the theological thinkers of the scriptures. Rev. Gilbert Haven is the writer; and he adopts and advocates the theory of verbal inspiration, confessed to be "not ungirt with difficulties." The argument of the writer was commenced in the *Quarterly* for last July, is continued in this number, and will complete itself in the number for April.

An appreciative review of M'Clintock and Strong's Cyclopedia has been furnished by the pen of Dr. Nadal. It is shown that the work is exhaustive and comprehensive, scholarly, liberal, discriminative. The estimate made by the writer of the work is generous and high, but not a whit too high. It will always be classed among the finest literary production of this nineteenth century.

Another critical article sets forth the value of Dr. Nast's Commentary. That well-known German scholar, Dr. W. F. Warren, is the reviewer; and he assures us that the work is one of which the whole American church may justly feel proud. We are sure that his judgment will be indorsed by all thoughtful men who examine the work. It is excellent in arrangement, sound in theology, vigorous in thought.

Professor Baird, of the University of New York, has furnished a condensed and lucid article on "Queen Elizabeth's Relations with the Protestants of the Continent." This queen, so much lauded in history, is weighed in the balance and criminated as irresolute without principle, and guilty of double dealing. Such are some of the revenges of history.

Rev. J. M. Thoburn, well known to all readers of the *Advocate* by his able correspondence from India, reviews in the fifth article "The Missionary policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The article abounds in suggestions that the church at home would do well to consider—the conclusions of an active, earnest mind who has intimate knowledge of the field abroad, and whose life has been devoted to the missionary work. Brother Thoburn thinks our present missionary policy might be changed for the better in the collection of funds for the support of missions, in securing reinforcements for our foreign work, and in the government of our foreign missions. In each line of argument he makes a strong case, even if he does not always carry our judgment with him.

A review of "Stevens' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," forms the last contributed article in the January *Quarterly*, and is from the pen of Rev. D. A. Whedon. The writer but reproduces the oft-given favorable notices of this fine history. He wields a nervous and graphic pen.

We now enter the special department of the editor, Dr. Whedon. Here are well compacted tables of "Foreign Religious Intelligence," and then of "Foreign Literary Intelligence;" anon comes the "Synopsis of the Quarterlies," and the whole closes with the "Quarterly Book Table." In the two last named departments are always to be found some of the finest features of our Quarterly.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

### I Always Pay My Debts.

There had been a sad failure in our community. A prominent business man was obliged to suspend payment, and give up his business. Investigation showed he had not been prompt in his dealings. He never paid his little debts, and they at length so accumulated that they brought on the sad crisis.

A prompt business man, speaking of the affair, said: "It is unpardonable. The man ought to fail. He should have paid his debts when he could. I always pay my debts as I go along, and so always know where I stand. I have not a single debt," he continued.

A friend standing by gently placed a hand on his arm, saying:

"You mistake, Mr. H——; I know a debt that you owe."

"It is false," was the quick reply. "I challenge you or any one else, to lay a finger upon a cent that I owe."

"But I can do it," continued his friend. "I know of One who lent you the fine house to live in, the money you have in the bank, all the riches by which you are surrounded, and call them your own. More than this, He gave you health and friends. How much have you ever paid Him?"

"Ah! that is a different thing. I don't think about such things; but I always pay every cent I owe to my fellow-men."

"You are like the merchant that pays all his little debts and lets the great ones go, and then boasts, 'I always pay my debts.'"

My friend, the great debt of gratitude is yet unpaid. Take care lest the Master cast thee into prison. Thou "shalt not come from thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**H. C. WARMOTH.**
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
**OSCAR J. DUNN.**
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
**GEORGE BOVEE.**
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
**SIMEON BELDEN.**
FOR AUDITOR,
**GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.**
FOR TREASURER,
**ANTOINE DUBUCLET.**
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
**T. W. CONWAY.**

### The Episcopacy.

We find in *The Western Christian Advocate* the following letter from Bishop Morris on the subject of an increase of the episcopal force at the next general conference. His remarks will be read with a lively interest by all classes of our people:

I am often asked, What will the next general conference do in regard to strengthening the episcopacy? My answer is, I do not know—who can tell? I have, however, an opinion deliberately formed as to what would be suitable and proper in the premises; and having been requested by a few brethren, whose judgment I respect, to express that opinion, I incline to do so, using the freedom of an old man. Let it be understood, however, that none of my colleagues are in any wise responsible for my opinion. Again, while I have nothing to conceal as to measures, I say nothing respecting the selection of men to execute them. But to the main question, How many bishops will the Methodist Episcopal church hereafter need for her home and foreign work?

First. The home work. At the close of the general conference in 1868 we shall probably have at least seventy annual conferences, to hold which, and fill other orders made upon the bishops, we shall need ten effective general superintendents; a less number, in view of liability to sickness and death, would not be safe for the work. So I think. In a word, after deducting from the present list of incumbents such as are unable to work, we shall need a reinforcement sufficient to turn out from the old and new stock ten efficient bishops. As to how their work shall be arranged, and how they shall be distributed therein, I have here and now nothing to say.

Secondly. Our foreign work. In my opinion we shall need a resident missionary bishop in each of the following mission fields: Western Europe, India, China, and South America—Liberia being already supplied. In support of this opinion, which I have long entertained, I here suggest a few brief reasons:

1. Economy. To send out a bishop from the United States to visit any one of our foreign mission fields and bring him home would probably cost as much money as would support a resident bishop in the same field for one year, besides the loss of time and risk of life going and returning.

2. There is frequently need of episcopal authority on the spot, and that need is increasing every year as the work extends and agencies multiply.

3. I have never believed that all our foreign work could be permanently embodied in the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States of America without embarrassment arising out of civil and political relations, and consequently the true policy would be to organize our foreign missions into independent ecclesiastical bodies as soon as they have sufficient force to govern themselves. Our missionary society could aid them financially after such organization as well as before, and with less trouble, as they would fix their own estimates, and make their own distribution of funds.

The above is an honest expression of my individual opinion, yet I believe in the teaching of Peter, "Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility." Of course when official action shall be taken in the premises, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the judgment of the general conference, and do all I can to sustain and enforce its orders.

Revs. M. L. Smyser and E. N. Smith, pastors of the Great Falls charge, East Baltimore Conference, report, under date of January 22, the conversion of two hundred and twenty persons, and the reception on probation of one hundred and sixty-nine, and the good work still going on. At the Asbury Church sixty had professed conversion during the last five weeks. The pastors say: "Entire families, parents, and children, old men and youth, have been happily converted to God, and have united with our beloved Zion. Penitents are nightly at the altar. It is the most successful revival in the history of the appointment. The missionary collections on the circuit amount to $308, an advance of seven hundred and seventy per cent over last year's contribution. Every collection ordered by the church has been lifted, all of which are largely in advance of last year. The *Christian Advocate* has not been forgotten; its subscription list has been doubled."

The great revival work at Plattekill, New York, continues. A note from the pastor, Rev. W. L. Pattison, dated January 20, states that one hundred and ninety had professed conversion, and the work was spreading into the surrounding communities.

The Union Pacific railroad is especially fortunate in many ways. It is true that, unlike any other line, it will be a monopoly, but nothing less than a monopoly could have commanded the large resources necessary to carry it through, and as it was all but a few far-seeing capitalists declined to stake their fortunes on the result.

### CHILD'S PRAYER.

Jesus, tender shepherd, hear me!
Bless a little child to-night;
Through the darkness be Thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning's light.

All this day Thy hand hath led me,
And I thank Thee for Thy care,
Thou hast clothed me, warmed me, fed me,
Listen to my evening prayer.

Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well,
Take me when I die to heaven,
Happy there with Thee to dwell.

## Letter from M. B. Avery.

ST. PAUL'S PASONAGE,
Pass Christian, January 27.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

I have just returned from a visit to the circuit. We have organized a society at Ocean Springs. The society at Handsboro is doing well. I spent two weeks there. We had a protracted meeting. The good Lord was with us. Several persons confessed Christ. There are now sixteen anxious inquirers after the way of life; four joined the church on probation; baptized seven children and one adult. Truly we have a right to shout, for the Lord has given us the city. Pass Christian is not doing so well, but we have hopes of a final victory over the enemy, even here in his stronghold. There is much land here to be possessed. All along the gulf coast the cry is heard "send us a preacher," "no man careth for our souls." We shall have to form another circuit soon. Can not some of your young preachers be induced to leave their comfortable homes and come and lend us a hand? There are many in your city churches sitting idle sabbath after sabbath, while all along the "outposts of Zion" are souls perishing for want of the bread of life. O young men, shame upon you. Come over; come up to the help of the Lord, against the mighty, and the Lord will reward you. Pray for us brethren, that the Lord of the harvest will convert and send more laborers, that these precious souls for whom Christ died may be saved. I would here inquire of you and through you of the agents of the Morgan line whether they have established a rule on their steamer, the Laura, prohibiting colored persons from paying the usual fare and taking cabin passage? My wife not long ago had occasion to visit New Orleans, and knowing nothing of the change went up stairs, as she usually did before, but was ordered down on deck. She went to the office, introduced herself, and offered her fare. Mr. Green, the clerk, informed her that he had orders not to take full fare from colored passengers, and not to allow them to go into the cabins. The night was wet and cold, she was compelled to sit on deck all night just as she came on board, and has been suffering from a severe cold ever since. Raised in New Orleans, as well raised as any white person's daughter, she has been traveling across the lake for nearly twenty years, and for the first time in her life had to submit to such mean treatment—to be thrown amongst all sorts of roughs, freight and cattle, and she the wife of an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Being unable to purchase a horse, I am obliged to submit to the same barbarous treatment when visiting my circuit. Before the war we were treated like human beings, and were allowed the poor privilege of a bed on the cabin floor and a seat at the table after the last of the "chivalry" and poor whites had supplied themselves. Even this is taken away from us now. Then female slaves were taken into state-rooms and slept in births with their master's children; now "massa" is gone away, and the "nigger" is free. He has no rights that white men are bound to respect.

Respectful yours for our cause.

M. B. AVERY.

## Letter from Rev. Henry Boehm.

(From the Christian Advocate.)

I was gratified in reading a letter from my aged friend, Laban Clark, in your issue of last week, and maybe a short letter will also be received by you from your old friend, the writer. I also read, or had read to me, an article from the pen of Dr. Hodgson, whom I knew when a youth, and often "held sweet counsel" with his most excellent parents.

I think the Advocate helps to keep me young in my feelings, and prevents me from becoming stale in my views and opinions.

I was at the conference of 1808, which was, in fact, a convention of elders. At this conference I first saw Laban Clark, Bishop Hedding, and Dr. Bangs, and was appointed by the venerable Asbury his traveling companion. I was also present, as a visitor, at the wonderful general conference of 1800, in the city of Baltimore, saw Whatcoat ordained bishop by Bishop Coke, and dined afterward with the three bishops—Coke, Asbury, and Whatcoat.

I entered the ministry in 1801, under the presiding elder, though by mistake it is not in the minutes till 1802. I was ordained deacon by Bishop Whatcoat, and elder by Bishop Asbury. The first delegated general conference was in 1812, in New York city, at which I was present as the companion of Asbury. After the labors of the conference we rode out to Tuckahoe, to the home of Mother Sherwood, where the weary bishop for a few days sought and found quiet, rest, and true Christian kindness and hospitality.

A half century had gone by since I had been at Tuckahoe, till in 1866 I went out to the laying of the corner-stone of the new church there. All were gone, all changed, and yet I found the same spirit of Methodism in the soul and in the home of my good friend, Stephen Barker; and now a new and beautiful temple is on the site of the old house standing in 1812.

In 1816 I was present as delegate to the general conference in Baltimore, during the session of which was the funeral of the saintly Asbury, whom I loved as a bishop, a friend, and a father.

Bishop Asbury was a holy man of God. No just conception is had of his character, his sacrificing life, and kindness of heart. Especially was he a friend to the ministers, and was ever desirous to please them, and to see in them any dissatisfaction was to him sorrow. Sometimes during the session of an annual conference he would say to me, "Henry, have the horses all ready at the curb-stone, so we can start as soon as the appointments are read off." This he did to avoid ministers coming to him, which they sometimes did after hearing their appointment.

Last summer I visited the scenes of my youth and early ministerial labors. I was deeply affected as I looked upon the old house I was born in, (built in 1750,) where, when I was a boy, such men as Abbott, Strawbridge, Asbury, and Whatcoat tarried for a night to find rest and preach the Gospel.

I also visited the spot, near the city of Lancaster, where in 1815 I bade for the last time farewell to Bishop Asbury. Our interview (full of precious counsel from him) and parting was sad and solemn, and we felt no more would we on earth see each other's face.

I take great comfort in witnessing the labors of my younger brethren in the Lord, all of whom are as loving and attentive to me as was Timothy to Paul. I often weep when I think of their kindness to the old man.

I bless God I was spared to see peace again and universal liberty in my native land.

I took much satisfaction in being present at the opening of the Drew Theological Seminary; those good and great speeches we heard there were from men I knew when they were youths; now they are growing gray.

I was astonished last week, and edified, to see at the Preachers' Meeting as many as we used to have at an annual conference, and more than all was my heart made glad to witness among the preachers the power of prayer and unction of the Holy Spirit.

The past week of prayer was profitable to my soul. I was able to attend most of the meetings in this city.

I will be ninety-three years old on the 8th of next June. My health is good, my mind somewhat clear to think over the past and the present state of the Church. I have great peace of mind; I love the Church, her institutions, and my brethren. I sometimes feel like hunting up my old saddle-bags, and if I could mount my horse once more become an itinerant; but my days are nearly numbered. I find great comfort in reading my Bible, which I read through four times last year, and the Book of Revelation every Sabbath. This last was Bishop Asbury's rule. Soon I will be gone. My love, my benediction I leave with you and my brethren. "The best of all is, God is with us."

## INDORSEMENT OF NOMINATIONS.

**Resolutions Passed Unanimously at a Large Ratification Meeting Held at Chaeur's Store, Parish of St. James, on February 2, 1868.**

WHEREAS, We have assembled here to-day for the purpose of expressing our approval of the nominations recently made by the Republican party in New Orleans at a convention held on the thirteenth and fourteenth of January; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we look upon Judge H. C. Warmoth, Oscar J. Dunn, Hon. George E. Bovee, and others composing our state ticket, as the regular nominees of the Radical Republican party for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, etc., and we hereby pledge our full and unconditional support to the whole ticket, no matter what opposition may be brought against it.

*Be it further resolved*, That we look upon the efforts of the New Orleans *Tribune* to create disunion and dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks as encouragement extended to our enemies, and a blow aimed at the great principles of universal freedom; that we will not countenance or sustain any attempt made by any newspaper or faction to overthrow the action of the state nominating convention, but will use every effort on our part to secure the triumph of the great party to which we belong.

*Be it further resolved*, That we hereby tender our warmest thanks to Messrs. Underwood and Oliver for the able manner in which they have performed the duties devolving upon them as delegates to the constitutional and nominating conventions.

JOSEPH WITTGENSTEIN,
Chairman;

HENRY RILEY,
GENERAL GONES,
NOEL BREAUD,
F. JOHNSON,
J. W. DAGGS,
Committee on Resolutions.

THIBODAUX, La., February 1, 1868.

At a called meeting held at the Lincoln clubroom the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the members of the Lincoln club, have assembled for the purpose of expressing our opinion upon the proceedings of the late nominating convention of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, held in the city of New Orleans; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we cheerfully indorse and will earnestly support the candidates nominated by the Republican state nominating convention.

*Resolved*, That we will support the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the official organ of the Republican party of Louisiana.

VIRGIL GIBBONS, President.
O. CROSIER, Secretary.

**Bank of Orleans.**

The building at the corner of Canal street and Exchange alley lately occupied as a clothing store has been vacated and will be fitted up for the Bank of Orleans.

## MONTHLY SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

**Colored School Special Committee—The St. Ann School Imbroglio—French Studies Abolished—Judge Collens on French Teachers—Mayor Heath to be Visited.**

At the calling of the roll last evening nearly all the members answered to their names.

Messrs. John Pasley and F. Michinare were elected and were introduced to the board to supply vacancies created by the resignation of Messrs. Massicot and Stickney.

Mr. Bermudez, from the supervision committee for the third district, reported against the claim of a citizen of that district for the admission of his son into the De Soto school, acknowledged by the father to be colored, but declared by him not to be a "contraband." He was answered that there were colored schools from which white children were excluded, and white schools to which colored children were not admitted. The committee refused to admit the pupil to the white school. The report was received, approved, and spread upon the minutes.

The committee on normal schools made a report that already considerable progress had been made in the organization of normal schools. The report was accepted.

Mr. Thieneman, from the special committee on colored schools, reported verbally that the city council having failed to make an appropriation for the support of colored public schools, the committee find "Othello's occupation gone." (Laughter.) The expenses of the colored schools that have been established have been paid from the appropriation for white schools. This committee, without money, thought it wise to suspend the organization of other colored schools.

Mr. Shields, of the same committee, presented a resolution to the board for the discharge of the special committee on colored schools, and that such schools already established be turned over to the several standing committees.

Mr. Sambola thought a special committee on this subject necessary, though this particular committee might be discharged.

Mr. Cronan said one gentleman declares that the herculean task of organizing these schools has been completed, while another gentleman thought the work was not all done, and there was need of a special committee. In his district these colored schools were badly cared for. The special committee had a "big thing on ice." They were winning honors. He favored the abolishment of the committee, which he regarded as an incubus, for the work could be done as well by the committee on white schools.

Mr. Pasley thought that the city treasurer ought to be impeached for paying money for the support of colored schools which was appropriated for white schools. He thought it a great wrong to educated colored children at the expense of white children.

Mr. Kelly thought the request of the special committee to be relieved from their labors was reasonable, and ought to be granted, since they had organized the colored schools, hired school buildings, and secured teachers.

Mr. Thieneman said the duties assigned to the special committee are not completed, for schools are not yet organized in such numbers as was contemplated.

Mr. Shields said the committee had been stayed in their work by the action of the council in witholding the "sinews of war."

Mr. Collens, of the committee, thought the committee having done all it could do, were entitled to be discharged.

The resolution discharging the committee was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kelly, from the committee to whom was referred the proposition for the consolidation of two girls' high schools, spoke of the possibility in consequence of the small appropriations in the budget for the year, that the high schools might be discontinued, and asked that the committee be discharged. They were discharged.

Mr. William O. Rogers, superintendent of the public schools, reported the whole number enrolled to be upward of 18,000. The average attendance had been diminished on account of the bad weather. He mentioned the success of the normal school system, and alluded to the large number of scholars in some of the white schools in proportion to the number of teachers employed. The report was quite brief, and was received by a unanimous vote.

The secretary of the board, Mr. Desdunes, submitted the following report:

That he has paid over to John A. Watkins, chairman of the committee on library, the sum of one hundred dollars, that amount having been received from parents (non-residents) for admission of their children into the public schools.

The report was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

A communication was received from two hundred parents and guardians of pupils in the St. Ann street school, in reference to the organization and teachers of that school, about which an "irrepressible conflict" has been existing for some time, and representations have gone abroad that the school is badly disorganized.

Mr. Cronan moved that the report of the committee, previously adopted, against the petition of Miss Metexa be reconsidered, to give an opportunity for Mr. Collens and other members to "air their oratory" each for the space of five minutes.

Judge Collens said the whole matter is that a principal of one school is at loggerheads with one of her assistants. An attempt has been made by taking a principal and one teacher, and transferring them from another school to remedy this. The action of the committee had been made without consultation with the speaker, a member of the committee.

Mr. Cronan repelled the imputation of Judge Collens, and made the declaration that it was to raise the standard of the Barracks street school to the point attained by the St. Ann street school that the change of principals was made, and not from prejudice against Miss Queyren.

Mr. O'Neile said the reputation of the principal of the St. Ann street school had suffered in consequence of her transfer to the Barracks street school, but it now appears that her transfer was to raise the standard of the school to which she was transferred.

Mr. Baker thought there should be a close of the discussion in reference to the matter, or that the board should yield their places to others who could settle the question.

The board refused to reconsider its action on the report of the committee, and the report was then approved.

Miss Queyron, late principal of the St. Ann school, petitioned the board for an investigation into the causes of her transfer from that to the Barracks school, and asked to be reinstated into the St. Ann school. Her reputation, she said, was all she depended on, and that was suffering by the action of the supervision committee. A motion was made to refer the petition to the committee on teachers.

Judge Collens opposed this reference, and proceeded to give his reasons therefor.

Mr. Cronan rose to a question of order. A motion to refer is not debatable, he said. The gentleman is making a longer speech than on the original question.

Judge Collens—Why didn't you consult me on that committee?

Mr. Cronan—It is my business.

The president decided that the motion to refer was debatable, and Judge Collens proceeded to show that the difficulty in the St. Ann school was attributable to the "tongue of women."

Mr. Shields moved to refer the whole subject to a committee of one from each municipal district.

Mr. Sambola opposed this. The second district supervision committee is composed of gentlemen; they were influenced only by facts and justice; the committee contemplated might be influenced by the talk of women. The matter has been discussed during the past three months. He was tired of it. The transfer of principals has been beneficial to the schools.

Mr. Cronan—My friend Judge Collens has said two or three times he was not present at any meeting of the committee. Since the committee has decided on it ladies have electioneered in the the matter, and that accounts for his earnestness now.

Judge Collens—The gentleman must not say that—it is personal, and I don't allow personalities in reference to myself.

The motion to refer to a committee of one from each municipal district was withdrawn.

Mr. Ellison called for the previous question on the motion to refer to the committee on teachers, and the whole subject was so referred.

In the unfinished business Mr. Baker, in accordance with notice at the previous meeting, moved a reconsideration of the resolution and amendments abolishing French studies in the first and fourth district public schools.

Mr. Shields moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost, 8 to 12.

Judge Collens alluded to teachers employed at $25 a month in the public schools, who had a few private scholars perhaps next door, by which they obtained $30 or $40 a month. Practically the French is taught in only one or two schools in the second district, which he referred to.

A member—It is also taught by Madame ——.

Judge Collens—No, she is too old to teach anything. (Laughter.) As the French purports to be taught now, it is all a system of pay and no work.

Mr. Cronan denied that there were any teachers in the second district receiving pay as French teachers only. Mr. Cronan said he himself was not a judge of the French language, and made no pretensions to being a Frenchman. (Laughter.)

Judge Collens repeated that there were teachers in the second district instructing private pupils in French almost next door to the public schools where they are employed.

The resolutions to abolish French studies in the first and fourth districts were then reaffirmed.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution in reference to the insufficiency of the school appropriations for the present year by the city council, and providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of the president of the board of school directors, the chairman of the finance committee, and the superintendent of the public schools, to wait upon the mayor and represent to him the necessity of additional appropriation in order to educate all who now participate in the benefit of public schools. This was amended, on motion of Mr. Macon, by a provision that if the committee met with no satisfaction from the mayor they should wait upon General Hancock. Its adoption was unanimous.

Mr. Robert Hare sent in his resignation as a member of the board of school directors, which was accepted, and the appointment of his successor was referred to the members from the first district.

At a quarter past nine the board adjourned, to meet again, subject to the call of the president, to hear the report of the committee on retrenchment.

## LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

**Fifty-Sixth Day's Proceedings.**

Mr. Reagan, of the special committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the funds paid under the convention tax into the state treasury by Thomas Askew, state tax collector, reported that they find that up to the 29th of January, 1868, said officer had paid in the sum of $3706 40, of which amount $1809 30 consisted of warrants of the convention, and of which latter amount nearly all was collected from insurance companies of New Orleans in payment of their special tax under the provisions of the ordinance.

Report received.

The order of the day was called up—being upon article 143, of the minority report, as follows:

The corporation of the city of New Orleans shall be the parish of Orleans. The right bank as now existing shall be the fifth district; the other districts as now existing shall not be altered,

Which was laid on the table.

Mr. Crane offered the following as an article of the constitution:

It shall require two-thirds of both houses of the general assembly to pass tax and appropriation bills. State, parish, municipal, and other taxes combined, shall not exceed two per cent of the value of the property taxed.

Which after debate was laid on the table.

Article 133, providing for the election of a state engineer, for the creation of internal improvement districts, etc., was adopted.

Article 134, providing for the establishment of free public schools, to which all children between the ages of six and twenty-one shall be admitted without distinction of race or color; and providing that no separate schools shall be established for any exclusive race, was adopted.

Article 135, providing that no municipal corporation shall make any rules contrary to the spirit of article 134, was adopted.

Article 136 was adopted, providing for the election of a state superintendent of public schools.

Article 137 was adopted, providing that the general exercises in public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

Article 138 was adopted, providing that the proceeds of public lands granted for school purposes by the United States, and proceeds of estates of deceased persons, shall become a perpetual fund for the support of public schools.

Article 139, relating to moneys accruing from the sale of lands for institutions of learning, and also providing that no appropriation shall be made by the legislature for the support of private schools or private institutions of learning in which distinction is made on account of race, color, or previous condition, was adopted.

Article 140, providing for the establishment of a university in the city of New Orleans, where all departments of learning shall be open in common to all students capable of matriculating, was adopted.

**Influence of New-Comers.**

While we do not deem it of any special importance one way or another whether a man has lived in Louisiana one year or ten years, or all his life, some of our Democratic friends have repeatedly laid stress upon the importance of "old citizenship." There is no doubt that a man can be learned, honest, intellectual, intelligent, and useful to the community, even though he may have been for the greater part of his life deprived of the advantages of a residence in New Orleans. And in this connection we have noticed with pleasure that our Democratic or conservative friends do not at all times carry their theory into rigid practice. For instance, Mr. W. M. Smallwood, the respected secretary of their state central committee, is but recently from another state. He has not lived here so long as many of the prominent men of the Republican party who have been deemed too little acquainted with Louisiana to have a voice in her affairs. Yet we have no doubt the secretary of the Democratic central committee is in all respects as safe an adviser as any of his colleagues. We find the following notice of the central committee in a late number of the St. Louis *Republican*, a thoroughgoing Democratic paper:

We notice that Mr. M. B. Brady is president of the Louisiana state central committee, and W. M. Smallwood, Esq., secretary. The latter gentleman is very well known in St. Louis and Missouri. He is favorably remembered as clerk of the supreme court of Missouri, an office which he filled acceptably, and was fully entitled to keep. He, however, preferred to sacrifice his position rather than continue in it as an abject tool of radicalism; and when Governor Fletcher commenced installing supreme court judges with files of soldiers and fixed bayonets, Mr. Smallwood surrendered his clerkship.

**Appointment of Recorder Gastinel.**

An extract from special orders No. 26, promulgated yesterday by General Hancock, reads thus:

Arthur Gastinel, recorder for the second district recorder's court, city of New Orleans, having been declared by the supreme court of the state of Louisiana ineligible to fill said office when elected, but who is now eligible under the laws of the state, is hereby appointed recorder of said court, provided he duly qualifies, and files at these headquarters a copy of the required oath.

**Grand Levee to be Rebuilt.**

We learn that a contract was duly executed yesterday by the board of levee commissioners with Messrs. Andrew Freame & Co., for rebuilding Grand Levee, in Pointe Coupee parish. The work is to be commenced at once, and completed within ninety days. Payment is to be made in bonds issued by authority of the law passed by the last legislature for that purpose. Messrs. Freame & Co. have a high reputation as contractors for works of the kind, as the great Ohio and Mississippi railroad, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and the Alton and Terre Haute road, both of which they constructed, will show. They have given bonds satisfactory to the board for the proper completion of the work just undertaken. This will be gratifying intelligence to the planters of a large section of country contiguous to Grand Levee, which has so frequently been submerged for want of proper levees.

## MARRIED.

KNOX—LINDSEY.—At Handsboro, Mississippi, January 20, 1868, by the Rev. M. B. Avery, Candy Knox and Easter Lindsey, all of Handsboro.

## OBITUARY.

PERRYMAN—Died at his residence, near Cameron, in Milan county, Texas, September 9, 1867, Judge John M. Perryman.

Brother Perryman was born in the state of Georgia, July 11, 1802. From thence he emigrated to Tennessee, where he was united in marriage to Miss Dilliloh Jay in 1825. From there he emigrated to Arkansas, and from there to this state in 1852. Since living here he has spent the most of his time on the frontier, where he was exposed to the scalping-knife of the wild Comanche, enduring the hardships and dangers incident to such a life. Upon one occasion he was so closely pursued that he saved his life only by leaping from his horse and running into a brushwood—the Indians taking his horse and saddlebags before his eyes.

It was here the writer became intimately and well acquainted with the deceased. At his house he was always hospitably and kindly received, where he could rest from the toils natural to an itinerant's life.

When the war broke out Judge Perryman was an uncompromising Union man, and several times during the four years' struggle he came near losing his life at the hands of a mob, on account of his loyalty to the government of the United States. He lived to see his opinions sustained, his principles triumph, his enemies put to shame.

At the time of his death he was serving as chief register of Milan county, and would if he had lived been the chief justice of the county.

Brother Perryman embraced religion early in life, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and made heaven the object and aim of his pursuits up to the day of his death.

When the writer commenced his missionary operations here as missionary of the old church, Brother Perryman was one of the first to get back to the church of his youth, and felt proud of the privilege.

As above stated he died the 9th of last September, in peace. He leaves an aged and an afflicted wife to mourn his loss, and a large family of children and grandchildren. May the Lord comfort and bless them. Amen.

T. B. FERGUSON.

January 29, 1868.


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# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**Proceedings of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, January 31.—*House*.—Mr. Elliott reported a bill continuing the freedmen's bureau.

Resolutions withdrawing the assent of Ohio to the fourteenth article of the constitution were presented. The judiciary committee was ordered to report on the law question involved.

The conference report on the cotton tax was adopted It abolishes the tax after 1867, and the tariff after the first of November, 1868. Vote 104 to 43.

John Young Brown's case was discussed to adjournment.

*Senate*—Ohio's withdrawal of assent to the constitutional amendment created a sensation. Mr. Johnson agreed with others that assent could not be withdrawn.

Consideration of the reconstruction bill was resumed.

District matters were considered. Adjourned.

It is stated that the chairman of the senate judiciary committee is adverse to an immediate report on the supreme court bill.

WASHINGTON, February 1—*Senate*.—No session to-day.

*House*.—The president was asked whether he had appointed certain special agents as postmasters, who had been rejected by the senate, and under what law such appointments had been made.

The John Young Brown case was resumed, Mr. Beck advocating Brown's admission. He denied that the house had the right to extend inquiries beyond constitutional prescriptions, and held that if the member elected took the oath he had a right to a seat. The charges of disloyalty should come up afterward, when, if found guilty, two-thirds could expel him.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, favored Mr. Brown's admission.

Mr. Kerr, a member of the committee, was sick, consequently action was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition from many citizens of New York, praying for the removal of the income tax. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The following among others were introduced under the regular Monday's call:

To provide for the settlement of contracts payable in gold—courts are directed to enforce coin payments; to establish a department of justice; to build a postal railroad between Washington and New York; to dredge the Potomac with convict labor; to repeal the fifth section of the act regarding registry and recording of vessels; to issue $150,000,000 of legal tenders for the purpose of replacing those withdrawn; to remove the national capital to St. Louis; to tax United States notes, treasury notes, and fractional currency for state and municipal purposes. Also several regarding naturalization and finances.

The secretary of war was called on for the correspondence between himself, the president, and General Grant, and copies of all orders issued by district commanders are demanded

The case of John Young Brown was resumed and postponed to the 11th instant.

The bill for the protection of American citizens abroad was discussed till adjournment.

*Senate*—Mr. Cameron presented a memorial for recalling Charles Francis Adams.

The bill taxing national bank shares for stated purposes passed.

Reconstruction was resumed and discussed till adjournment.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Pile asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to commence a bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock Island. Mr. Spalding objected.

The committee on freedmen's affairs were directed to inquire into outrages in Maury and Giles counties, Tennessee, and report measures of relief.

Mr. Logan asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution that after January 1, 1868, United States bonds be taxed two per cent semi-annually, deductable when the coupons are presented for payment.

The bill as to rights of American citizens abroad was resumed and several substitutes for the committee's bill were offered. Matter postponed.

The bill providing for the forfeiture of Southern railroad lands was resumed. Mr. Eldridge characterized it as cowardly and uncharitable, springing from a spirit of ill will and revenge against the Southern people for acts heretofore committed. That the bill was in a spirit of dissolution instead of restoration, and is antagonistical to the avowed objects of the war and violates the constitution. The czar of Russia could not do more than this bill contemplates; such a measure could never restore feelings of amity and fraternity to the country.

Mr. Lawrence, favoring forfeiture, introduced a table to show the insufficiency of lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida to supply homesteads. Nearly five millions of acres are needed for homesteads.

Mr. Julian, who reported the bill, refused the amendments excepting certain roads from the operations of the bill. Without final action the house adjourned.

*Senate*.—A special commission to inquire into the destitution in Mississippi was reported.

A bill protecting persons making disclosures, or testifying as witnesses, was passed.

The president was called on for all instructions given Generals Pope and Meade for the government of the fourth district.

Reconstruction was resumed, after which the supplemental tenure of office bill was discussed and recommitted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—*House*—Beatty, elected from Ohio in place of Hamilton, deceased, was sworn in.

The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands, after being amended to except the Nashville and Decatur road, passed—yeas 86, nays 73. The bill declares forfeited to the United States all public lands granted in 1856 in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida to aid in building railroads, and declares such lands open to homestead entry and settlement under the laws of 1866.

Rights of American citizens abroad was resumed.

A joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to employ counsel to defend Grant, Meade, Huger, and any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts against any suit or proceedings in any court in regard to official acts passed. Adjourned.

*Senate*—The bill authorizing the secretary of war to employ counsel to defend reconstruction officials passed.

Reconstruction resumed.

The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands was referred to the committee on public lands. The senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

The judiciary committee of the senate reports unfavorably on the Bouligny land claim.

The president has nominated F. W. Scott, of Tennessee, as consul at Matamoras.

Eleven more set speeches have been made on reconstruction.

The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific railroad have advanced from ninety-five cents to par.

The reconstruction committee will report favorably on the bill removing Patton's disabilities. They also discussed the recent correspondence between the president and Grant, but deferred action.

The senate has confirmed Gideon H. Hollister, of Connecticut, minister-resident and consul general to Hayti.

**From Alabama.**

MOBILE, January 4.—Colonel Hudson, commander in this city, having received information that registrars had refused the right and privilege of challenging votes, has requested the chief of police to notify registrars and judges of elections that this right must be respected or the election will be invalid. Colonel Hudson also notified registrars and judges of elections that two clerks, appointed by the Democratic party, be admitted within each polling place.

The election is passing off quietly.

**From Southwest Pass.**

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 4, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind northwest, fresh. Weather foggy.

Arrived, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from Philadelphia via Havana, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.; schooner Lizzie Evans, Evans, in ballast, to Joseph Kelley.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,131,000.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular that the officers under the rank of major, who have been mustered out of the service, but retained in the bureau, be paid $150 per month.

**From Georgia.**

ATLANTA, February 4.—General Meade sent a communication to the convention this morning saying he would give $30,000 by the tenth of March, but that no further advances would be made, nor would he approve or undertake any financial scheme for pay involving the credit of the state or anticipating future revenues.

The convention adopted a resolution to take a vote on the relief bill to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Another convention delegate was badly beaten to day in a pothouse row.

SAVANNAH, February 4.—There was a large negro meeting at the African church to-day to advocate C. H. Hopkins for the office of mayor in place of Mayor Andrews, now before the military commission. A disturbance commenced outside with disorderly negroes resisting the police, who attempted to arrest them. The negroes drew pistols and the row became general. Reinforcements of the police drove off the rioters and captured the ringleaders. Lieut. Bell of the police was shot in the head and leg; Lieut. Howard was knocked off his horse with a brick, and several policemen and four or five negroes were slightly wounded, none killed. The rioters are now dispersed, but much excitement prevails among them.

The military commission is still in session examining witnesses, etc.

The crew of the ship Admiral, which cleared on Saturday, refused to go to sea in her on account of her leaking. She laid in Tybee Roads Monday night and dragged anchor and went ashore on the beach, and now lies high and dry at low water.

Pilots report that the steamer C. W. Lord, for this port, which lost her rudder and two flanges of her propeller, is trying to make the port of Charleston.

AUGUSTA, February 4.—A difficulty occurred between a white boy and a freedman this afternoon, during which the former mortally wounded the latter. The negro was the aggressor.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Supreme court. Argument of the case of Myra Clarke Gaines vs. the City of New Orleans et al., was concluded to-day. Appellees raised the question of legitimacy, alleging that the point had not been decided in Henning's case, as Mrs. Gaines had not recited legitimacy in her bill. Mr. Cushing for Mrs. Gaines contended that appellees had themselves put legitimacy off of appellant in issue by their plea denying that a bastard could, under the laws of Louisiana, be made general legatee, and this issue had been decided in Henning's case. The point, however, was reargued at the request of the court and decision held over.

The correspondence between the president and General Grant shows that the president ordered General Grant to obey no orders from Secretary Stanton; and General Grant declines disobeying Secretary Stanton on the ground that Secretary Stanton is his superior officer, though the president's subordinate. The president must restrain Mr. Stanton from ordering, otherwise General Grant must obey him. General Grant in his letters claims that General Sherman shared his views. General Grant's last letter is dated yesterday, to which the president is replying to-night. It is claimed that the correspondence was hurried to-day, so as to choke off the president's reply to General Grant's last letter by saying in effect that only the defense of his honor as a man and soldier induced him to write such a letter to the president, whom he accuses of trying to ruin him in the estimation of his countrymen. General Grant admits that his acceptance of the secretaryship was to prevent the president putting into office an obstructor of reconstruction.

Increase of the public debt for January, about twelve millions.

The ways and means committee will hold night sessions until the new tax bill is completed.

The expense of the treasury department detectives between June, 1866, and November, 1867, was $51,000. The secretary withholds the names of the detectives, as it would besides exposing them to violence destroy their usefulness.

It is semi-officially announced that the tax will be removed from the leading articles of industry, such as clothing, boots, shoes, leather, hats, caps, spices, and tin ware.

Documents covering three columns of correspondence between the president, Grant, and others will be published in the morning. It is too long to telegraph, and as the matter involves the honor and veracity of high officials a synopsis is unsafe.

**From Richmond.**

RICHMOND, February 4.—The section of the constitution adopted yesterday requiring the governor to be a resident of the United States twenty years and of Virginia two years was reconsidered and recommitted. The salary of the governor was fixed at $4000.

There was another scene in the convention to-day. Two members having quarreled in debate started out to have a fight, but the sergeant-at-arms put a stop to it by closing the doors.

A company to run steamers between Norfolk, New Orleans, and Venezuela, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars, has been chartered here.

The supreme court of Virginia to-day in the case of a man sentenced to be hung, reversed the decision of the lower court, on the ground that the prisoner had not been indicted by a grand jury.

**From Europe.**

LONDON, February 3.—The captain and two men of the schooner Moses Waring, lost at sea, were picked up and brought to Gibraltar. They had been seven days without food save human flesh.

The French press deplore the result of the debate on the new press law as causing the extinction of their liberties.

The ports of Hiago and Osaka, Japan, have been thrown open to foreigners.

Prince Monsfelt has been appointed president of the upper house of Reichrath and of the supreme court of Austria.

The gale on Saturday was very destructive to life and property here and in Liverpool. Houses were unroofed, many persons injured, and some were killed outright.

**From Richmond.**

RICHMOND, February 3.—In the convention three sections of ordinance on the executive department were adopted. The governor is to serve four years and not be eligible for the succeeding term. He shall be thirty years old, twenty years a citizen of the United States, and five years a citizen of Virginia.

Thomas R. Bell committed suicide last night.

## TRANSPORTATION ADVANCED TO FREEDMEN.

**How Planters May Obtain Laborers**

The following circular in regard to advancing transportation to freedmen from one parish to another has recently been issued by the assistant commissioner:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, and Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana. No. 191 Julia street, New Orleans, January 24, 1868.
Circular No 2.

Frequent applications being made to these headquarters for the transfer of freedmen from parishes where they are unemployed to parishes where they can be secured employment on plantations during the year, the following instructions are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of the agents of this bureau:

No planter will be furnished with labor from another parish than that in which he is planting, unless he can pay money wages to those whom he wishes to employ.

Before taking steps to procure laborers for a planter the agent shall be furnished by him, in duplicate, with a full, clear, and explicit statement of the terms on which he proposes to engage them, the number of freedmen wanted, and the families to be provided for being distinctly specified.

This statement will be accompanied by a bond obliging the planter to employ the laborers, and provide for the families of such as have families immediately on their arrival at the point in the parish designated by the bureau agent.

Immediately on the arrival of the freedmen, the contracts with them shall be executed in the proper form under the supervision of the bureau agent, and two copies of the same filed in his office.

The expenses of transporting the freedmen from one parish to the other, including their subsistence en route, will be deducted rom their monthly wages and paid over to the bureau agent in the parish in the following manner:

The cost of their subsistence and one-third of the cost of transportation at the end of first thirty days, one-third of the cost of transportation at end of second month, and the remainder at the end of third month.

The bureau agent who may be called upon to furnish the laborers required, will then endeavor to secure the required number from the unemployed freedmen in his parish.

He will clearly explain to them the nature of the terms upon which they are to be employed, and will in each case inform the freedman of the name of the planter desiring to employ him, and as nearly as possible the location of his plantation.

Should a sufficient number consent and agree to be thus employed, he will immediately make application direct to these headquarters for the number of pounds of corn meal and meat necessary to feed said freedmen, including wives and children of those who are married, until they reach their destination; also, application for transportation, if the same is not otherwise provided, specifying the number of grown persons, and the number between five and fourteen years of age, as well as the points from and to which the freed people are to əq transported, route, etc.

Upon receipt of said application, the necessary transportation and supplies will be furnished him, together with the cost of rates of transportation and the cost of supplies, including freiget on latter.

The bureau agent will then collect the freed people together, taking care to have an exact list of the names and ages of all intended for each separate planter, issue to them their rations, and ship them in accordance with transportation order.

At time of shipment he will place them under charge of some reliable person, generally a representative from the planters who have agreed to employ them, and will give positive orders and instructions to such person that said freed people will, upon arrival at the point of destination, be turned over to the bureau agent in that parish.

The agent shipping the freed people as stated will communicate direct to the other agent the fact that he has shipped them, which will be accompanied by a separate report of the names and number of freed people who have engaged to work for each planter, specifying full cost of rations at time of issue, and stating rates and total amount for the number transported in each case.

Upon the arrival of the freed people in the parish where they are to be employed the bureau agent on duty in that parish will immediately take charge of them, and will at once cause proper contracts in triplicate to be executed with the planter for whom they were engaged in accordance with the agreement on file in his office, special reference being had to the list of freedmen intended for that plantation as furnished by the agent by whom they were engaged.

The agent will then turn over to the planter the proper freed people, and will at the same time furnish him a duplicate of the lists on which is specified the cost of the transportation and subsistence furnished each of the freed people employed by him.

Upon complying with the foregoing directions, each agent will forward through their respective sub-assistant commissioners a complete report of all action taken.

At the end of each month, the agent apportioning the amounts to be paid for subsistence and transportation as stated will collect from the planters the proper amounts as specified in the foregoing, and will turn over the same to the proper disbursing officer at these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Captain 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

---

In an old churchyard at Little Compton, Rhode Island, is sleeping the first white woman born in this country. On her tombstone is the following: "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of William Pabodie, who died May ye 31, 1717, and in the 94 year of her age. This is the first white female born in this country."

---

A John Bull, conversing with a Canadian Indian, asked him if he knew that the sun never sets on the queen's dominion? "No," said the Indian. "Do you not know the reason why?" asked John. "Because heaven is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

---

A policeman in Cincinnati was charged the regular fare on the street cars, being out of uniform and without his star. He got out of temper in consequence and arrested the conductor for failing to call the names of the streets. It turned out that the offense was not a criminal one, so the conductor was discharged—and so was the active officer from the police force.

---

A young man named Cicero Buchanan has been arrested at Evansville, Indiana, for robbing the mails. He was employed in the postoffice, and having a passion for light literature used to put people's letters in his pockets. Sometimes he found greenbacks also, which he appropriated.

---

JUDGE WARMOTH.—We are much gratified to notice that the Republican State Convention of Louisiana has nominated Judge H. C. Warmoth for governor. Judge Warmoth, although a young man, has a national reputation. He is a native of Illinois, and personally well known to many of the people of Quincy. He spoke here in the fall of 1866, and told us then that reconstruction could never be accomplished without giving the ballot to the blacks. The convention could not have selected a more capable and deserving candidate.—*Quincy (Illinois) Whig.*

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**NOTICE.**

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS. Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C., Washington, D. C.

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WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

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Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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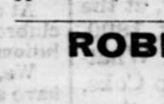

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

### THE BOW OF PROMISE.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

I heard a rushing above, around,
And raised my eyes the cause to see,
When a band of storm spirits, wild and loud,
Broke fiercely up from the angry sea.
They muffled their storm hoods about their brow,
And shook their tresses in frenzied glee,
And they called to each other so wild and loud,
And they chased each other up from the sea.

Some bore burdens of filtered waves,
And some bore thunderbolts black and grim,
And they shouted their orders out bold and loud,
And touched off their pieces wild and dim.
The sun beams bound up their yellow hair,
And hid with scared faces away from me,
And the wild flowers blooming so sweet and fair,
Struggled and sighed on the cold, black lea.

The wet birds huddled close under the leaves,
And never a note nor a wail made they,
For the sun was lost in the shadows wild,
And the night had vanquished day.
When an arrow, all hewn from the red sunlight,
Shot from the blackness across my way,
And out from the shadows a bow of light,
Beamed like the lamp of day.

The bow of promise; and then I knew
Why that glimmering arrow free,
And blessed the storm, with its terrors grim,
That gave the beautiful bow to me.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

### "OUR NELLIE."

A sweet little face, beaming sunniest gladness,
Unconsciously banishing wearisome care;
A musical voice, touching no chords of sadness,
There's joy in the household if Nellie is there.

She conquers the heart with the bright inspiration
Of childhood's simplicity, innocence, truth;
She lisps forth "I love you!" without reservation;
A warm place is open to Nellie henceforth.

Forgetfulness comes as she prattles, unwitting
That life has its cares as the years bear us on;
A radiance is thrown over earth most befitting,
And fairest of flowers in our pathway are strewn.

Can grief be in store for thee, dear little sunbeam,
So trusting and artless, can thy heart be chilled?
Shall storms overtake, wrecking some cherished day dream?
Thy cup overflowing with anguish be filled?

May Heaven avert such a destiny, darling;
May he who the "little ones" guards shelter thee;
May Nellie be blithesome through all her life's morning,
Its evening brightened by love ever be.

S.

NEW ORLEANS, January, 1868.

(From Revival Sketches and Manual.)

### REVIVALS.

**How They are to be Sought for, and by What Means They May be Obtained.**

These are vital practical questions. I am far from supposing that there are any exclusive methods of promoting revivals suited to all cases and circumstances. Whatever instrumentalities may be employed, there are two conditions which must never be lost sight of—that there can never be any true revival without the outpouring of the spirit, and that it can proceed no further than it is carried forward by that divine influence; and that a revival is never to be expected but in answer to prayer. But beyond these two conditions there is room for different administrations, as there are divers operations by the same spirit. Guided by the teachings of the word and spirit of God, there is room for the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the best experience which the history of revivals furnishes.

"O Lord, revive thy work."

This prayer was offered by a prophet in a time of great religious declension. The people had "slidden back by a perpetual backsliding," and he felt that nothing short of a revival could save them from utter apostasy. It was the greatest and most urgent of all their needs.

As it was then, so it is now whenever a church is in a cold, backsliding state, and sinners are slumbering on the verge of the pit. That the need is not felt, that the danger is not apprehended, is so far from proving that no special revival is needed, that this state of things in any church and congregation makes a revival more necessary; the more profound the indifference, the greater the necessity.

Is this the case, dear brethren, with you? You either need a revival, or do not. Perhaps your church and congregation are large, strong, and united. You have a good minister, and support him well, and your congregation rather increases from year to year than diminishes. You are ready to say with the church of Laodicea, "We are rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." Is this your condition? Are these your contented feelings? Then, like that church, are you not spiritually "wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked;" and except you repent, what will all your harmony and outward prosperity avail? How long is it that you have been thus settled down upon your lees, sowing pillows under all armholes? How many years since you have had a revival? How is with the rising generation? Are they converted, or likely to be, without a revival? The old members of your church are passing off, and who are to fill their places, if others are not "baptized for the dead?" And what are you doing? Are you on your knees, praying with the prophet, "O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years?" or are you waiting for one another, hoping that the whole church will wake up, and call upon God for the blessing? If waiting for this, your expectations will never be realized. That time will never come. We have no reason to think that all the members of any church are themselves truly converted; and if not, how can all the church be expected to unite in prevailing prayer?

Other churches around may be as languid as you are, or they may not. If they are, is that any reason why you should remain so? Ought it not to awaken your fears that God has forsaken the whole region, saying "they are joined to their idols; let them alone?" If, on the other hand, your neighbors are rejoicing in the midst of revivals, why should you not be excited and encouraged to strive for the blessing?

How, dear brethren, would it be with you in another case, somewhat analogous, though infinitely less urgent? Suppose there was a great drought in your town, consuming all your crops and threatening you with famine when what you have on hand shall all be eaten up, and suppose the same were the case with all the region round, would it give you any comfort to know you were no worse off than your neighbors? Or if the showers were refreshing their parched fields, would it not awaken and increase your anxiety for equally copious rains? Oh, with what eagerness would you watch the rising clouds, and how it would distress you to see them from day to day passing by upon the mountains, and leaving your farms to become "powder and dust" under a brazen and burning sky. And how can you remain indifferent while a more parching spiritual drought is consuming you? Will you not rise as one man, and call upon God to pour down the rain from the upper heavens, to revive his work in the midst of the years?

"Lord increase our faith."

The disciples had faith, but on the occasion in which this prayer is recorded they seem not to have had the faith necessary to work miracles in Christ's name. They now felt their deficiency, and prayed their master to help them to increase their faith so that they might be able to make full proof of its power. They were brought to feel their absolute dependence on Christ for the increase which they needed at the same time that they felt they deserved his rebuke for their unbelief. In like manner Christians are absolutely dependent on Christ to enable them to pray in faith for a revival, as when it is in progress, that it may be continued. How often have we heard the exhortation "pray, pray in faith, and God will certainly hear and answer you." This is very true. It shall not be said that such praying-breath was ever spent in vain. But faith is the gift of God; and how can you pray in faith till you receive the gift? The Christian, whether in a revival or out of a revival, is dependent on Christ for a spirit of prayer. Every true Christian has some faith, however weak and wavering, as the disciples had, and can therefore pray as they did: "Lord increase my faith;" but that faith, though less than "a grain of mustard seed," would be as much the gift of God as was the strong faith of Abraham or Moses.

If this be so, what is one of the first duties of the members of a church when their graces are languishing, and stupidity reigns throughout the whole community? Is it not prayer for themselves? Lord stir us up; give us a spirit of prayer for those who are perishing around us. Lord, we believe thy promises; help thou our unbelief. Increase our faith.

This is beginning at the beginning, and if you are in a cold, backsliding state what can you do? What will your prayers for a revival avail till you have a revival spirit of prayer? And will you not earnestly ask for that as the first and essential thing? See what David's penitential prayer after his fall was: "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, and uphold me by thy free spirit; then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee."

So, dear friends, when iniquity abounds, and your love waxes cold, should you say "Lord, increase our faith;" then will we pray earnestly and prevailingly for the revival of thy work in the midst of us.

Oh! how much prayer for the conversion of sinners is lost for want of faith in the hearts of Christians?

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

### TRAVELS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

It is naw one month since you conversed with me, just as you and Bishop Ames were about leaving this city on a visit to the Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In that conversation you requested that I should write for the columns of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE an account of my travels in Western Africa, setting forth my views concerning the missionary operations in the country, suggesting at the same time that such an account might prove interesting to many of my friends and readers of your valuable journal. I have not forgotten your kind request, although I have not heretofore complied with it. Though convinced of the need and possible usefulness of such an account as you asked from me, I have shrunk from a compliance with your request. Not to mention other grounds of reluctance, let me say here that I have felt it a venturesome thing to address the "colored people of America," albeit it be indirectly through the columns of your ever valuable journal. Neither my name, position, nor any personal qualities, give me authority thus to do. The only excuse I have is the depth and solemnity of all questions connected with Africa, and pertaining to the colored people of this country.

For this perhaps I may thus be pardoned for assuming so great a task. I may add here that I address the "colored people of America," because I am identified with them. And even now it is with doubt and diffidence that I conclude to send you this communication.

My object in writing this brief account of my travels in Western Africa is not to vex any of my colored friends by the iteration of the falsehood that "America is not their home," nor by the misty theory "that they will all yet have to go to Africa."

Three centuries residence in a country, and the sweat and toil they have contributed to its wealth, and the blood they have shed in the participation of its achievements for its liberties, seems clearly to give any people a right to their nationality therein without disturbance, and in fact, it seems to me a most serious thing to wantonly trench upon rights thus solemnly and providentially guaranteed a people by God himself.

My objects are quite different. One relates to what I have seen in Africa, and the other pertains to the best and most abiding interests of the millions of heathens in Africa—I mean their evangelization. And while it will be my aim to give a candid and truthful account of such matters as have fallen under my notice in Western Africa, I shall not conceal the disadvantages connected with the country, but in the course of my narrative shall mention them as occasion may require.

The evening of October 29, 1859, was cold and lowering as the hour arrived for the departure from the city of Pittsburg of the cars which were to convey us on our journey to Harrisburg, and thence to Baltimore, preparatory to our embarking for Africa. It was truly a cheerless night, and the streets through which we passed seemed almost deserted, save where here and there a single pedestrian, wrapping himself in his cloak, defied the peltings of the pitiless storm.

I need not say that the lowering appearance of the heavens tended in any degree to elevate the spirits of a youthful couple who were leaving the scenes of their early days, the homes of their youth, the thousand sweet associations of friends and "native land," on a mission to an almost unsettled country—Africa. But we had determined that the feelings of regret and despondency, so natural to the occasion, should not have a resting place in our bosoms, for experience had fully convinced us that they produced no beneficial results, but were oft-times productive of serious injury; so brushing away the hasty tears, which, in spite of all our philosophy, lingered in our eyes, we bounded into the cars with apparently light and joyful hearts. The door closed, the whistle screamed, and away went the iron horse, carrying us without much delay to Harrisburg. Here we met the Rev. John Fitzgerald, a Baptist missionary, who with his wife and child, and Mrs. Robert Hill, of Illinois, were also on their way to Baltimore, to take passage for Africa. After walking the streets of Harrisburg, the signal was sounded that the cars for Baltimore were about to leave the depot. So in the cars we tumbled, and onward we went, until the Monumental City appeared in view just ahead. Soon after we entered the Calvert street depot we left the cars and proceeded to the La Pierre House, kept by Mrs. S. J. Wallace. After a warm dinner and refreshing sleep, we proceeded to the office of the agent of the American Colonization society's vessel, Mary Caroline Stevens, and booked ourselves for a passage to the land of Ham. On the 1st of November, 1859, the hawser of the M. C. Stevens was loosened from the pier head at Fells point, and she glided down the river to the bay under the escort of the steam tug Lioness. When opposite the Ripraps, the tug left us, and the M. C. Stevens anchored. After oystering and otherwise preparing for sea, we weighed anchor and spread our canvas to the breeze, and soon the last glimpse of our much-loved America faded from our view, and we were plowing the dark and troubled waters of the Atlantic. After bestowing benedictions upon our country, and the many kind friends it contained, we applied ourselves to ascertaining who were our fellow-voyagers.

Upon investigation we found that the inhabitants of our ark consisted of sixty-three emigrants, and Dr. McKnight, of Iowa; Mrs. John Seys, of Ohio; Rev. James Thompson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. David Kelly, Mrs. Macmorin, of Pennsylvania; Rev. John Fitzgerald, lady, and child, Mrs. Robert Hill, Illinois; R. S. Jones and Mr. Watts, North Carolina, who were all on their way to Africa, some to find a home from oppression, some to visit their relatives, some returning to their country of adoption, and some to lead the heathen to Christ.

After some preliminaries it was agreed upon by all on board that divine service should be held twice a day on Sundays and as often as practicable through the week.

We had not been at sea many days before we were favored with a manifestation of God's power in the form of a storm, which lasted for a week. Ah, these were terrible days, and followed by still more terrible nights. Days and nights of close-hauled sailing, angry seas, closed companion and cabin doors, wet decks, frightful pitching, terrific rolling, bilious headaches, despondent hearts, sour looks, cross answers, nausea, and all the concomitants of a storm. Still we drove on; not a single star peeped out from the heavens to shed its light upon us during those terrible nights, and the sun hid his face in the day. But we had a Christian band on board, a Lot and family, who prayed for our deliverance; then again we had at the helm as skillful a mariner as ever trod a deck, Captain Etchberger.

The storm over, nothing more occurred of any importance until November 28, 1859, a son was born to Mrs. F. K. Hyde, who was named by the Captain "Oceanus." Our time was spent in relating events of our lives, and religious meetings. On the night of December 16, 1859, we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of land, ho! and an hour after the lights of the little village of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, Republic of Liberia, were visible from the decks of the vessel, and the anchor of our noble craft found its resting place in the mud of an African harbor. Being anxious to obtain a knowledge of the character of the population, the nature of the soil and climate of that country, and that mass of valuable information which travel alone can furnish, I immediately next morning applied myself to the accomplishment of my purpose.

Without much delay I entered one of the ship's boats, and was soon proceeding at a rapid rate toward the beach of the settlement of Robertsport. The scenery was truly grand and sublime. Cape Mount obtruded far into the ocean, and reared its mighty head 1200 feet above the level of the sea. It seemed as if Dame Nature had built for herself in that benighted land a huge and mighty fortress, with frowning battlements, defying the skill of man to rival its majestic grandeur.

Robertsport was laid off in 1856, with a view of establishing a moral, temperate, and industrious community, that would check the traffic of slaves that was being carried on between the foreign slave trader and the aborigines of the country at that time. The settlement is situated on the sea front of the cape; it is surrounded with a rich and extensive agricultural country, and a fine body of timber. It contains a number of small stores and dwellings. The public buildings consist of a handsome courthouse, jail, a clerk's office, customhouse, government building, three churches, belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations, and a commodious building of the American Colored society for the reception of emigrants. The streets are generally forty and sixty feet wide. The population amounted to about five hundred, of whom about three hundred are aborigines, and the residue Americo-Liberian. There are three lawyers, one physician, and four resident ministers of the gospel. The imports consist principally of liquors, American and English calicoes, cotton goods, powder, muskets, iron, cutlasses, beads, provisions, and furniture. Its exports consist of palm oil, ivory, cotton, hides, cayenne pepper, cocoa, native cloths, and gold dust, which are generally carried from the settlement by American, English, and German vessels. Six or seven small sloops are built and owned by the citizens of Robertsport, and some of them are heavily freighted at each departure with exports of the settlement alone, bound to the more leeward settlements of the republic.

A few miles above this village is a lake, about thirty miles wide, and very deep. The land in this place is various; much of it is gently undulating, with a good soil on its rivers. Considerable tracts are subject to inundation in the rains. In the interior of Grand Cape Mount are considerable tracts of table-land, high, rolling, and rich, with a due proportion of timber.

Grand Cape Mount was originally the home of Theodore Canot, the African slave trader, who built a fort to defend himself and accomplices from the American and English men-of-war that were on the search for slavers. The circumstances, character, form, and history of Canot's fortress are interesting, as it is intimately connected with the early history of the country. Once it was a most formidable piece of masonry, the materials of which were brought some distance from the interior. Within the walls were the magazine, slave pen, residence of Canot, storehouses, and quarters for his men, to which was attached a beautiful garden. But it is now a heap of ruins. Many of the stones have been removed by the citizens of Robertsport to their own settlement, and appropriated to building houses wherein they might worship God, and pray for the downfall of slavery and tyranny. Over the whole place where the fortress once stood is now a considerable growth of heavy trees.

About forty miles up the Manna river is the settlement of Erskineville, of about twenty families from Tennessee, who arrived there in 1866.

Having made many pleasant acquaintances in Robertsport among the government officers, missionaries, and other residents, we spread our sails, weighed anchor, turned our prow to open sea, and left for the city of Monrovia, the capital of the republic of Liberia, a description of which I shall give you in my next communication.

Respectfully,

FREDK. K. HYDE.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

THE ANNIVERSARY AT ALBANY.—We have only time to say that our missionary anniversary occasion was a truly great one in all the essential elements of that term. The numbers present there could not have been more in the largest hall of the city. The speakers, including Governor Fenton, Judge Wright, Rev. Mr. Douglass, Dr. Sewall, and Bishop Janes, were in their happiest mood, and the great throng pronounced the meeting a success. The audience remained enchained with delight until half-past ten o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in the mission rooms, January 21, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us our venerable and esteemed brother, James B. Oakley, Esq., who for more than sixty years was an active, devoted, and useful member of our church in this city, and continuously a member of this board since the organization of our missionary society in 1819; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we cherish with gratitude to God a lively remembrance of the Christian example of our departed brother. Distinguished through life by strict integrity and unusual gentleness, he filled the positions of public trust to which he was called by the church with honor, and enjoyed, as he deserved, the esteem of all with whom he mingled in private and social relations. Lovingly commending his household after him in hearty, generous sympathy with the institutions, usages, and enterprises of our church, he was emphatically given to hospitality, and for more than half a century the friends of the Savior, and especially Christian ministers, found a cordial welcome in his cheerful home.

2. Resolved, That while we sympathize with the bereaved family of our brother in the loss of a husband and father whose loving nature and uniform piety so enhanced their domestic happiness, we commend to them the consoling thought that their loss is his infinite gain.

3. Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Christian Advocate and the Methodist, and that a copy, duly certified by the officers of the society, be forwarded to the family.

PRECIOUS SAVINGS.—Our treasurer has received the following note from a man and his wife, who write:

Inclosed find seven dollars which we have saved the past year, and now forward to you that it may be used in carrying the glad tidings of joy to those who have not yet learned of the gospel of Christ, trusting that you will use it aright.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—"I am satisfied," writes an earnest pastor to us, "that what our people want is missionary intelligence, and the money will be forthcoming." Well, our pastors are now very extensively providing to give this intelligence to their people through the Missionary Advocate and our other church papers, whose editors, now as ever, manifest a hearty interest in the cause, and are increasing the amount of missionary matter in their columns.

TO-DAY.—The man who does to-day that which is in the power of his hand to do, is likely to do more at his earliest opportunity. Read the following pleasant note from a man who sends the missionary offering of himself and family: "Inclosed please find a draft for twenty-five dollars, my family missionary subscription for the year. It is but a mite, but by paying it now I may be able to do something more hereafter."

NEVER BEFORE.—Curious words these in the relations where find them: "I thought I would try our Sunday schools on foreign missions; they had never before given anything for missions at all. (This is remarkable as coming from within a famous missionary-giving conference.) They seemed inspired with concern when told about the state of the heathen, and at once set about doing something." The first returns have come to our treasurer, and amount to twenty-eight dollars, for which they have received his receipt."

CHINA.—In a communication received at the Mission rooms from Dr. Maclay, superintendent, he says:

"I am thankful to report the members of the mission in about their usual health. The new mission year opens auspiciously. Brother and Sister Sites have gone probably some sixty miles into the interior on a preaching tour, and will be absent two or three weeks."

PHILADELPHIA.—The annual missionary collection was taken Sunday, January 19, in the Spring Garden street M. E. Church, in Philadelphia, of which Rev. A. Cookman is pastor. He had the valuable services of Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Brooklyn. Brother Cookman reports to us the gratifying results in the following language:

"You will be interested to learn that our contribution yesterday ($2500) will be a twenty-five per cent advance on the collection of last year. This amount, added to our missionary moneys collected in the Sunday school, will give us an aggregate of about $3600. Brother Buckley preached with great interest and acceptance. By a happy concurrence of events we were last year in our missionary collection the banner church of the banner conference of the banner denomination of the Christian world. We desire to hold our honorable and enviable position."

### Les Pensees.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Among men, do all the favors you can, but ask as few as possible. That is the way to retain your friendships. But with God, how different. When you go to him, gather up your wants, and the more minute and pressing you are, and frequently you call upon him, his smiles are the more gracious, so that you are really encouraged to become a beggar. But never omit thanksgiving. First, go to God, and then to man, when man is necessary to your relief.

No matter what is the sorrow, begin the day with praise. No matter what the joy, use supplication with humility.

Teach children scripture and hymns, and you furnish them with a secret source of happiness, and guard them from much evil. A child's mind is not a vacuum, but a treasure house where the embryo principles are laid up for future use.

You may be exclusive, but not independent. Keeping aloof from a person who is not up to our standard of right is not the way to do them good, or ourselves either. But to be godlike, we must go straight forward, and avoid little personal piques, in doing good for evil, whether it is real or imaginary, we suffer. It is a very precarious happiness that is disturbed by the "frames and feelings" of others. Do right, and look for the effects of right, even amid reigning injustice.

The Holy Spirit, that intimates the duty, also prepares the way in the hearts or circumstances of those with whom we have to do in its performance.

How strange it is that people set such a small value upon prayer, its present fruits, and after effects. "Keep the powder dry" is the great watch-word—work, work, but no time to pray, to trust in the Lord.

But a time frequently comes in the history of individual life, when, so shut up, they must trust in God, and then oh how ashamed to look after a neglected Savior and Almighty Friend.

We serve a jealous God, who will not pass by our neglects of him with impunity. He remembers what we forget, both in our good and evil, and rewards accordingly.

People may be sensible, and not literary; and ignorant persons may have a literary taste, but untoward circumstances be in the way of the gratification of their desires. It is indeed one of the comforts of life to have good taste and circumstances agree.

Novel readers reap a great deal of bad fruit, and it comes in clusters upon them when most inconvenient for their happiness and that of those about them. Among these evils are a secret restlessness and a morbid sensibility to the very common and easily passed over trials of life.

There are a great many other evils attending fictitious reading which we can not help but notice, yet the poor victim may not be aware of the cause. How blessed it is when we can look over a lapse of years, and have the secret consciousness that through grace and obedience to parental discipline we have not perverted the sacred use of sight or hearing to bad reading or hearing. For if the heart is guarded with sound knowledge and pure sentiment, we easily turn away from all corrupting influence.

"How shall the young secure their hearts
And guard their lives from sin?
They can the perfect rule impart
To keep the conscience clean."

Very few are free from the taint of having respect to persons. Position, wealth, reputation, or some other outward advantage, perhaps fine appearance, will command, even from some good people, a little more attention than yonder very plain, unassuming person receives, who lives in the retirement of her own unadorned excellence, which is an undercurrent of blessing on the earth.

Power of thought and flow of language are not always united gifts. But there is a sweet solace for the mind conscious of its own deficiency. The fountain of infinite wisdom is open, and gifts received in answer to prayer often excel those bestowed by nature.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# New Orleans Advocate.

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
R. W. BOWIE, Agent.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.


There was a delightful lovefeast held at our chapel last Tuesday evening. The Lord was with his people.

The editor of this paper visited First street church on the evening of the 6th, to attend to the subscription list of the Advocate, but such was the Divine influence present after his sermon, that he paid no attention to subscribers but invited mourners to the altar, and in response twenty-six persons came forward for prayers.

### Price Reduced.

The New Orleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the Advocate they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the Advocate for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### Thomson University.

Several letters have come to hand containing inquiries as to the means for Christian education afforded by our church in the Southwest, and especially for young men who feel called to the work of the Christian ministry. Among the letters is the following:

Industry, January 24, 1868.

Rev. Dr. Newman—The account of our high school near New Orleans has produced quite a sensation among our young men, and a good many have a desire to go and be prepared for a more useful life. Among the rest are two young men—one the eldest son of Brother E. Schneider, and a young Honsun, son of a local preacher—who desire especially to go, and induced me to write these lines. Please write a few lines about the institute, and whether they can be received or not, if they can sustain themselves with labor, and what the expenses will be to get there, and by what route they have to go. Both are Germans, but speak excellent English, and are willing to work.

Your humble brother,
CARL BEIL.

Please write to Rev. Carl Biel, Millheim postoffice, Austin county, Texas.

In reply to this and other letters on the same subject we inform our preachers and people that the Thomson University has been regularly chartered, and the constitution accepted by the Mississippi Mission conference. John Baldwin, J. P. Newman, Cyrus Bussey, James Lynch, R. K. Howell, R. K. Diossy, John Page, N. L. Brakeman, and F. J. Emley were duly elected trustees by the conference; and at a meeting of the trustees held in this city January 29 the following officers of the board were elected:

Hon. John Baldwin, President.
J. P. Newman, D. D., Vice-president.
Rev. R. K. Diossy, Secretary.
Cyrus Bussey, Treasurer.

So soon as the trustees can make arrangements the institution will be opened, and especially a theological department. At the present time Mr. Baldwin is residing upon the place, and is superintending a large primary school, into which all who come are received. Due notice will be given to the public on all points of interest in the columns of the Advocate.

### Religion First.

Sin reverses the order of nature. Under its baneful influences the first is last and the last is first. That which God commands shall be supreme, sin subordinates. Reason dictates primary attention to whatever is of first importance; this is common sense. And what is of greater importance than the safety of the soul from the destroying effects of sin? This should be the first great concern of man, and he's wise and happy who thus elects. It is because men forget the soul's danger and devote all their energies to the attainment of this life's objects that the Savior asked: "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" That divine Teacher knew that life was of more value than bread, and that the soul was of greater worth than all the wealth and glory of this life.

But in their intense life-pursuits, men forget the great lessons of Providence and grace. A moment's reflection will convince the mind that God having given us life will also give us the means to sustain it, for life is a greater gift than food and raiment. If the Lord provides for the lesser animals, will he not provide for him whom he has created in his own image? And is it not the experience of men everywhere that no amount of solicitude on their part will be availing without God's blessing upon each human endeavor? It is an objection of too common utterance that religion and life's lawful pursuits and innocent enjoyments are incompatible. But religion is inseparably connected with all the relations of human life. It is an atmosphere, and how can we live without air? "In God we live and move, and have our being." Has God formed the endearing relations between parent and child? Religion utters her heavenly commands: "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nuture and admonition of the Lord." And again, "children, obey your parents in the Lord." Is marriage a Divine institution? The reciprocal injunctions are given: "Husbands love your wives, and wives, obey your husbands." Are some of our race destined to serve and others to rule? the mutual precepts are announced: "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart as unto Christ." And "ye masters do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that your master is also in heaven." Is it a law of nature that he that will not work shall not eat? How pertinent is the order: "Be diligent in business, serving the Lord." Has the great God established social relations between man and man and civil government for the well-being of society? He has uttered the command "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities, and powers, and obey magistrates;" and to rulers he says: "Judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is within thy gates." And we can recall no relation of life for which we can not find a command, and no condition in society that is not sanctified by some religious precept.

How rational, therefore, that religion should be first in our affections, in our pursuits, in our enjoyments? The Hebrews brought the first fruits of their harvests to the Lord; and Christ said to his mother, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" The first commandment with promise is unto children. Youth is God's time for conversion; "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." Reader, art thou a youth? "Remember now thy Creator." Art thou in manhood's ripened hour? "Seek first the kingdom of God." Art thou an old man? "Now is the accepted time."

"Hasten, sinner, to be wise!
Stay not for the morrow's sun;
Wisdom, if you still despise,
Harder is it to be won.

"Hasten mercy to implore!
Stay not for the morrow's sun,
Lest thy season should be o'er
Ere this evening's stage be run."
—*Scott.*

### African Methodists and Unitarians.

The following is from the *Zion's Herald*, of January 30:

The Suffolk Unitarian Association held a meeting last Sunday at Rev. Mr. Hale's church, to co-operate with the African Methodist Episcopal church in the southern work. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Lowe, Hale, and Ellis, Rev. Mr. Brown, missionary secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Matthews, its general agent.

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the fly,
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did spy."

No ecclesiastical alliance which the African Methodist Episcopal church might form would awaken even momentary surprise in our minds. Their truckling, shameful, and highly reprehensible alliance with the Methodist Church South, to oppose the mission of our church in the Southern states is a record against them. While we most gladly except from this charge Bishop Payne, and other worthy and prominent ministers of the African church, yet we do include Bishop Campbell and his preachers in the states of Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi. We speak of these three states because we know whereof we affirm. To carry their points they have joined heart and hand with such men as Keener, McTyere, and Marvin to divide our congregations and interrupt the work of God. They had been warned repeatedly that Keener & Co, had no real sympathy with their movements, but had joined them to oppose us; yet such was their blindness to the indications that God was with us that they united with the most bitter traitors in the South to impede the advancement of our cause among the colored people. But this alliance has measurably failed, and the reasons are three: First, the alliance was a wicked one. Second, the Church South was using its colored allies to keep the blacks from us that they might be organized into a separate body, but subject to its jurisdiction. Third, the blacks themselves were too wise to be caught by those who sought their membership only for ecclesiastical domination. And what are the results of the failure? The Southern church is attempting to form *colored* conferences, and the African church through Bishop Campbell and his preachers is attempting the same thing. Wherever this man Campbell goes he not only slanders our people, but calls upon the blacks to separate themselves from the whites. He advocates a black church and a black government, both of which we heartily oppose. And when our friend Gilbert Haven pleads so eloquently against caste, and so earnestly urges us to a union with the African church, he should remember that he is inviting to our communion bishops and preachers who are in favor of caste—that is, of a *black church*. This is true of Campbell and his men in Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi.

And to inform our colored people that while the bishops and preachers of the African church are working to build up a black church in the South, some of their leading ministers are uniting with the Unitarians in the North to advance their cause in the South. And who and what are Unitarians? They deny the supreme divinity of Christ, and lower him to the level of a man, and consequently reject the other cardinal truths of Christianity. Such are the persons with whom the African Methodists are now affiliating. Having failed of success with the old slavemasters of the South, they have gone and joined themselves with a church without a Christ, and vainly hope for success. But they are destined to another failure. For what will the colored man in the South do without a Divine Jesus? "who is very God and very man." The freedmen of the South when they were slaves proved Jesus true so many times, and so very precious to their souls, that they will not give him up now in the day of freedom.

It is stated in the little paragraph at the head of this article that "The Suffolk Unitarian Association held a meeting last Sunday at Rev. Mr. Hale's church to co-operate with the African Methodist Episcopal church in the Southern work." Now what is this Southern work? Do the Africans propose to join the Unitarian church, and deny the Jesus that bought them? No, there is no intimation of this kind in the paragraph, but it is stated that they effer to co-operate with them. But how can two co-operate when they do not agree? They do not agree as to the religious truth they severally profess to believe; indeed one denies what the other asserts. One declares that Jesus is divine, the other that he is human. If it were stated that they were to co-operate in an educational movement, that would be common ground on which both might stand; but it is for "missionary" purposes—that is, professedly to evangelize the South and bring the people by faith and repentance to a divine Jesus. This is the announced object of the African Methodists. Well, then; who has any faith that the Unitarians have such an object in view? It is not sufficient to say that they are indifferent as to the doctrines taught the colored people so long as they are elevated. But this would be to charge them with insincerity.

Now our opinion of the co-operation is this: That this is a selfish, sectarian alliance, and that the control of the black man in the South is the object of each. Campbell and his men are doing their best to establish a black church in the South, and hence their common exhortation is, "Come out from among the whites." On the other hand, the Unitarians hope to gain thereby a foothold in the South, and plant their church among the blacks. They attempted this three years ago in Louisiana, through the freedmen's bureau, of which at one time they had complete control; and they have since tried it in Texas through the same means. But in this state they failed, and men who have a divine Jesus in their creed and hearts are now at the head of the bureau in Louisiana. In Texas they have official control of the education of the state, but the Texans are such terrible sinners that they wont trust their souls to any but a divine Christ.

We, therefore, say to our people in the North that the African Methodists are opposing us at every step of our work in the South, and that Bishop Campbell is a sinner of no mean proportions. And we say to our brethren in the South, have nothing to do either with the African Methodists or their allies, the Unitarians. The old church is your home. Flock to her portals in thousands. Within her gates you will find equality before the altar, and the fullest and freest opportunities for the development of your Christian manhood.

### A Word to White Men.

While it is true that a handsome majority of the loyal white men of Louisiana are in favor of the Republican state ticket, yet there are those in this city who are looking around for something better. But it is too late to *look*. The *looking* time is over and the time for work, hard work, and work all together has come. Some of these gentlemen complain that they were not consulted in the formation of the ticket; others are disappointed because they are not on the ticket, while some don't like the ticket. Doubtless the ticket might have been improved and would have been, had some of these gentlemen been put in nomination; but these persons who now complain failed to identify themselves with the organization of the Republican party of the state, and very naturally had no voice in the matter. It was not possible for the working members of the party to delay active operations till these gentlemen were ready to act, or to send committees to invite them to their meetings, or to put them on their ticket when they did not certainly know where they had stood. Had these gentlemen done their duty and joined their loyal fellow-citizens in organizing the party they would have had a controlling influence in the nominations, and some of them might have been the nominees for the people's suffrages.

Under existing circumstances these gentlemen are hoping for something more congenial to their taste. They may put forth another ticket, but it is destined to defeat so sure as night follows the morn. It may represent a respectable minority in more senses than one, and it will be respectably defeated. Or they may join themselves to those who fought so hard to crush our government and be their tools, either to defeat the new constitution or to be elected to office in this canvass, to be rejected at the next, and forever thereafter to give place to those who will laugh at their simplicity and despise their instability in not adhering to their own party, principles and candidates. It is a matter of surprise to us that these gentlemen can entertain for a moment the thought of *trusting* those who fought us in the war and who now seek the defeat of our new constitution. What have we ever gained by trusting them? We trusted them with the government before the war, and they plotted the nation's destruction. We trusted them in Grant's terms for Lee's surrender, and instead of a peaceful acquiesence in the fortunes of the war, they have not ceased to try to secure through Johnson what they had failed to gain through Davis; and by the misrepresentations of their press and pulpit, and by personal violence, have delayed the peaceful completion of reconstruction. There are a few noble exceptions to this statement, and we are proud to recall their names. But how has the press of this city treated our offers of conciliation; our efforts to place the government into the hands of the most honorable citizens; and the large sums of money which we have instrumentally brought into the state for the noblest purposes?

What abuses, slanders, and lies have the journals of this city indulged in and invented against Christian ministers, and civil officials, and military officers also, and what social and business ostracism has been practiced by nearly the whole herd of the supporters of these journals.

Our counsel to this minority of loyal white men is, to unite heartily with the recognized leaders of the Republican party of Louisiana, who will only too gladly receive your advice and your influence; and if those of the Johnson party wish your company let them come and vote with you. As to *going to them*, we have long since decided not to do it; if they *come to us* their votes shall not be rejected. Here then is our platform, and on it we expect to stand in triumph when the election is over; and having done all we expect to stand.

### Grant and Johnson.

Were the question at issue between General Grant and Mr. Johnson one of veracity, the nation would not be long in deciding upon the merits of the case. For the American people have long since learned that Mr. Johnson's word is not to be trusted. He has gone back upon himself so often and falsified his word so frequently that our suspicions are awakened even when we know that he is telling the truth. He promised before God and the nation to make "treason odious," but he has made it honorable. He promised to be a "Moses" to the freedmen, but he has not ceased to be their Pharaoh. He promised to support the constitution of the United States, but he has not failed to violate its letter and spirit by the most vehement opposition to congress—the legislative branch of the government—by obstructing the execution of the acts of reconstruction and other laws which did not favor his own policy of reconstruction. His dismission of Stanton without the consent of the senate was a palpable violation of a well-known law, but one which was distasteful to him and his friends.

It is a safe and sound rule of judgment that when a man or set of men have denied the faith they once professed, and have in so doing falsified their history and broken their plighted word, that the testimony of such a man or set of men is not to be taken against the testimony of a man who has remained true to his principles, and who is known for his truth and veracity; and especially is this true when such men put forth their word to damage the cause which they have abandoned, and to crush a man who stands up firmly for that injured cause. On any other subject than reconstruction, we might dare to believe the word of Andrew Johnson, together with that of his secretaries, but on this subject we can repose no credence in what he or they testify. Having abandoned the cause represented by the Republican party, it is natural that they should misrepresent it. Besides, the testimony of Mr. Johnson's secretaries is ex parte, and made not only in the interest of their chief but in their own; for having abandoned the Republican cause, they know that the triumph of that cause is their own political infamy.

On the other hand and against their combined testimony is the word of a man whose habitual veracity has never been questioned; who has not gone back upon his record, and who has no forsaken cause to crush, and no doubtful cause to support. In judging of a man's veracity we must take in his whole life and ponder well his antecedents. Governed by this rule who can give credence to the word of Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Wells, or Mr. Seward, or any other one of the secretaries on this point? But guided by this rule who can doubt the solemn written word of Ulysses S. Grant? And it is a tremendous argument in Grant's favor, and one which the Southern press, which is now so violently assailing his veracity should remember, that notwithstanding the loyal men of this nation disapproved of the *too generous* terms of surrender which Grant offered to Lee, yet Grant has faithfully kept those terms on his part and stood up bravely when the people clamored against him and them. It is also a fact of mental philosophy, that interest may so warp a man's judgment on a given subject, that he is incapable of hearing or seeing or testifying otherwise than in favor of his own interest on that given subject; so that while we may suspect the accuracy of Mr. Johnson's secretaries on the famous interview, yet on other subjects they may be worthy of our respectful confidence.

The political history of this country proves that politicians will resort to the worst of measures to defeat an opponent. Grant is the only man in this nation that the Johnson party have good reason to fear in the contest for the next presidency. It is never honorable to question a man's motives, but when those motives are embodied in overt acts we have a right to judge.

No intelligent man can doubt the *animus* of this dispute on the part of Johnson and his friends. If Grant can be crushed, they fancy the presidential battle half won. And to do this the base attempt is made to defame his reputation for veracity, and thus undermine the confidence the people repose in him. But he was too wise to be led by Johnson to disobey his immediate superior (Stanton), and thus subject himself to court martial; and he will prove too brave to be clamored out of the true position he has now assumed. Ulysses S. Grant will be the next president of the United States.

### Aid for the Planters.

The planters should accept without delay General Buchanan's offer, as contained in his recent order of January 23, 1868. This plan of aiding both planters and freedmen is original with Major General Buchanan, and is neither the plan of General Howard nor of Congress. The origin of the plan is as follows: Major General Howard ordered General Buchanan to issue *indiscriminate supplies*—that is, to destitute freedmen, without requiring a compliance with any other condition than that they represent that they are in actual want; but General Buchanan determined, if possible, to improve the industrial interests of Louisiana by furnishing supplies to the planters for their freedmen, which freedmen are employed by said planters. And we are glad to learn that this proposition of the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, to advance supplies to planters at the rate of about $1500 for every twenty hands employed, has been received by the planters with many expressions of satisfaction. Already many of them have visited the city for the purpose of availing themselves of the liberal offer of the government.

Planters who had grown despondent at the gloomy prospects before them now express themselves as quite hopeful. It is well known to every man who is at all acquainted with this state that a considerable number of the planters have been seriously crippled in their means by overflows, bad management, the fall in the price of cotton, and in some instances possibly by damages inflicted on the crops by worms. They stand to-day entirely without resources. Their factors are unable to advance the means to prepare for the next crop, or unwilling to do so on terms less favorable than nearly ruinous. Not a barrel of pork or of meal, not a dollar's worth of supplies of any kind can be obtained by them in this market or any other without the cash, which they must obtain by borrowing. And if any one would know the rate of interest he would have to pay let him apply for a loan at once of our banks. No money can be raised in this city on the security of a lien on crops not yet planted. Something more tangible is required. And where credit can be obtained the planter is obliged to pay in the end a round rate interest for the money and a handsome commission for purchasing the supplies.

In this condition of affairs the government steps forward and offers on the compliance of certain easy conditions to advance substantial aid free of interest or charges for commissions. The only precaution taken is that for securing the principal of the sum advanced. The planters who are supposed to be familiar with all the details of the business accept with thanks the generous offer, and begin to speak already of brighter days ahead. But their "advisers, the factors," assail the arrangement and characterize it as a sort of financial outrage which the government proposes to perpetrate upon the planters. They contemplate the worst possible side of the picture. That the crops will fail, that the freedmen will not work faithfully, but will demand and receive pay the same as though they did; that all the planters who receive aid from the government will fail entirely to have the necessary amount to pay the debt to the government and discharge the lien, and hence all their movable effects will be seized and sold. No one but an interested party would have anticipated such a picture possible, and it is incredible that any one could have been found to put such things to paper. Yet we find in the columns of a paper professing to represent the commercial interests of this city a column of weakness, trying to prove that the government has entered into a conspiracy to bankrupt all the planters of the state, and sell them out. This paper is, no doubt, influenced by the factors, the middle men, whose occupation is fast departing from them under the improved labor system.

There is, fortunately, no compulsion in the case. Those planters who may elect to accept of the offer of the government are free to do so; while those who are disposed to listen to the interested counsel of their "advisers" have still the option of borrowing money from the factors if they can, pay a high rate of interest, or promise to do so, and then obtain their supplies by paying two and a half per cent commission to their "advisers." We shall see which proposition is the more generally accepted.

Honorable Women.—Not a few have adorned the Methodist Episcopal church all along the years of her history; among them was the recently departed Mrs. Mary W. Mason. The fragrance of her memory must be continued along the history of our society, for she was of the elect ladies who in the month of July, 1819, assembled to form the first auxiliary to the parent missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. It pleased the Heavenly Father to satisfy her with long life in which to see the good of his chosen. She was for many years, if not from the beginning, the first directress of the Female Missionary society, and with respect to its best interest "was clad with zeal as a cloak." The indebtedness of this cause to her zeal is known to all who know her children and her children's children. It is felt through the labors of an editor of one of our church papers, and by the pen and labors and gifts of one of our most active and prosperous laymen. She will be no stranger among the immortals whose society she has gained.

Before the great Three One
They all exulting stand,
And tell the wonders he hath done
Through all their land:
The listening spheres attend,
And swell the growing fame,
And sing, in songs which never end,
The wondrous name.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
H. C. WARMOTH.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
OSCAR J. DUNN.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE BOVEE.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SIMEON BELDEN.
FOR AUDITOR,
GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.
FOR TREASURER,
ANTOINE DUBUCLET.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
T. W. CONWAY.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

### Opelousas District.

DONALDSONVILLE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—COLD WEATHER—BROTHER KENNEDAY.

The Mississippi and the Lafourche continue to be low and very little business offers for the numerous steamers in the coasting trade. Failure of crops, foul weather, and low water make everything dull. The day of our meeting was very cold—no means of warming the church—so we had quite a chilly three hours session. The attendance was poor in consequence, but a large amount of conference business was done. This circuit will support its preacher, especially will Donaldsonville, Napoleon, and Woodlawn do their part. Donaldson church improves—it is gaining in numbers and intelligence. Our church is becoming better known and appreciated; opposition is ceasing, and Brother Kenneday is respected by all classes. He toils hard in the interest of morality, industry, piety, and education, and his worthy companion faithfully helps him. May God's blessing attend Thomas and Martha!

Quite a congregation came out to preaching Saturday morning and night. The pastor's report shows considerable loss at the plantation appointments by removals, places changing hands, and want of church accommodation. In towns and where we have houses for preaching and schools there is an increase. The day schools are suffering because the people are too poor to pay the teachers.

SABBATH SERVICES—HEAVY RAINS—EXPELLED MEMBERS—WOODLAWN CHURCH.

At nine o'clock the Sunday school children were catechised, and rewards given out. They show improvement. Preaching and the sacrament followed. It was a solemn gathering around the Lord's table. Many a vow was made, and sad hearts were comforted. In the afternoon love feast was held, one of the best ever known there. Out of doors the storm raged fearfully, but within the Master girded himself and fed us with heavenly manna. Though the night was dark and wet, the closing meeting was good, and it was said to have been throughout a precious Lord's day. At love feast three unworthy members were read out as expelled, while others started for heaven with us. Brothers Courtney, Bowman, and other local brethren are doing good service. This church is still unfinished, but a strong effort is being made to complete it this year. We hope to hold the next quarterly meeting in the new Woodlawn church. The work upon it is well advanced.

FRANKLIN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—GOOD REPORT—NEW MEMBERS—MARCUS DALE—THANKS VOTED.

Another wintry day and no means of warming the church, but a good attendance at the conference; Franklin and Cypremont were well represented, and next day members came in from Centreville and Baldwin; more would have been present, but for a misunderstanding about the day of meeting. A large amount of business was transacted; Rev. M. Holloway and others were received from the Baptist church; several brethren were taken on trial as exhorters; arrangements were made for the support of Brother Lea, who is doing good and growing into favor fast; also for securing regular preaching every sabbath. Five appointments were reported, four Sunday schools in operation, and the circuit in good condition. John Goodwin applied to be received in good standing as a local deacon, but on being required to show his penitence by a probation, concluded rather to withdraw from the church, to which no objection was made. The name of Rev. Marcus Dale was entered upon the roll as a local elder. Mr. Lewis Young was re-elected treasurer of the church, and a vote of thanks for his services passed unanimously.

SABBATH SERVICES—SUNDAY SCHOOL—GOOD ORDER—DAY SCHOOLS—CENTREVILLE.

The Sunday school exercises were very interesting. The children recited the Catechism and other lessons well, sang excellently as usual, and were delighted with their pretty rewards, books, picture cards, and papers. They have not forgotten Mrs. Roberts' lessons. Brother Dale preached at 11 o'clock a good and faithful discourse, after which the

Lord's supper was administered. In the afternoon a sermon was preached and love feast held. It was a very happy and profitable occasion. All the services were well attended. The house was full and the best of order—even solemnity—prevailed. At night another meeting was held and the quarterly conference closed with gratitude to God that we are so surely gaining ground in this large parish. The day school is gradually increasing, under the care of Rev Mr. Flannery, who also preaches to the people every other Sabbath. The class at Centreville is making efforts to buy land for a church. We have many faithful members there, and a good Sunday school. Brother Wadkins is trying to be useful at this point.

ITINERANT.

## CHURCH EXTENSION.

Office—No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., Correspond'g Sec'y. | Thos. T. Mason, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. T. W. Lewis, presiding elder Charleston district, South Carolina conference, writes to the corresponding secretary as follows:

I am sad at the condition of our Church Extension society, and our embarrassment is increased by the fact that our Missionary society is in no better condition to relieve us. We have to start anew in every place in South Carolina. The colored people have no lands, no houses of their own, and nothing in their hands, and the proprietors of the soil are generally opposed to our founding churches and schools. The only favorable circumstance is that real estate is very low, and for a little money in hand we can purchase land, and put down our stakes for the future; building an arbor or cheap church for the present, thereby establishing ourselves and putting our ultimate success beyond a doubt.

I have encouraged the people in many places that if they would strain every nerve and do so much themselves I could secure aid for them. This I did with the belief that the Missionary society would appropriate three or four thousand dollars to my district for the coming year as they did five hundred dollars for the past; but the large deficit on last year's receipts has constrained the board to assign nothing for building purposes this year. This is a stunning blow to our work in South Carolina. Owing to the extreme poverty of our people they can do almost nothing themselves, but with a little help a vast amount can be accomplished.

Please send to us the draft for the two hundred dollars of which you wrote, percentage due us on appropriations authorized for last year.

At Camden our people own a beautiful two-acre lot, central in location, and a new church sixty by fifty feet, well seated, and finished outside, built last year under the supervision of Rev. J. W. Coles; also a parsonage about half finished. They have done all they can among themselves, and still owe $625, nearly all of which is in the lawyers' hands for immediate collection. I fear trouble, and have written to several friends in the North asking help. If I can secure the balance needed I propose to apply the two hundred you send us to this case.

The draft for $200 has been forwarded and that one case may be provided for; but what shall be done with the multitude of others calling for help? Think of it! Only seven hundred dollars for this whole work in South Carolina last year! Is our golden opportunity in this now broken and impoverished, but rapidly rising and reorganizing country, to pass thus away? What shall be the answer of the church?

The following comes from Rev. N. Shumate, presiding elder of Hannibal district, Missouri and Arkansas conference:

"I have a church in my district which was built partly on the pledge of the Church Extension society to aid to the amount of $800; but after the church was dedicated we were informed that our appropriation could not be paid for want of funds. Consequently the parties to whom the money is now more than one year over due, have notified us that if we do not pay them $500 by the first of February they will be under the necessity of forcing collection by the sale of the church.

"This church is located in Clarkesville, and just where a Methodist church is greatly needed. If you will help us to that amount by that time you will save us the mortification of seeing our people turned out of a house that they worked hard to built.

"The building cost us within a fraction of three thousand dollars, and we still owe one thousand dollars; but half of that amount we provide for here, but the five hundred dollars for which we ask must be met at the time or we will lose the property. This is true. If you can help us to that amount please let me hear from you at once."

What shall be done? The amount in the treasury is already overdrawn by two thousand dollars, and large numbers of such cases are pressing their claims. We apprise the church of the facts and await her answer.

Will not the hundred who were called for last week to raise and forward by April first five hundred dollars each, respond at once and send their names to the corresponding secretary? Will not every pastor who has not already taken his collection as required by the discipline take and forward it with as little delay as possible, making it as large as possible.

Much, very much depends upon the aid the society may be able to give these feeble and struggling societies with the opening spring. There should be no delay in this work.

We Will Try to Do Our Duty.—There can scarcely be a failure in the hands of such a missionary as the writer of the following note:

"The mission charge of which I am pastor, Prairie du Chien, West Wisconsin conference, reports progress. At the close of last year the total report of members was fifty-six. Since conference, September, 1867, forty-four have joined, forty-one on probation. This is the fruit of a revival in 'Lower Town.' A revival is in progress in 'Upper Town' which promises well. Some have found Jesus, and others are seeking. The list of subscribers to the Advocates has been increased nearly seven times over last year. I have one subscriber to every one and two-fifth members as reported last year. We will try to do our duty by the missionary cause."

Our German Mission in Paris, France.—This mission, under the care of Rev. W. Schwartz, is increasing in interest, as we learn from a letter from Rev. Dr. Jacoby, dated at Paris, January 1, 1868. He was on a visit to the mission, and says nothing is wanted to give it large success but a larger room in which to preach. We regard this mission as one of great importance, if we can have the money to give it effect. We congratulate Brother Schwartz on the fruits of his labor, and encourage him to look for further excellent results.

From the New Orleans Republican

## MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Editor Republican:

Allow me to congratulate you upon your brief but withering ventilation of the recent fulmination from the central sanhedrim of the modern democracy of Louisiana. May the fruits of truth thus hurled at error be like bread cast upon the waters—even more so, in that the gathering up thereof may be not very many days hence.

Does it not strike you, Mr. Editor, as something more than lightly ludicrous for a class of politicians, who for a lifetime have been seeking and praying for an opportunity to destroy the unity of the national government, and rend asunder the federal constitution, and after a four years' war for this special purpose, brought about as the legitimate fruit of their apostacy to liberty and untempered sectional fanaticism, all resulting in an ignominious failure—the more ignominious because inaugurated for a mean and unnatural purpose—is it not, I repeat, something more than lightly ludicrous to see and hear such characters now wailing and howling of national unity, national loyalty, and national democracy? And at the same time denouncing and blackguarding and meanly slandering and impugning those "immortal few" in the South whose purpose and pride it has ever been to stake their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor for and upon the preservation and perpetuation of those great principles and issues of national glory and honor, as coupled with the beauties of political liberty and the loveliness and immortality of individual freedom—principles and issues which these same strangely fledged politicians have for so long a time striven so hard and so infamously to destroy! Such conduct, I say, savors of something deserving a harsher phrase than that of "lightly ludicrous." It is simply wickedly contemptible.

I can look back only a few years ago, when I was standing almost single-handed and alone in this state, striving with all my feeble power—none the less devoted and sincere because feeble—to hold the government together upon the time-honored issues and principles of national democracy, with the immortal Stephen A. Douglas in the lead; as against the foolish encroachments and wicked machinations of a sectional partyism, as headed by John C. Breckenridge, hissed on by such piratical and more than shameless political nondescripts as John Slidell and Judah P. Benjamin! What was the hue and cry then of these same patriotic gentlemen who now so lustily howl around political graves they have themselves dug, and call, with festering lips and polluted tongues, upon the name of national democracy? Their slogan watchword then was, "Secession and a Southern Confederacy." And in reply to any one who might be so foolish as to then stand up for the Union and for the application of national Democracy, their insulting and treasonable reply was, "There is no midway evasive ground!" A strong rope and the nearest limb was the just reward of every one who then dared lisp the name of conservatism or of national Democracy, or who refused to swear by treason and believe a lie and be damned!

Mr. Editor, I become so thoroughly disgusted in contemplating these things, that I must confess I at times have but little patience. Still, there are so many clever gentlemen and kind and warm-hearted personal friends mixed up in this heterogenious mass of dead and rotten political nonsense, that I find myself often in the same mood in which poor Joseph found himself when his wicked but destitute brethren "came down into Egypt" to get a little corn for bread to save their souls and their bodies from famishing—I involuntarily step aside and weep; and I would as fully and freely forgive, if the same true repentance could in this case be made manifest. But so long as my former Democratic brethren persist in licking in the lean flesh pots of those days—then full and refreshing, but now made empty by their own consummate folly—I shall continue to look upon them as unrepentant hypocrites, unworthy of help or confidence. If they believe in God let them keep His commandments. If they love their country let them swear by its flag and cease to denounce and persecute those who never disgraced it.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

New Orleans, February 12, 1868.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

### Board of Aldermen.

The following members were present at rollcall: Messrs. Burbank, Carriere, Dewees, Schneider, and Woolfley.

Alderman Woolfley was called to the chair.

A communication was read from military headquarters removing some members from and appointing others to the board of aldermen, which has already been published.

A communication from the mayor, calling the board together last Friday night, and recommending an additional appropriation for the public schools, was read.

A motion by Alderman Burbank was made to proceed to the election of a president of the board and chairman of the committee on finance.

The motion was opposed by Alderman Schneider, who moved a postponement until the next meeting of the board, as among the absent members there might be gentlemen more fitted for these positions than among those present.

Alderman Dewees presented reasons why the matter should not be postponed, whereupon Alderman Schneider withdrew his motion.

Alderman Burbank nominated Mr. Woolfley for president, and moved that the nomination be closed. Carried.

Alderman Dewees moved that Mr. Woolfley be declared elected president by acclamation. Carried.

President Woolfley thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him, though a more humble position would be more satisfactory to him. He accepted the position, and should endeavor to perform the duties impartially, trusting to the forbearance and courtesy of the members.

Alderman Dewees moved that the president fill by his appointment the vacancies in the committees. He appointed Alderman Burbank chairman of the finance committee, and Alderman Schneider to be a member of that committee. The latter gentleman declined, the commercial business of his house being so large as to forbid his acceptance. He subsequently accepted.

The communication from the mayor relating to an additional appropriation for the public schools was referred to the finance committee.

From the board of assistant aldermen—Ordinance changing the limits of the third district pound district concurred in.

Resolution to appropriate a certain sum in payment of disinfectants used last summer and fall concurred in.

Resolution to appropriate one hundred and fifty feet of the landing at post No. 22 as a coal landing. Concurred in, and passed on its second reading.

Resolution extending the time of payment of license and taxes on professions to March 1, 1868. Concurred in and passed on its second reading.

Resolution reducing coffeehouse licenses to $250. Alderman Schneider on a motion to refer to finance committee favored the reduction to $150 as a benefit to property holders and the whole community. Unless a reduction is made, he said, one half of the coffeehouses are bound to shut up within two weeks.

Alderman Burbank moved that the resolution be concurred in. The vote being yeas 2, nays 2; the president voted nay, and hoped the resolution would be referred to the finance committee, as he wanted to oppress no one and no interest. So the resolution was defeated.

Alderman Schneider expressed his willingness to vote to concur in the resolution.

Alderman Carriere now moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the resolution was non-concurred in, and his motion prevailed.

Alderman Burbank moved concurrence in the resolution.

Alderman Schneider moved to amend the resolution by substituting $200 for license instead of $300. On the motion there was a tie vote; the president voting in the negative the motion to reduce was lost and the resolution was then passed on its second reading. The coffeehouse licenses are, therefore, reduced to $250.

This closed the business from the lower board.

A communication from the builder of the Magnolia street iron bridge, expressing a desire to get $10,000 appropriated to him on account, was referred to the finance committee.

A petition from 150 steamboat and ship captains and merchants, against selling the revenues of the wharves to speculators, and for a reduction of wharf dues, was laid on the table, subject to call.

Report from the finance committee, with resolution recommending that Alderman Carriere be joined to the committee of the lower board on the question of the Commercial Waterworks, and the purchase or sale by the city. Adopted.

Resolution to reduce licenses on billiard tables to $50 on each table. The resolution was adopted and passed on its second reading unanimously.

In the resolutions for second reading from last meeting were the following:

Authorizing Crescent City railroad company to do some waterpipe laying. Passed on second reading.

Resolution authorizing advertisements for contracts for cleaning draining canals. Passed on second reading.

In the order of the day, a resolution to cancel the contract of S. Johnson for building an asylum for French orphans out of the Girod fund, the city paying out of the Girod fund $12,000 for the release of the contract. A resolution of Alderman Carriere to adopt the resolution was lost, and it was laid over to the next meeting.

At 8:45 the board adjourned.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This body met in regular session last evening, Mr. Perkins in the chair, and Messrs. Davies, Sterry, Sampson, Moore, Whitaker, Leaumont, and Smith present.

The following message from the mayor was read and referred to the finance committee:

Gentlemen—I herewith return without my signature the resolution estimating the probable receipts and expenditures of the current year, in compliance with section 124 of the city charter. My reason for so doing is that the appropriation for the public schools seems to me to be inadequate to the proper support of that most important department of the city government. The intelligence of the people being the foundation and bulwark of republican institutions, I would recommend a liberal appropriation for the support of the schools certainly not a less amount than was appropriated last year, while the more rigid economy is recommended in every other department.

Mr. Sampson offered a resolution authorizing the president to appoint a chairman of streets and landings committee, and after a week's delay that the same officer appoint other chairman.

Mr. Davies was opposed to the motion.

Judge Whitaker was of opinion that the present meeting was more for the purpose of organizing than otherwise.

Judge Leaumont thought that no injury would result to the city by a delay of one week in appointing officers.

Mr. Smith proposed that immediate action was necessary, and hoped that the board would adjourn until to-night, in the hope that a fuller meeting would be in session.

Mr. Sampson then withdrew his motion.

The treasurer reports receipts for the week $270,757 50; expenditures $65,939 80; balance on hand $724,769 75. Referred.

The street commissioner announced that he had made two appointments. The appointments were confirmed.

A petition from J. Artigues was referred.

Messrs. Spalding, DeBar, Alhaiza, and others in the theatrical line, asked a reduction in the license. Referred.

Mr. Davies suggested that a general revision in the license ordinance be discussed next week.

Mr. John Dunkin was granted permission to open a livery stable on Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, on second reading, and sent to other board.

The matter of misunderstanding between the finance committee and the controller was postponed.

The Villere street railroad proposition was adopted on second reading. A motion to reconsider was lost.

Several petitions were read from several portions of the city, asking for improvements, and were appropriately referred.

The board adjourned until to-morrow evening.

## REGULAR NOMINATIONS INDORSED BY THE SIXTH WARD CLUB.

At a meeting of the Sixth Ward Radical Republican club, held at Economy hall last evening, the following resolutions, offered by Captain Jourdain, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Radical Republicans of the sixth ward of New Orleans, do sincerely, unanimously, and heartily indorse, and hereby ratify the nominations made by the state nominating convention held in the city of New Orleans January 13, 14, and 15, 1868.

*Resolved*, That all bolters of this party, and all attempts to split the Republican party, meet with our extreme disgust and abhorrence, and that we pledge all our efforts and votes to consign the bolters to political infamy.

## FIRST WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

### Unconditional Indorsement of the State Ticket.

This club met on Tuesday evening at Polymnia hall, George W. Mader, Esq., president, in the chair, and a large and enthusiastic attendance of members.

Mr. Robinson then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amidst tremendous applause:

*Resolved*, That the First Ward Radical Republican club indorse unconditionally the Radical Republican state ticket, of which the Hons. H. C. Warmoth and O. J. Dunn are the leaders.

*Resolved*, That no person will be allowed to become a member of this club or address the same unless he supports that ticket.

The president then introduced the Hon. O. J. Dunn, the standard bearer for lieutenant governor, who was received with cheers.

Mr. Dunn then made a few telling remarks, and was followed by the Hon. G. M. Wickliffe in his usual happy style.

Messrs. J. A. Craig and J. P. Boyd then addressed the club to the great satisfaction of all.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

GEORGE W. MADER,
President First Ward Radical Republican club.
John L. Brown, Secretary.

## LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

### Sixty-Second Day's Proceedings.

After the disposal of sundry resolutions the president appointed Mr. Wickliffe, chairman, and Messrs. Simeon Belden, L. Rodriguez, W. H. Cooley, R. Waples, W. L. McMillan, and P. G. Deslonde on the committee to revise the constitution.

The convention then adjourned, to allow the committee to report, until this morning at eleven o'clock.

### Sixty-Third Day's Proceedings.

The committee on style and arrangement not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

### The Alabama Election.

It is quite probable that a majority of the registered votes in Alabama were cast last week on the question of the constitution, nearly all for its ratification. The votes for the convention in October were 90,238, 82,912 being a majority of the whole number registered. The returns in the Montgomery *Sentinel* of Saturday morning, from seven counties, show a total vote of 11,560 against 13,481 in October. In some of these counties the vote of only two days is reported, and in none of them the entire vote, as the polls were open again on Saturday. Another county, Jackson, is reported to have given a vote equal to that of October. There are sixty-two counties in the state. The vote of Mobile city and county, with the exception of two precincts, was 5005, against 4556 in October. The associated press dispatches report the total vote in thirty-four counties to be 51,733. There are twenty-four other counties. Experience has proved that the press dispatches are not to be relied upon.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* says of the freedmen who thronged the streets of that city during the first three days of the election:

They deported themselves remarkably well. They came with a single purpose, that of ratifying the constitution which secures them their civil and political rights. They did it in many instances under circumstances that were enough to appal an intelligent white man, and then returned to the country. Some of them remained here three days, waiting to put in their ballots, and that, too, with scarcely anything to eat. They came in a peaceable manner, sought no collision with the rebels, and went back home determined as they had voted to fulfill their contracts for the year with their employers, if allowed to do it. Their conduct provoked the reluctant commendation of the rebels themselves, while it rises to the sublime.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* of Monday says that in some of the twenty-five counties then heard from the vote was increased over that of October, while in others there was a decrease, the average being about the same as that cast for the convention. Up to the date of that paper every indication was cheering for the ratification of the constitution, but the accurate vote will not be ascertained until the middle or last of next week.

The total vote of Montgomery county was 381 less than in October. On Saturday unusual obstacles were interposed by the opponents of the constitution, so that hundreds were unable to vote, and when the polls closed in Montgomery there were some two hundred freedmen at and near the boxes, waiting to put in their ballots.

The Mobile *Register* is jubilant over the efforts of the "constitutional clubs" to diminish the vote in all parts of the state, and claims that the "white front" exerted a powerful influence against the colored vote of Mobile. The rebel element of obstruction is thus complimented by its principal organ.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* states that on Wednesday night "the rebels broke into the room where the ballot boxes were deposited, and destroyed the boxes, together with the ballots cast during the first two days at Livingston."

Until the official declaration of the vote on the Alabama constitution is made, we shall incline to the belief that a majority of the votes registered were cast on that question, notwithstanding the predictions of associated press agents in the interest of the obstructives. The ultimate result will be the same in any event, and Alabama will soon be represented in congress, and become one of the loyal states of the Union.

### Large and Small City Notes.

It is intended to destroy half a million dollars of large city notes this week by burning that amount of currency at the gasworks. This will reduce the notes of the city, in the form of currency, of the denomination of five dollars and upward, to about two and a half millions instead of three and a half millions dollars, the amount in existence when the present city treasurer was inducted into office.

None but small notes are now disbursed from the city treasury to meet the current expenditures, and besides that about $1000 per day of small notes are exchanged there for large notes, on which there is a discount of twelve or thirteen per cent. It happens unfortunately that the discount on the large notes is lessening as their withdrawal from circulation becomes more rapid, and that the discount on small notes is increasing as the volume of circulation expands. There is but one remedy for this fluctuation and speculation in the city currency, and that is its utter extinction as a circulating medium.

The New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga railroad company meet with some opposition to grant a "right of way, the opening of a few hundred feet of street and the use of a valueless lot of ground donated to the city of Mobile thirty years ago in consideration of its being improved." A communication in the *Register* imputes this opposition to the stockholders of the Mobile and Great Northern railroad.

## ORIGINAL NEWS ITEMS.

The New York *World* asserts positively that Mr. Adams, American minister to England, has resigned.

It is again rumored that the president has ordered Rousseau home to take the place of General Meade.

The Texas election for delegates to the constitutional convention commenced Monday, to continue five days.

The project of establishing a packet line of sidewheel steamers between Cincinnati and Pittsburg is likely to be a success.

The *Planters' Banner* thinks the orange trees, the leaves of which curled and looked sickly after the late freeze, are not materially injured.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says Stanton has positively declared that he will not resign under any circumstances.

The Chicago *Times*, a Pendleton advocate, fiercely denounces the Breese movement in Illinois. It charges the movers with dividing the Western Democracy.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, late Republican candidate for governor of Maryland, has written a letter declaring that he is for General Grant as the next president.

John G. Budd, one of the oldest merchants in Philadelphia, engaged in the New Orleans trade, died in the former city yesterday. He was seventy-one years old.

Hon. James Guthrie has sent in his resignation as one of the United States senators from Kentucky, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington.

The currency afloat at the present time consists of greenbacks $356,000,000, bank circulation $299,000,000, fractional circulation $31,000,000, state bank circulation $4,000,000. Total $690,000,000.

A steamboat excursion to Grand levee, the rebuilding of which has been recently placed under contract, is contemplated by several of the state officials, together with merchants, planters, and others interested in the work.

General Kilpatrick, minister to Chili, intends to resign, it is said, and return home to take part in the coming presidential campaign. A movement is being made to nominate him as the next Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey.

Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Swann, of Maryland, are unhappy Democrats, and disposed to make trouble among the faithful. Governor Swann refuses to grant the usual certificate of election to his successful competitor for the United States senate, Mr. Hamilton. How these brethren love one another.

The steamer Anna White was crushed so badly by the movement of the ice at St. Louis last week that she is considered a total loss. She was built at Cincinnati, and was formerly the tin-clad Forest Rose. The boat was owned by Taylor & White, valued at $10,000, and insured for $6000 against fire only.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is suggested by the Philadelphia *Press* as the Republican candidate for vice-president. More than forty Republican papers in Pennsylvania go for him.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* says at some of the polls in that city it was amusing and ridiculous to see young rebels from the clubs watching around to take down the names of white men who voted the Republican ticket for publication. The same paper proposes to publish the names of all employers who discharge freedmen for voting.

The house committee on public lands will probably report a bill providing that in all future grants of land to aid in building railroads the even-numbered sections shall be subject at once to pre-emption and homestead settlement, and that the odd sections shall be sold only to actual settlers in limited quantities, and not to exceed a fixed maximum price.

The reconstruction committee have been considering the correspondence between the president and General Grant, and Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham have been designated to prepare a report and remit it to the full committee. Some members of the house think the president's course in directing disobedience of Stanton's orders is ground for impeachment.

Secretary Seward refused to the representatives of the press in Washington the privilege to witness the presentation of Mr. Thornton, the new British minister. The president had intimated that he would probably not confine his remarks to the text of the formal speech which had been prepared for him at the state department, and that he had no objection to being fully reported.

The camels recently brought here from Texas are to be placed in the New York Central park.

Judge J. N. Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas, who formerly resided in Rapides parish, has been given up by his physician, and can not possibly live.

The Chicago *Post* and Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* urge the nomination of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin as the Republican candidate for vice-president.

The Mobile board of aldermen have adopted the ordinance granting lands and privileges to the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga railroad company.

Snow fell to the depth of four inches in the vicinity of Trenton, Louisiana, two weeks ago, in consequence of which the roads were in a dreadful condition.

Posey Drew, suspected of stealing letters from the Richmond postoffice, addressed to Rev. William Brown, admitted the fact, but said "the spirit of the devil" prompted him to do so.

The ninth volume of the Homer *Iliad*, edited by Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, closed on the first instant. The *Iliad* deserves the patronage of every Republican in that section of the state.

Stanton said to Ben Wade the other day: "Sir, I would as soon think of turning over the war department to the rebels during the war as of surrendering my trust now into the hands of Andrew Johnson."

Alabama obstructive papers are publishing the names of white men who voted for the constitution, and Alabama Republican papers are preparing "the roll of infamy," comprising the names of parties who discharged freedmen for voting as loyalty and manhood dictated.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

Washington, February 11.—The president's last letter to Grant opens as follows:

"The extraordinary character of your letter of the third would seem to preclude a reply, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, whereof that letter formed a part, and the grave questions involved, induces this mode of giving the proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us. Statements of five members of the cabinet who were present during the conversation on the 14th, and copies of their letters to me are inclosed."

After quoting from Grant's letter the president says:

"Whenever a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the parties should cease, especially when on either side it loses the character of respectful discussion which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other."

After quoting again from Grant's letter, the president says:

"The point is that before you changed your mind you had secretly determined to do the very thing which you at last did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning."

The president argues at some length the legality of his order to Grant to disregard Stanton's orders, making the point that Grant will not obey his direct orders, but will obey his indirect orders. The president concludes: "Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the orders of the president who is made by the constitution the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the general of the army as of the secretary of war."

This morning's *Chronicle* contains the correspondence between the president and General Grant reported from the war department in answer to a call from the house. He then calls attention especially to that part of the correspondence relating to the conversation between General Grant and the president, and requests a statement of what was said on that occasion.

In reply, Secretary Welles says:

"My recollection of the conversation corresponds with your statement of it in your letter of the 31st January. The three points specified in that letter giving your recollection of the conversation are correctly stated."

Secretary McCulloch says: "I can not undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant of the 31st, substantially and in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it."

Secretary Randall says: "I have read carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the president to General Grant of the 31st. The following extract from that letter is according to my recollection a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the president and General Grant at the cabinet meeting on the 14th of January:"

Mr. Randall then quotes the president's version of the conversation as published.

Secretary Seward's letter is quite long, giving a detailed account of his impressions of what the president said in his letter of the thirty-first. Seward says: "I did not understand Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one." After further details Seward continues: "Certainly General Grant did not at any time in the cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation either directly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from the charge of the war department otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement that the Saturday's conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could reasonably take place on Monday. General Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call on you on Monday, and assigned reasons for the omission."

Secretary Seward's letter caused shouts of laughter and alternate derision and incredulity from the Republicans as his cautious narrative proceeded.

Secretary Browning's letter is also quite long, and is mainly a repetition of the others.

General Grant has already written a reply, opening as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, accompanied by statements of five cabinet officers, of their recollection of what occurred in the cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination."

General Grant then proceeds to argue the point at some length.

The impeachment fever is subsiding somewhat.

The defeat of the Alabama constitution causes much bitterness, and the delay in the senate in passing the supplemental bill is denounced by extremists in harsh terms. It is confidently asserted that the extremists will admit members elected at the recent election, and recognize the state as restored under the defeated constitution.

The congressional majority are sadly perplexed, and the wildest propositions are seriously discussed.

The reconstruction committee has postponed further meetings to Thursday, greatly, it is said, to Stevens' disgust, who favors immediate impeachment.

During the reading of the president's letter Mr. Butler stationed himself directly in front of the clerk, and seemed to enjoy it very much. Mr. Butler don't like General Grant.

It is fair to say that a majority of the house and galleries heard the communications read with evident humiliation and regret.

Washington, February 12.—The allegations that the chiefs of the freedmen's bureau favor such social and civil relations between the races as approximates to amalgamation, is anxiously discussed by moderate Republicans who have been favorable to the bureau's continuance.

Tennessee railroads hold several millions of dollars of claims, and the Southern railroad committee propose repudiating the Tennessee delegation, who are making an effort to except Tennessee roads from the proposed legislation.

B. B. French, an eminent Masonic dignitary, and formerly commissioner of public buildings has been appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department.

General McClellan is mentioned in connection with the mission to England.

The whisky metre commission is in session, Professor Henry, president.

The following is Sherman's bill, which was introduced to-day, and referred to the committee on the judiciary:

Whereas, The people of the state of Alabama have in strict compliance with the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient goverement of the rebel states," formed a constitution of government in conformity with the constitution of the United States, framed by a convention of delegates in compliance with said act; and

Whereas, Said constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said constitution contains all the qualities required by said act; therefore

Be it enacted and declared by the senate and house of representatives, etc., That the state of Alabama is entitled to representation in congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

The noon dispatches regarding Grant and Hancock's correspondence are substantially correct. Further details are inaccessible.

Grant and Stanton had a prolonged interview to-day.

The Arkansas constitution enfranchises females and negroes, and makes them competent as jurors, and disfranchises those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts, and those voting against the adoption of the constitution.

Washington, February 12.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is also an officer of the White house, telegraphs the following: "General Grant has ordered General Hancock to set aside the order reorganizing the New Orleans city council.

"To this General Hancock respectfully takes exception, and telegraphs General Grant that unless the latter revokes his order, he, Hancock, must ask to be relieved from the command of the fifth military district."

Memphis, February 12.—The Arkansas convention adopted the constitution by forty five to twenty-one. Nine Radicals bolted.

Tallahassee, Fla., February 11.—In convention to-day, twenty-seven delegates present, the committee reported adversely to the eligibility of Billings and Richards, white, and Pierce and Saunders, colored, who were expelled.

Hart, Stearns, and Davidson, white, and Wells, colored, were sworn in instead.

An ordinance was passed to pay expenses by the issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000, of which amount $13,000 would be taken by supporters of the convention.

A resolution was passed expunging all records of the convention since the third day, except the fact that no quorum was present.

Two candidates on the Billings ticket for state and congressional officers have been withdrawn.

### Congressional Proceedings.

*House.*—After some personal explanations, the rights of American citizens abroad was resumed, and wildly discussed.

The president's response to General Grant, with accompanying documents, was read, and referred to the committee on correspondence.

The president was called on for General Grant's response.

The house then went into committee of the whole on appropriations. An amendment striking out the appropriation for assistant secretary pardon clerk and three fourth class clerks employed by the president was adopted.

The president sent General Grant's response to the house. Referred to the committee on reconstruction and ordered.

*Senate*—A petition was presented from the Georgia convention asking for a loan of $30,000,000 to planters of that state. Also one from the Mississippi convention asking relief for the destitute.

Mr. Wilson presented petitions from several citizens asking relief from political disabilities.

Reconstruction resumed and discussed to executive session. Adjourned.

The judiciary committee stands four to three against Edmunds' bill regulating impeachment proceedings.

The senate committee will report favorably upon the bill forbidding deposits in national banks in cities where assistant treasurers have offices.

It is rumored that the secretary of the treasury intends selling fifteen or twenty millions of gold this month.

Grant's last letter to the president closes by disclaiming any intention on his part, now or heretofore, to disobey any legal order of the president.

Guthrie has resigned the Kentucky senatorship on account of sickness. The legislature will elect his successor on the 18th.

The senate has rejected William D. Bishop for commissioner of patents, John M. Johnson, federal marshal of Virginia, and Leslie Coombs, marshal of Kentucky.

The president has nominated Henry F. Heriot collector of customs, Georgetown, South Carolina.

Washington, February 12—*House.*—After unimportant business the rights of American citizens abroad was resumed. Mr. Banks refusing all substitutes and amendments, moved the previous question, which was not seconded, and several amendments and substitutes were rushed in, and the bill was postponed.

The appropriation bill was resumed, when the house adjourned.

Washington, February 12—*Senate.*—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill declaring Alabama rest red to the rights of representation. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate then discussed the refusal of railroads coming into the District of Columbia giving equal rights to negroes in their cars.

Without further business the senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

### Foreign News.

London, February 11.—Home Secretary Hardy yesterday received and replied to an address of the loyal Irishmen of London.

Sir Edward Brewster, physician, scientific discoverer and author, died to-day, aged eighty-seven years.

The British iron-clad Hercules, the largest in the world, was succe-sfully launched at Chatham dockyard to-day.

The Austrian reichrath reassembled. Bismarck is too ill to leave Berlin. No change in the Prussian cabinet will be proposed.

Dublin, February 11.—Lemon has been convicted of treason and murder. Sullivan has been indicted for seditious libel.

New York, February 11.—Cable Summary.—Minister Burlingame had arrived at Shanghai en route westward.

A shock of an earthquake at Shanghai caused considerable consternation.

The Imperialists claim to be gaining ground rapidly.

Cork, February 11.—A mob of Fenians drove the police through the streets with firearms yesterday, but none were hurt.

The police, being stoned by the mob yesterday, charged, and several of the mob were bayoneted. An attempt to lynch an informer was defeated.

London, February 12.—Dispatches from Abyssinia report Napier at the front, and that skirmishing is going on between the British and natives. No details given.

Bismarck's organ says the policy of Austria in befriending the Hanoverian provinces is dangerous.

*La France* insists that Bismarck has resigned.

Congressional proceedings regarding allegiance and citizenship are being discussed by the press, the comments of which are generally favorable to the American view.

London, February 12—Mr. Brett, M. P., succeeds Mr. Sellonyus as solicitor general.

### Florida Convention.

Tallahassee, February 11.—The majority of the convention last night at eleven o'clock entered a protest against the action of the minority, deposed Mr. Richards from the chair, and elected Mr. Horatio Jenkins president, reorganized the convention, appointed new committees, deposed the former sergeant-at-arms, and elected Mr. M. Martin in his place, and passed a resolution that the convention had power to compel the attendance of absentees.

Tallahassee, February 12.—Convention—Nineteenth Day—A resolution was presented asking congress to repeal the cotton tax. Adopted.

The sergeant at-arms was ordered to notify the minority members that the convention was in regular session, and that their attendance is required.

Only three of the minority party have taken their seats since the return of the majority.

It is understood that General Meade leaves the subject of eligibilities to the convention.

A resolution was adopted calling for an investigation into the conduct of a colored delegate, charged with making an incendiary speech at a mass meeting on the 8th instant, in which he inaugurated riotous proceedings against three delegates who had gone with the absent majority, proposing to tar and feather, or hang and burn them. The convention went into secret session to consider the matter.

Governor Walker and Judge Kendall were called as witnesses to the proceedings.

Some of the minority say they intend meeting on Saturday next, and resume business pursuant to their adjournment, but it is not considered likely that they will do so.

### North Carolina Convention.

Raleigh, February 12.—General Canby and staff, who arrived in this city yesterday, visited the convention to-day.

In committee of the whole the convention discussed the question of abolishing all distinctions between the courts of law and equity. Decided in favor of so doing, and instructed committee accordingly.

The convention has now been in session a month, at a cost to the people of over $40,000, and no article of the constitution has been perfected. One or two have had two readings.

Governor Worth in council yesterday advised the appointment of Colonel C. A. Cilley, of Caldwell, late of the United States army, to fill the vacancy in the superior court bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Fowler.

### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wiled
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon;
Where, oh! where are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs.
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail—
The plot that work'd
A brother's hurt;
Where, oh! where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hope, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
Who were they that living wept
A hundred years ago?
By other men
Treat known not them
Their lands are tilled—
Their graves are filled;
Yet nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to-day,
A hundred years ago.

### GENERAL ITEMS.

A Georgia magistrate examines the teeth of candidates for matrimony to ascertain whether they are of age.

An Indian came into Cheyenne the other day who had nine wives in four weeks. He was supposed to be en route for Utah.

$80,000,000 is what a Frenchman wants in order that he may build a bridge across the channel between England and France.

White gunpowder is now manufactured in France which leaves no trace in the gun. It is highly spoken of in French military circles.

It is stated that the funds removed from the treasury of the state of Georgia by Governor Jenkins before his removal amount to $350,000.

General Canby has done precisely that for which General Sickles was removed, viz: issued an order staying execution on real and personal property.

In 1840 Iowa had 42,624 white inhabitants, 72 colored, and 16 slaves. In the year of grace 1868 it has a white population of 550,000 and 5000 colored.

The latest feat for a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somerset over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

It is frequently the case in Canada that in digging wells for drinking water salt veins are struck, which bring in large sums of money to their owners, but have a bad effect on their habits.

Heinrich Heine said women always wrote with one eye on their page, and the other on some man, except the Countess of Hahn-Hahn, who had but one eye. That no doubt was on the man.

The Chicago *Post* says one of the most encouraging signs of the times is the vitality and boldness of the Republican papers of the south. With few exceptions they seem to be prosperous.

A number of Democratic leaders of New England and the Northwest have been in council in Washington. The New Englanders oppose Pendleton for president, while the Northwesterners insist upon him.

The New Haven *Palladium* says that one of the delegates to the recent Democratic state convention at New Haven was unable to be present in consequence of having been committed on a charge of chicken stealing.

The Republican congress, by a large majority, passed a bill stopping the contraction of the currency. Mr. Johnson, the Democratic president, refused to sign it, but suffered it to become a law by putting it in his pocket.

The Lynn, Massachusetts, *Reporter* says: "Our streets begin to show signs of their former life and activity when the whistles sound for twelve and six o'clock, and the operatives pour out in streams from the various manufactories."

An Ohio gentleman had a dream six months ago in which the day of his death was predicted to him. On the day intimated he took out an insurance policy of three thousand dollars, got on a railroad train, and was burned to death at Angola.

Vermont raised 59,600 pounds of tobacco in 1866. Wool is now worth so little that many farmers are disgusted with sheep raising, and are now going into the dairy business. Twenty new cheese factories are contemplated in the state the coming season.

A "house on runners" passed through Grand Rapids a few days since, in which was a stove, a table, a bed, and other necessary articles of household furniture, the house affording accommodations to a family, who were bound for a point one hundred miles north in the pine woods.

The total amount of lager beer manufactured in Milwaukee last year was 83,103 barrels, exclusive of white beer. Nearly a million dollars' worth of the white beer was manufactured. The breweries occupy some of the finest blocks in the city, and the cellars occupy whole squares under ground.

Among the speakers who will shortly address the citizens of New Hampshire on political topics are Major General Logan and Major General Hurlbut, of Illinois; General Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Generals Barnum and Sickles, of New York; Colonel McKee, of Kentucky, and Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio.

A young Swiss farmer carries off the prize for cool cruelty. In order to please his mistress he dosed his wife with strychnine, and when the poison began to operate lay down by her side, watched her agonies, and calmly handed her water from time to time, as she asked for it, until death ensued.

The young king of Greece is only twenty-two, has chestnut hair, blue eyes, an aquiline nose, full, round cheeks, and a face expressive of amiability and good humor rather than force of character. His queen, Olga, a girl of seventeen, is a pretty, plump blonde, and, most remarkable of all, is very economical in her habits.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says the president has intimated to several who have called on him within a day or two that he shall get over the war department situation by nominating to the senate a new secretary. One of the strange rumors which are circulating in this connection is that the president thinks of sending in the name of General Banks for the position.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says that the people of Harlem enjoyed a sensation recently in the marriage of two gentlemen and two young women, which was performed sportively, but found the next day to be legal. The brides would prefer to abide by the law, but the bridegrooms, one of whom is a man of "great expectations," refuse to recognize the ceremony at all. An appeal is to be taken to our courts, or to the legislature.

General Butler.—The *Nation* in a recent notice of General Butler says:

His manner of dealing with rascals whom the civil law could not reach will always be one of the choicest chapters in the history of the war. His administration of the government of New Orleans was positively a contribution to civilization itself, and there will never be a true lover of his kind to the remotest ages who will not chuckle over it with delight. Would that a department could be created for him to rule in perpetuity, to which we could send all our hardened blackguards, rowdies, and snivelling cheats, and impostors! They would improve under his sway, and the spectacle would be highly moral.

### Will be Brought to the Test.

In his conversation with the special correspondent of the New York *World* last week, Mr. Johnson firmly and emphatically replied "no!" to the question whether he would recognize Mr. Stanton as secretary of war. He added that it was in his power to reduce the secretary to "a mere clerk," and that "at the proper time he should take measures for doing so."

Several documents are now in course of preparation at the war department, which in the course of the present week will require transmission to the president, and action by him. This will bring Mr. Johnson directly to the point. If he receives and indorses the papers, he will in so doing recognize Stanton as secretary; if he refuses he will impede and obstruct the operations of the government.

Johnson's supporters have been threatening all sorts of things on his behalf; but thus far he has maintained a very prudential reserve. The "proclamation" announced a week ago is yet "forthcoming." The story that department officers had been instructed to hold no official intercourse with Stanton is rendered exceedingly improbable by the fact that they are all holding such intercourse. It is very possible that when Mr. Johnson is brought squarely to the position where he must decide upon obedience to the law, or discipline under its provisions, he will surrender as he has done before.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Elegant Specimen.—This is a specimen of the elegant writing in the editorial columns of the Lacrosse *Democrat:*

The same pen that prophesied the death of Lincoln, at the same hour of the night that was written now writes again—General Grant, the macadamizer of Virginia roads with skulls of better men than himself, never will sit in the White house at Washington as president of the United States.

We would ornament the capitol at Washington with the swinging bodies of rump destructives, by hanging them from the windows tied by the neck. Then we would ship all the negroes, of every shade, grade, or description, to the turbulent island of St. Thomas, where we would get up a magnificent earthquake, sending them all to—Africa!

Radicalism of General Meade.—The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* thus compliments General Meade:

We think there can be very little doubt now on the mind of any impartial man in the state that General Meade is as thorough and as bitter a radical as John Pope or Thad. Stevens. He implicitly believes in the omnipotence of the rump congress, and makes it a labor of love to enforce with the greatest degree of severity and vigor all the behests of his radical friends.

A Fireman's Story.—One of the "big sixes" had rushed into a burning building to rescue a child. The flames had cut off his egress and drove him to the fourth story. All means of escape appeared to be gone; he opened one of the windows and called out: "I say, Jackey, jus' you bring the old tub down to the kerb, put on the three-inch nozzle, and let her come!" Jackey put on the nozzle, the boys manned the brakes, up comes a stream as big as a bolony and hs stiff as a poker. "I jus' wrapped the little 'un in the old coat, put my legs and arms tight around the stream, and slid down to the pavement without hurtin' me or the child! If you don't believe it you can jus' come down to the house and see the baby!

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in a letter to the editor of the Janesville *Gazette* in 1862, before he swung the circle with Andrew Johnson, said: "As we have war, and the rebels will insist upon war, under the proclamation of the president, I would make a negro territory in the United States, beginning with South Carolina."

A wretched Virginia editor said lately:

In twelve months from this time any negro presenting himself at the polls and attempting to vote, will be shot, as he ought to be.

This shows the advanced sentiments of the conservative press.

Butler Applies the Screws.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes thus:

General Butler, in his examination of the witnesses before the special committee on ordnance, has made some of the officers, unused to having "the witness screws" applied to them, give somewhat conflicting testimony. He has also elicited the statement that portions of a correspondence produced have been burned, and that a model has been—accidentally or purposely—broken, and so repaired as not to be testimony. The army men are somewhat indignant on the subject, which may yet be the subject of discussion in the house.

The congressional committee on Southern railroads have lately reported that the amount owing to the government by these roads on the first of November, 1867, was $4,884,500 62. The committee recommends: First, no claims for use shall be allowed any Southern road, or any state in favor of any road; and, second, the indebtedness to the government, as provided by the terms of the bond, shall be liquidated, and, in default thereof, the government shall exercise its legal right to possession and disposal. The land grant question will be made the subject of special report.

A Wail.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Express* wails:

The cause of the South is not only lost, but the South is lost, too, unless a little wisdom can be drilled into their heads. The present legislation in regard to the South is sinking her so deeply into the "slough of despond" that it will take generations to extricate her. She is bankrupt, her lands are idle, and her people starving. Will congress do anything to relieve her, or must the fairest portion of our land become a vast Sahara?

How to Stew Oysters.—Pick the oysters out of the juice with a fork, as dry as possible; stew the juice, thickening milk or water, of which the soup is to be made, until thoroughly cooked, then drop the oysters in, and just as the cooled soup begins to show signs of simmering, empty out altogether, and you will have rich soup and plump oysters, luscious enough to make you think you never tasted real oysters before.

We chew tobacco, the Hindoos lime, and the Patagonians guano. Our children delight in candy, the Africans in rock salt, while the Esquimaux leaps for a bite of a tallow candle. To us turtles are a savory dish; the Frenchman revels on frogs and snails; and other savages on snakes.

Musical cigar stands imported from Paris are now for sale. A knob at the top of the octagon case opens eight doors, displaying the cigars, and at the same time sets a music box running. But it is necessary for the owner to keep good cigars in it, if he wants to have it play melodiously.

Senator Morton will attend the Republican state convention of Indiana on the twentieth instant. A special car from Baltimore to Indianapolis, with the necessary cooking and sleeping apparatus, has been placed at his disposal, to go and return.

The human heart is like a feather bed, it must be roughly handled, well shaken, and exposed to a variety of turns to prevent it becoming hard and knotty.

There were not righteous people enough in Sodom to save it, but there was a pretty good Lot.

### A PEN PICTURE.

A rich widow, in her habiliments of woe, is thus pen-pictured by a new-paper poet:

Her shawl was as sable as night;
And her gloves were as black as her shawl;
And her jewels—that flashed in the night—
Were black as a funeral pall.

Her robe had the hue of the rest,
(How nicely it fitted her shape,)
And the grief that was heaving her breast
Boiled over the billows of crape.

I couldn't help thinking the beauty,
In mourning the loved and the lost,
Was doing her conjugal duty
Entirely regardless of cost.

Conventions to be Held.—The following political conventions have been appointed:

February 19—Wisconsin, Democratic, Madison.
February 19—Georgia, Republican, Atlanta.
February 20—Indiana, Republican, Indianapolis.
February 22—Kentucky, Democratic, Frankfort.
February 22—New York, Democratic, Albany.
February 26—Iowa, Democratic, Des Moines.
February 26—Minnesota, Democratic, St. Paul.
February 26—Wisconsin, Republican, Madison.
February 27—Kentucky, Republican, Frankfort.
March 4—Pennsylvania, Democratic, Harrisburg.
March 4—Ohio, Republican, Columbus.
March 4—Missouri, Republican, St. Louis.
March 5—Maryland, Republican, Baltimore.
March 11—Pennsylvania, Republican, Philadelphia.
March 12—Massachusetts, Republican, Worcester.
April 15—Illinois, Democratic, Springfield.
April 29—Nebraska, Republican, Nebraska City.
May 6—Illinois, Republican, Peoria.
May 13—Minnesota, Republican, St. Paul.
May 20—National, Republican, Chicago.

A Washington dispatch says Mr. Wisewell, recently nominated for commissioner of internal revenue, has figured at Washington extensively for several months past as head man in the whisky ring from New York, and is notorious for being corrupt. He was formerly military commander of the District of Columbia, where he made considerable money by speculation. Another correspondent says Colonel Wisewell was badly wounded at Fredericksburg, and that he has presented recommendations without distinction of party from a large number of prominent business houses in New York, and from several leading political men in Vermont. Besides these, he has thousands of them from various sections of the country signed by men who never saw him.

The president wants Mr. Rollins removed because of his evidence in the impeachment investigation, and because he is a Republican in politics. He also charges that Rollins is working against the administration in New Hampshire. The senate is not likely to consent to his removal.

Reconstruction Progressing.—"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes thus from Washington:

The Southern states are being surely and rapidly restored. I hear no news from any quarter of the South that is not good news. General Hamilton writes to General Wilson that Texas will be carried by twenty thousand majority for the Republican party, and that thousands of white men are assisting in the good work; and although there is division among political friends in Louisiana on the subject of the gubernatorial nomination, yet the last accounts from that quarter presage harmony and victory. With the exception of Virginia, where, as before the rebellion, the pro-slavery opposition is organized and defiant, every other Southern state will be speedily and thoroughly reconstructed.

Complimentary.—A correspondent writing from this city to the *Daily Wisconsin*, published at Milwaukee, is complimentary:

I find this city of New Orleans far surpassing the ideas I had formed of it, in almost every respect. It is more extensive in territory than I had supposed, being more than five miles long on the Mississippi river, and containing 250,000 inhabitants. It is the cleanest city of its size I was ever in, and appears to be the best governed. The strong arm of the military power is not discovered here, and all appear as free and as harmonious as a Northern city. Many of the public buildings here are massive and elegant structures, and the private dwellings will compare favorably with those of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. In the French section of the city the streets are narrower, and some of the buildings are low, but they are generally neat, and many have gardens which, owing to the salubrity of the climate, surpass anything of the kind in Northern cities.

Miles and Sides.—General Hancock orders thus:

Upon the application of Governor Baker and the warden of the Louisiana state penitentiary, the chief quartermaster, fifth military district, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, will temporarily furnish forage for twenty-five mules engaged in the work of the penitentiary upon the levees; the cost thereof to be charged against the state, and to be reimbursed as soon as the condition of the state treasury may permit.

Upon the application of the governor of the state, and subject to the approval of the secretary of war, the chief quartermaster, fifth military district, will issue to the warden of the Louisiana state penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, one hundred and eighty pairs of shoes (such as are furnished for soldiers) for the use of the prisoners at that place; the cost of said shoes to be charged against the state, and to be reimbursed as soon as the condition of the state treasury may permit.

The Louisiana Conservatives.—The New Orleans correspondent of a New York paper writes in this manner:

The conservatives are organizing clubs, raising funds, electing officers, and stirring about lively to defeat the conventionists, and to carry out the principles and ideas of the Democratic party (so-called.) They are endeavoring to secure the votes of "the scorned," and influence them in favor of the South and Southern men. To a certain extent they can do this, but a large majority of the blacks will vote the Republican ticket on all questions. The "conservatives" are depending on the West for advice and example, and will do as it does. If the Northwest nominate Pendleton for president the South will support him, although they have little confidence that he can be elected. Many are in favor of General Hancock, while others, forgetting or not caring for his liberal Southern views, vow they never will vote for a man who wears the hated uniform of a black-hearted and fanatical people who are crushing us, and grinding us into the dust.

The Florida *Union*, conservative, denounces General Meade as a "Gesler," and says that "there is but one officer, General Hancock, who can resist obedience to the radical congress."

### ADVISED TO WITHDRAW.

A large meeting of the principal and sub-clubs of the Radical Republican party of the third ward was held last evening, at which resolutions were adopted advising Messrs. J. G. Taliaferro and F. E. Dumas to withdraw their names from the *Tribune* nomination in opposition to the regular ticket, and declaring that the Republicans of the third ward of the city of New Orleans will support none but the regularly nominated candidates of the Radical Republican state convention.

J. A. CRAIG, secretary.

### Customhouse Receipts.

Comparative statement of receipts at the New Orleans customhouse for the month of January, 1867 and 1868:

| | Jan. 1868. | Jan. 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Imposts | $289,096 25 | $607,650 20 |
| Fees | 2,893 19 | 3,178 16 |
| Storage | 1,140 65 | 711 20 |
| Cartage | 747 53 | 650 65 |
| Hospital | 166 84 | 965 71 |
| Tonnage | 23,816 55 | 33,321 64 |
| Total | $318,461 13 | $646,277 57 |
| | | 318 461 13 |
| Decrease | | $327,816 44 |

One reason for the diminution in receipts is that importations on which duties were formerly paid here now pass at once up the river to Western cities, where the duty is collected.

Commerce of New Orleans.—The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the customhouse in this city during the month just closed were as follows:

| | No. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage of U. S. vessels entered from foreign ports | 15 | 10,083 |
| Tonnage of foreign vessels entered from foreign ports | 45 | 24,341 |
| Tonnage of U. S. vessels cleared to foreign ports | 41 | 32,028 |
| Tonnage of foreign vessels cleared to foreign ports | 35 | 20,874 |
| Tonnage of vessels in coasting trade entered | 112 | 82,469 |
| Tonnage of vessels in coasting trade cleared | 109 | 69,096 |
| Total | 358 | 229,433 |

Incomes of Actors.—The receipts of Mr. J. E. Owens are $1000 a night; Mr. Barney Williams, who has already amassed a handsome fortune, averages $500 a week, with Mrs. Barney Williams as much more in the season; John Brougham makes about $800 a week; Mrs. Lander the same. J. E. Murdoch is also very wealthy. Miss Maggie Mitchell, who is always, and has been from the first, very successful, makes about $1500 a week; Lotta, the next most successful actress, a sprightly little bit of "quicksilver," who has risen into celebrity only within the past two years, makes about $900 a week; J. S. Clark, about the same, or possibly about $1000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $500; E. L. Davenport, $500; J. W. Wallack, $500; Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, $500; Edwin Adams, $500; J. H. Hackett, $500; Miss Lucille Western, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Florence, $500.

Fourteen hundred and fifty new buildings have been erected in Toledo, Ohio, during the past twelve months, at a cost of $2,268,200. As there is scarcely a vacant house to be found in the town, the papers claim that the new dwellings represent an addition of at least 7,250 to the population.

Fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six hogs have been killed in Indianapolis the present season, of an average weight of 208 5-6 pounds.


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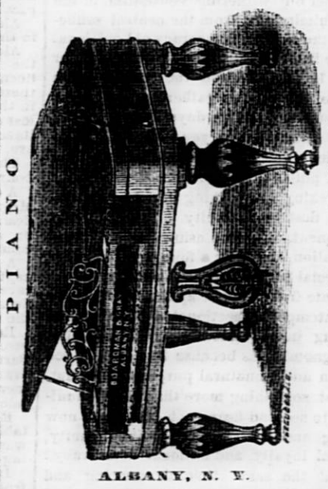


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 8. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. WHOLE NO. 108.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

AN ALLEGORY.

I had a dream—from off a stand-point high
I looked away o'er ocean, earth, and sky;
Beneath were cities proud, old forests grand,
Homes, farms, and villages o'er all the land.
And hoary crags, and rivers rushing free,
And broad savannas stretching to the sea.
There was the Southland, once so radiant fair,
All wrapt in ruin, sorrow, and despair.
From stately halls the wail of want and woe,
Came with the cry from squalid cabins low.
Some moaned lost wealth, and some their early dead,
While many, ah! were perishing for bread.
I looked for help—a Genius by my side
Pointed away, where on a restless tide
A mighty bark was struggling breakers near;
Her helm seemed shattered, sails were worn and sear.
What ship? I asked. Doth she no pilot keep?
No compass, chart—her crew are they asleep?
The Genius sighed: "The *Southern Church* you see,
Once o'er the waves she rode in majesty,
Diffusing light resplendent, pure, sublime,
A glorious beacon on the sea of time.
But when the storm came down she did not bow.
See yon dark mist that looms above her prow;
'Tis prejudice thus making all obscure,
Half clouding from her sight the cynosure.
Repinings deep corrode her pondrous wheel,
And roots of bitterness cling round her keel.
Oh! would she trim love's lamps, the gloom dispel,
And see the hand that doeth all things well."

[The above we received from a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—one who earnestly desires her prosperity, but who seems to think that prejudice lies in the way.]—Ed.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### SPRING BIRDS.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

Oh, the air is full of the music of wings
Of crimson and blue and brown,
Of little wings that cleft the air
When the snow and frost came down.
I hear them throbbing upon the air,
'Tis the pulse of returning spring,
The trees are unpacking their summer wear
From coffers so mystic and dim.

Oh, the music of little wings again,
Thrice welcome, bright wanderers, home,
Arbutus has woven her delicate trail,
And winter is dead and gone.
Then sing to me, sweet ones, sing loud, sing gay,
For the frost fiend is vanquished and gone,
But warble one dirge for the dead of the fray,
The brave leaves that fell in their brilliant array,
Their thin faces pressed to the ground.

Your hearts would have broke, little birds,
Had you witnessed them stagger and fall,
But they clung to their post till the last,
Till the flagstaff of winter was fast,
And his black flags were floating o'er all.

Oh, robin the red, on thy jacket
Was never so bright to me,
And blue birds, thy sapphire mantle
It gladdens my heart to see;
For I know you have brought all your songs along
To sing them over to me.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Travels in Western Africa.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

My last letter closed with the ship M. C. Stevens plowing the ocean on her way to the city of Monrovia. We came to anchor in Messurado roads, one and a half miles from shore, on the morning of the 18th December, 1859. The sea was smooth, the morning was calm and pleasant. There were nine vessels at anchor in the harbor, eight of which were foreign; the remaining one was the gunboat of the republic of Liberia. Two of the foreign vessels bore the star spangled banner at their masthead, and a throb of joy bounded in my bosom as I looked upon them and knew that I was not quite out of the civilized world. The Methodist Episcopal seminary, the tower of the Methodist Episcopal church, the store of Messrs. McGill & Bros., the government house, the residence of E. J. Roye, Esq., the lighthouse, the battery of Fort Norris, with its lone star and stripes kissing the breeze, were fully in view. Our anchor had scarcely found its bed when the cry was heard that "the harbor master's boat is coming." Said boat, which was a Whitehall built craft, bearing the ensign of the republic, and containing the revenue officer, in full uniform of blue, the agent of the American Colonization society, Dr. H. J. Roberts, and Rev. John Seys, United States commercial agent, was propelled by six stalwart naked aborigines, who plied their oars with skill, and kept up a perfect din of noise by their African boat song. The boat was soon alongside our vessel; the revenue officer and his associates came on board, and proceeded in a very businesslike manner to ascertain the condition of the vessel, passengers, emigrants, crew, etc. He was quite an intelligent and finely-formed young man, dark as ebony, spoke the English language quite fluently, and in an hour's chat gave us a deal of valuable information, together with the latest news from Europe. It was quite dinner hour when he and his companions left our ship. Soon after dinner, the captain, Rev. J. Thompson, Messrs. Jones, Kelly, Fitzgerald, McKnight, and myself, entered one of the ship's boats, and started for the city. When within a few yards of the beach we were met by a number of canoes and natives, who proceeded very unceremoniously to carry us from our boat to the shore, and very handsomely did they carry us through the surf to terra firma, where I met my dear brother Thomas, who had a few months previous arrived in the bark Rebecca, Captain Carter. Here I also met an old friend, John Bradbury Jordan, of this city, who had been in Africa some ten years, and was at that time controller of the treasury. After some introductions, I proceeded under the guidance of my brother and friend Jordan to see the city. We spent the day in strolling the streets, calling upon the president and his cabinet, Ex-President Roberts, Colonel B. P. Yates, and the legislature, which was then sitting in the government building. Here for the first time in my life I saw the black man administering government and performing all the functions properly appertaining to manhood.

I had also the pleasure of calling upon the Rev. Bishop Francis Burns, of the Methodist Episcopal church. I found him a man of clear judgment, liberal views, and great firmness. The city of Monrovia is situated on the Messurado river and Atlantic ocean, in six degrees nineteen minutes north, and longitude ten degrees forty-six minutes west. It is now the most important place in the African republic, being the seat of government and emporium of trade. The houses are built in the American style; a large proportion of them are of the most substantial kind — massive stone warehouses. Many of the private residences are of stone or brick, two stories high, the larger portion of both business and dwelling houses are frame of one and a-half stories. The streets are broad and straight. The following enumeration will give some idea of the business of the place: There are twelve stores, seven of which import directly from America and Europe; besides three grogshops, where the deadly upas is dealt out by the gill. There are here six attorneys, three physicians, eight clergymen attached to the following denominations, viz: two Methodist, two Baptist, two Presbyterian, and two Episcopalian. These have a church for each denomination, which in their appearance would do credit to some of the oldest towns in the United States. There are two hotels, two boarding houses, all of which are crowded with sojourners, either temporary or permanent in the business season of the year. The public institutions are the Methodist Episcopal Church, seminary, college, Masonic hall, Mechanics' Institute, president's mansion, courthouse, jail, government house, American colonization society receptacle, almshouse, lighthouse, and battery. There are three newspapers, viz: The *Liberia Herald, African Republic*, and *True Whig*.

There are also two volunteer military companies uniformed, two divisions of Daughters of Temperance, Dorcas society, Ladies' Benevolent Association, Union Sisters of Charity, and Mechanics' association, all of which are very popular. The population is now estimated at 5265, and the number of houses is about 460. Shoemakers, masons, tinners, and blacksmiths are abundant, but steady work in their departments is rather scarce, the greater portion of articles used in the mechanical branches being brought from abroad. The society of Monrovia will compare favorably with that of the most refined in some of the towns of the United States, and I believe that the integrity of the responsible commercial men of Monrovia will bear an honorable comparison with the same classes in similar circumstances in any other country.

The city of Monrovia is surrounded for several miles in extent with a forest of timber, fruit trees, bamboo, and mangrove. The corporate bounds extend two miles along the river, and one and a-half mile back. The city plot is laid out by the government upon a liberal scale. There are several squares reserved for public purposes, and a large reservation on the southern sea front for a public promenade.

The prices of lots in Monrovia depend upon their location. Best business stands command five hundred dollars each; lots more retired, for private dwellings, from sixty to one hundred dollars each. Some of the stores do a very large business, their transactions amounting to seven thousand dollars a year; others sell to the amount of three hundred, and even five hundred dollars.

Clerks and professional men only are not wanted. Of all these there seems to be no scarcity in any part of Western Africa.

Six vessels are owned here in whole, three of them foreign built, and some of them are heavily freighted at each departure with the exports of the city alone.

These exports would be much increased if the interior settlements were filled up, and railroad communication had with the back country. At present transportation from one town to another is performed by the aborigines, there being no mules or horses to execute the labor.

The market is well supplied with vegetables from the farming villages, at pretty high prices. The meats are tolerable, and vegetables excellent; the cultivated fruit is pretty abundant. The fish are snapper, mackerel, cat, cavalla, and bony. In this city reside the American consul general and minister, president, the Belgian and French consuls, the Haytien consul, and consul of Hamburg.

The greatest drawback to the prosperity of the republic of Liberia arises from the innumerable mangrove swamps on the seaboard, which causes a malaria to ascend over the settlements, producing what is called the African fever alias John Bull. Every person not born in Africa is subject to attacks of this peculiar disease, and I have known persons born in the republic that have been attacked with the fever and found an African grave. It varies in severity in different individuals; the blacks have it generally in a modified form, but light colored and white persons are confined to their beds from one to two months, and in most cases it proves fatal. This disease of which I have spoken is a wall of fire around tropical Africa, which the civilized man from Europe or America can never penetrate with safety; but the aborigines and black men pass through comparatively unharmed, as they suffer less from this disease than the white or light colored persons. Of this acclimating fever I shall speak more during my narrative. I found here people of all classes and grades from various states of America who had passed the acclimation, but never enjoyed the same health as they did in America. They were debilitated. While I believe that Africa should be redeemed, and its inhabitants who have so long been subjected to superstition and the degrading influence of liquor, given them by persons who sought gain through their destruction, brought to know what are the rights of manhood, yet I have come to the discouraging conclusion that ages must pass away and many a brilliant intellect be shrouded in African graves before the iron hand of the African fever has been raised and removed from that benighted land. The entire lack of capital and suitable machinery for draining and reclaiming the country, has and will deter many from making Africa their home. Those who go from America to Africa must not expect to find it a paradise, where labor, weakness, weariness, care, sickness, and death can never come. Those who seek it only from such glowing pictures will go there to sicken, pine away, and die.

The republic of Liberia has to encounter difficulties, to brave many a storm, and navigate through dangerous straits, over shoals and quicksands, with frowning, cragged rocks on every hand. After a residence of several years in Africa, and the facilities I had for acquiring a knowledge of the country, the marvel to me is that the African republic has prospered so rapidly under such discouraging elements. I sincerely hope that some Christian philanthropist may yet arise and make it a point to assist the republic by furnishing facilities enough for the reclaiming of the lowlands of Africa thereby making it habitable.

I have a great deal more to write, but time will not allow me to proceed farther. In my next I will give you an account of my visit to the settlements of New Georgia, Caldwell, Virginia, Clay, Ashland, Louisiana, and other places of interest. Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

[From Revival Sketches and Manual.]

## Hinderances to Revivals.

Are there any, and if so, what are they? That there are no *insuperable* obstacles in the way we know, for revivals have often taken place where to human view they were least to be expected. And yet there are hinderances everywhere which nothing short of divine power can overcome. These are *the world, the flesh, and the devil*. I know of none but may be classed under one or the other of these three obstacles.

1. The world, by which I mean its inbred hostility to all spiritual religion, whether in individuals or communities; its direct hostility, its maxims, its allurements, its temptations in their wily and protean forms, stand directly in the way of a revival. There never would be one if the world thus understood could prevent it. In enlightened Christian communities unconverted men may profess to be the friends of true religion and to wish to see it prosper, but as in their hearts they are opposed to it they will, in one way or another, discourage that interest and concern in which a true revival consists. They want to have things continue as they are. "We are now at peace among ourselves," they say, "and why should it be broken in upon? Why not let well enough alone? Religion is a great thing," it may be added, "but all public excitements are dangerous. These revivals, as they are called, lead to enthusiasm and fanaticism. They often divide churches and families, and are rather to be dreaded than desired." Thus do the opposers of revivals reason in their hearts if they do not think it polite to speak it openly. All their influence is directly or indirectly against them. This in many places is a very great hinderance. And the world, ever wise to do evil, knows how to set the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life against the intrusion of revivals. It holds up so many dazzling fascinations, it keeps men so busy, so eager in the pursuit of pleasure, riches, and display, that they have no time for anything better. It spreads out all these allurements and hangs them up in their most tempting attractions along the broad way; and alas! with what success, drowning thoughtless multitudes "in destruction and perdition." How many revivals have been kept out by these hostile influences will not be known till the day of judgment, but they are certainty great hinderances. In fine, whatever the world can do to hedge up the way against revivals we may rest assured will be done in one way or another. But

2. *The flesh* is a still more insidious and dangerous foe to revivals. There is more danger within than without. The hinderances are greater from the church itself than from the world. It is reasonably expected that those who profess religion will do more to honor and promote it by their example, by their consistent lives, and by their active influence than any or than all others out of the pale of the church. Hinderances from this quarter are often many and exceedingly grievous. Sometimes there are bitter internal dissensions which would disgrace any mere worldly association. "Brother goeth to law with brother." The personal friends of the parties take sides with their respective favorites, and thus the breach is widened "as when one letteth out water."

The house is divided against itself. Criminations and recriminations are engendered and multiplied. The world looks on jeeringly and exclaims, "Behold how these Christians hate one another! If this is religion, we want none of it. If these are some of the fruits of revivals, the fewer the better."

Sometimes reproaches come from open and indulged immorality. Members of the church become intemperate, dishonest in their dealings, or fall into other habitual transgressions of the second table of the law, bringing great scandal upon their profession, and are not called to account by the church. They are allowed to retain their standing, and come to the Lord's table year after year. The world looks on and perhaps says, "Here you see some of the fruits of a great revival, as it was called years ago. These were some of the converts. See what they have come to, and see how the church winks at such scandalous violations of their covenant, when they are known and read of all men. We don't wish to see any more revivals."

Or if the church members become so confirmed to the world, to its feverish passions for money-getting and show, for doubtful if not positively sinful amusements, if they strive to outshine the gay and thoughtless in dress, in furniture, in parties, in equipage, if instead of "striving against sin" they fall in with the loose maxims of mere worldly men, it can not but be noticed by those who make no pretensions to piety, and thus prejudice many, not only against real religion, but against all revivals, since in many cases it is understood that the majority of the church members have been brought in during such seasons of religious interest. These are "works of the flesh," yielding to biases within and temptation without, which are among the greatest hinderances to revivals. Such churches are in no condition to receive the blessing. The wonder is, not that they are passed by for years and years, but that they are ever visited.

3. There are still other hinderances from a greater foe than either the world or the flesh, "*the wiles of the devil*," who is sure to guard the entrance to a revival by throwing every obstacle in the way that his vast capacity and malignity can invent. Against these the church can not too vigilantly work or too earnestly pray. His devices to keep out revivals and to oppose and corrupt them in their progress are inexhaustible. If he could prevent it there never would be another. Blessed assurance, that "for this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil;" and He will do it. He *is* doing it by various instrumentalities in the heathen world, and by revivals there, as well as in Christian lands.

All these three—the world, the flesh, and the devil—are positive hinderances, and if God does not interpose either of them is sufficient to prevent a revival.

"Take up the stumbling blocks out of the way." Having pointed out some of the main hinderances and obstacles which lie in the way of revivals, I feel bound to show, if I can, what is to be done to remove the stumbling blocks—how the way of the Lord may be prepared that he may come into his vineyard and water it. Where great obstacles lie in the way of any thing they must be removed. This is the first step. It may or may not be all that is required in any given case, but it is the first thing to be done. The stone that blocks the wheels must be removed. Obstacles which by accident or design forbid the advance of the rail cars must be taken away. The track must be cleared; then they can proceed, but not before. So with all physical impediments; they must be removed, or in some way overcome. The same is true in morals and religion within their legitimate spheres. Whatever hinderances are found to lie in the path must be taken out of the way. These hinderances to revivals, as we have seen, are the world, the flesh, and the devil. We can not prepare the way by gaining "the friendship of the world," which "is enmity with God;" but by his help we can counteract its hostile influences upon ourselves and others. Neither individuals nor churches can secure themselves from those outward temptations which war against the soul, but by the grace of God they can resist them. They can let their own light so shine before men that there shall be no occasion to inquire, "What do ye more than others?" They can so withdraw from conformity to the world, and so carefully shun all appearance of evil as to shut the mouths of gainsayers and constrain them to admit that there must be a reality in religion, and that revivals which produce such fruits can not be of men, but must come from a higher power. A church that has let down its watch, and ceased to discipline its members when they fall away and bring reproach upon the cause of Christ can repent and purge out the old leaves and take away the reproach. A backsliding church can rise and shake herself from the dust, in spite of all the opiates the world has power to administer. She can betake herself in earnest to invite a revival, by taking up the stumbling blocks which impede the chariot of salvation. There is no preventing our adversary, the devil, from employing all his temptations and stratagems to keep out revivals. There is nothing that he hates and fears so much as the opening of the heavens to pour down righteousness upon a languishing church, and a dying congregation. With his consent, as I have said, there would never be another "awakening," great or small, to the end of the world. But we "are not ignorant of his devices," and he can be resisted. When the proper means are used to obtain the blessing, he can no more prevent a spiritual shower from descending upon the most parched inclosure of the vineyard than he can stay the bottles of heaven when the dust groweth into hardness, and clouds cleave fast together.

There are no hinderances to revivals from without or within but may be removed or overcome. It is not in wicked men or devils to fence out these visitations from on high, to throw stumbling blocks in the way that they can not enter. Every temptation, every opposing influence, whether open or secret, may be successfully resisted; "not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord of hosts."

## Jackson District.

VICKSBURG, February, 10, 1868.

DOCTOR NEWMAN:

The first quarterly meeting of the Vicksburg charge closed last night. Friday last was generally observed by the members as a day of fasting and prayer, and at night they assembled in general class meeting at the church.

Saturday morning at 9 o'clock there was preaching at the church and a good congregation. At night there was preaching again, the house was literally packed, and at the close of the exercises twenty-five persons, male and female, were seeking the Savior. Sunday we had prayer meeting at sunrise, preaching at 11 o'clock, also at 3 o'clock, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. A very large number communed. At night we had preaching and prayer meeting; twenty-eight penitents around the altar.

Our quarterly meeting certainly augurs well for our success the present year. We had crowded houses, and evidences of Divine Power in the rejoicings of Christians. Two persons professed religion, and over twenty-five are serious. The charge is truly in a prosperous condition. Sabbath school large and increasing. The people are full of energy, and propose to make extensive improvement on their church property within the next few months. Rev. Leo Baker, the preacher in charge, is certainly greatly blessed by the Lord in his labors.

We had the assistance of Rev. Mr. Jacobs, of Natchez, (a Baptist minister), and Rev. Mr. Logan, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, at our quarterly meeting.

There is very little suffering or distress among the colored people of Vicksburg. They are doing remarkably well these hard times. The schools are well attended, and the children are making great progress. Our next quarterly meeting will be that of the Yazoo city charge, 15th and 16th instant.

We got two *cash* subscribers for the ADVOCATE. Could have obtained *many* on credit.

JAMES LYNCH.
Jackson District.

## Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—Several letters have come to hand, and direct personal applications are made for facts and figures to help on missionary occasions. We have prepared the following as a help:

*What for War?*—A French paper published the other day a statistical statement, which professes to give us the aggregate of the armies placed on foot by the European powers in time of peace. These collective forces reach, it appears, the appalling number of seven and a half millions of men under arms. Supposing each soldier to cost, on an average, one thousand francs a year, the whole expense is equal to very nearly twenty millions a day, or six hundred millions a month, or more than seven thousand millions a year ($1,312,500,000.) Our rents and taxes in America tell us, or make us feel, what we are doing.

*What for the Prince of Peace?*—The income of the missionary societies of England, America, Germany, France, etc., for 1866, was $4,425,000, or less than five mills to each of the 965,000,000 souls of the earth's population who are accounted (so far as Christ is concerned) heathen; they are either Jews, Mohammedans, or Pagans. Not to make the case darker for us than it is, let us add to the missionary money what is given to the Bible and tract cause, (not a moiety of which is sent to the heathen world); this was, in 1866, $2,404,380. If the whole of this too were given to the heathen world, we could not make it appear that the Protestant Christian world gives more than seven mills to each of those she believes to be sitting in darkness, "to open their eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

*Now what for?*—We will not say what, nor will we speak at all of others, but of Christian America, called to be the Lord's ministers. What are we doing? Read on. Taxes as follows: On cigars, $3,661,984 89; on smoking and chewing tobacco, $15,245,477 81; total on tobacco, $18,907,462 70. Again, on fermented liquors, $5,819,345 19; on distilled liquors, $29,641,409 34; total on liquors, $34,983,754 53; making a grand total of taxes paid on tobacco and liquors of $53,891,216 83. If the tax alone amounts to this enormous sum, what figures will show the cost of these articles to the consumers?

*What for Amusements?*—Let us see about two cities only: A semi-official statement, giving the receipts of the various places of amusements in New York and Brooklyn for the last year, shows a total exceeding $3,150,000.

*What is Possible?*—First, let us look at the resources of our great cities, and see what is done in one year. The report of Commissioner Wells of the aggreate amount of the business transacted in the commercial cities of the country by wholesale and retail dealers, and by auctioneers and merchandise brokers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, as deduced from the return of taxes on "sales" and "licenses," was approximately as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $1,976,565,000 |
| Philadelphia | 616,697,000 |
| Boston | 646,407,000 |
| Baltimore | 307,076,000 |
| New Orleans | 367,591,000 |
| St. Louis | 234,891,000 |
| Cincinnati | 180,753,000 |
| Chicago | 174,245,000 |
| San Francisco | 161,225,000 |
| Providence | 78,904,000 |
| Pittsburg | 76,240,000 |
| Louisville | 72,949,000 |
| Brooklyn | 61,480,000 |
| Milwaukee | 58,165,000 |
| Cleveland | 56,117,000 |
| Mobile | 54,291,000 |
| Buffalo | 51,783,000 |
| Detroit | 50,471,000 |
| Charleston | 36,574,000 |
| Newark | 34,396,000 |

*Next.*—Look at the resources of a few individuals. You have read the list of the taxes paid on the income of those who pay from ten to ten thousand and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. You have seen a late list of houses in the city of New York which do a business annually of from three to thirty and forty million of dollars!

*Once More.*—What think you of the gifts of good people when under your own eye you see or read and *feel* that *three million dollars* and more have gone by *fire* in a single night in the city of Chicago alone?

*What is Possible, do You Ask?*—Ponder these facts and figures which we have put before you. Yes, you say, but these are too great, I can not compass them. Well, then, you are not a man who gives but one cent for the heathen world. You are a man of faith in God, and you can, if necessary, deny yourself in something for Jesus Christ, who died on the cross for those nine hundred and sixty-five millions of human souls.

*Have You for His Sake and Theirs Denied Yourself of Anything?*—Will you, if the cause demands it, you who are able to pay from one to ten thousand dollars per annum for house rent alone—will you give to an amount that will call for self-denial?

*Is it Necessary?*—Necessary to give to such an extent? Judge ye! You have read of the millions in darkness, and you know the Methodist Episcopal church is not sending one missionary to them this year, and you know also that the Missionary Society is in debt. Now what think you of the necessity of the case?

*But You have Done Something.*—Yes, there is probably one minister to every one thousand inhabitants of all Christian populations; they have, too, an open Bible, and an army of Sunday school teachers. Allow all this, and more. But among the heathen they have not one minister to each one hundred thousand souls! Consider that at such a rate at home, such cities and centres as Albany, Buffalo, Charleston, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Jersey City, Lowell, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Haven, Pittsburg, Rochester, Savannah, Troy, Utica, and Washington, would be entirely destitute. What think you of this state of things?

*We are not Quite Dead!*—No. But what think you of a mission income of say not more than sixty-four cents from each of the members in full connection with the Methodist Episcopal church? This ought not to be considered satisfactory, should it? The minutes just published show that we have 971,866 members, and 174,215 probationers. Will any one deliberately say that we ought to think of a less income this year than one million dollars?

*Increase of Collections.*—Sounds from Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston and vicinity, indicate the rise in the tone of feeling for the cause of missions.

*New Rochelle and the Huguenots.*—We couple the place with these precious people because the town of New Rochelle, in Weschester county, New York, was originally settled by these persecuted ones. Great spoils have the Methodists won on this field; the worth of them is known in all the church. The one hundred per cent advance in their missionary collection which they made on last Sabbath gives us occasion for these pleasant memories.

*Out on the Ocean, or Out on the Prairies.*—There are now more than sixty members of the Bethel ship who have received certificates from the pastor during the current year. Such is the way this literally floating church is moving all the year and every year.

Mary Maunde is the name of a "lamb" in somebody's flock. It seems that she had been "saving up" all the year through that she might have something to give to the missionary cause to be used in India. Her wishes shall be gratified.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

### ULYSSES S. GRANT.

It has been our intention for more than three weeks to hoist the name of Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States, and to-day we do so with the utmost confidence in his election. We have waited to secure greater harmony and unanimity on the part of Republicans of Louisiana, and this having been accomplished, we now raise the banner, and on its ample folds inscribe

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

the next President of the United States.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at seven o'clock he will deliver a discourse on the character of Washington. Young men are specially invited.

Grand mass meeting of the Republicans at Mechanics' Institute this evening, at seven o'clock. Let there be a grand rally of the loyal men of this city, and prepare for the great work before you. Eminent speakers have been invited, and this will be the opening of the campaign in Louisiana.

REVIVAL. — Rev. Leo. Baker, preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Vicksburg, Mississippi, writes that there is a revival in progress there. Several conversions have taken place. Twenty-five have joined the church. From Franklin, Louisiana, and from other portions of our work also, encouraging reports reach us of the spiritual state of the churches.

### Price Reduced.

The New Oleans ADVOCATE may be had for 1868 for THREE DOLLARS a year in ADVANCE, or ONE DOLLAR a quarter in ADVANCE.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the ADVOCATE they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the ADVOCATE for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### Washington's Birthday.

This is the 136th anniversary of Washington's birthday. Every American should recall the character of that great man with renewed admiration, and his life with profound gratitude. As the years increase between the living and the dead, the goodness of Washington is more apparent and his greatness more significant. Singularly pure in character, noble in nature, and unselfish in life, he stands forth in immense and sublime contrast with the man who, by an assassin's bullet, is now at the head of this nation. Few dreamt in the better days of the republic that such a man would be the successor of the illustrious Washington. We must, however, so far as possible, forget the president of to-day and recall the first president of the United States, and do honor to his great memory. And we rejoice that the day is to be commemorated by the ex-army and navy officers resident in New Orleans, who will hold a public meeting at Lyceum hall, at 11 A. M., and a banquet this evening. And we shall do honor to the dead, and aim to instruct the living by a suitable discourse in the Ames church to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

### The Tongue.

The sword and the sceptre, the pen and the tongue are the four most powerful instruments for good and evil known to man. The sword has been drawn in defense of individual rights, and to vindicate national honor; and it has also been unsheathed for bitter revenge, personal glory, and national conquest. The sceptre is older than the sword, and is the symbol of authority. It has been swayed alike by the wise and the foolish to protect the innocent, patronize the learned, support religion, screen the guilty, foster ignorance and sanction infidelity. The pen has a more enduring power than the sword and sceptre. It hands down the past; it embalms in more than mummy durability the discoveries of science, the inventions of art, the revelations of religion. But the tongue is older and more universally used, and more powerful than the sword, the sceptre, or the pen. The tongue is as old as Adam—and Eve too. It is an instrument on which man may play what tune he pleases. It has hymned the Creator's praise, and cursed His reverend name; it has eloquently plead the rights of suffering humanity, and as eloquently defended crime, oppression, and sin.

And what is the tongue? It is the instrument of taste, of deglutition, and of speech. Metaphysically it signifies language, and in this sense we use it to-day. No member of the human body has such power. The arm may inflict heavy blows, and the foot may crush its victim; but the evil tongue is like a two-edged sword, a consuming fire, and a deadly poison. None of our physical powers is so variously used, and this was St. James' opinion when he said: "Therewith bless we God the Father; and therewith curse we men; and out of the same mouth proceedeth blesssngs and cursings." It is related of Æsop, the Phygian, who was reckoned one of the wise men of Greece, and who was the slave of the philosopher Xanthus, that one day his master designing to treat some of his friends, he ordered Æsop to get the best things the market afforded. So he went and purchased tongues, and had them cooked with different sources; but his master was angry, and said: "Did I not tell you to get the best things the market could afford?" "And have I not obeyed your orders?" answered Æsop. "Is there anything better than tongues? bond of civil society, key of science, organ of truth and reason. By it cities are built; governments are established and administered; by it men instruct, persuade, and preside in assemblies, and by it we praise the gods." His master replied: "Go, then, and buy me the worst things the market affords, as some company will dine with me to-day." Æsop went, and again bought tongues, and to appease the anger of Xanthus and justify the purchase, he said to his master: "Tongues are the worst things in the world; instruments of all strife and contentions; formenters of lawsuits, source of divisions and wars, and organ of error, sin, calumny, and blasphemy."

The proper government of the tongue is evidence of a perfect Christian. "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." God's praise of Job was: "In all this Job sinned not with his lips." David resolved: "I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue." It was a saying of Solomon, that "the talk of the lips tendeth to penury," and also this: "Seest thou a man hasty in his words, there is more hope of a fool than of him," And the great Master said: "Let your communications be, yea, yea; nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." It is man's (and woman's too) hardest task to learn to know when NOT to speak. In this babbling world silence is the exception. Some persons would die in four-and-twenty hours, if compelled to be silent that long. The weaker the ideas the swifter the tongue. Men who have nothing to say are always talking. Silence is sometimes more eloquent and powerful than speech. But Americans don't believe this, and hence they are the speech-makers of the world. They talk more sense and nonsense than any other people on the face of the globe.

### Young Men's Association

The Young Men's Association (the meetings of which are held in our church,) held their first public meeting on last Monday evening. General Cyrus Bussy, president, occupied the chair; and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. Carr, the secretary, and were approved. Some changes were made in the standing committees, and it was resolved that cards of invitation be issued for the first public lecture in the church, which is to be delivered by Rev. Mr. Plumb on next Monday evening, in the Ames M. E. church, at 7½ o'clock.

The president then announced the subject for discussion, which was: "Are men the architects of their own fortunes?" In the absence of the gentleman to lead off on the affirmative, General Theodore F. Brown volunteered as his substitute, and although he preferred the negative, yet he argued very well against his own convictions. He referred to the potential power of the human will, and gave Columbus as an illustration of what a resolute man can do. He was followed by Mr. Henry, the appointee for the negative. He argued that with a will a man must have capacity to rise to greatness. His view of the subject was not sustained by the president, who declared the meaning of the question to be that a man is responsible for his own good or bad fortune. Dr. C. B. White took this view of the subject, and spoke well and to the point. Other speakers followed, and the debate passed off pleasantly.

Mr. Carr, the essayest of the occasion, then read the following interesting paper:

COMMERCE, WAR, AND CIVILIZATION.

All history is divided into two distinct classes, called sacred and profane. Within the fields of neither of these do we find anything to justify the conclusion that any portion of the white race was ever savage. On the contrary monumental history, the oldest and most reliable of all history as far as this inquiry is concerned, carries us back to a far-distant past, where tastes, skill, arts, and industry of those at the time, to which she may direct our attention, are bolder in design and execution, more sublime, more elaborate, and far more beautiful than any of the present day. It is true that the achievments then were not as various as now, but for that reason were they more sublime, more elaborate, and far more beautiful. Men then had time to think, to plan, and to execute. They were not perplexed then by the necessity to supply a thousand different wants, which fashion at this day characterizes as necessities. They did not give their whole time and attention to numerous and various studies and labors, but with that energy and perseverance which has ever characterized our forefathers of the past, they cling to the one lone object which they were pursuing until it was almost perfection itself; for to this day some of their inventions are unknown to us, and remain a mystery. In all the doings of the ancients they have displayed great concentration and continuous exertion of thought, taste, energy, and industry upon a few objects, and the effect of this is remarkably and beautifully apparent upon all their works of art. But to sacred history must we refer on this subject of aboriginal civilization, for she is more explicit and distinct than profane. Is there any doubt that Adam and his descendants were not civilized? and does not the Bible plainly inform us that those who existed before the flood were in a great degree versed in the arts and sciences?

Noah and his descendants were civilized, and Abraham and his family, who were wanderers in the interior of Arabia were no doubt far less informed than those generally around him. Near him we find the rich Phoenicians whose commerce extended to all parts of the then known world, and not far distant the rich cities of Jerusalem, Sodom, and Gomorrah, all these had intercourse with the nations far and near, and diffused their light and knowledge and useful information to those who by trade they come in contact with.

Now we will find that those living in the cities upon the seacoast, and in those who were on the route to far-distant India, that they were in advance in point of civilization to those with whom they traded from the interior, and as they bought the rich goods and wares of one nation and sold to that of another, thereby enriching themselves, they built ships and engaged largely in commerce with those who were far, and gathering from all with whom they came in contact, in this way their knowledge of their arts they gradually got surely robbed of the less civilized of the products of their skill and ingenuity, and thereby depressed their civilization.

It is a subject that admits of no dispute that a certain amount of civilzation is kindred to the human race from Adam down. Some have had the opportunity and improved it more than others, but all have some useful arts, some traits by which this amount of civilization can be traced, and thereby rates them above the brute creation in an equal proportion as those who by their intercourse with the various grades and nations and have benefitted thereby are above the most savage and ignorant.

It is a noticeable fact that savages become more ignorant as they have intercourse with the civilized, but this is easily explained and accounted for. What the savage has is clumsy, ungainly, and badly made, and badly supply the wants for which he intends it; his process of manufacture is tedious, slow, and laborious, while those of the more civilized are more adapted to his wants, neater in their construction, and to him seems cheaper by bartering the products of the chase or the collecting of whatever his country may produce. Then, as he ceases to supply himself with whatever his necessities may require, but relies solely on his more civilized neighbors, he must necessarily recede, and increased mortality, crime, and depressed civilization must be the results of this intercourse between those who are skilled in the arts and those who are unskilled and uninformed.

In this Southern section of our country civilization has been chiefly confined to the upper classes or the most wealthy, for the poor here do not possess that high degree of intellect for which those of the North and West are noted. We here prefer to till the soil, and with its products to buy the rich wares of our Northern merchants, to say nothing of what is yearly sent from across the ocean for our wants. We have found this to be most immediately profitable, and by doing so we have greatly contributed not only to their wealth and skill but to their advancement in civilization, whilst in the same proportion we are receding.

Viewing from the standpoint, then, that as the number of the useful and ornamental arts practiced by any people, and the skill and success with which they practice them, is the measure of their civilization, we will by no means stand and compare with other nations nor the Northern and Western states.

War is a civilizer. Yet, war, that of which we have seen so much, felt so much, and from the effects of which we are now suffering, is one of the most powerful elements of civilization. History tells us of numerous instances where the sword was the means of diffusing knowledge and light to the uncivilized and untutored. Alexander the Great in all of his conquests diffused Greek literature, arts, and sciences; and in centuries afterward, when those countries passed into the hands of the Romans, the light which he had diffused among them had spread almost throughout their length, and at the time of their conquest subsequently by the Greeks, they were in point of civilization equal to any of the countries of Europe. We find cities which owe their existence to the invaders rivaling Athens in literature and the arts, and only succumbing to those of other nations as by them they were conquered, for with them came their laws, sciences, arts, and customs. Then, in conclusion, we must admit that war, which we so much dread and abhor, is one of the most potent elements for the diffusion of civilization, and for whatever purpose it may be waged, and against whatever people or nation, and into whatever country or clime, its effects are more perceptible it influences far better, than that of all the other means which have been taken for the diffusion of knowledge and light to the uncivilized nations of the world.

### Come Out of Your Hole.

How can we unearth the tens of thousands of white Union men in New Orleans? If we can credit their word of honor we must believe them when they declare their sentiments of loyalty to the national government, and their sympathy with the Republican cause. But their anatomy is defective; they lack the backbone of a strong will and of a defiant courage to stand up to what they think is right. As a rule they eschew politics, not from love or principle, but from interest. Wedded to a dollar they have conscientious scruples of doing anything that will put asunder what they have joined together. And as it is so much easier to float with the tide than row against it, they are keeping "shady" until the Republicans gain the day when they will lustily join the shout "we killed the bear." And when that good time comes we shall have all the friends we need, and some we don't need. But it may be that these "hidden Union men" may not be so warmly received by the victorious Republicans as they now imagine. To the WORKERS belong the spoils, and the workers will be remembered in the day of rewards.

There has not been a time in the history of the last four years when these hesitating Union men could render themselves and their country's cause more efficient service by a decided stand for the right, than at the present hour. Their coming out manly and squarely would strengthen the hands of those patriots who have borne the burden in the heat of the day, and would add fresh vigor to the cause of justice and mercy. They are sufficiently strong in numbers and influence to bid defiance to the business ostracism which the disloyal have always held over their heads, in terrorem. They have the capital, the skill, the genius, to control the commerce of this city, and build for themselves and for our community a glorious future. Conscious of these facts some have taken a decided stand, and are to-day giving shape to the new political power which is rapidly coming into existence. We, therefore, entreat every lover of his country, every citizen of enlightened convictions, every man with aspirations for success and prosperity, to come out on the "Lord's side."

### Colonel Yerger.

In another column we give an excellent editorial from the New Orleans REPUBLICAN on Colonel Yerger's blood and thunder speech delivered one week ago in the St. Charles street theatre, before Mr. Johnson's friends. The bloody tone of that speech has alarmed the Times, and that journal has been saying all manner of queer things about Colonel Yerger, and peace, etc. Now we think the difference between Colonel Yerker and the Times is the difference between an honest, outspoken gentleman, and a time-serving journal, which is the weather-cock of public opinion, and which alternately presents you its head or tail, according to circumstances. We defend Colonel Yerger, not because we like his sentiments, but because he is an honest speaker, and because his friends are turning against him. We think with the Times that we have had enough of that "sort of talk," but the Times thinks so because painful experience has taught it a wholesome dread of the "congressional screw." Poor thing, it don't want to bleed again. Nor do we. We go in for peace, but peace with equal rights.

### Sunday Political Meetings.

As a Christian and a patriot we must condemn the holding of political meetings on Sunday. The cause may be good, but it is other than religious. God's command remains unrevoked; "*Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.*" It is far better for our friends to attend church on that day, where they can be instructed in those greatly and sound moral doctrines which underlie all political prosperity, and which impart strength to those who advocate their country's cause. We can carry Louisiana in the coming election handsomely and triumphantly without infringing on God's holy day. The gentlemen who are at the head of our ticket should remember that nineteen-twentieths of the loyal voters of Louisiana are Sabbath christians, and look with pious jealousy upon the sacredness of that day. They have no sympathy with those who regard Sunday as a day of worldly recreation, and it is not likely that they will look with favor upon those who so treat it. Regard should be paid to the wishes of the majority.

### Alabama.

Let Alabama be a warning to the Republicans of the South. In each of the states to be reconstructed similar efforts will be made to defeat the adoption of the constitution. This is the deliberate policy of the Johnson men of the South. They leagued and banded to oppose a state constitutional convention, but failing in this they now propose to throw their whole and combined strength against the new constitutions which may be offered for the suffrages of the people. And how do they design to accomplish their nefarious purpose? They themselves will either refuse to vote, or if they do they will vote against the new constitution. They will attempt to intimidate others by threats and blows from voting. They will threaten to discharge their laborers, whether whites or blacks, and will break friendship with all who vote against them. They will attempt to deceive the freedmen as to the time, place, and manner of election. They will buy up all certificates of registration they can find, and when the freedmen will not sell their birthright they will seek to remove the freedmen to a parish where they have not been registered, and where they cannot therefore vote. And if necessary to attain their ends they will resort to violence, and in the language of Colonel Yerger, "I am ready to wade again in human blood."

As the above were the tactics of the Johnson men in Alabama, so they will be in Louisiana, and therefore our friends should everywhere be on the alert. Each man should go and vote for the adoption of the constitution, no matter what temporary cost it may subject him to. You may do a life-work on that day, and consummate in an hour the long progressive work of half a century. On the issues of that day will hang the glory or shame of Louisiana.

That the Alabama constitution was fairly adopted we do not doubt, nor have we a doubt that Congress will admit the representatives from that state. We hold that Congress owes it to the nation not to allow the beneficent ends of national legislation to be defeated by the most nefarious tricks practiced by the known enemies of our country. So far as they could, the loyal men of that state voted according to the congressional plan of reconstruction, and therefore should be entitled to all the immunities flowing from that plan. And if Congress acts wisely and promptly in the case of Alabama, the Johnson men of the South may be persuaded that further opposition is useless, while the loyal men of the Southern states will be inspired with new zeal for their cause and with fresh hopes of speedy triumph

### Opelousas District.

PRAIRIE RIDE—FARMS FOR SALE—HOSPITALITY—NEW IBERIA.

FEBRUARY, 1868.

Away again over the prairies, with loaded saddlebags; clear sky for a wonder, but miry roads. At noon was hospitably cared for by an old freedman's bureau friend, living near Jeannettes, whose learning and teaching abilities will yet do service to the cause of education in the South. Here was a fine little plantation for sale very low, like many other rich sugar farms on Bayou Teche. Toward night reached New Iberia, and by the courtesy of Captain White, a faithful bureau agent, enjoyed the hospitality of a warm-hearted family. This town is rapidly recovering from the ravages of yellow fever; nearly every house had been a house of mourning. Business is going on about as usual, and God is neglected as before by many who fled in terror from His scourge.

ST. MARTINSVILLE—MAYOR BAKER—REBELLION—UNITED STATES LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL—GENERAL HANCOCK.

On Saturday, the eighth instant, I arrived at St. Martinsville, and called upon the worthy mayor appointed by the United States government, but refused recognition by the other city authorities because, forsooth, they believe military law and congressional reconstruction unconstitutional. These are the men who refused to issue marriage licenses to our colored circuit preacher because, in their opinion, the civil rights bill was unconstitutional. Yet they believe rebellion and treason right, and one of them—an editor, too—declares he has "consecrated" the balance of his life to the destruction of the negro race. Let it be known that a large delegation of this class went recently to meet and fawn upon General Hancock. God grant that for the honor of our flag, and of humanity, the general may yet disappoint them.

NEGRO REVOLTS—A SCARED EDITOR—DEMOCRATIC CAPITAL — EARNEST CHRISTIANITY.

The grand jury is now in session at St. Martinsville, and examining into the grand "negro revolt" of several months ago. It had less foundation than the great insurrection in St. Mary parish last summer, gotten up by an editor and a lawyer, on the small capital of one colored man with a shotgun riding into Franklin on an old pony, at which fearful sight the white citizens were put under arms, and in three divisions, with confederate army officers, kept the city in safety. In St. Martin the panic arose from an address by a colored preacher to his church; in substance, that they were getting cold in religion and he should rally his army of earnest Christian soldiers, and march down the bayou to their help. This aroused the parish; colored men were forbid to leave their houses; no one was allowed to receive them within their doors; armed patrols were set, and a deputation waited upon the provost marshal to beg his assistance. Such terror is pitiable. Shakspeare says "conscience makes cowards of us all." The country should know that of such stuff is made up for Democratic capital "negro insurrections" and insubordination of the freedmen. Yet none, even these rebel politicians, can deny the value of our mission work to the colored people, and to every interest in the South. We have kind words from men of worth and position, and expect to work our way through every opposition by the force of "earnest Christianity," and confound our enemies by the logic of success,

QUARTERLY MEETING—RUM MAKING AND DRAM-DRINKING—PREACHERS SUPPORT.

The first quarterly conference was held on Saturday at three o'clock in the little shanty now occupied for church and day school. The attendance was good, eleven out of fifteen members being present. One was suspended for violating the rule on dram-drinking; he is penitent, and will yet prove a faithful church officer. Another was dropped for neglect of duty, and one withdrawn. The case of Tilman was reported and he was expelled. The committee found him making and selling rum. One-half of his cabin was occupied as a distillery, where two barrels of rum a day was made. He was also charged with neglecting church duties and breach of marriage promise. An estimating committee was appointed and arrangements made to support the preachers, Brothers Pinckney, of St. Martinsville; Milton, of Couteaux; White and Baptist, of Lafayette. Brother Ryan reported balance on lot paid, but nothing for his house rent or traveling expenses. Nothing raised toward building the church. Our people are poor and need outside help. This board of officers improves in discipline; the brethren are becoming acquainted with the rules and learning fast how to do church business. At night a social meeting was held and preparation made for the holy Sabbath.

SABBATH SERVICES — KNEE WORK — BROTHER BRYAN—A HAPPY DAY.

The Sunday school was interesting. Catechism, singing, and giving rewards occupied the hour. Brother Bryan takes much pains to feed the lambs of his flock. The love feast was edifying and comforting. One sister long ago heard a voice say to her in the cane-field, "Better pray, better pray." It followed her until the burden of sin became intolerable. She struggled long in vain, once saying, "I'll pray only this one week 'less I hear from 'massa Jesus." Soon the blessing came, and she has never been sorry she heeded that voice. An old servant of God told of his victories in prayer, and said, "I have great confidence yet in these old knees." Another talked about "the *important* man who for thirty-eight years sat at the pool waiting for the water to be troubled. It was not in vain, for at length Jesus passed by and healed him." The congregation at 11 o'clock preaching was large and attentive. In the afternoon Brother Bryan preached an instructive and fervent sermon. The Lord's supper was administered with many inconveniences, but with order and great comfort to the church, after which several members were received, and the services closed. It was a happy day, and will be of lasting benefit to the people. Though the day was stormy and traveling bad many came from a long distance, and they were richly rewarded.

DAY SCHOOL—CRY FOR HELP—STORMY RIDE.

On Monday morning Brother Bryan opened the day school, which had been suspended for want of a teacher, and poverty of the people. He has resolved to comply with the order of annual conference, and teach a portion of every day himself, even with little or no pay, so that the children are taught. About twenty came through the rain and mud to the cold open cabin. The preacher's little son is quite a help to his father in this good work. Our good friend the agent, Mr. White, and Major Chase at headquarters will probably do something in aid of the school. In no other place is help so much needed to build for school and church purposes. Alas! our pitiful appeals to the church and other friends of religion and education have so far been fruitless, and our interests are consequently suffering. The storm on Monday and Tuesday was terrible, and the cold severe; horse and rider, wet and weary, rejoiced to find home comforts at their journey's end. ITINERANT.

DEMOCRATIC AMIABILITY.

"They are not Egyptians, nor Abyssinians, they are *Africans*, and rather than submit to let them rule over us, they who only a short time ago were our *property*, I am ready to wade again in human blood."—*Speech of Colonel E. M. Yerger at St. Charles Theatre, February* 15, 1868.

We had hoped that such folly and wickedness as are above expressed were buried in the graves of Union and confederate soldiers; but it seems that in this month of February, 1868, at a public meeting of several thousand of the citizens of Louisiana, a distinguished orator of the Democratic party speaking to and apparently for that party, ventures to announce that rather than submit to the laws of his country he is "ready to wade again in human blood." Within hearing of the tread, and in sight of the banners of the soldiers of the United States, he dares to defy its power, and threatens to inaugurate a new rebellion.

Of Colonel Yerger's address the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"Without indulging in any lengthened description of this gentleman's speech, we may say that it abounded in patriotic allusions and generous commendation of the purposes and principles of the Democratic party."

The New Orleans *Crescent* says:

"Colonel Yerger most eloquently represented the gallantry and patriotism of our sister state Mississippi, and spoke with a fervor and fire that made a great impression upon the assembly."

The New Orleans *Bee* says:

"Colonel Yerger is an eloquent and impressive speaker, knowing well how to touch the popular heart."

The New Orleans *Times*, speaking of the St. Charles theatre meeting, says:

"The great success of this meeting will give energy and encouragement to the organization of the Democratic party in this city and state, and we hope it will be followed up by similar meetings in the country parishes and throughout the South."

*We* have to say that this kind of talk and this spirit *has* deluged our land "in human blood;" that this kind of talk and this spirit *did* stain the streets of New Orleans with "human blood" during the July massacre; and that it is well for the government of the United States, and for Major General Hancock to bear these facts in mind.

The Republican party of Louisiana desires no war, no contention, no bitterness of feeling; but under the law, and to the full extent of the law, it will endeavor to carry out reconstruction—and if civil war shall come woe unto those on whose heads rests the responsibility.

For real and fancied reasons, to which it is not necessary to more particularly refer, the words and the spirit of the Hon. Colonel E. M. Yerger are being rapidly developed in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana. Even now the threat and the boast are openly made all over the state that Louisiana must not and shall not be reconstructed according to the congressional plan, even if it is necessary "to *wade again in human blood.*" We are no alarmists—the loyal men of the South are *not* too easily excited—but it is full time that congress appreciated this condition of affairs, and that General Hancock understood that to keep his laurels green he must keep his powder dry.—*N. O. Republican.*

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### IN MEMORIAM.

Madame Louise De Mortie, died October 10, '67, in New Orleans, of yellow fever. She had charge of the orphan asylum in that place, which was founded during the late war through her efforts.

You have laid her down to slumber 'neath the cypress and the pine,
One who sought the South, a stranger with a wealth of love divine.
She had fought the battle bravely and had gathered to her fold
Tender lambs by earth forsaken; Jesus mentioned them of old.
Now she's lying cold and pulseless, never more to hope or wait;
Ransomed spirits greet her coming, white robed angels ope the gate.

To those men whose deeds of prowess won them an undying name,
Gladly have we rendered justice, wove for them a wreath of fame;
Trumpets brayed and clarions sounded when victorious they appeared;
Who shall sing this woman's praies to many hearts endeared?
Orphan children called her blessed as she took them by the hand,
And dispelled the mists of darkness that had shrouded that young band.

All she had she gave for freedom, offered genius at its shrine;
War's alarms and midnight vigils, stamped upon her brow their sign;
Still she toiled on, all undaunted, and the Southern scourge defied;
But the poisoned barb had struck her, and our noble Mortie died.
All our gentle Northern sisters is there yet another hand
To complete the work unfinished—reunite the broken band.

Coward taunts no more can harm her, fever's heat no more she feels,
All the heart wounds here inflicted, graciously our Father heals.
Is she not a bright example, chose she not the better part,
When she trod the path of duty with an ever hopeful heart?
When our steps shall take us southward, let us o'er her ashes bend,
'Neath the cypress and the pine tree, lies the sable orphan's friend.

NEW YORK CITY. C. P. B.

## CHURCH EXTENSION.

Office—No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
REV. A. J. KYNETT, D.D., Correspond'g Sec'y. | THOS. T. MASON, ESQ., Treasurer.

The following, written by one of the "immortal eighteen" who at the close of the war availed themselves of the first opportunity to come back to the "old church" in the Kentucky conference, and are now in full armor, fighting for God and our country in that bitterly contested field, is earnestly commended to every friend of the one cause throughout the whole church and country. We lay these examples of facts and appeals before our readers in the earnest hope that they may awaken the interest and practical effort necessary to this important cause:

There are many of our friends in the North who if they realized the nature of our work in this state would come up nobly to our help, but are now comparatively indifferent to our struggle on this battle ground of moral principles. The statements we will make are intended to remove prejudices, and give a more thorough and hopeful view of the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the South.

And, First—There is not a more noble class of Christian men and women to be found anywhere than those who are identified with our church in this state. They deserve help. Many of them lived in the church South under protest for years before the late rebellion. Most of them had, however, considered it their duty to contribute to its support while in it, and had consequently invested liberally in building churches and parsonages, and endowing schools. Most of them were members of societies, who had in possession good church buildings which would have served their children after them; but for conscience sake they came out, and united with the old church, which is a synonym in the minds of many for all that is hateful and wrong; subjecting themselves and families to reproach and bitter social and commercial proscription, knowing also that the ministers whom they love are also proscribed in the pulpit, and in every other possible form. Many of these brethren worship in schoolhouses, courthouses, and in other places no more desirable than these; while their opponents worship in elegant and attractive church edifices. Nor did they take the step impulsively. It was the work of solemn conviction brought about by a long course of reflection, observation, and prayer; yet they are now giving more to support the ministry and provide churches than they ever did before.

Second—Our church is really doing a great work in Kentucky. Two years ago last September it numbered not quite 3000 members—now it will reach 16,000. Revivals are now being enjoyed in many places in the conference. Our progress is truly marvelous to ourselves, knowing the obstacles in our way. Church property has been bought and built to the value of about $200,000 in the two and a half years past. The Extension society has given us perhaps $20,000 of this amount. Our people have given nine dollars for each one given by the society, and much more would have been done could the society have given timely aid in other places, and there are many places where if aid can be given this year good churches and promising societies will come right up. Some of these places are of great importance to the church.

At Danville, Kentucky, a beautiful and flourishing town, we have a good society, but no house of our own. Our brethren are ready to do nobly, but can not possibly build a good house without aid from the society. If we had a good church there it would be a power in the state for Christ and our church.

At Carrollton, a beautiful town at the mouth of the Kentucky river, we have a society, but no place where our people have the assurance that they can meet to worship for any specified length of time. The presiding elder of the Shelbyville district of the Methodist Episcopal church South is trying to take advantage of this discouragement to our brethren by publicly inviting them to return to what he farcically calls "the Old Church," assuring them that many others are doing the same thing.

At Louisville we have a good congregation, made up mostly from the laboring classes. This society worships in a church which they *call* their own, but burdened with a debt which they can not possibly pay. This house must be sold unless help can be given them.

At Shelbyville, the most noted town in the state for educational institutions for its size and population, we have an excellent society. Its great educational advantages make it a place of great importance. Shelby college, in the hands of the Episcopal church, is located there. The Baptists have a female seminary. The Presbyterians a female college. The Baptists and Southern Methodists have each a male high school. It is also the location of Science Hill female academy—the oldest Protestant female school in the West, having been under the same principal since its institution, Mrs. Julia A. Tevis.

The society there has purchased an eligible lot for a church, with a good dwelling on it for a parsonage. Here a church must be built or we lose immensely, but our society are positively unable to do it. The room now occupied must be given up in the ensuing spring, and the congregation and flourishing Sunday school have no place to go. Such a crisis calls loudly upon the friends of loyal Methodism in the South. Then there are a great many other points of less note where a few hundred dollars would be a very great benefit. At Hillsborough a house has been built, with a promise of help from the Extension society, but we have just learned that the brethren there feel that unless help comes soon they must sell the house and yield the ground. This would be a sad affair to our friends and cause in that place. If we could have this year $30,000 from the Extension society, we could do without another dollar in the future and put it all back into the treasury in ten years, besides giving some assistance to weak churches at home. Our membership would swell rapidly, as many are ready to unite with us as soon as they see a prospect of church accommodations. Nor must our friends forget, that a large portion of our work is among the freedmen in Kentucky. We have two presiding elders' districts, manned with one exception, by colored ministers, and many of them who have not joined, are just waiting for help to build houses of worship. We hope the church generally will see and feel the importance of the situation and act without delay. This year is our crisis. Now is the important time. Delay is inevitable loss. Strike quickly, and we gain for all time to come.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Rejoice Evermore.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Every state of grace has its own specific requirements for God who knoweth all our infirmities never taxes us, or expects duty beyond our strength. Repentance and faith are the first works, and their fruit are apparent.

The deciples after they had gone in and out with Jesus three years were bidden in their last interview before his suffering to "ask and receive that their joy might be full." He once before commanded them to rejoice in that their names were written in heaven, and not to be filled with joy because of the miracles he sent them out to perform. Joy springs from an unwavering trust in God—a holy confiding friendship with Jesus—a state of rest in the soul that is quietly settled beyond fear and doubt—it is the triumph of faith in difficulty and trial. It is the fruit of holiness thus to rejoice evermore, to rejoice always, and in everything give thanks. There are transient joys overflowing blessings at times, and to these may succeed a season of long depression and doubts. In no state but that of an abiding union with Christ are we enabled to keep many of these commands and precepts given us in the epistles, etc. In reading the Bible, and giving instruction in its sacred thoughts, we should clearly define the fruit that is expected from each state of grace, that we may not hold up our master as an unreasonable head of his people. It is quite unnatural to expect a servant to fulfill the affectionate duties of a child. The servant may be sincere and upright in all that pertains to his situation, but he can not enter into the confiding trust of a child who dwells in the bosom of the parent, where an intimate, close, unbroken relationship subsists.

Now we can not expect any one to rejoice evermore, and always stand complete in the will of God, who is subject to the changes of the hearts partially sanctified where many evils remain, and cause it still to be subject to depressions, doubts, and fears, and an occasional yielding to temptation in conflict and trial.

The soul cleansed by the blood of Jesus, is unshaken in its trust, whatever be its suffering—it will justify God—will trust though he slay—will have, even when the tears dim the eye a secret well-spring of life within, which says, "thy will be done"—cheerfully, yea willingly.

And this triumphant submission will not change anything in the divine plan of dealing with the patient soul.

God takes no advantage of us in our helpless quietness before him, but notes for our good our loving confidence in his wisdom. Joy, the abiding quest of the soul, springs from perfect love, and is the fruit of holiness, the precious consciousness of being right before God.

It is not required of us to be in a state of extatic joy continually, but to possess a calm and holy triumph in the will of God, which does not save us from feeling in the time of trouble, or deep sympathy with trial and conflict in others; for the faith which rejoices evermore, looks through the trials, for the coming blessings.

We can under the new dispensation, do, what the Jews of old were commanded, "Serve the Lord with gladness."

It would be well for the pastors of churches to read all inquiries for friends from the pulpit, in their public congregations.

### Information Wanted.

Robert and Lucy Noel seek information about their relatives, who lived in Liberty, Virginia, and were owned by William Lowry, twenty-nine years ago.

Their mother's name was Winny, their father's name Killis. Brothers—Booker, William, Henry, and Anderson. Sisters names—Julia Ann, Amanda, Osles, Obey, and Livingston. Roberts wife's mother, Rosetta, lived in Lynchburg. Her sisters were named Nancy, Mary, and Jane.

Address ROBERT NOEL,
Donaldsonville, La.

Thomas and Hannah Lee, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, desire information concerning their children, who were sold from them before and during the war. The children's names are Mary Eveline Lee, George Harrison Lee, and John Henry Lee. They received a letter from the daughter, from Louisiana, but it was lost before being answered. Hence they know not her address.

Any information concerning them may be addressed to

REV. JOHN M. GREEN,
Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

CAMDEN, Wilcox county, Ala., Feb. 10.

DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

*Dear Sir and Brother*—Inclosed please find three dollars to pay subscription to ADVOCATE for 1868. The ADVOCATE has become a necessity in my family. May God in his goodness long spare you to labor in his vineyard. Cannot Alabama be included in your conference? Here is a large field ripe for the harvest, and laborers few and very indifferent. I never saw in my life so great and earnest a desire for the truth as it is in Christ as is exhibited by our colored brethren here, and comparatively nothing is being done by the churches here for their welfare, save to statedly collect from them every dime they can to pay ministers who do not preach for them. Come to the help of these people. We feel sure we have adopted our new constitution and shall soon enter upon an era of "equal rights to all men," and with good religious privileges are sanguine that the church of Christ would be built up and God's name glorified and we become a prosperous and happy people.

Fraternally, yours,
JAMES H. BURDICK.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

### List of Letters Remaining at Wesley Chapel, February 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Ford, | Frederick Gladden, |
| Richard Wood, | Humphrey H. Hill, |
| Charles Ross, | Edward McDonald, |
| Alfred Scarver, | Albert Mundy, |
| Archie McDowell, | Alfred Dorcey, |
| Jos. Rhodes and Jas. Drinkwater, | John Barker and John T. Randle, |
| George Birch, | Nicholas Walker, |
| Eli Buckner, | William Jackson, |
| Smith Walker, | Stephen L. Leerry, |
| Thomas Huston, | Thomas Preston, |
| Isaac Harris, | Charles Kelly. |

LADIES' LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cora G. Neal, | Cornelia Peters, |
| Celia Smith, | Emeline Johnson, |
| Elizabeth Reggins, | Eliza Ross, |
| Martha Phillips, | Matilda Henderson, |
| Martha Jackson, | Margaret Fortinate, |
| Millie Moton, | Rosa Guss, |
| Amey King, | Beckey Jones, |
| Miss Amelia Johnson, | Annie Wright, |
| Amelia Ann Flowers, | Annie Brooks, |
| Miss Frances Jane Yancy, | Cordellia Jenkins, |
| | Nancy Verott, |
| Nancy Coleman, | Mahaly Jackson, |
| Mary H. Day, | Maria Earl, |
| Mary Washington, | Mary Jackson, |
| Harriet Brown, | Hannah Myer, |
| Henrietta Hunt, | Harriet Parker, |
| Henrietta Graham, | Henrietta Brown, |
| Elizabeth Carel, | Fannie Dennis, |
| Susan Brooks, | Miss Joanna Smith, |
| Sarah Richardson. | |

### The Flash of Lightning.

A lady, for some reason of carelessness or over-weariness, retired at night leaving her room in great disorder. After sleeping a while she awoke in a violent storm of rain and thunder. She opened her eyes, but in the deep darkness no object could be discerned. Presently a flash of lightning, vivid and terrible, illuminated the whole apartment, and revealed with fearful distinctness all the confusion with which she was surrounded. The lady was greatly startled by the suddenness of the vision, and deeply impressed with the minuteness of the view. The clearness of noonday could not have exceled that midnight flash.

"It was," said she "like one of those occasional moments of moral illumination, when, in the searching light of God's truth, the soul sees its own disorder and distraction. My room, in the retirement and solitude of night, excited a sad sense of discomfort and shame. That other sight is hideous; for there comes with it an instant comparison with the order Christ enjoins on the habitation where he is an invited guest, with the beauty he furnishes for the soul's adorning, and the peace he offers to the chamber of rest."

The lady could not sleep again; she covered her eyes closely that the vision might not be repeated.

"So," she added, "when we have looked upon our inward state in the light of God's revelation, we shrink back stricken and ashamed, and fain would shield our eyes from the sickening view."

But if one glance at the soul's disorder is so repulsive to an eye accustomed and hardened to the tumults of sin, what must the sight of evil be to Him who is himself all light, all order, all beauty, all holiness? If one flash of lightning disconcerts a mind because it discovers a confusion a few moments of care would suffice to remove—if one moment of moral vision, when the soul sees itself as it is, seems more than it can endure, what would be if the fearful facts were never vailed, and it stood constantly open to its own judgments, its own abhorrence?

What if it stood thus, and there was no Savior to say, "I will remove your transgressions; I will forgive your iniquities; I will make your darkness light, and your morning joy."—*Christian Banner*

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Hancock.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1868.

General U. S. Grant:

I have removed nine members of the city council, two white and seven colored, for contempt of the order of the military commander in proceeding to an election for recorder of the second district, which is an elective office under the laws by the people, and not by the council. The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the council was referred to General Sheridan's order forbidding elections until reconstruction was completed, without the authority of the commanding general. Nevertheless, these members voted for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed, when one or two members, more timid than others, left, and broke up the quorum.

A case in point is the order of General Mower. General order, Octobeer 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson City council for a like offense. My action in the matter was in accordance with the power granted by the reconstruction act, which allows the district commander to suspend or remove persons from office and provide from time to time for performance of the duties of the persons removed, by appointment.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General, United States Army.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1868.

Major General W. S. Hancock:

Suspend your order removing the city council in New Orleans until a full report of reasons is sent. Answer by mail.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
General United States Army.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1868.

General U. S. Grant:

Your dispatch of the eighth of February, directing me to suspend my order No. 28 of the seventh of February, removing certain members of the city council of New Orleans, and until a full report of the reasons therefor should be sent to you, was received at 10 A. M. to-day.

I request that you may reconsider your action, and that my order in the premises be not suspended until you have the full report of the reasons called for by you. I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for action as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of General Sheridan forbidding elections, which you have on file at your headquarters, and stated that the city council had been previously notified of this order by me. I also referred you to an order of General Mower issued in October last, which set forth a parallel case, which you have on file.

In that case an appeal was taken to you for a reinstatement of the council removed by General Mower, which appeal you had not sustained. The present case was a defiance of that example, of General Sheridan's order, and of my letter cautioning the council to desist from this election, and a printed copy of which was forwarded to you January 26. It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act. I was astonished at the action of the council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to do it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make these removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they could not be molested at any rate.

My self-respect as commander of the district made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fitter report could be forwarded in the case, for all papers explaining my action have been sent to you.

To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here, and in such an event a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command.

Although I have been here seventy days this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal; the first, one or two days previous to this, both for grave causes, reported to you in detail by telegraph; and while I recognize the power of the general in chief to disapprove my action, I respectfully request that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of facts the general in chief may desire an addition to what has already been furnished him for a full understanding of the case under consideration.

My action in the premises was originally based on the first supplementary reconstruction acts of July 19, 1867.

I await your reply before issuing the order.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

Major General W. S. Hancock:

If your order removing the city council has been executed, and the new appointees are in, you need not suspend the order as directed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1868.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:

The change in the city council was an accomplished fact when your dispatch of February 9 was received. Several of the appointees had already filed copies of their oaths of office.

In my selection I have appointed the best men to office, without regard to their political sentiments. All must take the required oath. The change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor of which the city is principally composed, are dependent on the public confidence.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

### From Washington.

The government is pushing claims against confederate agents abroad. Some seven million dollars worth of property has been attached in France. Claims against Mr. McRae approximate $12,000,000. He also sold twenty-six ships to various parties, proceedings against whom are about being instituted.

The treasury department suggests that 7-30 bonds due the 15th of June and July, amounting to $200,000,000, be promptly forwarded, otherwise there will be delay in returning 5-20 bonds into which 7-30s are convertible.

The president has pardoned Commodore Farran, who commanded at Pensacola navy yard but resigned to join the confederacy.

The whisky tax from 1863 to 1867 has averaged $27,000,000 per annum.

General Lorenzo Thomas has been assigned to duty as adjutant general of the army, relieving General Townsend, who has been acting since 1862.

Mr. Covode presented a communication, supported by affidavits, regarding alleged whisky frauds in New Orleans. The papers are quite voluminous. It alleges that each distiller pays the whisky ring $1000 per month—the revenue officers getting a portion of the money.

There are strong indications that Senator Thomas will be rejected.

Ethan Allan, collector of customs for Teche, Louisiana; Albert G. Gridley, general appraiser of merchandise for the South, and E. J. Morgan, surveyor of customs, Selma, Alabama, have been confirmed by the senate.

An official proclamation was issued today creating the new military division of the Atlantic, comprising the departments of the lakes, East, and Washington, to be commanded by General Sherman, with headquarters at Washington.

The president orders Grant to assign Sheridan to temporary command of the division of Missouri.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $213,000.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Internal revenue receipts do-day $406,000; for the week $3,000,000; for the year $123,500,000.

A partial examination of the war office indicates that the building is weak and unsafe.

The new line of steamers organized between New York and New Orleans will leave each port every Saturday.

It is stated that General Sherman telegraphs, regretting his nomination and deprecating his confirmation as brevet general, and expressing disinclination to assume command of the new division with headquarters in Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—General Steedmen has resigned the New Orleans internal revenue collectorship, to take effect the 15th of May.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of the presidential office as dangerous to the republic.

Mr. Trumbull's bill introduced to-day, defining the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, is in effect as follows:

It provides that all courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of congress on political questions, and that it rests with congress to determine what government is the established one in any state; and it is declared that no civil state government exists in the excluded states of the South; and no so-called civil state government in such states shall be recognized by either the executive or judicial power of the United States until congress shall so provide, or until such state is represented in the congress of the United States.

The reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the supreme court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said states until such state shall be represented, etc., and such cases now pending before that court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, or other proceeding to bring before said court for review any case civil or criminal, arising out of the execution of said reconstruction acts are hereby repealed.

The president has nominated Thomas Sims as marshal of South Carolina, and W. McDonnough as postmaster at Galveston.

Senator Sherman says that the general will not accept either the brevet appointment or the command of the new department, and if the president declines to relieve him from the latter he will promptly tender his resignation.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $630,000

The house committee on freedmen's affairs have agreed to report a bill giving aid to the Memphis and St. Louis railroad company for the construction of a levee and road from Cape Girardeau to the mouth of the St. Francis river, Arkansas.

It is designed by the road to protect a large section of country now continually liable to overflows. The subject comes before this committee because if the aid asked for is wanted the company binds itself to employ a large number of freedmen and to sell them small tracts of land along the line at very reasonable rates for homesteads.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—There was a full cabinet meeting to-day, with the exception of Mr. Stanton.

The senate financial committee reported adversely on the house bill regulating deposits of public money.

The reconstruction committee have agreed to report a resolution allowing Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, to take his seat without taking the ironclad oath. Mr. Brooks moved to extend the same privilege to John Young Brown, which was rejected, only Messrs. Brooks and Beck voting affirmatively.

The bill removing political disabilities will not be reported immediately. Mr. Stevens favored further investigation.

Mr. Stevens was authorized to report his bill dividing Texas into four or more states.

The consideration of Mr. Bingham's election resolution, offered yesterday, was postponed.

Discussion has developed the fact that Mr. Stevens and other radical members of the committee will oppose Mr. Sherman's bill admitting Alabama.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $233,000.

Thomas C. McCrany succeeds Mr. Guthrie in the senate.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—During the discussion of the Thomas case General Lee was made the topic. Mr. Cameron said he was informed by a gentleman in whom he had confidence that General Lee having received an intimation that he might have command of the federal army, had assured him of his entire loyalty and devotion to the country. Mr. Cameron then consulted General Scott, who approved of placing Lee at the head of the army, and the place was offered to him (Lee) officially, with the approbation of General Scott, but Lee went to Virginia on the false pretense of seeing his family, and never came back. Mr. Cameron added that he would have arrested Lee if he had had a chance, but he never suspected that he would act perfidiously.

Mr. Johnson doubted the truth of this very much. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cameron continued: Gentlemen might laugh, but he would inform the gentleman who indulged in merriment (Mr. Conners) that he was as honorable a man as any man to be found in California.

The president's reply to the Baltimore municipal committee is conservative but determined. It developes nothing new, but concluded: "I repeat that the encouragement given me on this occasion is very acceptable. The stoutest heart when surrounded by doubts, and menaced with perils, needs countenance and support. The kind expressions of approval of the city council of Baltimore, sincerely appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last."

Gen. Hancock's recent removals are still under consideration at General Grant's headquarters.

The committee on foreign relations considered the Samana bay acquisition to-day without action.

Secretary Seward advises citizens visiting Great Britain to secure passports.

Mr. Stevens opposes special legislation regarding Alabama's admission. If anything is necessary it might as well be wholesale, letting all in at once.

It is estimated that the canal around the falls at Louisville, on the Indiana side, will cost $3,500,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $250,000.

Mr. Norton, congressman elect, and the chairman of the Alabama Republican committee were on the floor of the house to-day urging her admission.

General O. L. Sheppard, colonel of the fifteenth infantry, has been ordered to take command of the sub-district of Alabama.

Surratt's trial has been postponed to the next term of court.

### Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 17—*House*.—Mr. Bingham introduced the following which was referred to the committee on reconstruction:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on the fifth of February, 1868, were for the constitution presented by the convention of the people of the state of Alabama; and

Whereas, Certain combinations of citizens within said state refused to vote with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said state to its proper relation to the Union;

Therefore, be it ordained, etc., That the legislature elect under the new constitution of Alabama be convened at the capital of said state as soon as practicable, by order of the United States military commander, within said state of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by said legislature of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth congress, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said state, as authorized by said constitution of Alabama, the said state shall be admitted to representation in the congress of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Nothing else of importance was presented under the regular call.

The house resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill. An effort to strike out appropriations for several South American missions failed. Finally the bill passed. Adjourned.

*Senate*—Senator Thomas' case was postponed, owing to Johnson's sickness.

A petition was presented by 100 New Jersey negroes, who ask an appropriation of $100 each to carry them to Liberia. Also a similar petition from Massachusetts negroes.

The South Carolina convention asked aid to extend the Port Royal railroad.

The judiciary committee reported a bill which provides that a majority of voters shall decide all elections under the reconstruction acts, and voting on adoption of constitutions. Duly registered persons may vote in any part of the state upon presentation of certificate of registration.

The bill converting into the treasury the proceeds from captured and abandoned property was discussed to adjournment.

*House*.—General Grant was directed to furnish the house his correspondence with General Hancock.

A resolution was offered taxing federal bonds two per cent.

The bill extending the patent for a wooden screw making machine was lost.

The speaker submitted a communication from the secretary of war covering orders issued by district commanders.

A resolution from the Virginia convention, praying for a reduction of the tobacco tax, was referred to the committee on ways and means. Adjourned.

*Senate*.—The president was asked whether he had created a new military department here and under what law.

The bill in relation to filling vacancies was passed. It provides that offices vacant by sickness or otherwise may be filled by the president for ten days, provided that appointees' salary shall not be increased.

The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was resumed and discussed to executive session. Adjourned.

*Senate*.—No session.

*House*.—The consideration of the Kentucky election case was resumed. Mr. Smith, the minority candidate, pleaded his own case, and several others spoke in his behalf. Mr. Smith was defeated—30 to 101.

A resolution directing the speaker to notify the governor of Kentucky of the vacant seat was adopted.

The Grant and Hancock correspondence was presented.

The appropriation bill was resumed, and discussed to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—*House*—Mr. Butler introduced a bill relative to a national bank. Referred to the committee on banking and currency. It provides, among other things, that every stockholder may vote according to the number of shares he holds in the following proportion: for one share, one vote; for every two additional shares, one vote more; but no stockholder shall have more than twenty votes. Absent stockholders may vote by proxy; but no salaried officer of the bank shall vote as proxy; no officer as proxy shall cast more than ten votes, and no person as proxy shall cast more than fifty votes.

A bill appropriating $50,000, to be expended by the secretary of state, to relieve and bring home American citizens abroad who have been arrested and subsequently released, passed by 114 to 29.

The president was called on for a report relative to the ship canal around the Ohio falls at Louisville.

A bill was introduced increasing revolutionary and war of 1812 pensions; it appropriates $2,000,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, opposed the bill, contending that $172,000,000 would be expended under its operations. Bill passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on appropriations. Adjourned.

*Senate*.—A joint resolution was introduced to print a medical and surgical history of the rebellion.

The house resolution reducing the expenses of the war department passed.

A bill for the gradual reduction of the army and the abolishment of useless grades therein, passed.

Senator Thomas' case was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, February 19—*Senate*.—The secretary of the interior asks an appropriation for the removal of certain disaffected Cherokee Indians on Red river.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of Sumner's and Drake's supplemental reconstruction bills.

The judiciary committee has amended the house supplemental bill, making a majority of voters ratify constitutions.

A resolution was introduced restoring soldiers' clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to restore Alabama to the Union. After the usual preamble, it is

*Resolved*, That the constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," passed March 2, 1867, and whenever the legislature elected under said constitution shall ratify the fourteenth article of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth congress, the said state shall be admitted to representation in congress in accordance with the laws of the United States.

A bill was introduced removing Governor Holden's political disabilities.

The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was resumed. He was rejected by 21 to 28. Adjourned.

*House*.—The judiciary committee reported a bill creating a law department. Also surrendering persons guilty and convicted of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, and forgery abroad. It authorizes the president to return such parties, and to prevent their coming into the United States. Passed.

The appropriation amendment, continuing twenty per cent extra pay to department employes, passed—88 to 44. The amendment striking out the pay of the president's clerks was rejected. The bill was read the third time and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. It appropriates $33,000,000. The frequent introduction of General Grant's name as favoring or opposing certain measures provoked objection with considerable feeling. Mr. Butler said that the fathers of the republic only allowed the president to make recommendations.

The committee rose, after which the president was called on for the Sherman correspondence relative to the new department and brevet rank. Adjourned.

### Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 14, 9 P. M.—The excitement among the delegates has been intense for the past four hours, and there is serious apprehension of a collision between the Billings faction and the majority of the convention. The former have a large negro meeting to-night, and through the civil authorities the military are protecting the capitol from the possibility of a violent demonstration.

The convention had twenty-eight members present to-day.

The bill of rights was adopted, declaring the equal rights of all men, incorporating provisions of the Vermont and Missouri constitutions.

The legislative, judicial, and administrative articles of the constitution were adopted. All judges appointed by the supreme court for life and good behavior, circuit judges for eight years. County sheriffs and clerks of county courts to be elected by the people. State officers are to be appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, consisting of secretary of state, attorney general, controller, treasurer, surveyor general, superintendent of education, adjutant general, and commissioner of emigration.

The bill of rights declares that the state shall ever remain a member of the American Union. The national articles establish uniform legislation.

An ordinance was passed to repeal the unequal taxation respecting the school tax on freedmen.

Mr. Butler was admitted as a delegate from the first district, and George Walker declared ineligible, because he was judge of elections.

The convention declared during the proceedings in Mr. Butler's case that it has full plenary powers, and is absolute and supreme in judging of the qualifications of its members.

The minority party generally absent themselves from the proceedings, and it is understood have but little confidence in the prospect of the constitution adopted by them being accepted by General Meade.

TALLAHASSEE, February 15.—Twenty-nine members in the convention to-day. Large crowds of colored citizens collected in the streets to-day before the convention met. The military, by request of Governor Walker, provided a guard for the convention to repel violence if opposed. The convention, however, assembled without interference, and adopted executive and amendment articles. Governor and lieutenant governor to be elected for a term of four years; the remainder of the state officers to be appointed by the governor, to be confirmed by the senate. County commissioners to be elective.

A caucus was held at noon to-day by the majority at which one of the minority attended who proposed measures of conciliation which were not agreed to. Two of the minority joined the body in session.

A mass meeting of negroes was held this afternoon in capitol square and addressed by colored and white speakers of the Billings faction. The speakers seemed to have given up the struggle for the mastery in the convention, and proposed to try the issue at ballot.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., February 18.—The convention to-day reorganized upon the basis proposed yesterday by General Meade. There was much excitement among the delegates and lobbyites.

General Meade, in conference with the leaders of both factions, made conciliatory propositions which were immediately accepted by the majority, and after consultation also by the minority, which was that the presidents of both wings of the convention resign; that the four delegates declared ineligible by the majority to take seats vacate; a majority of the convention to decide all questions; the question of eligibility to be determined in full convention; Colonel Sprague, commanding the state, to call the convention to order, and that a new organization be made.

At 12 M. Colonel Sprague called the convention to order. In his remarks he urged equal rights to all men and classes as the basis of the constitution. There were forty-five members present out of forty-six. Hernando Jenkins, late president of the majority party, was elected president by a vote of thirty-two to eight. The standing rules and resolutions of organization which were adopted by the majority were readopted.

General Meade and staff appeared in the hall after reorganization, and were introduced to the convention, and in response said he was gratified that both sides had approached him in a spirit of liberality, and he hoped harmonious action would ensue.

The strict test vote in the convention now stands thirty to fifteen. If the alleged ineligible members remain the convention will to-morrow take up the constitution thus far adopted by the majority, and readopt it.

W. H. Gleason was elected financial agent of the convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 19.—The convention to-day by a vote of 25 to 15 declared Billings, Launder, Pearce, and Richardson ineligible, and their seats vacant. Billings by permission defended his eligibility in a violent speech. The excitement ran high, and Billings declared his ability to control the negro vote.

The minority report defending the legal eligibility of the members in question was presented, but not adopted. Adjourned.

After the adjournment of the convention a colored delegate was attacked by outside negroes, supporters of Billings' party, and struck for voting against the expelled members. One of the assailants was shot through the hip by the delegate, when the difficulty was brought to a summary close by the prompt action of the police, who arrested the whole party.

General Meade and staff left for Atlanta this morning.

It is now probable that the work for which the convention was called will be consummated.

### Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 15.—In the convention the bill of rights came up as a special order. The first section was referred to a select committee as submitted. It guaranteed suffrage to all persons irrespective of race, color, sex, or anything else. The seven succeeding sections were adopted. They embody no new ideas.

The member sent to Vicksburg to confer with General Gillem in regard to the taxes was in his seat to-day, but no report of his mission has been presented.

JACKSON, February 17.—The regular course of business in the convention to-day was interrupted by a personal affair which threw everything into confusion. Such epithets as liar, dog, coward, etc., were used. One member standing in the middle aisle announced his readiness to give satisfaction to any party aggrieved. Quiet was finally restored without hostilities. The trouble grew out of a resolution of censure.

JACKSON, February 18.—The two members engaged in a dispute yesterday made mutual concessions, apologized, and shook hands amid applause from all sides.

Three additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted.

The Democratic state convention meets here to-morrow.

JACKSON, February 19.—After adopting a new and modified tax ordinance, and ordering that two delegates be appointed to present the same to General Gillem, the constitutional convention adjourned to allow the use of the hall to the Democratic state convention. The latter body is largely attended, most of the counties of the state being represented.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, February 15.—Convention—The oyster question was tabled and also the Georgia resolutions asking congress to loan the South $30,000,000.

Nothing else of importance.

Judge Underwood to-day remanded Churchwell Combs to the custody of the military. He decided that congress, which is the war making power, has not declared peace yet, and the country being in a state of armistice the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody.

The case goes to the supreme court.

General Schofield issued several orders today about registration. One orders a new registration in Richmond on March 2, and another provides that when voters in the state have changed their residence since the last registration they may register in the state where they reside. The third is for the guidance of registration boards, and directs that where persons have held United States offices and then voted voluntarily for secession they are disfranchised.

The holding of United States office is defined as having held an office to which the holder was appointed by the president, courts of law, or heads of departments. Those who have held county or town offices, created for the administration of justice, are disfranchised, but not their deputies. Executive pardon does not remove disfranchisement.

### From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, February 14.—A special to the Macon *Telegraph*, dated Rome 13th, says: Ex-Controller General Barnes was arrested to-day by order of General Meade for refusing to deliver the records of his office, and is now confined in the barracks.

ATLANTA, February 15.—In the convention a motion to reconsider paragraph five of section first of the legislative committee's report adopted yesterday was defeated. Yeas 62; nays 62—the president casting in the negative.

It provides that no person holding office under the United States or state, except justices of the inferior court or of the peace and officers of the militia, shall be eligible to the legislature, and that no member of the legislature shall be appointed by the governor or elected by the legislature to any office of emoluments.

The finance committee was authorized to negotiate a loan to defray the expenses of the convention.

So much of the section passed yesterday as disfranchises persons convicted of larceny was reconsidered and striken out.

General Meade left last night for Florida.

ATLANTA, February 19.—In the convention a resolution instructing the next legislature to enact such laws as will compel all common carriers to provide equal accommodations for all persons, without distinction, was tabled—yeas 67, nays 60.

A resolution to prohibit the legislature from enacting such laws was badly defeated.

An affair of honor between Drs. Westmoreland and Powell, of Atlanta, was cut short yesterday by the arrest of the former.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The tug boat James W. Wright exploded and burned. Four persons, including Captain Silas Dayton, were lost.

HARTFORD, Ct., February 18.—There is much distress here among the poor. Soup houses have been opened, but the means thus far is inadequate to full relief.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—The ice has broken and the river is now clear several miles above and below the city. No damage done to the shipping. Several boats are loading.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Horace Greeley lectured here to-night to a large audience. Subject: "Self-Made Men."

HAVANA, February 18.—Sugar dull; offerred at 7½c. Arrived: Mercedita and Tappahannock.

GALVESTON, February 14.—Houston gave Smith and Raby 1050 of 1550 votes polled. Austin gives nearly a unanimous vote for Hamilton. Trouble stopped the voting at Bastrop. Convention undoubtedly carried. Conservatives voting against or wholly abstaining. No general returns received.

CHARLESTON, February 17.—Convention—Nothing of special interest transpired.

MOBILE, February 14.—Herdin P. Henry, the oldest printer in Mobile, died this morning, aged 62 years.

JACKSON, Miss., February 14.—Nothing of interest in the convention to-day.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The ship Artesia, from Boston for New Orleans, put into Bermuda on the 14th instant, leaking badly.

### LIFE.

What does he ponder, standing there
At midnight dark, and cold, and stilly? —
That life is but a highway bare—
Bleak, bitter, desolate, and chilly;
That while the busy, thoughtless rout
Rush this way—that way—twenty more ways,
Poor feeble wretches, falling out,
Die all unheeded in the doorways.

That Genius oft must "pad the hoof,"
While Dullness soars on banknote pinions
(That—scarce affords to hire a roof,
This is the heir of vast dominions);
That, when a quarrel is begun,
It is not always Wrong begins it,
That, when the fight is fought and won,
It is not always Right that wins it:

That Virtue oft is punished sore,
And Vice struts off with stars and garters;
That man by Truth sets little store,
And Sham can boast a crowd of martyrs;
Yet that—howe'er our life is cast—
One solacing, unfailing trust is
That restitution comes at last—
The end is God's eternal justice!

### The Producing Interest.

The signs of the times look somewhat propitious, as though a better day was dawning to dispel that gloom that is hanging over the depressed and overburdened industries of the nation. There is deficiency of production, and a still greater deficiency threatened, while non-producing capital, viciously employed, has been going on perfecting its arts and processes by which the productive industries of the country have been literally robbed. The issue is being raised in a most distinctive form between producing and non producing capital. Mr. Sherwood, who has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, is taking the lead. In connection with this great scheme for a national system of equal rights, equal speed, cheap freight railways, he has taken the appeal to the producing interests. If we mistake not, his appeal will be regarded by the people with that friendly consideration which all public benefactors deserve.

Mr. Sherwood takes the ground that the producing interests have the right to control the policy of the government, and that no others have the moral right to speak, except as they may speak in behalf of these interests. This is high ground, and if sustained by the popular power, our condition, industrially, financially, and commercially will be rapidly improved.

It is not the province of our journal to engage in party politics, but on the contrary, to do what we can in the encouragement and advocacy of every improvement that is calculated to promote the material prosperity of the whole country. It will ever be our pleasure to speak well of the efforts of any man or class of men who aim at the accomplishment of the greatest public good.—*American Railroad Journal*.

The New York *Tribune*, referring to the correspondence between Johnson and Grant, says:

Arguing from the circumstances, we think these conclusions are plain:

1. When Grant entered the war office, he was in sympathy with Congress. Subsequent developments show the extent of that sympathy, and that the president knew of it.

2. Grant wanted reconstruction carried out, and took the war office to aid in the work.

3. He knew there was a law which made it his duty to resign the war office after Stanton's restoration by the senate.

4. He could not remain in the war office without giving the lie to his whole career.

We do not see how General Grant could have taken any other course. If he really made the promise the President alleges then he must be a fool or a knave, for his friends were making his canvass upon the express understanding that in this tenure of office law, as in all other laws, he would obey congress. We do not think there is a well-informed bricklayer in New York who does not take this view. For the president to suppose that Grant could follow any other path is to us incomprehensible.

GRANT AND JOHNSON.—A Washington special of the 11th to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says of the latest correspondence read in congress:

Secretary Welles' letter was received with a roar of laughter from all parts of the chamber. Secretary Seward's letter was also received with laughter, and there is a great deal of inquiry for anybody who can tell on what side he finally finds himself. The manner in which Mr. Randall comes up to the full indorsement of the president is regarded as very characteristic. It is not seen by anybody how Mr. Johnson can make so much out of Mr. Seward and Mr. Browning, who are the only ministers that speak of matters in detail. The Democrats do not profess to think the president has materially strengthened his case, and it is generally reported and believed that his letter has been much toned down since it was first written. The Republicans are unanimous in saying that there is nothing in the communications of the president and his cabinet to hurt General Grant.

A THIRD PARTY.—Washington specials state:

Information in conservative circles is to the effect that considerable progress has been quietly made throughout the country, by those prominent in the Philadelphia convention, toward the inauguration of a combined movement looking to the formation of a third party upon the former plan of that convention. Hostility both to Grant, and such Democrats as Pendleton and Seymour, will mark the action taken, and the name of General Dix, which is constantly used by these men, indicates the kind of party organization contemplated. There have been numerous private meetings of sub-committees, in various parts of the country, and it is expected that the national committee, appointed at Philadelphia, will soon assemble here.

From East and West Baton Rouge, February 7, 9, and 10, we have the most favorable reports. Our friends write that the Radical Republicans are at work, that they are thoroughly united and confident of victory in spite of the falsehoods and money of rebels and copperheads.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* expresses the hope that many of their planters will take advantage of the order from the freedmen's bureau, and be independent of Carondelet street, the advice of our New Orleans cotemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

Full returns of the Alabama election will probably be received in a day or two. At Tuskegee one of the managers of the election put the tickets in his coat pocket and not in the ballot box. In Coosa county the polls were kept open but two days.

A line of steamships between this city and Havana and Mexico is projected, and several prominent gentlemen have taken subscription books and are soliciting subscribers.

Splendid Mexican sugar, considered equal to maple sugar, is selling at six and a quarter cents a cake, or about seven cents a pound, at San Antonio, Texas.

General Hancock has tendered to Tobias Gibson, of the parish of Terrebonne, a place upon the levee board, of which he has before been a member.

# THE CONTEST OPENED!

## The "Spirit" of Democracy in the Country Parishes.

## THE FIRST SCENE PLAYED IN OPELOUSAS.

## A Republican Meeting Disturbed.

The "spirit" which pervaded the meeting held on Saturday evening last at the St. Charles theatre seems to have reached the "country parishes" at an unusually quick pace, unless, perchance, it had previously existed in latent form, and only required the application of the electric spark to kindle it into action.

We are informed by what we consider reliable authority, that a meeting of Republicans held at the Opelousas Republican clubroom on Sunday last was entered by two persons clothed in federal uniform, one of whom used low, insulting language, and harangued the audience, and the other made a conservative speech, endeavoring to break up the meeting as they said, by order of General Hancock. The following is a copy of a dispatch received at this office yesterday:

OPELOUSAS, La., February 17,
Via New Iberia, February 16, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

To-day the post commander, accompanied by the bureau agent, called at the Opelousas Republican clubroom while that body was in session, and stated that by order of General Hancock political meetings on Sunday were prohibited. He ordered the bureau agent to address the meeting. This official commenced to deliver a "conservative" address. The president of the meeting, on asking an explanation, was ordered—"Shut your mouth, sir." The commander made an insulting harangue to discourage the people from attending political meetings. After this masterly feat they retired to receive the congratulations of those whom they served to the best advantage. EMERSON BENTLEY.

Now, while we deprecate the holding of political meetings on Sunday, and would like to have many other meetings and places of resort which are open on that day closed, still we see no reason why the work should begin so far away from the great scene of public meetings and amusements which exist here on the Lord's day. If our informant is correct, we can but look upon the action of the authorities at Opelousas on Sunday last as the forerunner of the great scheme which was inaugurated here on Saturday night, for the purpose of preventing reconstruction, and in the words of one of the speakers of inaugurating another "shedding of blood." We earnestly hope we shall not hear of any more such actions on the part of the authorities, or of the members of the Democratic party.

### THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

#### The Frauds and Violence Practiced.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* has accounts from day to day of the perpetration of gross frauds and vindictive violence, perpetrated and used upon the freedmen and Union white men at the polls during the late election. The following is copied from one day's issue of the paper:

At least three thousand freedmen were prevented, it is said, from voting at Hayneville in Lowndes county, in consequence of the mismanagement of the polls at that place by the board of registration, who were in sympathy with the rebels, and opposed to the constitution. It is said the sheriff, an officer specially instructed by General Hayden to keep order and the peace, made a most unprovoked assault upon one of the managers of the election, because the manager had made some protest against the outrageous conduct of said sheriff.

At least two thousand persons were prevented from voting for the constitution at Union Springs, Bullock county, during the late election, in consequence of the opposition of the managers of the election.

At Wetumpka there were crowds of bitter rebels armed at the polls, and as white Union men would vote, this armed mob would hiss and howl at them. The managers of the polls refused hundreds of votes because names were not printed correctly on the poll lists. In Lee the scenes of 1860 and 1861 were re-enacted, and all kinds of threats and intimidation used to prevent votes from being polled.

In Bullock county at least 2000 freedmen were prevented from voting. In Lowndes county, the rebels took entire control of the ballot boxes, and destroyed them, so that no vote can be counted from that county. In Choctaw, organizations are formed to run all Union white men out of the county who voted for the constitution. In Pike county, freedmen were kept from the polls by armed men. In Macon, armed men stood at the polls, swearing that "no negro should vote there."

But one place of voting was opened in Barbour county, and that at Clayton. The polls at Clayton were not opened until about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, but as soon as the polls were opened, the votes were taken in with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of voting, until Friday evening, the registrars not receiving the notice of extension during Saturday.

At almost every poll in every county organized bands of armed rebels crowded the polls, and claimed the right to challenge every vote cast, thus making voting tedious, and otherwise hindering votes from being cast, thus proving conclusively that no impartial election can be held in Alabama only under the protection of a military force. In a large number of counties the polls were kept open only two days.

It is said that Governor Fitzpatrick turned off all the freedmen in his employ for going to Wetumpka and voting for the constitution.

The superintendent of the laborers on the Alabama and Florida railroad, of Alabama, turned off quite a number of freedmen employed on that road for voting for the constitution. This road was granted several thousands of acres of land by congress. Possibly they may want this grant of lands continued hereafter.

THE STATE TICKET.—The Republican *Pioneer* says:

To it we will give our most earnest and undivided support, for on its success depends the fate of every loyal citizen of the state. We hail it as the standard of freedom for Louisiana; we have nailed it to the mast, and with it "we sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." It is a most judicious selection, an honor to the convention that made the choice, and can not fail to receive the support of every true Republican.

General Pile, from the St. Louis district, has been pressing the treasury officials to make St. Louis a port of entry, with certain privileges in the matter of shipment of goods. At first they scouted the proposition, but after a long contest he has carried his point, and a bill has been agreed upon which General Pile will soon introduce.

## EDITORIAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

St. Louis on Thursday was pretty well obstructed by floating ice.

The governor of Utah recommends the revision of the divorce laws.

Grant, in the strategy of fighting, is unquestionably the chief; but in the strategy of lying Johnson is king.

About the 25th instant two vessels will sail from New Orleans for Venezuela with such emigrants as desire to visit that fertile country.

Mrs. Swisshelm has recovered sixty thousand dollars in real estate near Pittsburg, from her divorced husband, who made exclusive claim to it.

The horses and coach of the Red river mail line when crossing at Monette's ferry went overboard and were soon under water. The horses are lost.

The "White Fawn," that great spectacular drama, is to be produced in Boston, where the stage is much better and tenfold larger than in New York.

The cost of the public printing was for the session of 1866-7 upward of $200,000 less than for the session of 1859-60, when the Democrats were in a majority.

A delegation of railroad men was before the house postoffice committee this week, urging compensation for running postage cars on all the leading railroads of the country.

The decision of the supreme court Monday, on the Georgia injunction case, is regarded at Washington as significant, in that it indicates a purpose on the part of the court to keep out of political questions.

Mr. Henry P. Farron, a lawyer of Atlanta, and now an extreme radical in politics, is one of the most prominent candidates for governor of Georgia, under the new constitution.

The United States senate was occupied on Wednesday in discussing a resolution providing for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the ejection of a colored woman from the cars of the Washington and Alexandria railroad.

The first election in New York subsequent to the nomination by the Syracuse convention of Grant and Fenton, was the charter election of Palmyra, where the Republicans carried the day for the first time in ten years.

Johnson has filled all stations, from alderman to president; but there remains one station he has never filled which an exchange thinks he is eminently deserving of, and that is a police station.

John Weldon publishes a card in the Mobile *Register*, explaining that he voted for the constitution because he was tired of a seven years war, and because he thought it was the shortest way to get into the Union.

Our rebel sympathizing exchange papers unite in commendation of General Hancock's removal of loyal men from official positions. They with equal unanimity condemn General Grant for ordering the former to undo what he has lately done.

Arkansas will hold its election on the ratification of the constitution, and for officers under it, including representatives to congress, on the 13th of March. Thus, Arkansas will be ahead of Louisiana as a reconstructed state.

The obstructives of Montgomery propose not to trade with or employ Republicans, whereupon the *Sentinel* rejoins by advising Union men of that city, whose trade sums up over two million dollars a year, not to trade with the obstructives.

John M. Langston, the colored orator, on his way North from New Orleans, made a speech at his birthplace in Virginia, during which he stated that he was the son of one of the most influential and beloved of the old aristocracy, "who now sleeps by the side of my slave mother in the village graveyard."

Mails now arriving at Boston from the South and West at 5.10 P. M. are sorted on the train before its arrival for the city carriers, and delivered immediately to the carriers' stations as well as to the main office, from whence the delivery to private residences and business houses commences immediately.

General Grant's levees, since the publication of the correspondence between him and the president, are more thronged than ever. From eight o'clock in the evening until long after midnight, at a late levee, an immense multitude, a living stream, poured through the mansion, in at one door and out at the other.

It is expected that a resolution will pass the house of representatives against payments to Southern railroads of heavy claims for services and damages during the war. Should the resolution pass, they will have to pay whatever they owe the government, or else be confiscated instead of receiving any pay for claims.

A letter from General Sewell, of the freedmen's bureau in Georgia, says things in that state are improving. There is a good demand for labor, and fair wages are generally paid to colored men. There is corn enough to last till the new crops are made, and the government need issue rations only to old men and women.

The Kentucky Democratic papers are taking the ground that the "process of abolishing slavery has been revolutionary," and that the whole matter will be reconsidered when military power shall be withdrawn. This shows the programme. If slavery can not be restored, the Southern Democrats intend to demand payment for their slaves.

The New York *Herald's* staff is reduced, and is worked much harder than it used to be. Its circulation has fallen off, while the circulation of the *World* is increasing, solely for the reason that the latter is superior as a newspaper. There is no political significance in this. Surprise that the *World* should go up while the *Herald* is going down is an injustice to the reading public, who may certainly be expected to discern which is the better of two newspapers as quickly as in the case of any other things they pay for, and who are dropping the *Herald* and buying the *World* accordingly. The daily journal, no matter what its political character may be, that excels as a newspaper and merits success, is certain to secure it. The REPUBLICAN will win its way into public favor as the best newspaper in New Orleans. This is no idle boast.

## A REPORT ON THE STATE FINANCES.

We have been favored with a copy of a report on the condition of the state treasury recently made by Treasurer Giffen and Auditor Peralta to General Hancock. Reference is made to the last annual report of the auditor, in which he predicted the present financial difficulties under which the treasury labors, unless the proper legislative aid was given. The proposition to fund the debt by issuing bonds for city money is alluded to, and it is the opinion of these officers that the failure of that scheme was hurtful to the state credit.

The total outstanding debt of the state, past due, including certificates of indebtedness (state notes) is $1,613,000.

Amount collected up to December 31, 1867, $300,000.

Deficit, $1,313,000.

The estimated receipts from all sources for 1868 are $1,400,000.

Expenditures for same period $1,013,080. Leaving a surplus of $386,920.

But deducting this amount from the deficit for 1867, ($1,313,000) leaves a debt unprovided for of $926,080.

To raise this amount two plans are presented; one to fund the debt and levy a tax to meet the bonds, which are to be short dated, and to pledge the receipts from such tax to their payment. The other proposition is to levy a tax and pay the obligations directly from the treasury as fast as the money is paid in. But the gist of the whole matter is added as a sort of postscript to a supplemental letter about the levee bonds. In this little paragraph Messrs. Peralta and Giffen say that "the taxes of 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, suspended by act No. 155 of the legislature, amount to $1,300,000." Here lies the cause of the whole difficulty. The want of this amount has put the state to hundreds of thousands of dollars expense in various ways, such as printing their plasters and their inevitable depreciation. The state government has been sustained by the money of those who actually paid, so far as it would go, and has now become bankrupt for want of what is justly due. A law, order, or regulation, directing the payment at once of a portion of this suspended tax, would have a wonderful effect on the credit of the state at this time. This tax is assessed on property the owners of which are no doubt amply able to pay it.

The total levee debt is estimated at $1,200,000.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* states that the rebel planters have recovered from their fit of anger, which was the cause of their turning off laborers for voting, and have discovered that without the freedmen their corn cribs and smokehouses will be empty next fall, and are, therefore, engaging them to work again.

### MARRIED.

At Baldwin's Landing, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, by the Rev. R. K. Diossy, JOHN NICHOLS and MARY KINCHEN, all of St. Mary's parish.


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II. The local settlement, and the business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the United States government, upon a subordinate lien.

V. The state and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined, at an early day, to prove of far greater market value than the total of the First Mortgage Bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy; and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The internal liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

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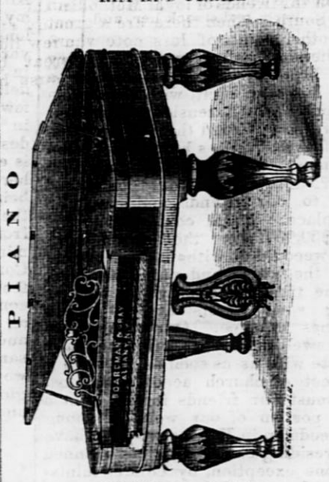


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 9. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. WHOLE NO. 109.


## Poetry.

[From the Methodist Home Journal.]

**JESUS WEPT.—John 11—35.**

BY MRS. H. W. FRANCIS.

[The following beautiful poem was suggested to the author by reading Dr. Newman's description of Bethany, as published in his work, "From Dan to Beersheba."]

A chilling breath swept o'er the terraced slopes
Of fair Olives, which in discordant tones
And accents drear, a mournful requiem sang;
All things were clothed in gloom, and weary seemed,
As swollen streams in murmuring cadence flowed
Along the vales of loved Judea. The moon's
Pale face was veiled 'mid curtains dark whose folds,
With fleecy fringes droop'd in pensive woe.
The twinkling stars their gladsome lustre hid,
As lonely night, with measured tread, slow wound
Her noiseless way o'er earth, and at each step
With moistened breath put out the light of day.
From peaceful folds the timid flock ne'er strayed,
'Twas silence all! No sound disturbed the air
Save some shrill note from startled bird awake,
From fear portentious of impending ill,
On restless wing its wild, sad moaning made;
Or dove from distant cot with cooing chimes,
Is calling to its mate for company.
The withered buds of choicest beauty slept
Unconscious all as o'er their mother earth,
They drooping hung, unheeding and untouched;
The sighing winds descending, sought the Palm,
Whose spreading branches fitful stirred, as low
In graceful attitude bereft of fruit
Was bending.
Cypress trees swayed to and fro
Like mourners mute by inmost feeling moved,
Their tall heads bow'd as brooding ill: each leaf
Its deepen'd color bore; meet emblem of
The hour to come. And these with numerous Fig
And Olive, and many a clust'ring vine
With rustling sound were now in shadow cast;
Whose forms nought heeding played o'er faded grass;
Filling the soul with sad, subduing thoughts.
Fit time for holy worship of the God
Of earth and heav'n, who all things goodly sought
For man's improvement here, and better state;
Whose only Son beloved, He freely gave,
Atonement made for sins of fallen world.
But woe was Time! when, with relentless hand
He marked that quiet home where ever clung
Fond mem'ries of the past, and loving ones,
In humble Bethany. Where once bright hopes,
And dreams of happy childhood spread their light,
And where, in later days, a welcome cheer
Remained in store for him who sought for rest,
For lo! a deep'ning wail stole on the ear,
And smothered sobs, as by the midnight couch
Two lovely watchers stood, in deep distress,
They gazed in solemn awe. Unearthly breath
Came stealing o'er young manhood's aching brows,
And as those sisters bent in weight of woe,
It bathed that noble brow in palor there
And sealed each fever'd lip in death.
The last sad hour had come; the fatal blow
Was struck that severed from their fond embrace
A brother dear, and only prop of life;
Losing from ling'ring hold to which they clung,
The first, best object of their earthly love.
With hands upraised in agonizing prayers
Their spirits sank in deep despairing grief,
For message they had sent in early time
With news of fearful ill to Bethabara,
Yet earth too slow when hearts so sad await,
Had twice around her axis turned; and still
He tarried; though He knew His friend was dead.
With natures two, this Son of Light appeared
To teach the way of life, that e'er reproach
Nor unbelief could challenge it. To this
Intent He sought not at the time to come,
But rather at some future period,
When death in culminating hope should bring
To Him more fitting time for work divine;
Then to His chosen ones He said, "Let's go
From Jordan's stream, to sad Judea; our friend
Doth sleep, and I must him awake; my work
Is there begun, I needs must haste away."
When Martha knew her Lord had come from far.
Him went she out to meet with stricken heart,
With holy faith, and filial fear she said,
"O, Lord, hadst thou been here, our brother had
Not died; but even now I know what'er
Thou'lt ask of God thou wilt not be denied."
Then He in words of comfort spake and said,
"Thy brother dead shall rise again." "I know,"
She said, "that in the resurrection morn
He'll rise." Then quick replied the Lord,
"I am the resurrection and the life;
He that in me believes though dead, yet shall
He live: and he who lives in me shall never die.
And this dost thou believe?" Then unto Him
She saith, "Yea, Lord: I do believe that thou
Art Christ the Son of God,' and when she thus
Had said, she went her way and Mary called:
Who, quick rose, and to her master went.
Whom, when she saw, with weeping eyes, low at
His feet, in rev'rence fell; repeating now
The same sad words that Martha with Him met,
When He her prostrate form beheld, so crushed
With weight of sore distress, His spirit groan'd within
And He was troubled. Then sought He the place
Where Lazarus lay. They in their anxious grief
Did say, "come Lord and see," And Jesus wept.
His human heart with deep compassion stirred,
And now within His spirit groan'd again.
And coming to the cave, where damp and chill,
Was all that earth could claim; dust unto dust
Resigned; he bid them take away the stone,
And there His twofold nature proved his part
Divine, in power that taught the dead to live,
And, as the stone was rolled away, He raised
His eyes, and said, "Father I thank thee, thou
Hast heard my prayer: I knew thou always didst,
'Twas but that these might know me thou has sent
I prayed; and when He thus had spoke, He cried
With voice that shook the tomb, and bade the dead
Come forth. That lump of clay, that lifeless clod
Obeyed:—for lo! it was the voice of God.
The glory of the Father, now in full
Resplendence shone, light of a ruined world,
In the Eternal Son.
Peace be within
Thy walls El-Lazieyehi* for thou art blest!
Thy name on hist'ry's page will ever live,
And every thing in thee will stand through time
Enshrined in tears of sacred memory:
While saints adoring, lowly bend the knee
In worship holy for the mighty works
And deeds of love that have been wrought in thee.

H. W. F.

*So named in honor of him who was raised from the dead.

## A Sermon Preached at First Street Church, New Orleans, by Rev. H. Green, (Colored.)

Hebrew 2, 3: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

The Apostle of our blessed Lord considered this a great salvation. And how came it to be a great salvation? Because it was spoken by the Lord and confirmed to us by them that heard Him. God manifested himself so that we could understand it from them, that is by miracles and gifts by the Holy Ghost. It shows us that God did not leave us to hear of salvation only, but He planted it with miracles and signs to let them know that He was on hand. The history of these miracles is a testimony. The psalmist says, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" That seemed to be the great wonder that God should visit man with divers miracles and signs. God intended that man should go forth and show his glory. And the apostle says, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

These words spoken by the Lord were confirmed to us by those that heard them. Can you say you know anything that you have not been taught? How do you know that your bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost unless you were taught it? How do these children know the hymns they sing and the other knowledge they have unless it was taught them? That's the way of the history of all countries which men have built, we only know what we've been told about it. Now if I go down St. Charles street, there just beyond Gravier stret. I'll see a big building. That's the St. Charles hotel. I come uphere and tell you all; you believe it, especially if you know that a good many of these have been down about there and none of them denies what I say it's so plain a truth. Well, so these things are confirmed to us by them that heard them. We take their testimony. You know we must have faith in one another. If we have not it will go hard with the people.

We must understand something of this great salvation, especially those of us that have not always been free. How glad you were when you heard the Yankees had brought up their gunboats and you all were to be freed. Every Union man this side of the sun was glad. Well, now, salvation is the freedom that belongs to the human family. Salvation was ordained to be to all the world. The world is in darkness without it.

When salvation comes, it comes with joy and gladness. On salvation's river saints make their way from earth to glory.

It was the want of salvation in the land that you was in bondage, and because salvation is in the land more abundantly that you now are free. Why the devil had a lot of folks down here in prison once, salvation went next day and turned them all loose.

When Satan gets into a man, money gets above salvation. When the devil is cast out salvation gets to the top again. On account of salvation we are in the church to-day. Some people are in one bad place to day, some in another. In grogshops and around drinking. But some one says: "What have you got to do with grogshops?" I got a heap! I wish I had more, I'd shut 'em up on Sunday, I tell you.

Why I've seen folks that would sell whisky and yet pretend to be Christians. Yes, sell brandy all day to corrupt the world and make men brutes, and then say that they were Christians. They'd swell out as big as a terrapin full of meat, and talk about "our church," about its being one of the first churches in the city and always full. I tell you if the devil had a church and had brandy enough, he'd have plenty of hearers.

* * * * *

If you want salvation pray for it, and it will come and make you happy. There's great power in prayer. I remember when I was a young man and first came to this part of the country, most all the folks were French Catholics and creoles, and spoke the French language.

They used to say that these American niggers, as they called us who spoke English, had prayed so much that they had got God mad. Yes, God was mad they said through these American niggers, from Virginia and up that way. I heard this not once nor twice but many times. They used to think that all the poor crops, and the cattle dying, and every such thing came through our praying. They talked about the time "since this Merican god came into Louisiana."

Ah! if you'ld only repent, you'ld know at one dash what salvation is. Salvation is bigger than the sea! high as heaven! deeper than the depths beneath! stronger than the powers of darkness!

"It soothes our sorrows, heals our wounds,
And drives away our fears."

The world will never get anything greater than salvation. God gave the darling attribute of his bosom to die for man's redemption to purchase this great salvation. For *all* men his blood flowed. Yes, it flowed even for the Roman soldier that pierced him. "How then shall we escape if we neglect this great salvation."

If I knew more about this salvation I'd tell more. I'm going to pray the Lord to open a little bigger door that I may know know more about it.

You can never drain the well of salvation, so ask all you want. God is pouring it out here and pouring it out there, but you can never drain the well. It will never fall out with you or leave you. It will go with you up the river and down the river, across the ocean, up hill, and down hill, everywhere.

Old folks, young folks, little children, *all*, salvation is for you. Neglect it and God will neglect you. "How *shall* we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

## The Methodist Bishops.

Looking at a picture of the nine bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we are impressed with the fact that there are few men in the United States to whom more power is intrusted. Power, but not emolument; for their position is the furthest removed from one of dignified leisure. In the picture before us their likenesses are appropriately arranged in a circular form, with that of the senior bishop in the centre. Appropriately circular, we say, for, like everything in Methodist economy, the bishops revolve. They are one wheel of a vast system of wheels; and, if they exert their power in bidding others remove, there are none upon whom the burdens of the itinerant system fall so heavily as upon themselves. In the greatness of their journeys they are more than apostolic. Bishop Thomson presided a few years ago at a conference on the banks of the Min, in the Celestial Empire, and his very next presidency, we believe, was on the banks of the Minnesota. Their going forth is from the ends of the earth, and their circuit unto the ends thereof. In proportion to the greatness of their ecclesiastical authority is the greatness of their responsibility. At each quadrennial session of the General Conference a "Committee on Episcopacy" reviews rigidly all questionable points in the administration of each bishop, and their high position does not protect them from a most rigorous accountability.

The venerable senior bishop, Morris, occupies the centre of the picture before us. He is a benign and portly old gentleman, of truly episcopal proportions. He holds his cane in his right hand, and sits in a genial old age, after a lifetime of toil, waiting the Master's call. Not at all an orator, he is yet a speaker and writer of great clearness and conciseness, and his published writings are models of forcible thought and perspicuous diction. He is eminently Western in his make-up, genial in sympathy, earnest in piety; but not at all ascetic, and possessed of a humor so abundant and a wit so quaint and so keen that he is socially fascinating. His gentle but cutting sarcasm is a terror to those who have more cant than sense.

Of quite a different character is Bishop Janes. With a small frame, originally slight, but tending of late to *embonpoint*, a nose rather aquiline, and a voice shrill and piping, but which has been subjected to a discipline not less severe and hardly less successful than the elocutionary training of Demosthenes, Dr. Janes is the embodiment of will. He is, perhaps, the greatest ecclesiastical administrator of the present generation. It is doubtful if his superior in executive ability can be found in the country. Having submitted cheerfully and conscientiously to the hardships of the itinerant system as they existed a quarter of a century ago, he is disposed to exact something like the same devotion from others. Had he lived in the Middle Ages he would inevitably have ruled a great religious order. Janes, if not the greatest man on the Methodist bench, is perhaps the greatest bishop. He is always a forcible speaker, often eloquent. Aquiline in feature and mind, he pounces upon his ideas with an exultant, eagle-like swoop. His financial ability is of the highest order.

Bishop Scott is the genial, gentlemanly, saintly man of the bench. Devout, without a particle of ascetism, he overflows with Christian and human sympathy. Pretending neither to oratory nor greatness, he is yet an excellent preacher and a man of great practical sense. His life and spirit are full of piety of the old, earnest, Methodistic type.

The large frame, full chest, prominent brows, and somewhat massive lower face proclaim Simpson a very prince of pulpit orators. Nature does not often make a man great in all respects, and Bishop Simpson is not pre-eminent as an administrator, scholar, or writer. His sermons have many fine things, but they do not satisfy expectation when read. It is the majestic presence, the noble voice, the grand, earnest, triumphant face, all surcharged with the electricity of an enthusiastic soul, that make Dr. Simpson the orator that he is. Not that he is without notable mental gifts, but that is the addition of his wonderful physical magnetism that gives him his royal position as an orator. More perhaps by his surroundings than by natural inclination he was made a conservative in church politics; but on the breaking out of the war he used all his lofty gifts as an orator in support of President Lincoln's administration, and it fell to his lot to give the utterance to the national sorrow at the tomb of the president. Since the war he has spoken earnestly and frequently on national subjects.

Bishop Baker is, like Bishop Janes, a New Englander. He is a refined and polished scholar, bearing yet the stamp of his years of service in the chair of a professor. His diffidence is always apparent, though it never causes a loss of *aplomb*. Thoroughly versed in parliamentary usage, always ready and self-possessed, he has few equals as a presiding officer, and his work on the discipline is the standard of Methodist law.

Bishop Ames, though of Puritan ancestry, is yet a Western man by birth and by every characteristic of mind and body. Like Bishop Janes, he is eminent for executive ability. With a will fully equal to that of Janes, he is less careful in using it, and is sometimes thought arbitrary. His mind is like his frame, massive, and his sympathies deep and tender. The one word which characterizes him is statesmanship. As a preacher his movement is smooth, his discourse singularly clear, with passages of genuine sublimity, and a pathos that stirs his hearers to the depths of their natures.

With a fine physical presence, a face full of dignity, somewhat forehead-bald, Bishop Clark looks, as he is, the refined scholar, carrying with him still the impress of his life in a literary institution. He is a smooth and polished writer, an accurate and pleasant speaker, stating his propositions clearly, and advocating them forcibly. His work entitled "Man all Immortal," though scholarly, hardly does him justice, being more a popular *resume* of the old current arguments than a development of any new lines of thought on the subject. He was for years editor of the *Ladies' Repository* at Cincinnati.

With a rich humor and a sarcasm that knew how to take advantage of the absurd position of his opponents, who were anti-slavery in politics while they were conservative in the church, Dr. Kingsley used his official position as editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, at Cincinnati, to urge the adoption of a more stringent and unequivocal rule against slaveholding. His political articles were also bold and trenchant; and when the progressive party came to elect bishops, it was almost a foregone conclusion that Dr. Kingsley would be among them. Like several of his colleagues, he has been a professor; but no one would suspect it from his manner. Without being eloquent, he is forcible, manly, and strong in all that he says.

Last upon the list, and in some respects, we think, greatest on the list, is Bishop Edward Thomson. Petite in stature, absent-minded in bearing, with hearing a little impaired, and modest almost to excess, he is not, perhaps, just the man for an office so executive in its character as that of the Methodist Episcopacy. But as a writer he has qualities of the rarest sort. None of our eminent American writers excel him in purity of diction, or in the "art of putting things." As a speaker his voice is defective, and his manner generally somewhat deficient in animation. He often confines himself closely to his manuscript; but we have known an audience to be carried into rapturous applause by the triumphant eloquence of his thoughts. His books of essays and travels are the classics of American Methodist literature.

Such are the nine Methodist bishops—who, on the whole, are nine as able men as any Christian denomination can boast.—*Independent.*

For the New Orleans Advocate.

## Looking Unto Jesus.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

It is sometimes thought that woman in her sympathy with those who are in trouble is akin to Jesus, in his sympathy with our fallen nature, for in the days of his flesh he never denied an applicant for his mercy, and was sensitive to a request, even through the hem of his garment. And though he is on high, he is the same sensitive Jesus still.

At the close of a little meeting a lady said to a poor man, "that was for you, about trusting in God." With much emotion he answered, "I know it; I know it." Another friend was standing by, who had done much for him this suffering winter. She took his hand and said, "Now, Mr. M., I want you to promise me that you are in need," at the same time putting some money in his hand. With choked feeling he replied, "Mrs. L., I cannot tell my wants." She sweetly answered, "You need not tell me, only look at me and I will understand you."

We thought, what a beautiful illustration of "looking unto Jesus," when our hearts are so full of sorrow that we know not how to utter our wants into his ear; if we only look unto him he will understand us and meet us in our trouble.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

## The Invalid Family.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

The poor have many shivering thoughts passing their minds when chill November pierces their clothing and cranny habitations, and they know not what will become of them. One poor family cost us many a thought for their winter comfort. The father was not able to do hard work, as once was in his power, only a little here and there at something light. He is sexton in a mission chapel, and this brings in something to save them from utter destitution. The mother is a helpless invalid, through rheumatism, and must be wheeled back and forth to her bed; her hands are so twisted by disease that it is with suffering she can do the easiest mending. The two little boys are helpful to their mother, but can not do anything toward daily bread; and this is our invalid family. As we looked in upon them one autumn afternoon we thought how would they get along and be at all comfortable with that old, ricketty stove to consume coal but give out no heat, and how would that poor woman be able to bear that cold, bare floor in her feeble, diseased state?

However, she always met us with a smile, and was very uncomplaining. But "the desires of the righteous are granted," and what one alone was not able to accomplish several friends did. One went and saw the old stove was a sad provocation, and put a new one in its stead and a ton of coal. Another looked upon that bare floor and gave a carpet which covered it fully. Other wants were supplied, so that our invalid family will, we think, weather the winter through, gratefully thanking God for the loans His people have made to Him in their attentions to His suffering members.

[From Revival Sketches and Manual.]

## The Savior's Return.

"When Jesus returned the people gladly received him, for they were all waiting for him." Christ had crossed over the Lake of Galilee to Gadara, where he found a raving maniac among the tombs possessed with many devils, and cast them out. How long he staid there we are not informed; but when he came back he found the people gathered on the shore and waiting for him. They had enjoyed his presence and instructions, and seen his miracles, and they were so anxious for his return that they resolved to be at the place of landing in season to welcome him, and when he came they received him with rejoicing.

This incident is full of instruction and encouragement, and was doubtless recorded for our learning on whom the ends of the world are come. Let us inquire then what is meant by *waiting* for Christ's return, when he has been for a longer or shorter time absent.

First—It implies *desire*. When we wait for an absent friend it is not in a state of indifference; it is because we want to see him and want to enjoy the pleasure of his society. So it was with that waiting company on the shore of the lake. They would not have gathered there, much less would they have waited, if they had not wished for his return. Neither can a church that once enjoyed the special presence of Christ in a revival be said to be waiting for a like blessing if they do not earnestly desire his return. Time passes. Years perhaps roll away. They sometimes talk about him and profess, it may be, to lament his long absence. But they are not waiting for him till they desire his return so earnestly as to pray for it. Anything short of this is not waiting for him.

Second—Waiting for Christ implies *hope and expectation*. Thus when you are waiting for a valued friend, who has been some time absent, you have some expectation at least that he will come, though you do not certainly know when, else you would not wait for him; you could not; you would have no motive to wait any longer, however anxious you might be to meet and welcome him. Neither could a church in a time of general declension be said to wait for the Savior's return if they had no encouragement to expect it. It is not in the constitution of the human mind, sanctified or unsanctified, to wait for anything without hope or expectation. The multitude would not have stood on the shore of Gallilee, anxiously looking across the water to catch the first glimpse of the boat, if they had not expected it. They would have gone away, or rather they would not have come.

Third—Waiting for Christ to come and revive his work implies a *preparation* in the church to receive him. When he came back from his mission across the lake the people "gladly received him." They were ready to listen to his instruction and witness his wonderful works. This was what they came together for. They did not remain at home till they heard that he had landed, but went down to meet and welcome him. This was their preparation. This was the proof that they were anxiously waiting for him.

And how do you do when you are expecting a visit from a dear friend, or when you are looking for some distinguished guest, and do not know at what time he will come whether to-day or to-morrow? You don't put off your preparation till the coach drives up to the door. You consider before hand what kind of reception he will reasonably expect, and do your best to prepare for it. You would not, when you met him, say: "I am very glad to see you; I have been expecting and waiting for you a long time," when you had got nothing ready to make him welcome and comfortable. There may be delay, but there is no real *waiting* like that which we are now considering, which does not include these three things at least—*desire*, *expectation*, and some good degree of *preparation* for the desired visit or blessing.

And now, dear brethren, how is it with you? How is it with your church? Much as we hear and read of revivals, and however so many of them there may be in the land, hundreds, yea, thousands of churches, remain unvisited, and yours may be one of the number. How long is it then since the Savior made you his last visit? How many years since he was with you, calling sinners to repentance, and making them "willing in the day of his power?" How long has he been gone, and you mourned his absence? Are you waiting for him to return, as the people were at the Lake of Galilee? Do you earnestly desire him to come to you speedily? Does this desire ascend up to his mercy seat in earnest, persevering prayer? Do you expect him? You may, if you ask aright; for his ear is always open, and he has bound himself by great and precious promises. Have you not been long in a state so cold and indifferent as almost, if not quite, to give up the hope that he will ever return; and have you not very much given over asking him? The people of Galilee received him joyfully, because they were waiting for him, and prepared for his return. Are you, I ask again, looking anxiously out for him? If he were to return, are you prepared to welcome him into your houses and into your hearts? Would he find you waking, and looking out for his return; or would he find you saying: "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep?" Oh, brethren, this will not do! "It is high time to wake out of sleep." Souls are perishing, and you are answerable. Christ would, ere this, have been with you, reviving his work, if you had been waiting for him. Whose urgent voice is it but his that I seem to hear at your very threshold: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in unto him, and sup with him, and he with me." And if he will come to me who is waiting for him, how much more if he finds all his friends as he did on the shore of Galilee?

## Jackson District.

YAZOO CITY.

EDITOR OF NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE: I left Jackson for Yazoo City on the 3 o'clock A. M. train, arrived at Vaugn station at 5:40 A. M., and from thence took stage to Yazoo. This stage ride was harder than a day's labor at sawing wood, for the old fashioned vehicle would rock furiously on its stout leather straps as its wheels struggled over the rough, uneven road. It was slow, too; for we were over seven hours in reaching our destination. It was a *dear* ride; for the fare was five dollars. Seven dollars and twenty-five cents from Jackson to Yazoo, a distance of little over fifty-five miles!

Yazoo City is a quite compactly built little city on the banks of the Mississippi. Notwithstanding the dull times it exhibits quite a deal of bussines life. Its appearance indicates energy among its citizens. I found Brother Gibbs, the pastor of our church, well situated, happy at home, eminently prosperous in his field of labor, and greatly beloved by the people.

Some of our white citizens had anticipated my coming, and at three o'clock Saturday afternoon an immense audience, with a sprinkling of whites, were assembled at the church, demanding a speech. I spoke on the importance of industry, education, and the exercise of true manhood. At night we had preaching and a crowded house; might have had penitents, but our services were cut short to prepare for quarterly conference.

Now there comes next an event that has deeply afflicted this community. About three o'clock I was awakened by the ringing of our church bell—the church is on the lot adjoining my place of lodging. Other bells sound alarming peals. I spring from my bed; open the door; the sky is lit with crimson splendor. "Fire! fire! the town is on fire!" In an instant I was among the excited crowd, who were battling with the flames that had already nearly devoured one of the largest stores in the city. In vain did the little old rusty engines play upon the towering blaze—on they swept in maddened grandeur, and crash after crash was heard as one roof after another fell. In about two short hours nineteen buildings were destroyed, and among them the finest stores in Yazoo City.

We thank God it is no worse, for it seemed at one time that the whole city would be destroyed. The loss can not be less than two hundred thousand dollars.

The enterprising merchants who are the victims of this fire are deserving of great sympathy. We hope they will speedily meet with that aid which will enable them to rebuild. The most of the property was uninsured.

Notwithstanding our hard work at the fire and great excitement I preached at eleven o'clock to a crowded house. In the afternoon sacrament was administered, and there was an overwhelming demonstration of the Spirit's power. At night, after preaching, there were many penitents around the altar. Nineteen persons joined the church on last sabbath, half of them having come from other churches. Forty-five have joined since conference. I therefore "book" Yazoo charge "all right."

There is a very general serious impression on the minds of the community at this time. I think there are signs of a gracious revival. A very intelligent and moral young man, George Thomas, who acts as clerk for the church, is charged with the duty of setting down the names of those who are received. He is not a professor of religion, and yet so greatly did the Spirit strive with him, that he secretly put his name down on the church book, and will no doubt soon find peace in Jesus.

The colored people of Yazoo are very industrious, and none are suffering.

The African Methodist Episcopal church at this point is not flourishing. They have but few members. The pastor of our church seeks to maintain the most brotherly relations, but so far all of his overtures have been rejected. Why will not our brethren of the African Methodist Episcopal church quit their suicidal course?

I got one cash subscriber for the ADVOCATE.

My next quarterly conference is at Jackson. JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder, Jackson District.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## She Hath Done What She Could.

No doubt this is the secret record of many a godly woman who is not widely known beyond her own household. It is not great and public love to Jesus that only meets his favor, but he is pleased with the perfume of many an alabaster box broken in secret places—in the family, at the sick bedside—in the endurance of poverty and trial. The sweet perfume rises in "Thy will be done," and there as she sits at his feet, he says, "She hath done what she could." M. A.

## Secret of Success.

It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. Where we are and what we are is God's providential arrangement, and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face and see what can be done with them. Life, like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the fewest false steps. Poor mediocrity may do that, but he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; organize victory out of mistakes.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, and at 7 P. M. he will deliver the fourth sermon in the course on the Prodigal Son—"The Prodigal's Recovery."

COLLATION.—There will be a collation given for the benefit of the Marais Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Lutheran Hall, on Gravier street, between Howard and Freret streets, on Wednesday, March 4, at seven o'clock. Tickets for supper fifty cents.

The article on Western Africa, by Mr. Hyde, is unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue.

### Hon. Thomas W. Conway

is again in our midst. He is deservedly one of the most popular Republicans in the state, and his election is certain. The freedmen remember him with gratitude for his kindness to them when he was at the head of the freedmen's bureau, and every freedman in the state will vote for him. He has the skill, energy, and adaptation to reorganize the educational department of our state, and this is an additional reason why every black man in Louisiana should vote the ticket that bears the name of THOMAS W. CONWAY.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the ADVOCATE they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the ADVOCATE for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

### Price Reduced.

The New Oleans ADVOCATE may be had for 1868 for THREE DOLLARS a year in ADVANCE, or ONE DOLLAR a quarter in ADVANCE.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### New Orleans Advocate, Official Journal of the United States.

On the 25th instant we received the following official notification:

"In pursuance of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress I have selected the paper published by you as one of the papers in which such laws, treaties, and advertisements as are described shall be published; and I have this day notified each head of the several executive departments and each judge of United States courts in Louisiana of this selection.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives United States.

To the publisher of the New Orleans ADVOCATE, New Orleans, La."

For the above courtesy we return our thanks, and shall endeavor to do the work assigned us in a satisfactory manner. There is no loyal weekly published in Louisiana which has a larger circulation than the ADVOCATE, and not more than one daily. There is not a village of any considerable size in this state where the ADVOCATE is not regularly sent in from five to thirty copies, and it is customary for some of our preachers to read the ADVOCATE from the pulpit to the people. And this official printing will enable us to increase its circulation to a still larger degree.

### Christian Activity.

What a tireless worker was Christ! St. Matthew says that "Jesus went about all Galilee, healing all manner of sickness among the people:" and St. Peter informs us that our Lord "went about doing good." Coming into the world as the teacher of God's will and of man's duty, he assailed error wherever it appeared; denounced prejudice whenever manifested, and taught truth whenever he could get a Nicodemus as a hearer or a multitude as his auditory. At the tender age of twelve, when most youths of that age are given to play, he was found in the temple reasoning with the Jewish doctors; and when his mother reproved him for his absence how remarkable his reply: "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" Although his public ministry lasted but three years, yet how numerous were his sermons. He went from village to village, and whether by the wayside to the blind man, or at Jacob's well to the women of Sychar, or on the wave-crest to Peter, or on the deck of a fishboat to his disciples, or on the mount and in the Temple to the multitude, he lost no opportunity to teach truth to the people. Although He never passed out of the little province of Palestine, yet He was a constant traveler, repeating his journeys from the river to the sea, from Bethlehem to Ceasarea to Phillippi. It is no marval that He was weary and slept. And to the sermons He preached and the conversations He held, He added the labors of the great physician and the good Samaritan. Pitying the physical condition of man, He cast out devils, restored the lame, deaf, dumb, and blind, healed the lepers, and raised the dead. And it is only reasonable to conclude that only a tithe of the miracles He wrough are recorded. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that after the labors of the day were over, He usually spent the night, in whole or in part, in prayer to His Heavenly Father.

Such is the example of Christian activity which our Lord has set before us. We may not imitate Him in the miracles He wrought, or in the matchless sermons He delivered, but we may imitate His spirit to labor for the good of others. Too many of His followers seem content with securing their own salvation, and rarely if ever seek to do good to others, but such persons are deceived. Genuine piety is essentially benevolent. The true Christian is intent on the salvation of others. He longs to tell of a Savior's love, and watches for opportunities to speak a word for Jesus. In a more comprehensive view the intelligent and earnest Christian is no less systematic in his endeavors to do good than he is zealous in accomplishing what he finds to do. It may, therefore, be well for us to glance at some of the fields of Christian labor.

I. There is the family, the precious household, composed of the dear ones at home. He is more than an infidel who neglects the spiritual interests of his own family. As is the family so is society, for society is but the aggregation of families. Home influence is the most potent power in this world, and every parent should tremble with the weight of this tremendous responsibility. No where is he to walk with greater circumspection than before his children; no where is he to watch the movements of his spirit with greater care; no where is he to be so kind and gentle, so devout and happy, as in the ordinary movements of home. Never should he forget for a moment that God demands of him the conversion of his children.

II. The church is another field for usefulness. Each member is an influential constituent part of the whole. It is a universal law that the aggregate character of a family, a church, or a nation, is the result of the character of each individual. Bodies give off caloric till an equilibrium of temperature is restored. All things in heaven, earth, and hell tend to assimilation. Herein is the power of the individual member. A dead member is like a diseased limb, commmunicating its putrifaction to the rest of the body. On the other hand, what influence a single living member may exert for Christ in his own immediate church. How many there are to be revived, to be strengthened, to be cheered. And where in all this wide world is example so powerful as in the church of God? It is the place for example, and we expect exumple from each.

III. Nor should we fail to maintain the Sunday-school. This is Christ's flower garden, and his people are the gardeners. It may be overgrown with wild weeds of neglect, choking the feeble little flowers, until only now and then one is visible; or it may be beautiful to look upon, when the paths are all clean, the flower-beds evenly and tastefully laid out, freed from weeds and wild grasses, and where the flowers singly or in groups are thriving, sweet to smell and beautiful to look upon. Jesus loves to walk in such a garden. Great talents are not indispensible to such a field of labor. He who has but one talent may labor here, and if nothing more may cultivate some simple flower. Nor should it be forgotten that in no department of Christian labor is the reward so remunerative and certain as in the Sunday-school.

IV. Were there not danger in overwhelming the mind with the magnitude of the thought we might mention the world as a field for Christian activity. But this is too large, and hence it is better to speak of your immediate neighbor in whose behalf you should labor. Often ask the question, What is the spiritual condition of my bosom friend, my business associate, my casual acquaintance? This is the work that God lays right at your door. It is not necessary to cross seas and scale mountains and traverse continents to find those without Christ. They are nigh thee; perhaps they are now at thy side.

### Impeachment.

The great excitement of the past week has been the impeachment of the President. Since the murder of Mr. Lincoln no event has occurred which has so aroused and intensified the public feeling. For several days the excitement in Washington was extreme, and rumors reached us of a probable clash of arms; but we are glad to record the fact that the public mind has calmly settled down to the necessities of the hour, and to the solemn determination that Mr. Johnson MUST be removed from his high position, which he has dishonored by the repeated abuse of Congress and the violation of the acknowledged laws of the land. It has been the wish of the Republican party to allow Mr. Johnson to remain in office his official term, and to this end Congress has patiently endured his all but armed opposition for two years. Indeed, such is the profound respect for that office entertained by the Republicans that they preferred to suffer wrong rather than have it said that an American president had been degraded, although the degradation was just. But patience has ceased to be a virtue, and with great unanimity the house has voted to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. It was a solemn hour in the history of the republic, and one which every Republican would have gladly avoided; but Congress would not have been true to its high responsibilities if immediate steps had not been taken to vindicate the nation's laws, and remove from power an officer who has treated with contempt the legal acts of the legislative branch of the republic. Not twenty days ago the purpose of impeaching Mr. Johnson had been abandoned, and there is a gentleman now in this city, who in company with many of the Republican congressmen, together with their ladies, attended one of the President's receptions, cordially shook him by the hand, and desired that the future might be better than the past. But Mr. Johnson interpreted their friendly overture as a triumph on his part, and as an ignominious yielding on the part of the Republicans, and such was his deportment on the night of the reception, that the above-mentioned gentlemen predicted that "Mr. Johnson would do some foolish thing within ten days." And the prediction came to pass. The devil, in the person of Jerry Black, suggested to the President: "Now is your time; now you have them; they have failed; you have conquered; and now show your hand." Following Mr. Black's suggestion the President again removed Mr. Stanton, which was a violation of the tenure of office law, and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton refused to obey the order, and he is still in possession of the war department. His removal is the cause and the occasion of the action of Congress, and the whole nation will approve their calm and judicious course. The Senate has been formally informed of the action of the House, and thecommittees ordered by law have been appointed, and ere another issue of the ADVOCATE, Andrew Johnson may stand before the bar of the Senate to answer to the charges preferred against him. Several attempts have been made to institute proceedings in the supreme court of the United States, that the constitutionality of the tenure of office law might be decided before the final action in the Senate; but these attempts have all failed, and the high probability is that the trial will proceed. And of the magnitude and solemn dignity of such a trial all must be conscious, and one which none can contemplate without profound interest. It will be the first trial of a president of the United States in the history of this country.

### General Grant.

And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier, and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying I can but regard this whole matter from begining to end as an attempt to involve me in a resistance to the law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order to destroy my character before the country. I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders, directing me to disobey orders from the secretary of war, my superior and your subordinate, without countermanding his authority whom I am to disobey. With assurance Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Rarely in American history has any public man, by square rugged acts, without any ostentation or seeking for display wrought for himself, slowly but surely, so solid a foothold in the respect and confidence of the American people as has General Grant in the last few years. Next to the sterling qualities of patriotism, prudence, patience, perseverance, and indomitable will which have especially illustrated his career, we esteem most highly in him, that characteristic one of reticence which has been so widely criticised. The American youth who are to shape their aspirations and model their characters upon the examples furnished from the lives of the public men now on the stage of action, owe a large debt to the man who has pre-eminently taught the people the worth of silence. If Grant had done nothing else than to teach Young America that a man can become great and honored in the United States without making speeches, it would be the best thing for the future statesmen of the country that he should be made its president. When our young men will be taught by public opinion, and a few such examples as that of Grant, that the avenues to political distinction and preferment are no longer to be won by blating on the street corners and at ward clubs, and that the mere gift of speech is no longer in popular ettimation the best measrue of political ability, a sound and wholesome turn will be given to their energies and ambitions. More young men will seek to become successful engineers, farmers, and tanners; and fewer will ruin themselves and disgrace professions for which they are not adapted, by trying to become lawyers and doctors, or swell the ragged and mangy ranks of the American lazzaroni, the professional politicians, whose existence is fast becoming a festering sore on the body politic. Lesson first of Grant's success to the American people will be the value in politics as in other things of good hard sense, and of keeping your mouth shut. Lesson second is that of the safety of a greater reliance on the people in all emergencies, and of less dependence upon so-called popular leaders, or idols of the mob.

A plain, silent man, and an humble citizen of six years ago, carries away the honors of the greatest war of our history from the most brilliant genuises and the foremost military men of the country, and now bids fair to outrun the astute, the eloquent, the distinguished, the popular, the trained, the influential, the learned, and the really able jurists, statesmen, and legislators of the land, in the race for that goal of American ambition, the presidency.

That means this; not that the man of learning, eloquence, popular influence, mental power, and political eminence, is not better qualified than any plain, silent, and obscure man you can pick up; but that a plain man, with the homely but sterling qualities of good hard sense, judgment of men, determination, prudence, perseverance, and honesty, in sufficient measure, is a good man at all times, in the most trying emergencies, in war or in peace, to have at the helm, and that when once found the people will not lightly let him go. This we take it so far, to be chief lesson of Grant's successful career and the key to the hold which he eminently possesses upon the confidence of the people; not that we do not believe he has qualifications of a higher and wider range than these, which he is not generally credited with in the estimation of those who frame public opinion, but that they are the ones which have chiefly contributed to his present elevation, and have been the most valuable to the country.

We think that a discerning unprejudiced mind can not fail to discern in his acts, writings, sayings, and character as a whole, the indications of certain intellectual and moral qualities of a very high order, immeasurably superior indeed, to those possessed by the hordes of scheming politicians, the so called statesmen of the day, who surround him, and the swarms of shallow pated critics who think that they have measured him with their own narrow tape lines.

If magnanimity, a certain loftiness of sentiment which despises mean things, generosity, truthfulness, an absence of jealousy, the faculty of selecting right counselors and useful subordinates, firmness, tenacity, endurance, patience, the capability of growth with circumstances and of elevating oneself above the prejudices of one's surroundings and education, and a capacity of being still taught something, if these mean anything in a man and are indications of a high, noble nature, capable of becoming greater and better with high opportunities, we think that Grant's history shows that he possesses them, and that he is one of the few men now before the public eye who is capable, through their having, of rendering the presidency more illustrious than the presidency will him. We think that there are a very few of our public men whose acts have shown so thorough, just, and prompt an appreciation of all the emergencies through which we have passed and are passing, such faithful and constant adherence to his convictions, with such studious refraining from the courting of popular favor and notoriety. These are the highest qualities of true statesmanship; and believing him to possess them in a pre-eminent degree, we nominate for president Ulysses S. Grant.

### Hancock.

When this gentleman assumed command of the fifth military district we extended to him the hand of welcome and bade him God-speed. We had carefully watched his course during the war and had followed his gallant career through many a well fought battle. We knew him only as a soldier of the Republic and one who deservrd well of his countrymen, and as such we received and awarded to him such a welcome as his military genius and services demanded. We knew that he had been appointed by Mr. Johnson to superceed our gallant and Republican Sheridan, and that the disloyal of this city hailed his appointment with great ecstacy; yet we felt bound to give General Hancock a cordial welcome. For our course in the matter we were denounced in our annual conference and remonstrated with by personal friends; yet we think we did right under the circumstances, and we sincerely wish that like circumstances justified a like course on our part at the present time.

But General Hancock is another illustration that a gallant soldier is not necessarily a wise statesman. With a pomposity poorly becoming our Republican institutions, and with a flourish of trumpets inconsistent with the gravity of the events through which we are passing he assumed command. His order announcing that he entered upon his duties as commander of the fifth military district was the keynote of his administration, and has been the keynote of the disloyal in Louisiana ever since. Sent here as a *military* commander, came here as a *military* officer, and came to execute a *military* law; yet he announced his purpose to give supremacy to *civil* law. With more common sense than Hancock, General Meade announced that he came to execute the reconstruction laws of Congress, which are essentially *military*. And such should have been the announcement of the commander of this district. Yet had his course been uniform, his administration would have been more tolerable; but when his Democratic views demanded it, he disregarded the spirit and letter of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and gave preference to the civil laws of Louisiana, as when he revoked the jury order, which allowed black men to serve as jurors. On the other hand, when he found it agreeable to his Democratic views to ignore the civil laws of Louisiana, and use the power which the reconstruction laws of Congress gave him, he did so, as when he removed the members of the common council because they had acted under the civil law. Urged on by disloyal partisan leaders, he did the same thing when he interrupted the Baker investigation, using his military power to stop the investigation, before a civil tribunal which was not in sympathy with the political views of his friends, and turn Mr. Baker and others over to a civil officer who is not in sympathy with congressional reconstruction. And we venture the assertion that Hancock's repudiation of the state notes is the most remarkable interference with the civil laws of Louisiana to be found on the military records of this state. This is the beginning, and a fair specimen of Democratic repudiation; but we trust Democracy will not be allowed another opportunity of repudiation.

Such are some of the contradictions of the administration of General Hancock in Louisiana. We could wish that he was one thing or the other—all *military* or all *civil* in his administration, and then we would know where to find him.

And it is equally true that Hancock has steadily ignored the political rights of the black man extended to him by the acts of Congress. By a special order the man of color is not permitted to sit as juror; and it is a remarkable fact that his order changing the complexion of the common council appointed by Sheridan took out EVERY BLACK MAN in that council. In these acts he has not carried out the spirit and letter of the congressional acts of reconstruction, and has denied citizenship to a class of men who have been made citizens by the highest legislative power in the land. And the black men of Louisiana have nothing to hope from Johnson's military appointee in Louisiana.

Of course, we do not claim the right to dictate a man as to his social life—that is, as to those with whom he may associate; but we do claim that a commanding general sent here to execute the laws of Congress should number among his advisers some of the friends of Congress. Yet it is a notable fact that those with whom General Hancock takes "sweet counsel" are men who have not a particle of sympathy for nor faith in the reconstruction acts of Congress. We do not know of a single republican of standing who has received the confidence of General Hancock. Such is his contempt for Republicans, that he declined to associate with his old companions in arms lest he should be suspected of lending aid to the Republican party. We refer now especially to his absence from the reunion of ex-officers of the Union army and navy, held in celebration of Washington's birthday. We know not what General Hancock hopes to gain by such a course. But we assure him, with all due respect, that he is now trusting those who court him only to use him, and rejecting those who will have the power to determine his future, as well as that of every other general now commanding in the South.

### Washington's Birthday.

The chief feature in the celebration of this day was the meeting of the ex-officers of the army and navy of the United States, held in Lyceum hall at 11 A. M. The hall was elegantly decorated with flags and flowers, and a band of music played several national airs. General Cyrus Bussey was the orator of the day. In consequence of a severe cold, he was compelled to omit parts of his well prepared address and to hurry through his oration. This his audience regretted, as all were proud of the man who would boldly stand up in New Orleans and avow his loyal sentiments and treat with scorn and contempt the spirit of prejudice manifested toward those who have chosen Louisiana as their adopted state. When in usual health, we regard General Bussey one of the most agreeable and effective speakers in New Orleans. At the close of his oration, General Sheldon was called out and gave utterance to those lofty sentiments of patriotism which awakened responsive cheers throughout the audience. But the absence of General Hancock was generally regretted. A committee had waited on him eight days previously and had invited him to be present, but at the last moment he sent a note that he had a previous engagement. But we are frank to say that General Hancock has more previous engagements than any other public man we have ever known. The fact, is General Hancock declined to associate with his old comrades in arms, because it would be distasteful to the Johnson men in this city, and to his master in the White house at Washington.

In the evening the ex-officers held a banquet in the same hall, an account of which may be found in another column.

### Young Men's Association.

The first lecture in the course before the Young Men's Association was delivered in the Ames M. E. Church on last Monday evening. The audience was so large as to greatly encourage this effort of the young men. General Bussey, the president of the association, presided, and made some timely remarks touching the interest the public should take in this movement. He then announced Rev. Mr. Plumb, of the Congregational Church, who gave a most instructive and entertaining lecture on the spirit and manner in which young men should engage in the activities of life, especially in working for Christ. His analysis of true and false ambition was accurate and incisive. He held up to public contempt the jealous man who seeks to displace another from a position of power and influence, to gratify his own sordid love of human praise, and who would rather not have good done at all, if he himself can not be the recognized agent. He said the good man cared not where he worked for God, and would not turn away from the poor and lowly, so long as he could do his Master's will. His picture of the man who made self the centre of all his plans was well drawn, and the feeling inspired in the audience by the picture was one of mingled scorn and pity. In a practical manner Mr. Plumb pointed out how young men should work for God, and presenting such motives as are high and holy. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Newman moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was unanimously adopted. General Bussey then announced that on next Monday evening the association would hold a meeting, at which Mr. Theo. J. Brown would give a recitation, Judge Shannon read an essay, Messrs. Wallace and Carr debate an important subject, and that on the Monday evening following Judge Howe would deliver the second lecture in the course before the association.

### Mass Meeting.

One of the grandest mass meetings ever held in this city took place last Saturday evening at the Mechanics' Institute. So many thousands were in attendance that it was found necessary to organize a meeting outside of the Institute in addition to the one held within. Governor Warmoth, Congressman Sypher, and Hon. Mr. Blackburn made the principal addresses, and which were received with great enthusiasm. This meeting was the opening of the campaign in Louisiana, and was a grand beginning. It was only another proof that the masses are for the REGULAR STATE TICKET, and intend that H. C. Warmoth shall be the next governor of Louisiana.

### The Lord's Prayer.

We have received from the publisher, F. Gerhard, 15 Dey street, New York, an illustrated copy of the Lord's Prayer. The size of the engraving is twenty-four by thirty inches. Price $2. Address the publisher.

## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

### Advertising Agencies.

Whoever has goods, wares or professional ability, of which they wish to inform the world, they can not do better than apply to a first class advertising agent, who has nearly all the papers of the United States and Canadas on file, especially the religious papers, and can tell their circulation, rates, etc. Among these agencies we know of none more reliable, none who make quicker returns, and none that we can more cheerfully recommend than the firm of Carlton & Smith, 171 Broadway, New York. Having done business with them ever since the publication of the ADVOCATE, we speak from experience.

A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, is now receiving subscriptions for the "American Conflict," the history of our late war, by Horace Greeley.

This is acknowledged on all hands, even by those who are no friends of Mr. Greeley, to be the most impartial, comprehensive, and reliable history of the war that has yet been written.

Its commendations are not confined alone to the Northern press, but that of the South has also spoken in its praise. The work is published in good style, and at a very reasonable price.

"Arthur's Home Magazine" for March abounds as usual with interesting and instructive reading matter. Two beautiful engravings adorn it, one of which, "Leaving Home," speaks volumes. A piece of music, "They Met but Once;" "Bursting of an Iceberg;" "Left Alone in the Mammoth Cave," "Temperance Stories," etc., are among its contents. Published by T. S. Arthur, Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first Alaska paper was published by the expedition sent by the Western Union Telegraph company, and was called the *Esquimaux*.

The mayor of St. Louis has relieved over seventeen thousand poor this winter, and still there is great suffering.

# SPEECH

OF

## W. JASPER BLACKBURN

OF CLAIBORNE PARISH.

DELIVERED BEFORE A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

REPUBLICAN FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The right peaceably to assemble and freely interchange views in regard to a common destiny has ever been the boast of American citizenship, and it is for this purpose that we as freemen have met together to-night. But can we resist the recollection that the lapse of time has been brief since the day dawned upon the free exercise of this right in the "land we love"—the glorious, smiling, sunny South? Let us not, however, dwell too sadly upon the past, but proceed to enjoy the present, and build for the future.

My friends, is there a man now before me among all this great "sea of upturned faces," of every hue, who can lay his hand upon his "naked left breast" and feel the throbbing pulsations of his quickening heart and then turn his face to heaven and fail to thank the God of mercy and of all goodness that he is an inhabitant, a citizen, of the land of Columbia, the land of Washington, the land of freedom? And does not his warm and gushing blood course with increased and accelerated quickness as he calls to mind the living, gladdening truth, that we are now just treading upon the sacred altars of a new liberty and a new civilization which shall soon far eclipse, not only the past of our own history, but all the history of the civilized world? For whereas, my friends, the blot, the withering curse of slavery has heretofore, until recently, bedimmed the otherwise comely brilliancy of American statesmanship, and marred the otherwise glorious pages of our country's record, it is now no longer so, but henceforth the soil of America is to be, as it should ever have been, in fact and in truth, the "Land of the free, and the home of the brave." Does not this thought make your heart throb with joy and gladness, and with increased awe and veneration toward the God of love? No longer can any slave tread the soil of America, dedicated anew as it is to freedom, and baptized afresh in the blood of the martyrs of liberty. Let this fact be recorded here to-night; let it be "printed in a book," and "graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever," as the spirit of the immortal Washington on whose birthday we are assembled, looks down from the jeweled walks of Heaven and blesses the record.

This much, fellow citizens, by way of generality. Now you must bear with me, if I seem somewhat slow and tedious; for I design that what I say here to-night shall be printed, and I desire that it shall appear just as I deliver it, and I ask, respectfully, that no reporter will misrepresent me or change what I say, unless it be for the better, in style of expression.

We have met, my friends, to ratify the Radical Republican nominations for state officers at the ensuing election. Let us see how the land lies. Of course we will pass resolutions ratifying and heartily indorsing every regular nominee on the state ticket. That is easily done, and will not take long. But the thing for us to do is to meet our enemies and defeat them; and as a skillful general will first try to ascertain the strength of his enemy, and next his plans of operation, let us, in like manner, look to this in a political sense, and inquire into the purposes of our adversaries, and scan their means of accomplishment.

I lay it down, then, as a starting point, and as a proposition which can not be successfully met and refuted, that the main purpose of our enemy is to defeat the present plan of reconstruction, and thus destroy the political power of the true friends of the national government as against the exploded theory of state sovereignty; and that the main weapon to be used in the accomplishment of this purpose is the hypocritical hue and cry of love for the Union, and concern for the welfare of the so-called negro. And as there are many other speakers present to address you, I will devote my time specially to my own immediate section—the fifth congressional district. For data I will look to the public press there as an indication of what may be termed a rotten, though a predominating, "public sentiment," among that class known as enfranchised rebels.

First in this line I will quote from the organ of the so-called Conservative Democracy in my own town and parish—a paper which eulogizes those who pander to treason, and vilifies the friends of liberty. A scion of played out chivalry just retiring from the editorial tripod of this journal indulges in the following strain:

He gives this, among other reasons, for selling out his interest in the paper, viz:

"Finding, too, that the *so-called* convention would not prevent our continuing to practice law, we concluded to sell out to those who had more time and money than we," etc.

So you see how he appreciates our leniency in allowing him to practice law, for he is a sort of a lawyer; but you may see more plainly his sense of gratitude from some other sentiments in his valedictory. He proceeds as follows:

"As for ourself, we think the strong arm of an emperor will soon be required to govern the nation." * * *

"We verily believe the leaders of the Radicals would, and will, force another war, rather than fail to cram down our throats the *hellish* reconstruction bill of congress," etc. * * * * * *

"One more civil war, and farewell to democracy and republicanism. The paralyzed, oppressed, robbed, insulted, heart-broken South, God bless her!" etc. * * *

"We are passing through the different stages of national existence more rapidly and on a grander scale than other nations, it may be, but their history will be our history. *Republicanism* must give place to *monarchy* in a few years, at most. *May God speed the day! if it will be any relief from the oppression and wrongs of radicalism and a negro equality party.* We, for one, are ready to fight again at any moment, if the battle cry is sounded against the party now in power in congress."

Thus you can plainly see that this ex-editor is mad, and that too without any system; is mad because the rebellion failed and because the former slaves are now free.

Then comes this retiring gentleman's successor, one Allen C. Hill, a real live brother of the immaculate and never to be forgotten Ben Hill, of Georgia; but as Ben is said to carry all the brains of the family, the honor of carrying all the midriff is by mutual consent accorded to Allen. But Allen is my neighbor, and a very clever fellow in his way; but is, like his smarter brother, a raving maniac in politics. Listen at him:

"Our motto is, 'This is a white man's country, with a white man's government, and the white man must, will, and shall rule.'"

He italicises this to make it more emphatic, just as if the school children all over the land did not know it is the veriest platitude and quibble ever uttered, meaning much or nothing, according to the sense in which it is used. It proves, however, what I have before said, that these men seek to win the day by duplicity and falsehood.

But he proceeds and proves his love and the love of his party for the poor downtrodden freedman in the following handsome manner and style:

"All means by designing men to give place and power to the African race, over, or equal to our own blood and kindred, will be opposed with all the vim with which we are possessed.

"We submit to the powers that be, the emancipation of the negro, but will not withhold our honest conviction, that the negro was created for a slave, constructed socially, physically, and morally by God himself for slavery, and nothing else. That he, in due time, will return to his natural state by the hand of Providence, either by the virtue of a true constitutional government, or by the mean, cowardly measure of a military radical despotism.

"We shall fight against negro equality (except with themselves and their associates), as unnatural—impossible—debasing to the white man, and unkind to the negro."

Another platitude, you see, and a contemptible quibble to deceive, or an ignorant ebullition of nonsense.

But he proceeds further: Listen, my colored friends, and prepare to admire the high toned and well cultivated generosity of this very refined conservative Democratic party—a party upon whose support those who oppose our ticket mainly if indeed not solely rely. Listen:

"We oppose negro suffrage, because this is a trust, not a right, and not to be placed in the hands of a baboon or a fool, and the white man who advocates this doctrine is untrue to himself, false to his country, a deceiver of the negro, and barters away his own liberty for a few short days of promotion through the vote of these poor unfortunate victims.

"We can not consent to negro rule. Born a slave, by nature a fool, educated alone in blind imitation, he can not make laws to control the white race. This is too much for the American mind."

That is all very fine, and I know you will not fail to appreciate it properly. But there is more yet of the same sort in the same paper. I find in its classic columns a numerously signed call for a public meeting, the main object and purpose of which is thus candidly expressed:

"The citizens of the parish of Claiborne are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend a mass meeting in the town of Homer, on Saturday, the 15th of February next. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration and devise the best and most expeditious method of defeating the ratification of the negro radical constitution, which will soon be submitted to the people of Louisiana for their action thereon."

Thus you see this "God and morality party" is predetermined to vote against the forthcoming constitution whatever it may be.

This "call" then proceeds to give the reasons for organization:

"It is essential that we should organize, and be prepared to meet this demon of radicalism that threatens to destroy every vestige of civil liberty, to annihilate the dearest rights and privileges of citizenship; to make you aliens and outlaws in the land of your fathers; to reduce you and your children to the debased condition of vassals; to elevate your newly-enfranchised *slaves* to the dignity of office; to make you bow submissively to this unprincipled and ignorant horde of Africans, who in their savage exultation will inflict upon you the most inexorable tyranny, and forge for you and your children new and more galling chains of slavery."

Now, my friends, you all can see how unjust and even infamous is such language as this. When I look back and call to mind what I know, from my own personal observation, in regard to the long patience and submissive suffering of the poor, downtrodden, bleeding slave, and the heartless, soulless exactions of some, at least, of his former drivers and task-masters, my heart bleeds within me, while at the same time my soul looms up to the God of freedom in grateful thankfulness, and I am tempted to shout aloud in renewed accents of fresh gladness the song of Moses, as he stood upon the dry and safe shores of the Red sea and beheld the destruction of the heartless pursuers! Look back even during the years of the late war in the South; mark the conduct of the faithful and submissive slave to his proud and traitorous master through those dark years of trial and suffering; and then talk to me if you can about the "savage exultation" which the African will ever inflict upon the white race of this country! I have seen and know too much of these things to have less than a burning, withering contempt for the man or the party who would use such language or resort to such means for political success.

I might pass from the opposition journals of my own town and parish—for we have two such sheets in Claiborne—to the howling tory sheets of the adjacent parishes. For mind you, fellow citizens, there is not a single loyal newspaper in the fifth congressional district of any long standing and outspoken independence except the Homer *Iliad*. And I say this neither the more nor less boldly and emphatically because I am the proprietor and editor of that paper. I am proud to be so. It stands alone in its glory now as in the past, battling fearlessly for the right against brute and brutish force; like a lion at bay beset and snarled at by enraged but impotent jackals. The *Iliad* will support your ticket, and it is the only paper in North Louisiana that will, and its editor will support your ticket on the stump as well as through the columns of his paper. I shall do so defiantly, asking of my adversaries *no boot*.

But I must quote another morsel or two from the Conservative Democratic press of North Louisiana—from the loyal columns of a channel which gives expression to the loyal and truly converted devotion of a truly repentant and loyal constituency!

I have met lately with a copy of a sheet called the Jackson *Flag*, well known to me before, published in the parish of Jackson, adjoining to Claiborne. It is edited by one "William Stran Custis," who claims to be a lineal descendant of the George Washington family—"on the mother's side." Perhaps he is. If so, he is a degenerate son of a noble ancestry. "But let that pass." I find in his columns some resolutions adopted by the "white men," so-called, of his parish, second-handed from the columns of another tory fugleman of the same "school of music"—the Ouachita *Telegraph*—a certain class of so-called white men of which latter parish, it seems, first having had the distinguished honor of adopting them.

I will give an extract or two:

"*Resolved*, That we view with feelings of alarm the headlong course of the radical party in its efforts to subvert the constitution of our fathers, and to erect upon its ruins a system of government repugnant to the teachings of history, destructive to the material and political interests of the country, contrary to the will of the people, as expressed at the recent elections, and ruinous in every aspect to the hopes, interests, and permanent welfare of the American people."

Very modest and sincere, as you will see! Of course these patriotic souls feel great apprehension that the only loyal party now in the country will "subvert" a constitution which they failed to destroy in a four years war! This is very reasonable as well as modest in them, patriotic souls as they are!

"*Resolved*, That in our solemn judgment the country is verging upon a state of public affairs, under the rule of this party, out of which will spring ruin, anarchy, and a hopeless dissolution of the ties which bind the states, North as well as South, together; and in view of our helpless condition, we therefore earnestly appeal to the conservative sentiment of the North to rescue the reins of government from hands so willfully inclined, and to give us back "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Modest again, and quite as honest! They can now see "ruin, anarchy, and a hopeless dissolution," etc., in a loyal reconstruction of the government, but no such fruits were visible to them in the "infamous rebellion" from the shambles of which they have so recently emerged like vanity shorn of its jewels. And now they want the "Union as it was," including slavery! Of course they do; but thank God, they will never get it. Never!

3. *Resolved*, That we desire a permanent peace and an early restoration to those rights under the constitution, from which we have been so long and so causelessly excluded, we deplore all agitation which shall tend to keep alive the bitter feelings which were engendered in the heat of armed contest, and which should have perished with the surrender of the defeated confederate forces; and we desire once more to see civil law—administered by the best, ablest, and most vigilant champions of American liberty and progress—become the supreme arbiter between all classes of our people and the harbinger of prosperous and better days.

Oh! poor prodigal creatures! Let the fatted calf be slain! "So long and so causelessly excluded!" Why did they not "think of these things" when they were inaugurating a war against liberty in behalf of slavery? Their present condition would be truly pitiable were not their pretensions so supremely ridiculous and contemptible.

4. *Resolved*, That as we greatly covet the tranquility and prosperity of those states whose affairs are administered under the benign influence of intelligent white suffrage and the harmonious concert of action of elective civil functionaries, we will, following their example, guard with scrupulous care the admission to the privileges of the elective franchise of any person or persons not fitted therefor, believing, as we here solemnly declare, that when such franchise is indiscriminately exercised, it will result in the upheaval of society, in the ruin of every class of our people alike.

That will do! There is much more of the same sort, in the same strain, in the same paper: a great whining and supplication to the black man not to allow the carpet-baggers and other white radicals to bring on a war of races, and the like. But the "upheaval of society," as a result of colored suffrage in the South, is deemed a good stopping point. It comes with an excellent grace from a set of "educated white men," who voted secession in the calm of a profound and prosperous peace, and thus inaugurated war, and veiled their country in sackcloth and ashes! Think you there was no "upheaval" there? Rather a "downheaval," I should say!

The few extracts, fellow-citizens, which I have quoted from the rebel press of North Louisiana will serve to show you the temper of the "loyal white masses" with whom I have to deal there. And I think this record, brief as it is, will not seem very savory to the loyal sensibilities of our commanding general when displayed in plain print in noonday at the sanctuary of his headquarters. He can at once see the temper of the people—a majority of the white people at least—under the reconstruction acts, which he is sworn to enforce. To suppose that he would wilfully and knowingly uphold and encourage such a set of unreasonable and reckless destructionists would be to suppose that he would wilfully and willingly stultify himself as a man and a gentleman, and blacken forever his bright record as a gallant chieftain in defense of human liberty and constitutional government.

The way is before us, friends, and we have a great work to do; and whatever we find to do in the name and in behalf of loyalty and liberty, let us do it with a will and in earnest. Let us not lag nor be afraid to assert our rights and defend our cause at all times and under all circumstances. We are in the right, and let us justify ourselves as the defenders of the right in the sight of God and just men. Our state ticket may not be all it should be or might have been, but it is a loyal ticket, and let us elect it. And our constitution may not be, when adopted, all that it should be or might have been, but then it will be a loyal constitution, and must and shall be ratified. Let us "be just and fear not." Be just even to our enemies. No, not just to them, but merciful. Justice would hang a large majority of them; but let us do unto them as they would not under like circumstances do unto us—let them live. And if after all our acts of forbearance and mercy they still slander and revile us, let us say to them as "My Uncle Toby" said to the fly: "Go, *thing*, there is room enough in the world for you and I."

Yes, fellow-citizens, it is not only more becoming in us as loyal men and as gentlemen to be too lenient rather than too exacting toward our erring rebel neighbors, but it is more in accordance with that true, self-sacrificing spirit typified through the example of our Redeemer, and which all men should exercise as far as is possible with human flesh. "To err is human; to forgive divine." We should remember this; and if we should lose in this world by the exercise of this virtue, the gain will await us hereafter. And aside from all considerations such as these, we should bear in mind that we have in our midst many noble and generous spirits who favored secession at the beginning, or who in some way criminated themselves during the war, and are now disfranchised, but really at heart truly repentant, ready to aid in reconstructing the government in a proper way, and are indeed gentlemen, worthy to be trusted in all the relations of life. Such men should be looked upon as sufficient to save the Sodom and Gomorrah of the dead rebellion from a too harsh proscription. I, for one, am willing to take such men by the hand, and work diligently for their speedy and permanent political salvation; and if in thus relieving the truly worthy and deserving, some who are destitute of honor and are unworthy of such treatment are also relieved, then I would plead justification upon the safe and time-honored maxim that it is better that ninety-nine guilty ones should go unpunished than that one innocent party should be wrongfully dealt with.

And there is another important fact which every consistent, steadfast Union man in the South should bear in mind whenever the subject of disfranchisement and proscription comes up. It is a fact palpable to us all—to myself at least—that some of the most turbulent and dangerous characters with whom we have to deal in this important matter of reconstruction are so-called *original* Union men; men who shouted for the Union until they found their slaves freed, but then turned and cursed not only the day on which they were born, but cursed God and damned the government and their native land. They planted upon slavery and lost, and now seem determined to let their souls sink with their earthly hopes. Such characters are to be watched and shunned politically. They are joined to their idol—let them alone. But the honest confederate, who fought bravely upon principle, and now fairly acknowledges his defeat, will do to trust, and he should not be cast off under the ban of disfranchisement and proscription.

In reconstructing this government we should look to the future as well as to the past. We should have higher motives than personal aggrandizement, or any mere momentary political triumph. We should, it is true, at all hazard see that the government is restored upon a basis which will secure and guarantee for all time perfect equality of right at the ballot box and before the courts; but while we are doing this one great essential thing, we should also bear in mind the equally paramount living truth, as taught us by all history, viz: That no free republican goverment can long stand if any considerable portion of the intelligence of the country are proscribed at the ballot box, and excluded from participation in the law-making department. Nor would I see immortal and blessed woman longer cast off and proscribed in the matter of franchise; nor in any other matter over which government, either civil or ecclesiastical, has any control or direction for the amelioration of the condition of mankind in common. Perhaps she might not want to vote; many of them might refuse or fail to exercice the privilege if granted them; but men do the same thing, and the argument is as good on the one hand as on the other. For myself I would fain see universal suffrage, regardless alike of color and of sex, become the hand-maid of universal freedom. At least I would make no general test or qualification but love of country, as shown through obedience to government. Such are my individual private sentiments publicly expressed, but I do not ask my party to indorse them. As member of the constitutional convention I moved to strike out the word "male" in connection with the right or privilege of franchise. The proposition was referred to the appropriate committee, but no report was ever made. I understand the reason of this failure. I am thought too fast in this respect for the locality if not for the age in which I live. And it may be true that every locality of this government is not yet prepared for such a display of liberality, for such a practical application of JUSTICE. It is a lamentable fact that *men* are too prone to linger in the cause of the right, and the living patent fact that they are much more so than *women*, is a plain, palpable, self-evident proof that they are at least *no more* entitled to vote. Woman, as a general thing, has a much keener and more accurate sense and perception of right, and much more nerve to meet the issue than man. She is in every conceivable sense less selfish and more incorruptible than man. Her influence in the private and social walks of life is felt to a degree which alone holds the world back from a great retrograde into rack and ruin; and there is no good reason why her influence at the ballotbox and in the public walks of life should be less redeeming. I for one am quite willing to give her a fair and a patient trial.

Fellow-citizens, I might prolong my remarks to greater length; but you are standing and already weary, and there are many others to speak after me. I will only add, that I stand before you now, as I have ever stood under all circumstances and in every trial, the friend of liberty and the friend of humanity. And in regard to the great and much-vexed question of political and civil equality, I have only this to say: The American flag, the simple and beautiful emblem of liberty, greatness, and glory, is the flag of my country. I respect, revere, and even worship it. I only desire that its destiny shall be my destiny, and its immortality my immortality; and when I die, the greatest and grandest funeral honors and rites I could ask would be to have it as a winding sheet—"unwept, unhonored, and unsung," it may be—but thus to sleep, under the sod of my native land as one who never disgraced his name nor forfeited his birthright of liberty by seeking to destroy the country which gave him birth and disrupt the government which ever fostered and protected him. And, my friends, the man who fights under that flag, and swears by it, and keeps his oath, is my brother and my friend; and the woman, be she white or black, who pays her political devotions at its sacred shrine, will ever find in me a friend and protector who never knew fear.

[At the close, and during the delivery of this address, the speaker received earnest and prolonged applause.]

## A Boy Left to Himself.

We copy the following chapter from a new and interesting book, the title of which is "Heavenward—Earthward," by Harriet B. McKeever, published by J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are the publishers of many of the most interesting books for youth that we have seen.

We should be glad to see the work mentioned above in every sabbath school and in every family of boys in the country.

The influence of certain books read in youth have no doubt often saved the man in after years. How necessary then to provide good reading matter for the children.

This work can not but prove a good investment to a parent, as an assistant in molding aright the character of his sons. And when we say that it is a good work for boys, we would not have it inferred that it would not be interesting to others. On the contrary, it would be, and not a few parents might learn much therefrom in regard to the proper method of governing and training a family.

James Craig was a man of wealth, living in great luxury. His house was princely, his carriages and horses corresponding in extravagance. Having lost all his children but one son, that unfortunate boy was humored in every whim, and pampered with unbounded indulgence.

Douglass Craig was a remarkably handsome boy, with good talents and many fine traits of character, frank in disposition, and generous to a fault. He was high spirited and fond of sport. The sole object of life ever set before him, either by precept or example, was that of the epicureans whose motto is, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." When remonstrated with his parents would say, as others are saying now:

"It is charming to see such high spirits; I would not crush them on any account."

From early childhood he was furnished liberally with money, and many a time when returning from a walk his nurse would tell how he had emptied his purse to give to some poor man, woman, or child that happened to come in his way. Papa and mamma would pat their darling boy on the head, and say he was "a little prince of generosity."

Douglas, liked to be praised, and perhaps the next time his generosity was lavished upon some drunken sot who would squander it at the nearest dram shop.

When a little fellow he had a room furnished with the most costly toys; an elegant hobby-horse, a small pony, a whole encampment of soldiers that could march, drums, fifes, guns, and swords, tops, kites, and books which he would destroy almost as soon as purchased. Left to himself, his generous impulses were all misdirected, doing harm rather than good. But what cared the parents for that? "It was such a pity to check the boy!"

Sometimes this parental license led him into society and associations that were beneficial, sometimes just the opposite. Allowed to choose his own companions, he had taken a great fancy to the Hoffman children, who lived in the same block. Liking to be with them, he was persuaded to go with them to Miss Hartley's infant school. Its sprightliness pleased him, and the kind lady soon drew little Douglass to her.

None were more punctual than he, and none more generous in his donations to the missionary box.

He had passed through the probation of that infant nursery, and entered higher classes until he had reached Mr. Gillespie's.

Parental influence was bringing forth fruit. Douglass was growing to be a large boy. It did not always suit him to be present on Sunday; sometimes it was too cloudy, sometimes he had overslept himself from the dissipation of the night before, and the servants had received their orders "not to disturb Master Douglass."

Now and then he was simply disinclined to go, and, left to himself, the ill weeds were growing fast.

Mr. Gillespie was a faithful, conscientious teacher, and to please him Douglass would occasionally take a fresh start, and for a few Sundays would be more punctual, and even study his Bible lesson, but there was no real interest felt in the exercises, and his attendance was henceforth intermitting.

Douglass was not standing still in his moral progress during all these years. Truth, resisted, was closing up the young heart. Occasionally it would force its way into some unguarded corner, for there are evil sentinels around the citadel of the heart, and Douglass was now in their power. Did he know it? Alas! no. His spirits were just as buoyant, his cheek as rosy, his eye as bright, as if all were right within; but the worm was at the root, corruption aiding the secret gnawing. He was now much less anxious to please his teacher, and bent upon what he termed fun. Sometimes there were magic lantern exhibitions, and Douglass was generally present—not, however, to reap instructions, but to have "*a good time*." He would always contrive to create a disturbance by making improper noises, whistling, sneezing, calling out, throwing paper balls, or emptying out a box of snuff in his neighborhood. What a pity that Douglass did not know how disgraceful such conduct was!

Even on anniversary days, when each scholar should do his utmost to make everything pass off happily, Douglass was occupied in creating disturbances, giving improper answers, trying to make the boys around him laugh, and lending himself altogether to the ministry of the evil one.

Miserable business for boys! for a disturber of the house of God and the Sunday school is likely to become a disturber of the state.

Left to himself, Douglass was going rapidly down hill. Earthward were all his impulses, earthward all his aims—only following, however, the teachings of *parental example and ungodliness*,

He is seldom at church now. His father has purchased a fine country seat, and very frequently they drive out on Sunday to spend the day in the country; and in boating, fishing, and riding the sabbath hours roll on to judgment. Think of that, boys, when tempted to rob God of sacred time!

He is getting to be a "fast young American," and when his parents are remonstrated with, the father says:

"All will be right by-and-by; boys must 'sow their wild oats;' look at the Carters! there's a specimen of the iron rule."

But he did not say also, "Look at the Hoffmans;" this was not convenient.

In the meanwhile the "wild oats" were overrunning the ground that might have brought forth good seed if golden grain had been early sown.

How many boys who read these pages are like Douglass Craig?

Miss Hartley does not forget her little scholars, and is especially attached to the warm-hearted, generous boy who sat once upon the infant gallery. She has followed him with her kind solicitude, her gentle warnings, and her earnest prayers. She remembers the tearful eye and the glowing cheek of the little boy when he used to listen to the story of a Savior's love, and can not give him up to the guidance of his own wayward impulses. Accordingly we see the good lady on her benevolent errand to the Craigs. It is with a trembling heart that she rings the front door bell, but she is impelled by strong convictions and strengthened by earnest prayer.

With a heart full of love for the wayward boy, she waits for Mrs. Craig in the magnificent parlor.

Clad in a rich morning wrapper, the lady sweeps into the room.

"Did you ask to see me, Miss Hartley?"

"I come as your friend, my dear madam, and trust that I may be allowed the privilege of such a title."

Mrs. Craig bowed, but coldly.

"I have always remembered Douglass with very warm affection, and it is to speak of him that I have called."

"I do not wonder that you speak of our son, for I believe that everybody loves him that knows him."

"It is because I love him that I come to utter a warning concerning the course that he is allowed to pursue."

"What course, Miss Hartley?"

"I have been told, my dear madam, that he is allowed to go alone, or with whom he pleases, to the theatre, to the circus, or elsewhere. You can not be aware of the associates which he has formed, or of the temptations which beset him."

"Our Douglass is a very manly, sensible boy, Miss Hartley, and will not disgrace himself by low associates."

"I did not say that they were low, Mrs. Craig, but though refined I know that they are vicious. Only a few evenings since he was seen in one of the gambling saloons near the theatre, in company with the son of Horace Burke, and both boys were playing at the faro table."

"I am sorry to hear that, Miss Hartley; I will talk to Douglass. We think it better to allow him to choose his own associates; it makes him manly and independent."

"Independent at his age, Mrs. Craig! Let me beseech you as you value your son's best interests not to be misled by such a fallacy. Douglass will be destroyed by such a course."

"He is a fine boy, Miss Hartley; very truthful and generous; and with these qualities we do not allow ourselves to have any fears."

"There is another life beyond this, Mrs. Craig; interests deeper than those of time are at stake."

"So the ministers say. But I have no idea of checking the boy's flow of spirits; care will come soon enough."

"You believe in the value of the soul, do you not, Mrs. Craig?"

"I think that people who live a good, moral life, without making such a fuss about religion, and wearing a face as long as my arm, are just as likely to be saved as these Pharisees."

"I am not contending for a long face, my dear madam, or for the crushing of a youthful spirit. I only urge the importance of directing this exuberance; and no brighter, happier path can be chosen than a life in harmony with the designs of our Creator."

"One would not think so to look at the Carters. The father is one of the strictest order of religionists, and I know that his children hate the very name of religion, and ridicule their father."

"That is no argument against real piety. I will bring in contrast the Hoffmans. Where do you see a more blessed, happy family?"

"I must own that Nelson is a pattern for any boy; but still I would not like to see our Douglass so restrained. I am not afraid; all will come right at last. I thank you for your kind interest, for I do believe in your love for my boy."

Miss Hartley took her leave, and in the hall met her former pupil.

Douglass sprang forward to meet his old friend, and grasping her hand, said:

"How do you do, ma'am? I am very glad to see you. I suppose that you have been to warn mamma against some of my wild pranks."

"Is there need, Douglass?" said the lady.

"Perhaps so," said the boy, as the remembrance of her early lessons recurred to his mind. "I am not exactly what my good Sunday school teacher would wish, but not so bad after all; after I have 'sown my wild oats' I will think about serious things;" accompanying these words with a smile that fascinated even her.

"*After*, Douglass?" said the good lady, her voice trembling with emotion, for the words rang in her ears. "'When I have a convenient season I will call for thee.' If you only knew the blessedness of serving God, Douglass, you would never feed again upon the husks of earthly pleasure."

The boy's eyes filled, and he respectfully kissed the hand that lay upon his arm, for he both loved and respected his faithful teacher.

"Don't you want something for your charity purse, Miss Hartley?" said the boy, taking out his porte-monnaie. "Father gave me a bundle of notes last night, and I should like you to have some."

"I am just in need of help for two very pressing cases, Douglass, and will gladly be your almoner. I know they are worthy families, and deserving of your gift.

"There is a mite," said the boy handing her three five dollar notes.

"Thank you, my young friend," said the lady. "I can make hearts glad with this."

As she put the notes away in her porte-monnaie she thought, "How sad that one so generous should have a heart for all but Jesus, my own dear Master!"

Douglass conducted the lady to the door, and stood looking after her as with quick, elastic step she passed down the street. He thought of her serious words of warning—"*After*, Douglass? 'When I have a convenient season I will call for thee.'" The spirit pressed home solemn thoughts of eternity.

"What if my life should be a short one! Then comes eternity with its everlasting ages of happiness or woe."

Douglass looked down the street again, but his kind friend had disappeared.

"She is on her way to heaven," said the youth, "but where am I?" He slowly entered the house and closed the door.

His mother's voice called to him from the upper landing.

"Come up, Douglass," said the lady; "here are three tickets for the opera. It will be splendid to-night. Your father can not go, and you must accompany me."

"Certainly, dear mother; it is just the one I want to hear."

Another door was closed with these words, and the spirit took his flight *once more! once more!*

Thus two immortals within that splendid mansion trifled with their never-dying souls.

Let us glance a moment at the heaven-bound pilgrim who had dropped her golden seeds that morning in their path. Turning away from the home of luxury with all its elegance she glanced upward to the skies, but could see no mansion there for the dwellers in this bower of ease, for every aim and aspiration, every thought and word was groveling earthward.

"Oh! for the rending of the veil that hides the glories of eternity from these candidates for immortality!"

Thus prayed this earnest Christian as she traveled over the crowded thoroughfare.

Heavenward her hopes, heavenward her pilgrim footsteps.

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# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatches to the N. O. Republican

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the war office. He is determined to hold on until he is removed by lawful authority. In consequence of the assumption by Brigadier General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the army, that he was acting secretary of war, and claimed possession of the war office, he was arrested to-day on a warrant issued by Judge Cartter, chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The charge against him is obstructing the enforcement of the tenure of office law, and usurping the functions of the head of the war department. He was subsequently released on bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The reconstruction committee has prepared and agreed to a report for impeaching President Johnson. It is now ready to be presented to the house.

The Republican members of congress are at last unanimous and determined. They will probably take immediate action on the report as soon as submitted to the house. The Democrats will, of course, fillibuster; and already several plans have been suggested by which it is hoped final action can be put off.

The capitol is crowded with people to-day, all of them more or less excited.

Secretary Stanton slept in the war office last night. General Grant is with him to-day.

The house has agreed to the proposition to allow debate on impeachment until five o'clock on Monday, when the final vote will be taken.

Every Republican member of the house who is present in Washington favors impeachment.

President Johnson is greatly troubled. He begins to realize probably the difficulties before him, which have been brought upon him by listening to the advice of bad counselors.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1868.

Secretary Stanton and his friends still hold possession of the war office. All the officers and assistants recognize his authority as undisputed.

Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas is very much disgusted with the perplexities which surround him in consequence of his attempt to aid President Johnson in his efforts to remove Secretary Stanton.

The president has determined to obtain a writ of *quo warranto* for the purpose of testing Secretary Stanton's right to remain in the war office.

Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, who commands the department of Washington, refuses to serve the president. He is bound by law to obey such orders only as come to him through the usual subordinate channels.

Major General George H. Thomas, who has just been nominated by the president for brevet lieutenant general and brevet general, has telegraphed to Senator Wade that he declines to accept the promotion, and respectfully requests the senate to refuse to confirm the nomination.

Senators Howard, of Michigan, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, had a personal rencontre in the street.

The members of the cabinet deny any responsibility for the recent acts of the president in the Stanton case.

The impeachment of Mr. Johnson will certainly take place. The Republican members of the house are unanimous for it.

General Grant is now considering General Hancock's order removing a portion of the New Orleans city council.

This city is now full of rumors, and the papers are publishing extras with wonderful frequency.

Ex-Governor B. F. Flanders, Dr. Thomas Cottman, William Stiles, recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, J. H. McKee, and Captain S. P. Griffin, all of New Orleans, are here. WILLARD'S.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 7 P. M.

In the house to-day Edward McPherson, clerk, read Mr. Stevens' closing speech on the question of impeachment. The house was densely crowded. At five o'clock the vote was taken on the resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and carried by 126 yeas to 47 nays.

Adjutant General Thomas to-day made another demand upon Secretary Stanton for possession of the war office and the mails. He was refused, and then went home sick.

The president to-day sent a message to the senate explaining his recent conduct, and giving his reasons therefor.

A great snow storm is now prevailing here. WILLARD'S.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1868.

The military have all declared against President Johnson in his late attempt to override the laws. All officers recognize Secretary Stanton as the head of the war department, and their superior officer. All orders issued by General Grant or Secretary Stanton, who are in perfect accord with each other, are implicitly obeyed.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to-day announced to the senate that the house had passed a resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, president of the United States.

A committee of seven senators was thereupon appointed to make arrangements for the impeachment, consisting of Messrs. Howard (Rep.) of Michigan, Trumbull, (Rep.) of Illinois, Morton, (Rep.) of Indiana, Conkling, (Rep.) of New York, Edmonds, (Rep.) of Vermont, Pomeroy, (Rep.) of Kansas, and Johnson, (Dem.) of Maryland.

Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, who returned home sick after his last unsuccessful attempt to get possession of the war office, has completely subsided, and we hear nothing more of him.

The usual weekly reception of the president was held last night at the White house, but no Republicans were present. There was a large crowd in attendance, however, of the Democratic conservative stripe.

WILLARD'S.

## EDITORIAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

"For the fun of the thing" was what an ex-rebel soldier said he shot a colored man for in Jackson, Mississippi, a few days ago.

One Myers has sued the Cincinnati *Commercial* for calling him a gaspipe. If it had called him a fool it would have been meeter.

Four hundred and ten human beings live in one house in Monroe street, New York. This is herding more closely than in New Orleans.

J. C. Van Wickle, parish of Pointe Coupee, has been appointed a member of the board of levee commissioners vice Edward J. Gay, declined.

The city treasurer has between twenty and thirty thousand coupon money to pay out, all in small notes, which holders accept instead of greenbacks.

On Monday last one New Orleans steamer at Cincinnati accepted 1000 barrels of pork at seventy-five cents, and 150 casks of bacon at twenty-five cents freight.

Brevet Major W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, arrived in this city Thursday evening, and reported for duty at military headquarters yesterday morning.

Colonel Bob Tyler, who was mixed up in rebel bonds, has gone from Montgomery to Washington to direct congress what to do with Alabama, and also to tell General Sherman that he must accept the brevetship tendered by Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Sumner on Monday presented a petition for the abolition of the office of president, as it is a source of corruption constantly increasing in strength, and dangerous to the liberties of the country. The petition was referred.

On Monday, in the senate, two petitions from colored persons, one from residents of New Jersey, and the other from residents of Massachusetts, asking for congressional aid to enable them to emigrate to Liberia, were presented and referred.

A convention of railroad officials at Richmond last week adjourned to meet again in Weldon, after appointing a committee to prepare a new through schedule. Give us greater speed, railroad managers, and lessen the time between New Orleans and New York.

General Hancock orders that Captain Charles Barnard, assistant quartermaster, volunteers, will proceed to and make a personal inspection of the national cemeteries in this military district (commencing with Texas) with a view to their immediate completion under such special instructions as he may receive from the chief quartermaster.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins requests the removal of Benjamin H. Sheppard from the office of collector of internal revenue for the third district of Mississippi, who was a provost marshal for General Bragg, a rebel quartermaster at Okalona, and a pilot of rebel forces from Okalona to Tupelo.

A special telegram to the St. Louis *Republican* says of the St. Charles theatre Democratic meeting that "the list of vice-presidents, numbering over six hundred, comprises the names of nearly every influential man in New Orleans." This is peculiarly complimentary to the vice-presidents who were sojourning at the time in the parish prison.

### Birthday Anniversary.

Washington's birthday was not forgotten, and the entire city was clothed in holiday attire, greatly favored by exceedingly pleasant weather. All foreign consuls in compliment to the day floated their flags, all public buildings did likewise, and the several printing offices were more or less decorated, while forests of masts along the levee were as gay as a city belle. General Hancock made a partial review of several regiments of soldiers who were dressed in bright blue. As an anniversary, the day was appropriately celebrated.

The feature of the day was the meeting and orations at Lyceum hall, held by the Union Army and Navy Officers' association, both at midday and at night, the particulars of which can be found in another column, and the great mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute.

State Appointments.—On the recomendation of Governor Baker, of Louisiana, the following appointments are announced by General Hancock, to fill existing vacancies:

Town of Columbia, parish of Caldwell.—J. F. Varner, to be mayor; G. W. Pierce, R. B. Signoski, H. Haas, T. Hough, and C. Meredith, to be councilmen.

Parish of Bossier.—Samuel M. Furniss, to be justice of the peace, seventh ward.

Parish of Concordia.—Louis Frazier, to be justice of the peace, second ward.

Parish of Jackson.—C. M. McCullough, to be police juror, third ward.

Parish of Vermillion.—Lessin Abshire, to be constable for the fifth justice court.

Town of Abbeville, parish of Vermillion.—Lorenzo I. Tansey, to be mayor; Lastie Broussard and David Frank, to be aldermen.

Parish of East Baton Rouge.—Rodolphe G. Delardorie, to be police juror, tenth ward.

Parish of Plaquemines.—Alfred Bodin, to be justice of the peace, first ward.

Parish of St. Landry.—Thomas H. Thompson, to be justice of the peace, tenth ward; Louis Stagg, to be justice of the peace, ninth ward; Valentine Savoy, to be constable, eighth ward.

Relief to Planters.—Brevet Major General Buchanan, assistant commissioner of the bureau of freedmen, promulgates this circular for information:

The following modifications of circular No. one, current series, from these headquarters, are found to be advisable, and are promulgated for the information of all concerned:

1. So much of the third paragraph as directs that a copy of the bond will be forwarded to these headquarters, is so amended as to require that the copy of the bond properly executed, as also the planter's affidavit, with a copy of the contract under which the freedmen are employed, will be forwarded together to these headquarters for approval. The bond, if approved, will be returned for completion at the time that the supplies are forwarded.

2. In consequence of the exceedingly limited means at the disposal of the assistant commissioner of the bureau, as notified to him by the chief of the bureau at Washington it becomes necessary to restrict relief to the smallest class of planters. Therefore no application of those working more than fifteen hands can be entertained.

An Irish sailor once visited a city where he said "they copper-bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead."

## UNION ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Meeting and Banquet.

This association yesterday met in its annual session in Lyceum hall, for the purpose of not only celebrating its own anniversary, but that of the birth-day of Washington.

The hall was tastefully decorated with banners and battle-flags—flags that are stained and tattered from the strife of war. The large picture of Washington was draped in the folds of the stars and stripes, and a framed likeness of the martyred Lincoln was prominently placed in front of the president's stand, where all eyes must behold and revere it.

Captains Roberts and Ludecke showed themselves competent to decorate.

A band made the hall echo with a national air that found a hearty response in the hearts of the large audience present.

General L. A. Sheldon, the president, announced that after a prayer by the Rev. N. L. Brakeman, formerly of the first Indiana artillery, General Cyrus Bussey would deliver the speech of the occasion.

The general, in a pleasant way, said that he hoped on the next anniversary he might see the association swelled into numbers so large that the hall would not have capacity to contain them all. He found in this section many fellow ex-officers who had, like himself, made Louisiana their future home. The speaker paid a tribute to the memory of Washington. He stated that this association was in no way a political organization. He referred to Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, who in his youth emigrated from the East to the Carolinas, which he found a howling wilderness, but through his machine made the land to bloom in plenty, but at the same time riveted shackles on slaves; he was cheated out of the benefits of his great patent, and then returned to his former home and produced the Springfield rifle, an instrument that during the war was greatly instrumental in unriveting the chains of bondmen.

Unexpectedly civil war convulsed the country, but friends of the Union promptly responded ere a formal call had been made, and sober citizens were on the instant converted into as brave soldiers as the world ever saw draw sword. The speaker for a moment dwelt on the parting of those who were to march to battle from home and all its peaceful associations. For himself, he was afraid that the war would end before he might have an opportunity to smell gunpowder, but by marching his men both day and night he was gratified in meeting the foe—foes composed of traitors to their country. At first success was not with us; a sin was on our shoulders that Providence must punish—that sin was slavery—and when that sin was abolished we were from that time successful to the final issue. We might have continued fighting until doomsday had not Lincoln wisely abolished slavery.

We are here this day in part to perpetuate them emory of departed compatriots—men who in the strife fell in honorable battle. When finally Lee surrendered his weakened forces and the light of peace began to dawn there was a solemn hiatus, and the victory lacked one essential—Lincoln had been murdered; Lincoln, the man only second to the great Washington.

We are now living in the calm which has followed a terrible strife, but we find the South wofully devastated and impoverished, her finances and products greatly reduced; mourning and poverty are dwellers in nearly every habitation. In the other portion of our Union there is prosperity in most branches of business, but the weeds of mourning are there too.

We have land to give away, sufficient to furnish each inhabitant of the world with seven acres, and then our beautiful country would not be so densely populated as Belgium, and all can thrive. With a few men our national debt appears as a pall that can never be lifted. To such I say their fears are groundless. The increase in the value of our lands and the development of our untold mineral resources are annually increasing at the extraordinary rate of thirty-three per cent. At the end of ten years where will be the friends of the lost cause? None will have the hardihood in the year 1900 to acknowledge their participation in the late conflict. We will all then be living under the starry flag—that flag which has been deeply dyed in blood of the world's bravest men.

There exists in this section of our Union a prejudice against Northerners; a prejudice that is illustrated by an incident: A man's team and wagon had become stalled in a miry place, and the driver despaired moving on. A man suggested that if he unloaded his wagon perhaps the trouble might be remedied. But the wagon had no load. There is nothing in the prejudice, therefore it cannot be moved.

The speaker urged his hearers to preserve their integrity and keep in the straight paths of rectitude. For himself he was ready to strike hands here in his adopted state with any who would muster under the folds of the American flag, it mattered not what their proclivities were heretofore.

The band struck up "Yankee Doodle" spiritedly and a good natured audience cheered heartily.

General Sheldon announced that the meeting must now necessarily adjourn, as the hall was demanded by the caterer who was to furnish the banquet. Still the assemblage was unwilling to retire and persistent calls were made for other speakers.

The president was impelled to address them for a few minutes; and his sentiments were evidently in full accordance with those of his friends.

The Union Army and Navy Officers' association then adjourned until night, in the same room, for the purpose of greeting each other and invited friends at a festive board.

We noticed several prominent citizens at the meeting, and quite an array of ladies. Mayor Heath was invited, and accepted a seat beside the President.

The meeting mentioned above reassembled at night to partake of a rare banquet in the same hall. At eight o'clock about three hundred guests seated themselves at a table loaded with rare delicacies.

Nothing was left undone to make the banquet both pleasing and beautiful. The tables were prettily decorated with fresh spring flowers and dainties of tropical and home productions.

When a signal was given that the board was fully prepared for guests, gentlemen accepted seats at random. The president, General Sheldon, occupied the head of the central table. On his right sat Judge Durell, General Hartsuff, and Judge Howe; on the left, Mayor Heath, General Steedman, Colonel J. O. Nixon (*Crescent*) and Rev. Dr. Newman. The last named gentleman asked a blessing of Divine grace on the bounties before the guests. And then began the battle of destruction on useful and ornamental objects. Soon popping of champagne corks suggested toasts, and the president announced them in their order:

"Memory of Washington." Responded to by Rev. Dr. Newman. After the applause had subsided, the doctor said:

It has always been deemed a difficult task to give a correct analysis of those personal qualities which have rendered Washington so extraordinary in the estimation of mankind. But like Milton's angel, and the statue of Jupiter Olympus, by Phidias, he was an ORIGINAL character. He is without an antecedent and without a subsequent. Men complain that his personal qualities were not brilliant; that there were no salient points in his character. But he was like unto an illuminated circle, each and every part equally bright. Of all of this world's heroes, he possessed the solid virtues of true greatness in a larger degree than any other man, and possessed them in the most harmonious proportions. As we scan the brow of night, many a heavenly body is more brilliant than the north star, but of all the stellar hosts, not one is more useful to mankind. The dewdrop may sparkle on the grass and in the daisy's cup, and the summer cloud may emit its waters and in turn be spanned by the celestial bow, but what is the dew or shower to the ocean Washington is America's polar star, the ocean of her wealth, and the sun of her prosperity. Mankind are captivated by the tears of Alexander, who wept because he had found a limit to his ambition; by Cesar crossing the Rubicon; and by Napoleon's daring usurpations of power. But Washington could weep over his suffering troops; cross the Delaware in midwinter to drive an usurper from his country; and exercise the legitimate power intrusted to him. And where, in all the mighty past or the living present, shall we find his equal? He stands out alone on the page of history, sublime in his isolation. Among the Greeks Aristides is their greatest statesman and warrior. His wisdom and prudence raised him to the highest honors of the state, and his triumphs at Marathon and Salamis achieved for him the greatest honors. Yet Aristides took pride in remaining poor, and he taught the doctrine that it was proper to deceive when the interests of the state demanded it. Cyrus, son of Cambyses, is renowned for his wisdom, moderation, and courage; but this picture of Cyrus by Xenophon was not what Cyrus was, but what he should have been. As a warrior, statesman, and man of letters, Cesar stands first among the Romans, but his bloody wars with his own countrymen to reach the throne are stains upon his character. Peter the Great of Russia is deservedly illustricus. He organized the first Russian navy; established courts of justice, schools of learning, and houses of mercy, and from barbarism raised his people to glory. But Peter the Great was a tyrant, drunkard, and a libertine. Frederick the Great of Prussia is among the most distinguished princes of which history has preserved a memorial; but Voltaire was his bosom friend, and to express his contempt for mankind and religion desired, when he died, to be buried with his *dog*. There is another of whose transcendent powers it were difficult to speak in terms of adequate praise, but the luster of Napoleon's name is forever tarnished by his indifference of human life and his broken marriage ties. But our Washington possessed the wisdom and prudence of Aristides without his fallacies, the moderation of Cyrus without his ambition, the martial genius of Cesar without his crimes, the patriotism of Peter the Great without his vices, the energy of Frederick the Great without his life of scandal, and the statesmanship of Napoleon without his rashness.

As a warrior, Washington has been compared to the Roman Fabius Maximus, but the comparison is one of circumstances and not of genius. Nature had endowed Washington with a martial genius capable of the most brilliant exploits, but circumstances compelled him to adopt the Fabian tactics. In personal heroism he has no superior. Did Murat, in a paroxism of passion, spur all along the fire of a Russian battery? Washington did the same at Kipp's Bay, bidding defiance to the missiles of death. Did Napoleon rush over the bridge of Arcola, and plant the national standard amid the storm of fire that swept it? At Princeton, when his troops began to waver, Washington grasped a standard, plunged the rowels into his steed, shouted "Follow your general!" and rode up to the very muzzles of the guns, and sat calmly beneath his country's flag. It is fair to estimate a warrior's greatness by what he accomplishes with the means at his command. Washington's continental army was the most comical spectacle the sun ever shone upon. George III called our soldiers "a rustic rout, with calico frocks and fowling pieces." When Baron Steuben entered our army he determined to organize it but after months of trial gave it up in despair, and swore at them in three languages at once—German, French, and English—and then called upon his aids to curse the blockheads. Lafayette said the only regularity he saw was the "short men were placed in front and the long ones behind," and old Putnam explained this by saying, "The Americans are never afraid of their heads, they only think of their legs; shelter them and they will fight forever." But it was the spirit of '76 that conquered British arms. Such was the spirit of Patrick Henry who said, "Give me liberty or give death." Such was the spirit of Warren who exclaimed, "Put me where the attack will be hottest". Such was the spirit of Putnam who led his troops against the enemy with only five cartridges to a man, and crying, "Powder, powder, ye Gods give us powder." Such was the spirit of Dominic Chadwell who, finding our troops at the battle of Rahway without wadding threw them a copy of Watt's psalms, saying, "There, boys, put Watts into them." Such was the spirit of our fathers who declared, "That these United colonies are and of right ought to be free." Such was the spirit of Washington, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The United States of America." Response by General T. A. Sheldon. Music—"Hail Columbia."

"The Memory of Washington and Lincoln." Drank in silence standing. Music—"Washington's March."

To the toast, "The general commanding the armies of the United States," Colonel Charles Case made a pleasing response, closing with stating his belief that General Grant was not only persevering but honest; it was these two qualities in him that not only saved but made this nation what it is to-day; and these two qualities will surely make him the next president of this country. The hall echoed and re-echoed with shouts that confirmed the sentiment. General Steedman proposed three cheers for General Grant, and they were rung out with a good will. Three cheers were given for General Steedman.

Judge W. W. Howe was called on to respond to "The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States." He knew the subject to be a dry one, and was not prepared to say much on the subject, and when away from the bench was inclined to "sink the shop." He was unable to sing a song, tell a story, or make a speech. He eulogized Washington in a most pleasing strain, in a style that was really eloquent. The judge is of the belief that, although residing in Louisiana, but born in New York, he is a citizen of the United States, and disliked Japanese ideas about citizenship.

General Bussey responded to the toast, "Congress of the United States." The soldiers, he said, were indebted to congress for rations and pay—two necessary articles in war. Congress represents the common people, the eyes of the people are on congress, and as congress fulfills its mission the plaudits of that people will be heard.

"The State of Louisiana." Colonel J. O. Nixon, of the New Orleans *Crescent*, was called to his feet, and stated that his province was not in speech, but the pen; but he would speak for Louisiana. Like many of those around him he was a carpet-bagger, although not exactly a new-comer. At the age of sixteen years he left what is sometimes called New Jersey, by school-boys supposed to be in the United States. He came here to find a home, and found one. He attended the banquet as a citizen and not as a soldier, and appealed to those present to assist in developing Louisiana. It is true he took up the confederate cause, but he now *belongs* to the United States. The colonel suggested to his hearers that they imitate his example and practice, in taking a mate here and making a nest. He was loudly cheered, and on suggestion of Colonel Parker three cheers were shouted for Colonel J. O. Nixon and his carpet-bag.

"The Commanding Generals of the Department of the Gulf and the Fifth Military District." Major Morse in reply enumerated the several generals who had been in command in this department. When the name of General Sheridan escaped his lips the walls of the hall trembled with voices raised high in homage. The speaker explained the reason of General Hancock's absence—military business. Three cheers were given for Generals Hancock and Hartsuff. General Hartsuff in a few words thanked the association for the call and the cheers. The glee club sang, in a pleasing manner, "The Artillerist's Oath."

"Rank and File of Army and Navy of United States." Captain A. B. Long spoke for the rank, saying that for the peace we are enjoying to day we may thank the rank. H. C. Dibble, Esq., responded on behalf of the private soldier, and he did full justice to the subject. "The honor of the living is not less than the glory of the dead."

"The Press." Responded to by Dr. M. A. Southworth, of the New Orleans Republican, as follows:

Mr. president and comrades—We thank you for the honor your toast does to us. We thank you for the pleasure of this most agreeable reunion of old companions in arms.

In these modern times the sword and the pen have married each other. Armies and reporters travel and travail together; and while the head, the heart, and the sword win glory and power the pen gives immortality to the hero.

The clashing of antagonistic principles and practices, the ceaseless strife between the true and the false, the right and the wrong, and the endless battle of every day life, are no *less* trying to men than the dangers of physical warfare, the charge of the cavalry or the roaring of the cannon. A moral victory is higher, nobler, and more glorious than the conquest of physical foes. Mr. Presidentand comrades, may your records in peace be like your records in war—and may we be around to print them.

"Star Spangled Banner." General West was not slow to respond in an appropriate strain, and rejoiced that the old flag again waved over us all. He then proposed the restoration of civil government in this state.

"President of the United States." Response by General J. B. Steedman. "Hail to the Chief."

"Admiral Farragut." Response by Captain Gouca. Music—"Life on the Ocean Wave."

"Memory of the Dead of the Army and Navy of the United States." Drank in silence. Music—"Dead March."

Several volunteer toasts were offered and heartily received.

Major McKay, in a few pleasant and fitting remarks alluded to the Corps d'Afrique. No sooner were the words uttered than cheer after cheer went up enthusiastically for the Corps d'Afrique and the colored infantry.

"Our next Governor." On the announcement of this toast Judge Warmoth was lustily called for, and he answered as soon as the cheering ceased, but our reporter was quite unable to catch his words.

Judge Durell followed in a short speech, and when he finished, about midnight, there was a banquet hall deserted.

Probably no gentleman who had the good fortune to participate will ever forget the aniversary of the Union Army and Navy Officers' association of Louisiana celebration.

All the responses to the toasts were received with enthusiasm.

The lateness of the hour when the meeting adjourned necessarily prevents our reporter furnishing as complete a report as he intended. His notes, however, are full.

Below we append a list of the officers of the association elected to serve for the ensuing year:

General L. A. Sheldon, president.
General J. R. West, first vice-president.
Colonel Charles Case, second vice-president.
General Cyrus Bussey, third vice-president.
Colonel Don A. Pardee, treasurer.
Major J. D. Rouse, secretary.
Major William Grant, corresponding secretary.

Executive Committee.—General F. J. Herron, chairman; Colonel J. M. G. Parker, Captain C. H. Roberts, F. H. Hinman, paymaster United States navy; Captain C. O. Ludecke.

Dentistry.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

## DIED:

FISHER—Another saint has fallen. Sister ERSLEY FISHER, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and for the last twenty-five years a good and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, departed this life on the 15th instant.

ELCON—Died, February 14, 1868, PHILIP ELCON, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and over twenty years a resident of this city and for a long period a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.


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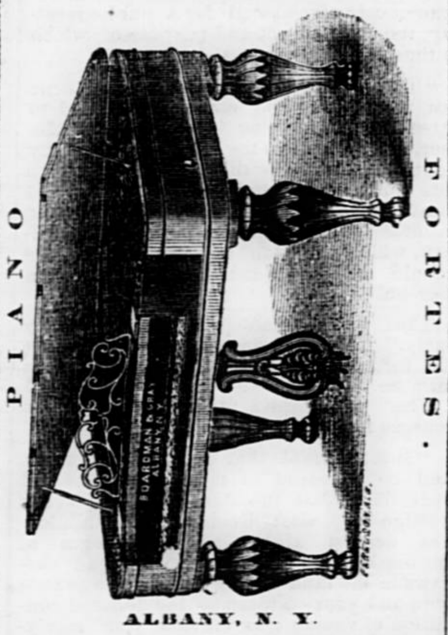

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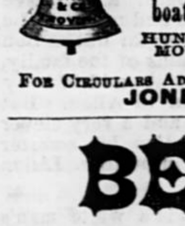


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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 10. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868. WHOLE NO. 110.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

BATS.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When the night steals on, and the skies are gray,
And the stars are out in the "milky way;"
When the round, red moon like a full blown rose
Fills all earth with her lambent glows;
When the frog wails forth its vespers crude,
And the wild hen coos to her faithful brood,
Up from the meadows and dusky flats,
Gloomy and fitful flutter the bats.

When the farmer's daily toils are done,
And he musing sits on his own door stone,
While toiling all day on the heated flats,
He longed for the hour of the twilight bats.
When the fever-heated day should close,
And the cool dewdrop on the clover blows.

And my thoughts steal back to my early days,
When I knew the summer and all her ways;
When dreaming alone on the brown old wall
I listened and longed for the night bird's call;
For the katydid's nightly and endless affray,
Only exhausted at breaking of day,
So brief in their language, so pointed and flat.
And they always began at the flit of the bat.
There is joy in my heart when the misty hours
Spill their nectar in all the flowers;
For I think of a step I shall surely hear
And a voice that has grown so dear, so dear.
And I place a chair on the wide flag stone,
And I say in my heart, he'll come, he'll come;
For I know he is near when the blackening flats
Send forth their puffs of dusky bats.

And they fly in circles, and fly so low,
That they sometimes flap my very brow;
And the light of their phosphorescent eyes
Leer into mine with a look so wise,
For they seem to read from my heart within
That I'm waiting, and watching, and longing for him:
And they seem to tell by their witty tact,
That my joys depend on a bat, a bat.

And who has not hailed such messengers small
As part of their joys, that make up their all;
And their language, 'though crude, will ever be
The language of joy and hope to me.

Long years have gone, and I watch no more
On the blue flag stones of that olden door;
But those young love days forever come
When my thoughts steal back to my early home;
When through the gloom of the purpling flats
I watched for the flit of the twilight bats.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## TRAVELS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22. 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

In keeping with my promise made to you in letter number two, I resume my narrative. The next point to which my attention was directed was New Georgia. It is situated on the west side of Stockton creek, four and a half miles above Monrovia. It was laid off for the purpose of colonizing those poor recaptives who were taken from slave ships by American men of war. It formerly enjoyed, on account of its proximity to Monrovia, an extensive and valuable palm oil and native cloth trade; but at present it has few or no advantages, and from the number of decayed and deserted houses, appeared to be on the decline. The situation is damp and disagreeable; in high water, or rains, it is frequently inundated. The Americo-Liberians seldom pass a season without suffering from the effects of the miasma arising from the lagoons in the vicinity. The natives and recaptives, whether on account of their being inured to the climate, their manner of living, or from their possessing more hardy constitutions, are little affected by it, but generally enjoy good health. The settlement now contains two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and about one hundred inhabitants, who are principally farmers and fishermen.

Caldwell is situated ten miles above Monrovia on the west bank of the St. Paul river. It is a fine agricultural settlement, peopled by industrious farmers. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, with one Methodist and one Episcopalian church, the former being in the ascendency.

Virginia, on the east bank of the river about five miles from its mouth, is settled principally by emigrants from the Old Dominion, and mostly of the religious sect known as Hard Shell Baptists. It contains a Baptist church built of brick and several trading places. The dwelling houses are principally frame, one story high. The population is estimated at about ninety-eight. Though no considerable sickness has prevailed in this settlement for some years past it can not be regarded as less healthful than the more elevated portions of the surrounding settlements.

Clay-Ashland occupies a beautiful situation on the eastern bank of the river, fifteen miles from its mouth. The town stands on an elevated level, and embraces a view of the river of two or five miles in each direction. It has three or four stores. The Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian denominations each have houses of worship; they are handsomely built brick edifices with towers and bells, and provided with ministers; four spinning machines, mechanics, and trades of various descriptions, and its streets are graced with handsome brick and frame houses containing about one hundred and thirty inhabitants. In this township is the residence of Right Rev. John W. Roberts, of M. E. Mission church, also of the wealthiest coffee planters, Messrs. Hooper, Blackledge, and Johns. Further, the settlement was originally settled by the estate of the immortal Henry Clay, in honor of whose memory the town is named.

New York is on the east bank of the river, three miles above Clay-Ashland, and settled with thrifty and enterprising farmers. It is the home of Jesse Sharp, the wealthiest sugar planter in the republic of Liberia, and contains a steam saw and two steam sugar mills.

Louisiana, on the opposite side of the river, is another farming settlement, containing two steam sugar mills, distillery, and about eighty inhabitants. The public building is a Baptist church. The principal farmers in this settlement are the Messrs. Coopers & Sons, of Virginia, who are extensively engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane.

White Plains, contiguous to Louisiana, is also a farming district. It contains the Methodist Episcopal mission house and school, and about fifty-five inhabitants, the principal of whom are Rev. Philip Gross, of Methodist Episcopal church; Hon. Augustus Washington, Hon. David Kelly, and Thomas Howland, all of whom are engaged in cultivating sugar cane. There are four hand sugar mills and one distillery in this settlement, also a superior brickmaker named David Carter, who can command twelve dollars a thousand for brick of his manufacture. This place was the scene of the Gotorah massacre. The head of the chief who commanded the murderers is now in the office of Messrs. Fowler & Wells, of New York. This was the home of those Methodist heroines Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Kilpatrick.

Millsburg, on the east side of the river, and near the falls, is extensively covered with sugar cane, and contains a handsome brick Methodist church, which is generally well filled on sabbaths. It has within its boundaries the largest steam sugar mill in the republic, owned by Leo L. Lloyd, two hand sugar mills, and one distillery. Its population is estimated at about ninety-five.

John B. Jordan, of New Orleans, was the pioneer of sugar cane cultivation in Western Africa, he having introduced the first steam mill in the settlement of Louisiana.

Harrisburg, about two miles above the falls, on the west side of the river, is a flourishing farming settlement. It boasts of having the Alexander high school, conducted by the Presbyterians, two churches, belonging to the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, and a population of about one hundred souls, who are devoted to coffee and sugar cane cultivation.

Such is the hasty view of the several farming settlements on the St. Paul river. After a refreshing sleep at the residence of Hon. A. Washington, I prepared for my journey to Careysburg, which was interiorward. Placing all the females in hammocks, and putting our luggage upon the backs of native carriers, we started in high glee. Our course now lay through a dense forest, and after passing through several native towns, being stared at and called new comers, we arrived on Tuesday evening at Careysburg, which I found a flourishing and thriving place, and presenting a busy appearance. With its situation I was much pleased, but more gratified with the enterprise of its citizens.

Every one was active and industrious. There were no loungers, no idlers, no "loafers" to be seen. Every person seemed engaged in some occupation, and pursuing it with industry and zeal. Buildings were springing up, and the hum of busy industry was sounding through the town.

Careysburg is without doubt the healthiest settlement in the republic of Liberia, and the greatest wonder. In 1857 the savage African there built his little hut; the noble deer there saw undismayed his own image reflected from the polished mirrors of the glassy streams; the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of the fertile soil, and was living far, far away from the comforts of civilization. Ten years have rolled by, and how changed that scene! That savage is now further interior; he has left his native hills, his hunting grounds, his devil bush, the grave of his father, and now is building his home in the gigantic forest, again to be driven away by the ax of the woodsman and the mighty tide of civilization. That gallant deer no longer bounds secure through those mighty forests, but startles at the rustling of every leaf or sighing of every wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous Nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxury and refinement; a township with a population of over eight hundred souls has now arisen; its roofs glitter in the morning sun, its streets are alive with the busy hum of the African trader and Americo-Liberian farmer.

The wand of the magician or the spell of the talisman never effected changes like these; nay, even Aladdin's lamp in all its glory never performed greater wonders. What has produced this great change and prosperity? I answer, its natural advantages and the untiring industrial enterprise of its citizens. Its situation for health and natural fortifications is unsurpassed by any settlement in the African republic. The Mandingo path open to it the trade of the north and east. But the great share of its prosperity is to be attributed to the harmony, temperance, and religious indomitable perseverance of its citizens, most of whom are young; many there are upon whose temples the golden locks of youth are not darkened; many who a short time previous were oppressed and afflicted in America had bade adieu to their native hills and immured themselves in the wilderness of Africa, determining to acquire both fame and fortune. And what has been the result? While many of their companions and former associates were toiling and struggling in the lowly vale of life, with scarcely enough of the world's gear to drive away the cravings of actual want, the enterprising adventurer amassed wealth, contributed to build up in Africa a noble township, the pride of his adopted country, the foundations of whose prosperity were laid on the broad basis of public morals and Christian benevolence, and has truly caused the wilderness to bloom and blossom like the rose. Such are always the rewards of ever daring minds.

This place will unquestionably become one of the greatest inland towns in the republic of Liberia, and second only to Monrovia. The air is pure and balmy. Its geographically central position fits it most admirably for the future capital of the republic, while its location by nature in the heart of the most fertile mountainous region in Western Africa, and the important public works contemplated to intersect it, can not fail of rendering it a place of extensive business and crowded population.

The care which the original surveyors took to give the winds a full sweep through the town has distinguished it as the most healthful place in the republic of Liberia, and has made it the resort of a large number of people during acclimation.

The natural advantages of the place, and the enterprise and capital that will concentrate here, with the favorable prospects for health, must soon make this the emporium of trade and business for all the interior country. It only requires a good road, with bridges over the several streams, from St. Paul river to the township, and a railroad to the interior, to give Careysburg a communication with all the principal wealthy African towns in the country, and make it the grand depot for the missionary, merchant, stranger, and traveler. It is upon careful examination and mature reflection that I have arrived at the conclusion above stated.

The country around Careysburg is the most fertile and beautiful that can be imagined. It consists of an intermixture of woods and prairies, diversified with gentle slopes, sometimes attaining the elevation of hills, and irrigated with a number of clear streams, which empty their waters partly into the St. Paul river and partly into the DuQueah river. As a farming country it unites the fertile soil of the finest lowland prairies with an elevation which exempts it from the influence of stagnant waters, and a summer climate of delightful serenity, while its natural meadows present all the advantages for raising stock of the most favored part of Africa. This town is surrounded for several miles in extent with one of the finest bodies of timber in the republic, from which vast quantities of lumber may be produced, and comprises most of the varieties common to America. Besides oaks of several species, there are mahogany, cedar, rosewood, locust, cherry, teak, mulberry, mango, poplar, etc., large quantities of which are conveyed by native carriers to the river, (about sixteen miles from the township,) and from thence to Monrovia. Various mineral productions exist, and are found in quantities; the chief are iron and limestone. Gold is found in the vicinity of Careysburg in quantities sufficient to pay for building palaces; the natives, with whom time is of but little value, can afford to "wash out" at the rate of a few cents a day, but Americo-Liberians require dollars where savages require but mills. In the richer valleys of the interior hundreds of women may be seen in company, each furnished with a bowl and a bunch of switches, with which to stir up the earth in the vessels, and a small hoe for digging. The particles of gold by their weight sink to the bottom of the vessel when the contents are agitated, and are picked out, morsel by morsel from the grains of sand or other heavy matter which accompanies them. The gold is then bought up by petty African merchants, who give cotton goods and trinkets in exchange, and by them is carried to the seaport towns where it is bought by the American, Englishman, or German, for like commodities or rum. The principal productions of the soil are rice, corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cassava, millet, plantains, bananas, cotton, and sugar cane, all of which arrive to great perfection. Garden vegetables and fruits of all kinds attain a most luxuriant growth. Rice is worth two dollars per bushel at this time, corn one dollar, potatoes seventy-five cents, beans and peas twenty cents per quart. Among its public structures are two large receptacles, or hotels for immigrants, a block gunhouse, warehouse for immigrant stores, sash and blind factory, and houses of worship for one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Presbyterian society, all of which have ministers and respectable congregations. The Methodist Episcopal church is a neat frame with cupula, a bell, and embraces the largest proportion of the religious community about Careysburg, and claims the tribute of praise from every beholder.

"These temples of His grace,
How beautiful they stand!
The honors of our native place,
And bulwarks of our land."

No people cherish the sentiment conveyed in these lines more than do those of Careysburg. Not a town in the republic of its population has been so liberal in its contributions to every measure of Christian benevolence.

The town also contains an excellent Methodist Episcopal school for both sexes. The sabbath schools are exerting an important influence upon the rising generation, and on the surrounding aborigines. There are also eight spinning machines and one weaving machine at work, besides one physician, mechanics, farmers, and trades of every description.

There is a "Union Sisters of Charity" benevolent association, a volunteer company, a live stock company, an iron manufacturers' company, a lyceum, a Daughters of Golden circle, and a liquor distilling company in this settlement.

The streets cross at right angles, and are eighty feet wide, and lined with neat dwelling houses, having fine gardens front and rear, giving the town a rural appearance. Many of the buildings, however, are small; and the humble cabin, the abiding place of some of the pioneer settlers not unfrequently meets the eye. Good morals, religious privileges, the advantages for education given by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, with an intelligent and agreeable society, make Careysburg a desirable residence.

The inhabitants of the township having emigrated from Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and going there with a small capital and their accustomed habits of industry, soon succeeded in subduing those fertile lands to a state of high cultivation. And such is the comparative ease with which land can be brought into cultivation that the farmer will accomplish there in three years what would not be attained in America with the same labor in ten years, which circumstance alone, when duly considered by him who has a small capital and is about to emigrate to Africa to find a home, is an inducement amply sufficient to give a decided preference to Careysburg.

From the hill of Careysburg the prospect is uncommonly fine. Looking toward the east you first behold extensive fields of rice, cane, cassavas, and potatoes, etc., whose green and the brilliant hues of a thousand flowers form the most lively contrast. Beyond this the settlement of Paxtonville. Turning to the west your eyes fall upon the little settlement of Lincolnville, with its fields of corn and rice, and rows of little white cottages in the background, the blue mountains shutting from your view the setting sun. Language can not convey, words can not express to you the faintest idea of the grandeur and splendor of an African sunset in December.

In concluding this description of Careysburg, I feel authorized to say that in excellency of soil, abundance of water, timber, etc., this township is unsurpassed by any portion of the republic, and holds out at this time strong inducements to the emigrating farmer to make this his permanent, his prosperous, his happy home. But I must pause. My eyes grow heavy, and I feel I am trespassing on your limits. More in my next letter, so I bid you good night. For now

"The lamp of day is quenched beneath the deep,
And soft approach the balmy hours of sleep."

Respectfully,
FREDERICK K. HYDE.

## Jackson District.

JACKSON.

Saturday and Sunday before last, 22nd and 23rd ultimo, quarterly meeting was held at Jackson. The church is in a prosperous condition, and the new minister in charge, Rev. Moses Adams, is much encouraged in his work of inaugurating a more thorough system of administration. This is a pleasing feature, inasmuch as our churches so greatly need training and nursing.

The services on Sabbath were largely attended. In the afternoon there was a sprinkling of all colors. A great many persons communed, and we had an occasion of solemnity rarely witnessed. Several persons became serious, and after a sermon from Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh at night, they bowed around the altar. Three persons united with the church by certificate from other branches of the Methodist Church.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The sabbath school is very large, numbering I think over two hundred; Brother Adams is superintendent; four educated ladies from the North engaged in teaching day school, are the teachers, and we have what may be termed a live Sunday school. I addressed them at length in the morning, and told them of the Sunday school books given by our Sunday School union; the hearts of the little ones showed exultation by their sparkling eyes and smiling faces. Surely if Dr. Wise or Dr. Carlton had seen them they would have said, "The Sunday School union is paid back." Jackson Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will show its gratitude by a Sunday school collection.

IMPROVEMENT.

Brother Adams has secured through the activity of several of the members and the contributions of friends a bell, whose solemn peals resounding in the beautiful grove around the church, summons the people to the house of God. The church stands on an acre lot, and the people have concluded to quit paying ten dollars a month rent for a house for the preacher, and put up a parsonage.

THE TIMES.

The times are hard, yet I see no actual suffering in Jackson. Money is alarmingly scarce, yet the people get enough to eat somehow. The sitting of the convention would circulate a little more money in Jackson but the delegates receive only convention warrants, as no tax to defray expenses has yet been collected. These warrants have been sold as low as twenty-five cents on the dollar, none for more than fifty. The recent passage of a tax ordinance by the convention, and late advices from the North, have given them an upward tendency.

THE CONVENTION.

The Mississippi state convention will make one of the best constitutions that will be presented to congress by the rebel states. They are progressing slowly but surely. The opposition element in the convention is strong. Men have been elected who have betrayed their constituents, and glory in parliamentary filibustering.

The ablest delegate of the opposition is Judge Watson, of Marshall, an ex-member of the confederate congress. He fiercely opposes universal suffrage, and made an elaborate speech last week in which he denounced it, and charged the black race with native incapacity and barbarity. At the instance of several gentlemen that he considers his peers I challenged him to a public discussion. He solicited an introduction, and verbally declined. Whether it was because he feared being overshadowed by a dark skin, or the darkness of his own dark cause, I know not.

MERIDIAN AND MARION.

Last Saturday and Sunday quarterly conference and quarterly meeting was appointed at Meridian and Marion. The quarterly conference was held at both places on Saturday, though five miles apart. Sunday we expected would be a "high day," but late Saturday evening the clouds gathered thick and heavy, and soon the sounding rain upon the roof foretold disappointment. The rain continued with fury all day Sabbath.

THE CHURCH AT MERIDIAN

barely "holds its own." The brother appointed to the charge at our last annual conference has not arrived, nor has he written to his people or his presiding elder. Is he dead or alive? Who can tell us about Brother Murrell? After waiting a reasonable lenth of time, official responsibility and the wants of the church may imperatively demand that the presiding elder supply the field with another preacher.

The Marion brethren will improve their church this year.

Rev Aaron Moore, the preacher in charge of the Marion circuit, is a delegate to the convention, and is distinguishing himself by his rare sagacity united with intelligent firmness. The people of the circuit hold him in high regard, and much good is expected from his labors this year.

In my next I shall say something of the Sunday and day schools at Meridian. They are worthy of note and of extraordinary success. The teachers are Mr. Bishop, Misses Jarvis and McClelland. The two latter have Oberlin college for their *alma mater*. Mr. Bishop is a well educated gentleman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BROTHER RYAN'S EXODUS.

I have not been to Columbus lately, but near there, and see many from there of intelligence and reliability, and can find no one who knows anything of Ryan's "three thousand" who want to go to Liberia. Brother Ryan has been imposed on or else the old father has had a dream.

NEW SOCIETIES.

Brother Handy, preacher in charge at Canton, wrote me last week, "Come up as soon as you can; a society of sixty members have united with us." Scott county contains a large colored population. No school or Methodist Episcopal church in the county. I have visited there, and if I can find means to provide a preacher for them in any way large numbers will be under our watchful care. The white people in Scott county would put a Chinese wall around it if they could to keep out all Yankees, Northern preachers, and teachers. The prejudice against us is strong.

My next quarterly meeting will be at Enterprise.

JAMES LYNCH.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Letter from John Baldwin.

A BARN CONVERTED AND A CHURCH FORMED.

DANBY PLACE, February 23, 1868.

DEAR DR. NEWMAN: Our meeting place at the quarters became too small. What could we do? We went to the barn, the floor of which is fifty-two feet by thirty-two, took the floor out of the centre floor overhead, which gave a front and side gallery, then sawed the bell post into blocks and placed them in rows on the lower floor and placed the boards taken from the floor above on the blocks which gave, with the benches from the quarters, accommodations or room for from 500 to 1000 people. Whether our barn, which is on the College Campus, is like the one in Bethlehem we can not tell. Ours will accommodate 800 people and twenty-two oxen at the same time. As we have not the oxen we think their stalls will remain vacant while we occupy the barn for a church. Last Sabbath our church was dedicated by the presiding elder, Brother Diossy, which commenced by singing and prayer in the Sabbath-school, then drilling the children as well as all present in the elements of reading. And here let me say I believe before I return North in June I shall have 100 started fairly in reading. Our Sabbath-school being regularly organized by the elder, after which he preached with great success. He then organized a church of thirty-three persons, with stewards and leaders, amid tears of joy and shouts of glory. So you see, doctor, we are fairly started.

We can not boast of a costly church, as the whole expense of fitting up did not exceed three dollars, sawing bell post, and all. Did you know, doctor, what the rebs did with that big bell that used to hang on that post? They made it into guns to kill the Yankees. We thought we would use the post for better purposes. We have no doctors of divinity in our church, but we have Uncle Ben for our leader, who has been whipped during forty years past on an average of once a week on this very plantation for preaching the gospel. Over two thousand whippings, and the Lord only knows how many lashes. Such material, we think, will answer as a foundation on which to build Thomson University.

JOHN BALDWIN.

## HUMOROUS.

The young man who sang "I'm lonely fince my mother died," isn't quite so lonely now. The old man married again, and his step mother makes it lively enough for him.

A daily paper says that a lioness belonging to Thayer & Noye's circus, died at Baltimore on Monday, after giving birth to a cud. Another warning against the use of tobacco.

The neatest bit of pleantry which the quarrel in England between the Evangelical churchmen and the ritualists has given rise to, is in the assertion made by the former party that, "Eve before the fall was Eve-angenlical, but afterward took to vestments,"

A DESOLATE SPECTACLE.—What can be a more desolate spectacle than an old maid sitting on an inverted half-bushel in a cold kitchen, with her feet on the rim of a slop bucket, pareing her corns with a case knife by the light of a tallow candle?

During the late bathing season, a pompous individual walked up to the office of a seaside hotel, and with a considerable flourish signed the book, and in a loud voice exclaimed: "I'm lieutenant governor of ——." "That doesen't make any difference," said the lanlord, "you'll be treated just as well as the others."

SATISFACTORY.—"Halloa, boy, did you see a rabbit cross the road there just now?" "A rabbit!" "Yes, be quick; a rabbit." "Was it a kinder gray varmint?" "Yes, yes." "A longish cretur with a short tail?" "Yes, be quick, or he'll gain his burrow." "Had it long legs behind and big ears?" "Yes, yes; and sorter jumps when it runs." "Well, I haint seen no such cretur about here."

AS OUR MOTHERS DO.—The other evening three little girls were playing among the sage bushes in the back yard. Two of them were "making believe keephouse" a few yards distant from each other, neighbors as it were. One of them says to the third little girl, "There now, Nellie, you go to Sarah's house, and stop awhile and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me, and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and won't speak to each other, just like our mothers do, you know. Oh, that'll be such fun."

A LUDICROUS BLUNDER.—A clergyman of a country village church, says a Connectinut paper, desired to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk, as soon as the sermon was finished, rose up with all due solemnity and called out, "I am requested to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. L. of course corrected the awkward yet amusing blunder.

COOL, RATHER!—Professor Duncan, of Aberdeen, asked a lady to marry him; she answered him "No!" and the subject was dropped; but they soon met again. "Do you remember," said the lady, "a question you put to me?" The professor said he remembered. "And do you remember my answer?" "O, yes," said the professor. "Well, Mr. Duncan," proceeded the lady, "I have been led to change my mind." "And so have I," dryly responded the professor.

Some years ago a clergyman was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text, "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said: "I tell you folks that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house."

On a winter's night, when the moon shone bright, and the snow was crusted o'er, with a maid as fair as seraphs are, I slid from a hill down lower. Ere we reached the place, like a horse on a race, our swift gliding sled careened; and with tresses fair, streaming back in the air, sweet Sallie went eend over eend.

A RING DOVE, RATHER!—"My "My turtle dove, I adore you!" said a a gay young fellow to his lady-love. "That's all very well," said she; "but I'm tired of this sort of billing and cooing. If you love me so much, why don't you take me to church, and make me your ring-dove?"

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the evening he will deliver the concluding sermon in the course on the Prodigal Son—"His Happy Reception."

On Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, Judge Howe lectures in the Ames Church before the Young Men's Association.

London Bakery.—Our friends John Westrup & Son have concluded to remain in New Orleans for a while, and have gone into the cracker business. Their place is, 38 Julia street, and we hope our readers will give them a call. Their crackers, biscuits, and rusks are the best we ever ate, and are universally liked.

Something New.—Mr. S. R. Wells editor *Phrenological Journal*, has published:

"The Good Man's Legacy." An excellent sermon, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., with portrait and sketch of Dr. Richard Rothe, of Heidelburg. Price twenty-five cents.

"Consumption: Its Cause, and Cure by the Swedish Movement," with illustrations and directions for home application, by David Wark, M. D. Price thirty cents.

"Education of the Heart." The necessity of moral culture for human happiness. By Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Sent postpaid for ten cents. Address the publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

### A Word to Our Preachers.

Our preachers will now report as to the number of copies of the Advocate they require for their charge. This is the last issue for the month of January, 1868. You have had sufficient time to canvass your churches, and you now know how many copies you will need. Some of our preachers have already reported, and their reports are excellent and full of encouragement. They inform us that they sell a single copy of the Advocate for ten cents when they cannot induce persons to subscribe for the whole year, and that the people like the paper so well that they come regularly and buy it. Let us hear from you, brethren, at once, and send us good reports.

### Price Reduced.

The New Oleans Advocate may be had for 1868 for Three Dollars a year in advance, or One Dollar a quarter in advance.

We shall continue to send to all subscribers in the North and West until they otherwise order, and we shall send them their bills by February 1, 1868.

### Impeachment.

The preliminaries of the great trial are now settled, and the presidential prisoner will soon be arraigned before the bar of the Senate of the United States. It will be the most august trial either in the history of this or of any other country. Not that Mr. Johnson is a great man, but because he is the head of the greatest nation on the face of the globe; and the crime charged against him is the violation of the supreme law of the land. The court will be the United States Senate, over which the chief justice of the supreme court of the nation will preside. Such a court will be as august as the Jewish Sanhedrim or as the Athenian Areopagus. Wise as may have been the members of those ancient and venerable tribunals, yet the combined talent and learning in our American Areopagus will be without a parallel in the history of the world. Of the impartiality of the decisions of the court there can not be a shadow of doubt. Partisans may say the condemnation of the illustrious prisoner is a forgone conclusion, but we are proud to say that no one of the senatorial jurors has been known to have expressed his opinion on the merits of the case. And from the decisions of that court there will be no appeal; its verdict will be final. It has been suggested that inasmuch as the supreme court of the United States has not decided on the constitutionality of the law, the violation of which Mr. Johnson stands charged, therefore that court may yet decide it unconstitutional, and in the event of the president's condemnation he will be regarded by mankind as an injured man; but the court which will try Mr. Johnson is higher than the United States supreme court, and from its decision, an appeal can not be taken to a *lower court*.

The political significance of this great trial, is of transcendant importance. The resisting power of our government has been magnificently demonstrated within the last seven years. It has survived a civil war, the tremendous shock of which has no equivalent in martial annals; it has come forth renewed from a revolution, which radically changed the social system of nearly half our people; it outlives the death of slavery; and while it bowed its mighty head in humble submission to Almighty God, in the murder of its chief magistrate, yet in that fearful hour, the great machinery of our government moved on so noislessly as not to disturb the solem silence of that mournful hour. It now remains for the great republic to pass through the additional ordeal of the trials and deposition of its constitutional head. That the national government is capable of undergoing such a change, and that without a revolution, we have every reason to believe. And in this will appear the superiority of the American republic over the monarchies of the old world; and that while Charles I, of England, and Louis XVI, of France, were deposed by the sword, Andrew Johnson will be removed from office without the spilling of a drop of blood, or interrupting for a moment the harmonious movement of the national administration. And this result is being evinced by the conduct of Mr. Johnson's supporters. His Democratic friends are abandoning him in this supreme hour, just as the supporters of a bad cause always break in the time of adverse fortunes.

They rallied around him to use him, and when he ceases to be a power in their hands they will be the first to cry "crucify him." The telegrams which the President is reported as receiving, offering him men and money in his opposition to Congress, are but the tooting of so many penny trumpets which please children but do not scare men. When the hour comes the great Republican masses of this country will send up to Congress such assurances of support as to send trembling through the ranks of the Democracy, and strengthen the mighty joints of a Republican Congress. The solemn, august trial has commenced, and the world shall soon behold the sublime spectacle of a great and free people removing from the highest position of authority and power, a man who has violated the laws of the land, and who has sought thereby to make treason honorable.

### Captain W. B. Armstrong.

This gentleman has just been relieved as disbursing agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in New Orleans, and the event calls for an emphatic endorsement of his character as a man and his actions as a public servant. During a residence of nearly five years in this city, he has been connected with the quartermaster's department, and as such, he has been the custodian of millions of government property. Both Maj. Gen. Howard and the Assistant Commissioners in Louisiana have entertained a very high regard for him and reposed implicit confidence in his official integrity; and he leaves the Bureau with the kindest assurances from Gen. Howard of his very sincere esteem for him and his regrets that the economy of the service requires the displacement of all volunteer officers by those of the regular army.

The order relieving Captain Armstrong is especially regretted by the freedmen of Louisiana, who remember him as their constant and devoted friend. He is among the few men connected with the bureau who are in full sympathy with the emancipation of the slaves, and who act toward them from principle rather than for the consideration of position and salary. He has had a heart to feel for those whose sudden change from slaves to freemen exposed them to many insults and acts of injustice. Although laying no claim to political greatness, yet the freedmen of Louisiana will affectionately associate the name of Armstrong with those of Butler and Banks, and were he offered to-day for the votes of the black men of the state, he would poll a larger vote than any other man in New Orleans. And it is equally gratifying to us to state that Captain Armstrong stands high in the estimation of our white fellow-citizens both for his courtesy, integrity, and patriotism. Many of them have had large business connections with him, and have had opportunities to test his fidelity. And it gives us pleasure to state that the Captain has concluded to reside in Louisiana as his future home, and as a friend of religion, education, and freedom, and as a true Republican he will be of great service to the cause of reconstruction.

### Bolters.

It appears to be necessary, still, to call the attention of our party friends here to the fact that the Republican organization is a national one; to the additional fact that outside of this national organization no state party or local political organization, no matter how it may style itself, radical or "true radical," can be of any service to the cause of Republican principles, or be at all successful.

The dream of forming an exclusively negro party in these states, on the guerrilla style, which shall court the favor of either the Republican or copperhead party, according to their bids for its support, is nothing more than another phase of secession; a sort of caricature of the reality which will prove utterly impracticable, and which none but a few impracticables of more intellect and ambition, than honesty or honor, among the colored people, and a few, very few, sore-headed and weak-minded white men are deluded by.

The mass of the colored men of this state have no faith in the men who preach to them that the question of loyalty or disloyalty is an obsolete one, and that new and additional tests of Republicanism are required in this state to those of the party at large.

It was urged by the Tribune for a long time that certain tests of radicalism were required in Louisiana, additional to, and independent of the publicly declared principles of the Republican party of the nation.

In other words that a man might be a very good Republican at the North and still not be accepted as such in Louisiana.

The Tribune, and a small class of its followers, set the fashion of styling those Republicans who did not servilely follow its lead "snakes," and "copperheads." The Tribune carried this so far that, when the State Republican Convention appointed a State Central Committee it had the audacity to advise the old committee, which was functus officio, to still assume to act, and to disregard the will of the party. This arbitrary and insubordinate action of the Tribune was, out of motives of conciliation and generosity, yielded to by the party, and the regular committee admitted to its organization the refractory members of the old committee who had rebelled. Thus it was hoped dissensions were healed and the pretensions of the Tribune to leadership appeased.

The constitutional convention assembled, and the Tribune deserting the men who had carried its banner and followed its vagaries hitherto, allowed the conservatives to triumph by electing Judge Taliaferro as their chosen candidate. This course, by winning a few friends before its treachery to its old supporters was fully understood, secured it the printing of the convention by a close vote. Then followed the state nominating convention. The Tribune entered warmly into the canvass, and after the assembling of the convention entered the lists with its candidate for governor Major F. E. Dumas. It tried hard to secure the nomination, and did nearly succeed.

If it had succeeded, the convention would have been regular and the nomination binding. It did not succeed, and forthwith the convention became a fraud and the nominations irregular. It admitted the legitimacy of the convention by going into it with its candidate, and denied it only after it was defeated.

But this is not all. Pretending, after its defeat that the convention was bogus, and the nominations fraudulently obtained, it refused to support them upon the pretence that the convention did not truly represent the wishes of the people. But it did not have faith enough in its own pretensions, to submit its complaints to the people at their primary elections and call for a new convention. It could not even trust its own wire-workers and co-conspirators, but without a shadow of authority from the people, the editors of the Tribune, in their own private room, concocted a ticket and have the effrontery to present it to the people of Louisiana as the true Republican Ticket.

We have just one word for Dr. Roudanez self-elected despot and dictator of Louisiana, it is this; your subterfuges and your excuses are the old, well known, and wornout ones of the Bolter. By bolting, you have placed yourself in antagonism to the Republican party of Louisiana, and to the great solid and compact Republican party of the United States, and more than all, to the best interests of the people of your own color. As a bolter you will fall, and as one you will be judged, and as one you will land, where you are fast tending at every step, in the arms of the copperheads and enemies of the Union.

### New Mayor.

The constitutional convention has provided that a municipal election shall be held at the same time the new constitution is offered for adoption, and the state officers therein provided for, are elected. Of course the mayoralty will be the chief feature in the forthcoming municipal election, and the importance of selecting a good man for this position is apparent to all. We care not how poor a man is so long as he is honest, nor how obscure if he is loyal, but we must have an honest, loyal, and Republican mayor, no matter whether he is a "new comer" or an "old comer." We can not disguise the fact that the Republicans will need to vote every one of their men to carry the municipal election of New Orleans. The white and black vote is about equally divided. There are at least five thousand white Union men, and the same number of black men, who hold the balance of power, and who are unreliable for either party. They have a vote, but they are not committed to either side. Yet they can be induced to vote for a good man.

The Democrats will bring out their best men for the election, and will seek to nominate for mayor an unexceptionable Union man; but Republicans can't go for him, neither can the "ten thousand" vote for him, as we may naturally enough suppose that despite his unionism he will be subject to the rule of the Democracy. It will be the old story of the monkey and the cat's paws. It will simply be the Democrats in false faces, or the Democracy playing the "Mistick Krewe of Comus." The object of such a nomination will be to secure the votes of the "ten thousand" by the respectability of their nominees.

Republicans, therefore, should put forward their best man for mayor, whose uprightness, patriotism, and social position will command the respect of all men; whose true Republicanism will reflect great credit upon their party, and whose devotion to the interests of our colored fellow citizens will claim their undivided support. Any man less than this will not do; any man less than this can not be elected. If such a man is not put forward by the Republicans, there is danger of a third ticket, which may lose the city to the cause of the Union. Let the Republicans think twice before they act once in a matter of so much importance.

### Ostracism.

There is a class of Union men in our community who are either to the "manor born," or who have lived here so long as to have won for themselves the appellation of "old citizens," who, more than any other set of men in New Orleans, have experienced the grinding spirit of Southern ostracism This spirit is the most heartless, relentless, and essentially infernal ever manifested outside of perdition. And this spirit is as rife to-day as at any time before or since the war. Those who are animated by it are capable of anything by which their hatred of Unionism is unmistakably evinced. They have adopted the old Jesuitical tenet, "The end justifies the means." To them lying is as truth-telling, slander as praise, and robbery as honesty, if a Union man is thereby injured.

"New-comers" may be despised and slandered, and their ill treatment is gentle compared to that which the old Union citizens receive. The latter know what it is to be "cut" by old and cherished friends; to be ostracised from the social circle and injured in business transactions; and to be neglected by their professedly Christian pastor and virtually turned "out of the synagogue." Only those who suffer can know the mental sufferings of such Union men and women. They drink in secret the cup of sorrow to its dregs. But is there no relief for them? Are they still to be persecuted? Will they not yet be masters of the situation? We believe there is but one course left the m, and that is to join heart and hand, fortune and honor, life and happiness, with those of our citizens who have recently chosen Louisiana as their adopted state. By this natural union they must create a new class in society which will soon be the dominant and popular class.

It is not possible that this foolish spirit of astracism can long survive. Nature forbids it, commerce wars against it, religion condemns it. Yet if treated with a cowardly hand it may live longer to annoy, but if grasped with the iron hand of couragous, manly, and determined loyalty, the foul spirit "will down." Every true Union man should boldly assert his principles, not unbecomingly, but with candor and propriety; and united with every other Union man in New Orleans, create a public sentiment that hell can't burn nor traitors crush out. There can not be less than twenty thousand such (white) citizens in our midst, and by a wise and determined combination they can control business, politics, and religion, and rule the social world in New Orleans.

### Jefferson Davis.

This miserable man is wearing out his time in our city. His presence neither excites interest in the people nor calls forth comments from the press. For him personally the Southern people entertain no regard, and only defend his name because he was the leader of their now "lost cause." They feel toward him much like blind men feel whom a blind man has led into a ditch. They attribute to him more than to any other confederate leader, the mistakes which brought misfortune to their arms, death to their households, and poverty to their hearthstones. The companionship of bad men in endurable only when wickedness is triumphant; in defeat and adversity they hate each other. And this feeling of disgust will increase as the good work of reconstruction advances to completion, and when that good time comes the American people, North and South, will couple the name of Jefferson Davis with that of Benedict Arnold.

### A New Church.

Rev. Henry Green, in connection with his arduous duties as pastor of one of our largest colored churches in the city, frequently goes out to neglected portions of the country and preaches to the people.

He has been requested for some time past by the people at Bay St. Louis, on Mississippi Sound, to come over and organize a society, as they all wished to belong to the "Mother Church." Accordingly he went over and spent last sabbath with them, and organized a church of fifty members. There being a young colored man there, a member of our church, who is engaged in teaching, and being highly recommended by the people, Brother Green licensed him as an exhorter, and left him for the present in charge of the society.

This work—the organizing of societies—all about this portion of our work is what is very much needed at present, and the success of this effort of Father Green's shows what might be accomplished by a presiding elder in traveling from town to town throughout his district.

### Mrs. Lu Billings Spalding,

The author of so many beautiful articles written for the Advocate and copied therefrom into other journals, is the wife of Lieutenant Spalding, of the first United States infantry, stationed in this city.

Many of her articles are so sweet and touching, and withal so homelike, that they can not fail to awaken the admiration of the reader.

Mrs. Spalding is a poetess of no ordinary ability, and her articles would do honor to those making greater pretensions than herself.

Though she is the paid contributor of several other papers, yet we are pleased to inform the readers of the Advocate that we have secured her services to our columns for the future.

Information Wanted.—Stephen J. Ambush wishes information of his brother Simon Ambush, who was sold from Washington, District of Columbia, about twelve years ago, by James Robinson; also of his sister who was sold South, from Maryland, about sixteen years ago; also of his cousin Chesterfield, and Millie Davis.

Address Stephen J. Ambush, care Ebenezer (colored) Church, Washington, D. C.

### Opelousas District.

Franklin, La., February, 1868.

THE ORPHANS' HOME AND OUR UNIVERSITY, FENCING, BUILDING, AND PLANTING.

For some time past the work of removing rubbish and gathering materials for building the Orphans' Home on Bayou Teche has been going forward. Sixteen thousand feet of new lumber has just been received from the sawmill, and workmen are busy stacking huge piles of brick. The Home garden and orchard are being prepared, several miles of new fence has been put up; the renters on our farm are briskly driving their plows, and getting ready to plant sugarcane, cotton, corn, and potatoes to feed the orphan's and themselves. The university place adjoining also looks like business. Brother Baldwin has made about six miles of new fence; his renters are hard at work. He has sold several town lots, and in the fall is to commence the college buildings on the beautiful campus.

BROTHER BALDWIN SUED—A WORTHLESS FREEDMAN—SHARP LAWYER—TEMPERANCE AND HONESTY.

Our friend has just had the first lawsuit in his long and active life. It created quite a sensation in Franklin. A freedman was persuaded to sue him for wages claimed as due for fencing. He had been discharged as an intemperate and worthless fellow; after having been paid one hundred and ten dollars, for work which had to be all done over, and which the witnesses testified was worth nothing. The lawyer induced one witness to say Mr. Baldwin told him, he wanted just such a fence; others were persuaded to say it was worth twenty cents a panel to break the way. We can get plenty of laborers to clear and fence, all the time at such rates. The justice decided against Mr. Baldwin, and gives it as his opinion that an appeal would be decided the same way. The sharp lawyer undertook to give Mr. Baldwin a lecture on honest dealing; he would charge nothing for it. Mr. Baldwin and his kind coming here must be taught that the good, honest, dear freedmen must not be cheated, and are not so easily deceived. They could not be paid for their hard labor with lectures on temperance, religion, or politics; in fact, whatever was the case in Ohio or elsewhere, in Louisiana such things are not a legal tender. The result of this suit was going to teach Mr. B. honesty. So this venerable philanthropist, who has given away two or three hundred thousand dollars for education and religion, and is in the South on the same mission of divine love, is badgered and ridiculed to make sport for the idlers of Franklin.

BALDWIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE OLD BARN—SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The Sabbath, according to appointment, was devoted to the organization of a church at Baldwin, on the college grounds. An old barn was fitted up comfortably for church and school purposes. The spacious room will accommodate two or three hundred people, while below and around some forty head of oxen and mules may be sheltered and fed. We were reminded of the place where the babe of Bethlehem was born, and wise men gathered to worship him. Precious memories and omens of good! The children's meeting was first of course. Brother and Sister Baldwin have attended to this important interest ever since their arrival. Over a hundred old and young have been under instruction with charts and oral teaching. Hereafter they will have help and a regular organization. To-day fifty-three children and more adults were present. Catechism, singing, rewards, and addresses filled the hour. A large Bible class is formed, and the prospect is encouraging.

Rev. Mr. Small writes from Alexandria in this district:

"I have got a donation of ground in Pineville from a generous friend, and from the same gentleman all the timber for framing the church; but our people are so very poor they can do nothing. Without help we can go no further. Dear Elder, wont you please try to get us assistance to build, so as to have a place to serve God in, and to hold day-school? We are now in a small cabin, where a good congregation meets, and a large Sunday school. I mean to open a day-school very soon in Pineville. We want to see you very much. Order has not been before known here, and everybody is pleased with our doings. Here and in Alexandria the spirit of God is at work—many mourners. There is great suffering. Without government rations people would starve to death."

PREACHING AND ORGANIZATION—THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS—LOVE FEAST.

At eleven o'clock a large audience gathered for preaching, and gave earnest attention; after which the church was formed with thirty-five members and probationers, one local preacher, two exhorters, three leaders, and two stewards. Several came forward with broken hearts, while many more seemed to feel that God was with us. In the afternoon Brother Frére preached a loving sermon. A love feast was then held, in which rich testimonies were given of Divine grace. Brother Baldwin told us about the great Vineland camp meeting. Sister B—— made an earnest, tender appeal for Christian holiness, and related some of their experiences in relation to coming South in the cause of education and religion. It was a happy and profitable meeting, and a blessed Lord's day. Thus the seed is planted and watered. Let us have earnest prayer all over the land, that God may give the increase.

ITINERANT.

### The New Orleans Advocate

has been chosen with other loyal papers to publish officially the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention, and these proceedings will be published without additional expense to our subscribers.

### ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CONWAY.

Roudanez.

Editor Republican:

Dr. L. C. Roudanez, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Tribune*, attempts to contravert my statement that he had never given a picayune to aid the Republican cause in this state by saying that he lost in business upward of thirty thousand dollars; and he proceeds to prove his business losses by quotations from his books. He virtually admits my statement to be true, for he shows no proof of having ever given a cent to the party to which he would seem to claim allegiance; he merely attempts to prove that he lost money in his business. Other Republicans have lost money in the publication of newspapers, and in other pursuits, but we have never heard their business losses put down to the account of the political party to which they claimed to belong. The case of Roudanez is the first of the kind known to us.

He must have thought that he was the party as a certain ruler did that he was the state, and consequently that what his private losses were must have been the losses of all the Republicans of Louisiana. This is funny. Had he shown by any receipts from the treasurer of any club, or from the Central committee, or in any other way, that he ever paid a cent to the party I would be glad to give him credit for it, but to see him try to humbug the people with the idea that what he lost in business was equal to so much paid into the treasury of the party is ridiculous. What Roudanez says of me personally, and of the motives which prompt my labors for the cause of equal rights, is so much the reverse of what has appeared in the *Tribune* a hundred times that I need say nothing about it. The people know. The great meeting of the colored people in the Orleans theatre in 1865, when Andy Johnson removed me from the office of commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, pronounced a very different judgment from that of Roudanez in his paper of yesterday. It was one of which I may ever be proud. Perhaps it would be well for the doctor to refer back to the *Tribune*, which published an account of that meeting, and refresh his memory as to the opinions which the colored people then entertained concerning me. He feels sore now, and is not in a humor to enjoy such references.

I think I have said enough about Roudanez. He refutes nothing I have said, for he knows how true my statements are.

I helped him get the federal printing last spring, as he knows by letters in his possession; but he tried to destroy the Republican party when he found he could not rule it, and thus provoked the clerk of the house of representatives to revoke the order which gave him that printing.

The poor man has brought agony upon himself, and has no one else to blame for it. I dismiss him for the present, and leave him to his fate. THOMAS W. CONWAY.

The Firemen's Parade.—One half of the population of New Orleans yesterday had "firemen" on the brain. From an early hour in the morning until our paper goes to press there were firemen here and everywhere. Of course Canal street was the central point, and from Clay's statue the procession began to file away. We took a stand by Lafayette square, and found that the time occupied in passing was three-quarters of an hour.

Our space will not permit us to mention all or even more than a few of the companies that yesterday passed in review. In every instance men and machines and horses were quite perfection in all that goes to make a complete and available outfit. Hope Hook and Ladder was probably the most admired of all. A beautiful white figure of hope delicately covered with some fine fabric was at once typical and lasting. A service of silverware was quite prominent under bows shielded with illusion. The men were as neat as the truck in appearance.

Pelican Hook and Ladder was as tidy as need be, and her embellishment was a life size pelican feeding her young in a golden nest. The truck is entirely new, and cost $2000.

American No. 2 was decked with a feminine aboriginal, life size, gaily painted, and was greatly admired.

"Protection," of Jefferson, flaunted a fine new banner, just presented by young ladies of their neighborhood. Men and machine were in excellent keeping.

Columbia, hand engine, attracted considerable attention, as well it might.

Jefferson 22 called for many words of praise from all sides. In the rear of the engine sat three pretty children—two tiny girls and a boy—who seemed to rather like the fun. On the front part of the machine was a small carved figure of a fireman bearing a rescued infant in his arms.

Crescent 24 was indeed tastefully decorated, and made her mark in the procession.

However, there was not a single company out yesterday that did not do honor to itself in its adornments and to the fire department. We wish we could mention all the beauties and peculiarities we saw.

The entire route as advertised was lined by citizens, all anxious to have a long good look at the men and their pets who are ever ready to rescue the richest or the poorest from danger. The "boys" traveled up town and down town, and did not seem wearied when disbanded on Canal street. After that each company went on expeditions of its own, some to a hearty dinner, others to call on particular friends, and others to keep on marching around the streets.

Perhaps some of them watched too long and too often, at least the tenor of an editorial in another column would indicate that not a few of the men forgot "fireman" and took up "soldier" when they shouted cheers for Jefferson Davis at the St. Charles hotel.

Altogether, the celebration was quite as brilliant, or perhaps finer, than any preceding one, if that were possible.

Henry Clay Deane made a ferocious Democratic speech in New Hampshire lately, and at the close dared any man to come forward and avow himself a Republican saying, "I want to see him if there be such a one, and to ask him how he feels." At once a farmer in the rear of the hall rose and said, "Here is a Republican." "Well," said the orator, "how do you feel?" "Feel?" replied the old fellow, "I feel like a grain of wheat in a bushel of hen manure!"

The Democratic convention of Mississippi proposes to reassemble for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket and candidates for congress, so that they may either defeat the constitution or elect obstructive officers and congressmen under it. The policy of inaction is likely to be abandoned by the Democrats.

## Preaching.

[From Revival Sketches and Manual.

Preaching is the chief intrumentality by which the way of the Lord is prepared, when religion has sunk to a low ebb, and he is about to revive his work. The first thing is that the church be awakened from its slumbers. Till this is done, there is very little hope that sinners will be awakened; and it requires an earnestness in the pulpit, a directness of appeal, a sounding of alarm to professors, which shall make their ears tingle. They must be dealt with plainly, as standing in the way of a revival, as stumbling blocks lying in the path instead of living witnesses for Christ before the world. The guilt as well as the danger of their backslidings must be faithfully pointed out. They must be earnestly exhorted to "repent and do their first works;" to examine themselves whether they are in the faith, whether their own hopes are well founded, whether remaining as they are, they can have any good evidence that they are not yet in their sins. They must be told plainly that there are false professors in the churches, and they must be exhorted to awake and rise from the dead, that Christ may give them life. They must be shown that they are in a fearful degree answerable for the reigning worldliness and spiritual death around them. In dealing with them the preacher must use the word of God, which is sharper than a two-edged sword, as the surgeon uses his knife, though it cut deep into the quick. It may lead some real Christians for a time to distrust and renounce their hope. It probably will, but it will do them good in the end by making them more watchful, and prayerful, and faithful to their covenant vows. Under such a course of preaching it may be hoped that the wise virgins will be startled from their slumbers, and that "fearfulness will surprise the hypocrites." It may require more than one sermon, or two. It probably will. How many no minister can tell till he has made the trial and witnessed the effect. Let him not give over till he has made full proof—"line upon line, precept upon precept." He must expect that many of his hearers will wonder why he should dwell so much upon one topic, and it will not be strange if some of his best members should feel that he bears too hard upon them, though they may not tell him so. But if his searching appeals sink down in their hearts and rouse them to prayer and action, and God pours out his spirit, they will be thankful that their preacher did not let them alone till by the grace of God they were constrained to rise and shake themselves from the dust. Said one of the most pious deacons of my church, after a glorious revival which brought in nearly all the most influential men in the place, "I wondered before the work commenced why you preached so long and pointedly to the church. I knew we were in a cold state and needed to be waked up, but at the time it seemed almost cruel in you to lay the blame of our never having had a general revival so heavily upon the church; I now see that we needed it, and bless God, that he moved you to deal so faithfully with us, both in the pulpit and out of it." Some others had the same hard thoughts, were led to change their minds in the same way, after they had seen and rejoiced in the salvation of God. If we had all the facts, I believe it would be found that nearly all of the most powerful revivals have been immediately preceded by a loud and earnest sounding of alarm in the ears of the churches. How can any pastor of a dead church who "travails in birth" for souls, rest satisfied till, relying on divine aid, he has faithfully made the attempt? Nor should it be confined to the pulpit. The subject should be kept before the mind of the church at weekly lectures and prayer meetings, and in private exhortations, till it shall be evident that she is in some good degree prepared to receive a blessing. As soon as that shall be the case, the prayers will go up from many lips, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?" When a church is brought to this point there is every reason to hope that God is about to revive his work in the congregation. And then the way is prepared for a series of pointed and rousing discourses to the impenitent. Then is the time for the preacher to wield "the sword of the spirit;" to lift up his voice like a trumpet, to cry aloud and not spare. Just here, the first thing to be aimed at is to gain the sinner's attention. Failing in this, though an angel were to come down from heaven and occupy the pulpit, his preaching would avail nothing. It would do no more good than speaking into the cold ear of death. The careless sinner must somehow be influenced to "think on his ways," to consider what his actual condition is, what his relations to God are, what the law requires, what the gospel offers, and what must be the inevitable consequences of his living as he has done, and dying in his present state. I say you must first gain his serious attention before you can hope your preaching will do him good. And how is he to be awakened? "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." Nevertheless, it hath "pleased God by the foolishness of preaching," as the Greeks stigmatized it, to awaken sinners as well as to save them. And in such a state of things, when a cloud of mercy has come over a place, what kind of preaching is wanted? What texts and subjects are best adapted to wake the slumbering, and constrain them to flee from the wrath to come? Not such preaching as a backsliding church needs, not such as young converts want, but a series of discourses upon such topics as these: the entire sinfulness of the human heart in the sight of a holy God; the strictness and righteous penalty of his law; the certainty that it will be inflicted in the awful and endless punishment of all who die impenitent—leading sinners to despair of obtaining salvation by the merit of their own works, or by their own strivings, be they ever so earnest; stripping them of all their vain excuses, driving them from all their refuges of lies, and pointing them to the cross of Christ as their only refuge. Many of the most successful preachers in winning souls to Christ have dwelt much and earnestly upon these preparatory topics, as I venture to call them, in the commencement of revivals. They are needed; they come at the right time; this is the proper place for them in the use of the means which God has appointed, and I see not how any minister can hope for a thorough work of the Lord in the conversion of sinners who does not show them the desperate wickedness of their hearts, who does not make the law thunder in their ears, and uncover the pit of destruction before them. This is what Whitfield did; this is what Wesley did, this is what Edwards did, this is what Bellamy and the Tennents did; this is what all the most successful laborers in revivals have done since their day; and I hazard nothing in saying that the work has been deep and thorough in proportion to the thoroughness of the preaching in its earlier stages. Sinners must be "shut up to the faith" by the flaming sword turning every way, before they will despair of help from any but an Almighty arm. No man, however critical his case may be, will send for a physician till he believes he is sick, and then the more critical he regards his condition, the more ready will he be to use the remedies which the best medical skill can prescribe. So with the sinner; he is sick unto death, but he will never apply to the great physician till he feels that the case is desperate. The first thing is to bring him to feel this, and to cry out for help. There must be no palliations. His heart must be probed to the bottom, and its corruption laid bare, so that he may loathe himself in his own sight, and smite upon his breast and cry out with the publican, "God be mindful to me a sinner." In laying so much stress as I have done upon holding up the terrors of the law in the beginning of a revival, and dwelling mostly for some time upon the guilt and danger of impenitence, I do not mean that the way of escape from the wrath to come should be kept out of sight even then. The voice of mercy from Calvary should be heard in the midst of the loudest threatenings from Sinai. But Sinai mut utter its thunders. The careless must be alarmed, so as to cry out for help, before they will be ready to receive it. While here and there the Lord opens the heart of a Lydia at once to receive with joy the good news of salvation, this has not been the ordinary method. In the language of the old divines, there must be "law-work" to bring sinners to Christ. The experience of Paul in this regard has been the experience of multitudes who have been converted in revivals; "I was alive without the law once, but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died." It is of unspeakable importance that the means of grace be used with impenitent sinners. Jericho's walls must tumble down on the blowing of the ram's horns. Naaman must wash seven times in Jordan, that he may be cured of his leprosy. Those doctrines which the world calls hard sayings, are the most powerful means in the hands of the blessed Spirit to pull down and destroy Satan's strongholds in the hearts of sinners. No preaching and conversation seems so effectual to drive them from their hiding places and refuges of lies, as to tell them plainly that they are eternally undone if the mercy of God is not displayed in their favor; that they have not the least claim on Him, and if he does not have mercy, they are gone forever; that they may as well despair of helping themselves first as last, and the reason why they do not find relief is merely because they will not yield, and bow to a holy sovereign God.

## Newman Hall on Southern Methodism.

Rev. Newman Hall, who was lately among us, writes to a London paper a brief description of his journey to Richmond and Petersburg, in which he describes an interview with a Southern clergyman, which proves the persistent adherence to the "lost cause" of that class of persons. What they expect to do hereafter for the recovery of their favorite enterprise has not yet been revealed; but proofs are abundant of the expectation among the Southern clergy of "a good time coming" at some future day, for the cause of slavery and disunion. Mr. Hall says:

On our way back to Richmond a Southerner loudly proclaimed, in the presence of the governor, his love for the rebel cause, and that he had no apology and no regret to express. I suggested that his speaking in the presence of the governor was a proof that the South enjoyed great freedom under their conquerors. He replied: "Sir, I am as good as the governor. I am a Virginia gentleman." Then he went on to denounce Great Britain, to express his hope that she would be assailed by Yankee gunboats, and to denounce the negro race as unfit for freedom. He himself had been a slaveholder. He was a Methodist clergyman of the Southern church, with which the other branch of Methodists refuse communion. I hope the English Methodists will beware and distinguish between their brethren in the North and these unconverted slave owners and rebels.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

THE MONTHLY MEETINGS.—The monthly meetings of the board of managers of our Missionary society are not of equal interest. But the late one on the 8th ultimo, being the first and so soon after the decease of our brother and vice-president, D. L. Ross, was of unusual interest. For the first time the board had the pleasure of appreciating the services of Vice-President James H. Taft as the chairman of their meeting. In him they found a layman of ability, worthy to occupy the chair in which such men as Francis Hall, Moses F. Odell, and D. L. Ross had presided. The devotional exercises of the meeting were led by Rev. J. M. Tuttle, of the Newark conference. The minutes of the late regular meeting having been read, the corresponding secretary rose in the presence of an unusually large attendance of the board, and announced with deepest feeling in most fitly chosen words the great sorrow that had come to himself and to the board in the decease of Brother Daniel L. Ross. In the midst of the profoundest sense of loss, Vice-Presidents Fancher and Crawford were appointed a committee to retire and prepare a minute of this solemn event, to be entered upon the board. The corresponding secretary reported a great awakening at Shahjehanpore, India, which was taking hold on high caste and low caste natives, leading them in some instances to come in families for christian baptism. The uncommon sight of women, as well as men coming publicly to this ordinance, served still further to awaken the community. Ninety-nine persons were baptized within two weeks. A glorious awakening in Sweden, particularly in Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Carlskrona, was also reported. These reports, as if by common impulse, moved the board to unite in singing the doxology, "praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and we doubt not that this will roll along and be prolonged until it shall have reached those missions again, from whose new found joys ours rise and widen, as they flow along the ranks of the redeemed. Mr. John Stephenson was elected a manager, and Mr. Oliver Hoyt was elected a vice-president of the society, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Brother Ross. As usual, many applications were made for appropriations to meet "unforseen emergencies," arising in the missions at home and abroad. The great awakening and spreading work in Scandinavia created an emergency for increasing the force of missionaries in that field; happily the men are found on the field, so the bishop had no need to ask largely to meet such a want. The burning of the house of a missionary at home, or some other equally "unforseen" emergency, vouched for by the presiding elder having charge of the work, and indorsed and approved by the superintending bishop of the conference, always secures an approbation from the board, so long as there is a dollar left in the treasury, or left unappropriated, of the so-called "contingent fund," whether there be money in the treasury or not.

N.B.—The treasury is now in debt $113,000! If all our pastors and every home missionary would so state to their societies and congregations, we have no doubt it would help it to swell the already rising current now setting in toward our treasury, and we greatly need to have this current flow on.

THE LATE DANIEL L. ROSS, ESQ. Since the last meeting of the board one of its most active members, who was also an honored officer of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been suddenly removed by death. Daniel L. Ross, for eleven years a member of this board, and for eight years a vice-president of the society, died at his residence in this city on the twelfth of February, in the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness. As we pause with painful emotion to note this afflictive bereavement we deplore our loss as a mysterious dispensation of Providence, yet we bow with submission to the stroke, believing that our heavenly Father in infinite wisdom has directed the event. Very high qualities of mind and heart adorned the character of our lamented brother, and we especially note his suavity of manner and his fideliiy to the church and its institutions, and in view of our intimate relations with him, personally and officially, we are moved with sentiments of profound grief at the tidings of his death, and at the thought that he will associate with us no more at this board, where his wise counsels and his generous sympathy in the cause of missions have been so conspicuous and so well appreciated. But while our hearts are heavy we derive comfort from the reflection that the Christian walk and conversation of our departed brother, through all his busy life, were such as became the profession he made as a follower of Jesus, and to make him a living epistle, known and read of all men, and that grace was given him at last to triumph over death, and to resign, with the cheerful trust of faith, his orphan children to the care of a covenant-keeping God. We warmly cherish the memory of his name and the remembrance of his private worth and Christian character, conmingled with the assurance that his faith and labors in Christ are gloriously consummated in everlasting happiness. As a mark of respect to his memory, we direct that this minute be entered on the journal of the board, and, with deep sympathy for his bereaved children, that a copy duly authenticated be forwarded to his son, Arthur B. Ross; also, that a copy be furnished to *The Christian Advocate* and to *The Methodist* for publication.

CHINA.—Brother and Sister Hart arrived, November 29, in Kiukiang, the capital city of the province of Kiangsi, which lies directly west and inland of the Fokien province, now occupied by our mission at Foochow. Brother and Sister Todd will have joined them ere the church shall have read this paragraph; and these four missionaries will lay the foundation of our new mission in that province, which is the first and only Protestant mission there.

GATHERED HOME.—While the mission is gathering in precious souls the great Master and Head of the church is gathering them to himself in heaven. Read the following beautiful death of an old Chinaman, reported to the Mission Rooms by Dr. Maclay, December 9, 1867:

"One of our aged Christians, Father Sieu Mi, has just passed to his home above. He was converted and joined the church about nine years ago, and since embracing the Gospel has been a most devoted Christian. He died on his knees. It would seem that, feeling his end approaching, he knelt on his bed to pray, and while in that posture his soul passed away to dwell with God. Glorious victory."

O may I triumph so
When all my warfare's past!

LABOR AND LOVE.—Here are a few lines, with a check for one hundred dollars. The writing is in these words: "Since I sent to the treasury in August I have been laboring and saving to get something to send to the Missionary society, and have got together one hundred dollars. You have here a check for the same. I wish to have this appropriated to foreign missions."

FIFTY PER CENT ADVANCE.—We are happy to announce that Thirtieth street church gave at her annual missionary collection on sabbath last seven hundred dollars. This is fifty per cent in advance of her last year's offering. This church has been true in all her appointments, Sunday school and all, to the parent missionary society.

## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANIES.

THE HAPPY COMBINATION.—There is nothing purer than truth, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, sweetest, richest, brightest, holiest, and most enduring happiness. A study of Paul's epistle to the Phillippian Christians (Phil. 4, 8) will serve to beget and strengthen these graces in the soul.

MY STAFF.—"Did ye ask if I had a Bible?" said a poor old widow in London; "did ye ask me if I had a Bible? Thank God I have a Bible. What should I do without my Bible? It was the guide of my youth, and it is the staff of my age. It wounded me, and it healed me; it condemnded me, and it acquitted me to the Savior! It has given me comfort through life, and I trust it will give me hope in death." *Golden Fountain.*

THE WAY TO THE CROWN IS BY THE CROSS.—We must taste the gall if we are to taste the glory. If justified by faith we must suffer tribulations. When God saves a soul he tries it. Some believers are much surprised when they are called to suffer. They thought they would do some great thing for God; but all he permits them to do is to suffer for his sake. Go round to every one in glory; each has a different story to tell, yet every one a tale of sufferings. But mark, all were brought out of them. It was a dark cloud, but it passed away. The water was deep, but they reached the other side. Not one there blames God for the way he led them thither. "Salvation!" is their only cry. Child of God, murmur not at your lot. You must have a palm as well as a white robe. Learn to glory in tribulations also.—*M'Cheyne.*

"WE SHALL EAT THE FRUIT."—A blacksmith had in his possession, but under mortgage, a house and piace of land. Like many others, he was at one time fond of the social glass, but was happily induced by a friend to join a temperance society. About three months after he observed his wife one morning busily employed planting rose bushes and fruit trees. "Mary," said he, "I have owned this cot for five years, and yet I have never known you before to care to improve and ornament it in this manner." "Indeed," replied the smiling wife, "I had no heart to do it until you gave up the drink. I had often thought of it before, but I was persuaded that, should I do it, some strangers would pluck the roses and eat the fruit. Now, with God's blessings, this cot will be ours, and we and our children may expect to enjoy the produce. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit."

Many persons look upon religious schools from the reasoning standpoint. I always look upon religious sects, claimants for public confidence, not so much from the category of their benefits, and still less from their logical presence and power; I look for the results. I look to see what moral power they have who hold these sentiments, and what the power of their views is upon the understanding, the conscience and the lives of men. A system or sect that is simply beautiful, that deals simply with not-believings, that goes on to correct, and correct and correct the things that are misbelieved, but that believes nothing with vengeance; that is enthusiastic in nothing; that is fanatical in nothing; that has no transcendent, intense faith—what power can such a system or sect as that have upon this world? All its taste, all its fine discriminations, all its fine distinctions—they are good; and so is moonshine good, that quivers and dazzles upon the ever-changing tides; but it is not moonshine that makes the tides. It is moon power that makes them. And so, men that believe, men of positive and intense convictions, are the men that have power to make tides in the world. And I respect power—moral, above all.

IF THOU KNEWEST THE GIFT OF GOD.—Perhaps there is no cry more striking than that of the Eastern water carrier. "The gift of God," he says, as he goes along with his water-skin on his shoulder. It is impossible to hear this cry without thinking of our Lord's words to the women of Samaria:

"If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith unto thee, give me to drink, thou would'st have asked of him, and he would have given the living water."

It is very likely that water so valuable and so often scarce in hot countries, was in those days, as now, spoken of as "the gift of God," to denote its preciousness; if so, the expression would be exceedingly forcible to the woman as well as full of meaning.

The water carrier's cry in Egypt must always rouse a thoughtful mind to the recollection of the deep necessities of the people; of the thirst which they know not of; and the living water, which few, if any, have offered to the poor Moslems in that great city; and makes him wish and pray for the time when the sonorous cry of "Ye aatee Allah! shall be the type of the cry of one bringing the living water of the gospel, and saying, "Behold the gift of God.

However early in the morning you seek the gate of access you find it already open; and however deep the midnight moment when you find yourself in the sudden arms of death, the winged prayer can bring an instant Savior near, and this wherever you are. It needs not that you ascend a special Pisgah or Moriah. It need not that you should enter some awful shrine, or put off your shoes on some holy ground. Could a memento be reared from every spot from which an acceptable prayer has passed away, and on which a prompt answer has come down, we should find *Jehovah-shammah*, "the Lord hath been here," inscribed on many a cottage hearth and many a dungeon floor. We should find it not only in Jerusalem's proud temple, David's cedar galleries, but in the fisherman's cottage, by the brink in Genesareth, and in the upper chamber where Pentecost began. And whether it be the field where Isaac went to meditate, or the rocky knoll where Jacob lay down to sleep, or the brook where Israel rested, or the den where Daniel gazed on the hungry lions and the lions gazed on him, or the hillsides where the Man of Sorrows prayed all night, we should still discern the prints of the ladder's feet let down from heaven—the landing place of mercies because the starting point of prayer.—*Hamilton.*

So fit and useful is morning devotion, it ought not to be omitted without necessity. If our circumstances will allow the privilege, it is a bad sign when no part of the morning is spent in prayer. If God finds no place in our minds at that early and peaceful hour, he will hardly recur to us in the tumults of life. If the benefits of the morning do not soften us, we can hardly expect the heart to melt with gratitude through the day. If the world then rush in and take possession of us, when we are at some distance and have had a respite from its cares, how can we hope to shake it off when we shall be in the midst of it, pressed and agitated by it on every side? Let a part of the morning, if possible, be set apart to devotion; and to this end we should fix the hour of rising so that we may have an early hour at our own disposal. Our piety is auspicious, if we can renounce, as too many do, the pleasures and benefits of early prayer, rather than forego the senseless indulgence of unnecessary sleep. What! we can rise early enough for busiaess. We can even anticipate the dawn, if a favorite pleasure or an uncommon gain request the effort. But we cannot rise that we may bless our great Benefactor, that we may arm ourselves for the severe conflicts to which our principles are to be exposed! We are willing to rush into the world, without thanks offered or a blessing sought! From a day thus begun, what ought we to expect but thoughtlessness and guilt?—[Dr. Channing.

## Our Book Concern.

The financial exhibit of the book agents, Drs. Carlton & Porter, shows a total sales from the New York book concern amounting to $682,251 92, a large increase over any preceding year. The total sales for the last four years have been $2,463,299, 63, an amount nearly double those of the preceding quadrennial period. The balance sheet for 1867 shows a profit of $63,452 39. New and important books have been added to the general catalogue. The list of Sunday-school books has been enriched by valuable additions. There has also been a large increase in the circulation of our periodicals. The *Chrtstian Advocate*, in the midst of strong competition, has reached a weekly issue of about 29,000 copies, with a fair prospect of 30,000 copies. The *Quarterly Review* has also an increased circulation. The Sunday-school papers have also had a large increase in their circulation during the year. At the date of the committee meeting the list of these papers showed the following: *Sunday-School Advocate*, 139,500 copies; *Sunday-School Journal*, 20,000; *Good News*, 49,000. The depositories connected with the Book Concern contribute greatly to the circulation of our books and periodicals in their several localities.

The report of the committee to the conferences, besides mentioning the facts substantially given above, will also state that "the premises, though unfortunately located, are kept in the best order which their restricted limits will permit; that neatness and regularity marks the appearance of the various departments, while all the appliances of machinery that can reduce the cost of production, and thus reduce the price of our publications, are carefully applied, and that the books and accounts are kept with all the care and skill which have been heretofore employed, and which have afforded the necessary protection against any loss to the concern from fraud or accident."

The following resolution, unanimously adopted by the committee, has been handed us for publication:

*Resolved*, That the social and official intercourse we have had with our brethren, the agents and the editors of the Book Concern, and the uniform ubranity and courtesy with which they have treated us, and responded to our several calls, give us pleasure and satisfaction to record.

The meeting of the committee was one of entire harmony, and the presence and intercourse, officially and personally, of the members, was of such a character as to enable the agents and editors to reciprocate most fully and heartily the courteous and pleasant assurance contained in the above resolution.

Mrs. Flora Stuart, a colored woman of Londonderry, N. H., is said to be the oldest person in the United States. She was born in Boston in 1750, and is consequently twenty-six years older than the Declaration of Independence. She was formerly a slave, owned by the Simpson family of Windham. On the 6th inst., she visited Manchester and had a photograph taken.

"POLITENESS IN PRAYER."—A few days since we heard a presiding elder repeat the following paragraph from a prayer which he had heard offered by some modern Addisonian professor: "We would not presume to dictate to thee; O Lord, with regard to thy administration, but we beg leave respectfully to suggest that it might be well for thee to revive thy work."

LAZINESS.—An exchange mentions an instance in which a person was excluded from a Baptist church on the charge that he was too lazy to be a Christian. If this test were to be generally applied, so far as it relates to activity in the church, we fear it would create a wide-spread consternation. But the Scriptures expressly declare woe against those who are at ease in Zion.

**Delegates to Democratic Convention.**

The following delegates have been elected by the Democrats of this city to represent the several wards in the Democratic state convention, to be held to-morrow:

First Ward—Judge J. N. Lea, Thomas L. Macon, Henry Renshaw, Jr., William Henderson, J. M. Reid, and William L. Pool.

Second Ward—George W. Race, Charles J. Leeds, Daniel Mahony, James McCloskey, Thomas R. Brady, James Mann, and Thomas Murray.

Third Ward—General R. L. Gibson. M. W. Clony, John Hart, M. Lardner, John Connors, J. McCormick, J. O'Connor, George Walters, Alexander Ward, and T. O'Hara.

Fourth Ward—H. F. Sturcken, Sid Harper, A. J. Wagner, George Cronan, and S. D. McNeil.

Fifth Ward—R. D. Hubbard, Charles Ramel, Leonce Bouny, John Peralta, and E. Z. Bozonier.

Sixth Ward—Arthur Gastinel, Anthony Sambola, and Frank Kathman.

Ninth Ward—Fred. Losburg, F. Wynn, and A. Pellerin.

Tenth Ward—James P. Eustis, B. F. Jonas, Francis Martin, Henry Jackson, Gerald Farrell.

Eleventh Ward—J. H. Kennard, H. Ellerman, John Breen.

Many of the gentlemen named above are disfranchised for having voluntarily aided the rebellion, and therefore have no vote. Others who might have been accepted by the board of registers neglected to present themselves. They may be eligible as delegates to a Democratic convention where the rules of voting have never been very rigid, but when they come to the polls they will prove not formidable opponents to the Republican party.

**Theory and Practice.**

While listening to an eloquently delivered lecture on ethnology by Dr. Fontaine, in the Lyceum hall last night, in which he proved to his own satisfaction the inferiority of the negro race, and their utter unfitness to participate in the responsibilities of republican government, we musingly remembered the fact that one of the ablest men in the board of assistant aldermen, then sitting in the same building, is a black man and a candidate for the position of lieutenant governor of this state, a position he will fill with credit to himself and honor to the state. Science has heretofore made some equally bad mistakes.

Mr. Johnson's desk is crowded with letters and telegrams from Northern and Southern Democrats, tendering him assistance if he will only take up the cudgel against congress and refuse to recognize them. None of the names yet appended to these missives of aid and comfort are to be found on the rolls of the national army of the last six years, and yet he reposes upon them as though their promises were really made to be kept, and not mere caveats on whisky inspectorships and country post-offices.

DENTISTRY.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

## MARRIED.

HARKNESS—HANEY—At Natchitoches, Louisiana, February 13, 1868, by Rev. E. Hayward, WASHINGTON HARKNESS, of Maryland, to Miss ANGELINE HANEY, of Virginia.

BOWN—MARTIN.—At the residence of the bride, 139 Burgundy street, on Thursday evenining, March 5, by Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Mr. JULIUS PETER BROWN to Mrs. MARIA MARTIN, both of this city.

BERRY—HAMILTON—By the same, February 16, SIMON BERRY, of Natchitoches, to Miss MARIA HAMILTON, of Mississippi.

BRIGGS—JOHNSON—By Rev S. Small, Alexandria, Louisiana, January 9, 1868, ROBERT BRIGGS and MINERVA JACKSON.

GRIFFIN—HOPKINS—By the same January 18 OSBORN GRIFFIN and HAGAR HOPKINS.

WILLIAMS—HARDIN—By the same, February 12, ISAIAH WILLIAMS and EVILENA HARDIN.

THOMPSON—COLEMAN—By the same, February 21, PETER THOMPSON and JOANNA COLEMAN.

All of Rapides parish.

WILKINS—FOSTER—By Rev. E. Jackson January 20, 1868, DANIEL WILKINS and ALICE FOSTER.

WILKINS—FOSTER—By the same, January 23, WILLIAM WILKINS and DORAH FOSTER.

PETER—LAVIGNE—By the same, January 26, JEFF. PETER and IRENE LAVIGNE.

HUGHES—BELL—By the same, January 28, ELI HUGHES and POLLY BELL.

SUMMERS—BROWN—By the same, February 23, FORD SUMMERS and LOTTIE BROWN.

All of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

## DIED:

THOMAS—At Washington, Louisiana, February 24, 1868, JEFFERSON THOMAS, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**Congressional Proceedings.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—*Senate.*—The finance committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing taxes on incomes and manufactures.

The clerk of the house announced the passage of impeachment articles and the appointment of managers. The secretary of the senate was directed to inform the house that the senate was ready to proceed with the impeachment trial.

The bill funding the national debt was resumed. After executive session the senate adjourned.

*House.*—The following were introduced under the regular call:

A bill by Mr. Blaine to build levees on the western bank of the Mississippi river, and reclaim overflowed land.

A joint resolution protecting industrial interests.

A resolution that as much speed be given to the impeachment trial as is compatible with justice.

A resolution increasing twenty per cent the import duty on wines, spirits, and manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and iron.

A bill by Mr. Raum, of Illinois, to construct a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande, and provide for homesteads along the road.

A memorial from the Wisconsin legislature to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

The judiciary committee were directed to inquire whether congress has power to regulate freights on railroads running from one state into another.

A motion to suspend the rules and admit a protest against impeachment was lost by 49 to 82.

The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles. The seventh of the first series being stricken out these are known as ten and and eleven. They were adopted by a strict party vote. The tenth is Butler's, charging the president with misdemeanors in speeches while swinging around the circle. The eleventh is comprehensive, charging the president with saying in 1866, in Washington, that congress was illegal, and could only act so far as he chose to recognize it, and violation of two or three bills in his efforts to keep Secretary Stanton out of office, after the senate had overruled his reasons for suspension. This article includes Mr. Stevens' charges which failed yesterday.

The managers are authorized to send for persons and papers. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—*House*—Immediately after meeting, Mr. Jencks proceeded to urge his article declaring that impeachment would be incompatible without charging criminal intent. The previous question failed of a second, and the article was lost.

The house then went into committee of the whole to proceed with the managers to the senate to present articles of impeachment. The Democratic members remained in the house, the others formed a procession and paraded to the senate chamber.

After their return the Tennessee contested election case was taken up, but postponed.

General Grant was directed to report the number of votes cast for and against the Alabama constitution.

The Military committee reported a bill for the protection of soldiers and sailors against claim agents. Adjourned.

*Senate*—The chair submitted a communication from Mr. Chase, which was referred to a special committee.

A resolution authorizing the erection of a warehouse at Fortress Monroe, was referred to the military committee.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the impeachment managers. The managers approached the bar, accompanying the members of the house. Bingham then read the articles. Butler's, which quotes largely from the president's most stinging speeches, caused a sensation. The chair said that the senate would take action upon the matter, and the managers retired.

The resolution admitting to the gallaries by tickets was postponed.

A committee of three senators was appointed to notify the chief justice and to conduct him to the vice-president's seat tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Several votes taken during the proceedings indicated the determination on the part of the senate to adhere to its rules notwithstanding Mr. Chase's letter.

Adjourned.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Lewis Woolfley was nominated to-day as assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Louisiana. His nomination was referred to the finance committee with a strong probability of confirmation. The event is important as showing continued intercourse between the senate and the executive.

Mr. Bingham was selected chairman of impeachment. Mr. Stevens received the lowest vote on the ballot for managers.

The president has recognized Adolph Boder consul for Austria at New Orleans.

William L. Stanford has been confirmed by the senate as local appraiser of merchandise at New Orleans.

Colonel Daniel E. Sickles has been ordered to report to General Hancock to command the twentieth infantry.

Secretary Stanton left the war office for a few minutes to-day for the first time since the 21st of February.

Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, followed Black in the McCardle case argument before the supreme court.

There was a brief cabinet meeting to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day nearly $1,000,000.

It is stated that the public debt statement will show several millions increase.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Wade presided to-day during the entire session. This probably settles the question as to whether he will vote on the final issue.

Mr. Farnsworth's telegraph bill contains fifteen sections, mostly devoted to the protection of the public against fraud and injustice from telegraph companies, agents, and operators. Punishment is made severe.

The president has recognized Jean Baptiste Lawson as consul of France at Richmond; Adolfus Bader consul of Austria at New Orleans; Alexis Robert consul of the Pontifical states at New Orleans, and Carlos Heinsius vice-consul of the Argentine republic and its dependencies, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary at Savannah, Georgia.

The supreme court is still engaged on the McCardle case. Mr. Trumbull spoke to-day. Dudley Field follows. The court allows twelve hours to each side.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,054,000; gold in the treasury, $106,250,000.

Chief Justice Chase writes the senate expressing in mild and somewhat indirect terms non-concurrence with some of their preliminary proceedings, holding that when the senate sits for impeachment trial it sits unquestionably as a court. The senate must necessarily receive notice of intention to impeach from the house; but the organization of the senate into a court should precede the actual announcement of impeachment on the part of the house; and articles of impeachment should only be presented to the court of impeachment. No summons or other process should issue except from the organized court, and rules for the government of the court should be formed only by the court itself. Mr. Chase finds himself unable to come to any other conclusions than those herein given, but adds: "I am informed that the senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed."

Mr. Chase, by implication, claims in his communication the right to sit as part of the court and to govern it, from the following paragraph: "The *Federalist* is regarded as the highest cotemporary authority on the construction of the constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number the functions of the senate, sitting in their judicial capacity as a court for the trial of impeachments, are examined In a paragraph explaining the reasons for not uniting the supreme court with the senate in the formation of the court of impeachment, it is observed: 'To a certain extent the benefits of that union will be obtained by making the chief justice of the supreme court the president of the court of impeachments, as is proposed in the plan of the convention, while the convenience of an entire incorporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided.'"

The Democracy of the North are showing their teeth.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

They had a good deal better show their sense.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR HORSES AND MULES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
District of Texas,
Austin, February 22, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of March, for the delivery at the Depot of San Antonio, Texas, of—

367 HORSES,
120 MULES, within forty (40) days after date of contract:

Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken in, full flesh and condition, not less than fifteen hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted to cavalry purposes. Horses between nine (9) and ten (10) years old, if still vigorous, sprightly, and healthy, may be accepted.

Mules must not be less than four (4) years old, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work.

All Horses and Mules delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection, and such as do not conform to the above specifications will be rejected.

Proposals will be received for lots of twenty-five and upward.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Bids to be in duplicate, sealed and indorsed on outside of wrapper "Proposals for Horses," or "Mules," as the case may be, and directed to the undersigned, care of Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, Austin, Texas.

(Signed) CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh3 6t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING LEVEES.

OFFICE ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with paragraph five, special orders No. 46, dated Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, Louisiana, February 29, 1868, a contract for building the levee on the plantation known as the Ezra Davis plantation, in the parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, right bank of the river, about twenty-two miles from New Orleans, Louisiana, will be adjudicated according to plans and specifications to be submitted by W. A. Freret, State Engineer, to the lowest bidder, at 12 M., March 7, 1868, at the office of Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster United States army, 204 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Specifications can be seen at this office previous to and on the day of adjudication.

C. H. HOYT, Captain,
mh3 4t Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

### PROPOSALS FOR STOVES, NAILS, AND REFRIGERATORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, AND will be received at the office of the Medical Purveyor, 101 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., until MONDAY, March 9, 1868, at 12 M., for the delivery within five (5) days thereafter at Warehouse 135, New Levee street, of any or all of the following items:

STOVES, Cooking, for wood, nine-inch, fifty (50), to be of approved pattern, new, with best quality of fixtures, (latter to be specified in detail,) oven doors tin lined; ten (10) feet of pipe and an elbow with each. Bids may also be made to furnish eight (8) inch stoves, in part.

NAILS, cut, of best quality, pounds twelve hundred (lbs. 1200), half ten-penny, balance eight-penny, less 100 lbs six penny.

REFRIGERATORS, twenty-five (25); dimensions, four (4) feet long, two (2) feet high, two (2) feet depth or thickness, (or thereabouts), equal in size, quality, and finish to sample at 135 New Levee street. (Delivery of these can be delayed, if desired and agreed upon.)

Payments will be made in cash in United States Treasury notes after the acceptance of the articles. The right is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the United States.

C. B. WHITE,
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. Medical Purveyor.
mh4 4t

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

### Alfred Marchand vs. John P. Becker

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5468.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, issued by the above-named Court in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the door of the Courthouse, in Greensboro, parish of St. Helena, Louisiana, the following described PROPERTY, viz:

All and singular the right, title, interest, and claims of the defendant, John P. Becker, in and to certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Amite City, parish of St. Helena, in this State, described upon the plan of said town, on file in the office of Warren A. Grice, Notary Public in and for said parish of St. Helena, under date of April 9, 1860, commencing on the last line of square No. forty-five, 280 feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence south parallel with the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad 507 feet, thence west 475 feet to First street, thence north along the line of First street 502 feet, thence east 475 feet, to place of beginning, containing about five and one-half acres.

Also, a lot of land immediately in the rear of the above described, and commencing on the last line of square No. forty four, 280 feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence south, fronting on First street 499 feet, thence west 365 feet, thence north 495 feet, thence east 355 feet, to the place of beginning, containing about four and one-half acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon or thereunto belonging, and being the same property acquired by the said defendant from Mrs. Garda E. Calhoun, by act passed before said W. A. Grice, notary, on the 6th day of March, 1867. Which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's Alfred Marchand's claim, viz: twenty-five hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, with privilege special mortgage upon said property as per said writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States Treasury notes: act of sale and internal revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 503—mh3 10 17 24 31 ap4

### J. P. Van Bergen vs. J. N. Wafford.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5368.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the first day of February, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1868, at the door of the courthouse, at Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, at the hour of twelve (12) o'clock at noon, the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, established as a sugar plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, fronting on the Bayou Shaffer and on the Bayou Bœuff, containing about twelve hundred superficial acres and known as the "Wafford plantation," bounded on the east by lands belonging to Messieurs Vincent, on the north by Bayou Bœuff, and on the west by Bayou Shaffer, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the appurtenances and improvements of husbandry, live-stock, etc., thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

2. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND OR SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, on the west bank of Bayou Shaffer, bounded east by said bayou, west by public lands, south by lands of Barker Dazy and by lands of Thomas Evins, and containing about one hundred and twenty-seven acres. Also another tract of land, situated on said Bayou Shaffer, containing about fifty-nine and one-tenth acres, bounded east by said bayou, north by lands of Barker Dazy, (as supposed,) south and west by public lands, together with all the buildings and improvements on said tract of land, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appurtaining.

3. A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situated in the aforesaid parish of St. Mary, on the southeast side of Bayou Bœuf, and running back forty arpents, with twenty arpent fronting on Bayou Bœuf, bounded below by the land of Jared T. Sanders, and above by lands belonging to Tarleton, and containing eight hundred arpents, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the stock, appurtenances, implements of husbandry, etc., thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, viz:

On Tract 1—Dwelling House and Outbuildings, 14 Negro Quarters, Sugarhouse and Machinery, 1 Stable and Corn Crib, Blacksmith Shop, Draining Machine, 2 Mules, 2 Harrows, 2 sets Mule Harness, 2 Spades, 1 Axe, 8 Plows, and about fifteen acres Seed Cane.

On Tract 2—Dwelling House and Outbuildings, 4 Negro Quarters, 1 Cane Mill, and 4 Sugar Kettles.

Seized as above stated, to satisfy the plaintiff's, J. P. Van Bergen's claim of ten thousand one hundred dollars, with interest and all costs as per judgment.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States Treasury notes: costs of deed and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, February 25, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 460—fe26 mh4 12 20 28 District of Louisiana.

### Paul H. Lewis vs. Charles Izard.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above named court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio, Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos. 30 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, Notary, as plan No. 303; said lots adjoin each other and measure each twenty-nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barrett, Notary, in this city on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 502—mh3 10 17 24 31 ap4

### The New York Warehouse and Security Company vs. Mary C. Stirling.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5257.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street—

7 bales of COTTON, marked "I & Co." and 32 bales of COTTON, marked "I." Samples at the United States Marshal's office on the 11th of March.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, second day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 501—mh3 7 10 14

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF ALEXANDRE LANDRY

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALEXANDRE LANDRY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 517—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF CERF & MEYER,

And David Cerf and Leon Meyer, Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of CERF & MEYER, and DAVID CERF and LEON MEYER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 515—mh5 ap7 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF JOHN P. EGGLESTON AND CHARLES H. JONAS,

Individually, and as Surviving Partners of Block, McAffee & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the fourth day of March A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN P. EGGLESTON and CHARLES H. JONAS, individually, and as surviving partners of Block, McAffee & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of March A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 519—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Nolan & Caffrey.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY, individually, and as a member of the firm of Nolan & Caffrey, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 520—mh5 ap8

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. HERRICK,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Gordon & Herrick.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. HERRICK, individually, and as a member of the firm of Gordon & Herrick, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 513—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF FRANCIS WEBB.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of FRANCIS WEBB, of the parish of St. James and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 523—mh5 ap9 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF GEORGE PEARSON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Pearson & Winslow.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE PEARSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Pearson & Winslow, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 480—mh3 ap2 District of Louisiana.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 63.**

IN THE MATTER OF PATRICK McCANN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS PATRICK McCANN, INDIVIDually, and as a member of the firm of Keegan & McCann, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 29, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh3 12 20 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 65.**

IN THE MATTER OF MATTHEW W. McCHESNEY, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS, MATTHEW W. McCHESNEY, of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 26, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh1 8 17 Deputy Clerk.

### UTITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL KAHN, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 46.**

WHEREAS SAMUEL KAHN, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh6 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF M. A. WINEHILL,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of M. A. Winehill & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of M. A. WINEHILL, individually, and as a member of the firm of M. A. Winehill & Brother, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 504—mh4 ap7

### ESTATE OF CHARLES L. C. DUPUY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 509—mh4 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF KNOX & HIGGINS,

And Hugh B. Knox and Randall G. Higgins, Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of KNOX & HIGGINS, AND HUGH B. KNOX and RANDALL G. HIGGINS, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the second day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 505—mh4 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF SAMUEL R. WALKER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL R. WALKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 510—mh4 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROBERT McBRIDE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT McBRIDE, of the town of Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any properte by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the third day of April A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana
No. 508—mh4 ap3

### ESTATE OF THOMAS APPLETON,

Individually, and Transacting Business as Appleton & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS APPLETON, individually, and transacting business as APPLETON & CO., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
No. 506—mh4 ap18 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD NUGENT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD NUGENT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the third day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 507—mh4 ap3 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF JOHN J. LANE AND ALEXANDER G. LANE,

Composing the Firm of A. G. Lane & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of John J. Lane and Alexander G. Lane, composing the firm of A. G. Lane & Brother, of the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the first day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 512—mh4 my1

### ESTATE OF JOHN W. AUSTIN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN W. AUSTIN, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 511—mh4 ap11

### ESTATE OF A. W. MACKIE AND GEORGE W. PRATT,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of A. W. Mackie & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. W. MACKIE and GEORGE W. PRATT, individually, and as members of the firm of A. W. Mackie & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 486—mh3 ap18 District of Louisiana.

### SEAMLESS CLOTHING Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.
fe17 1y C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD POWER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD POWER, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of March A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F J. HERRON, U. S Marshal,
No. 499—mh 3 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF VALENTINE E. BEAMER

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of VALENTINE E. BEAMER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 496—mh3 ap8

### ESTATE OF JORDAN HOLT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JORDAN HOLT, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana
No. 494—mh3 ap7

### ESTATE OF PIERRE DEGUILHEM.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of PIERRE DEGUILHEM, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 4 2—mh3 ap2 District of Lonisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. FULHAM

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. FULHAM, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 493—mh3 ap10 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN C. COFIELD,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Cofield & Davis and Davis & Cofield.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN C. COFIELD, individually, and as a member of the firms of Cofield & Davis and Davis & Cofield, of the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before John F. Deane, Register, on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 495—mh3 ap11 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY DESOBRY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY DESOBRY, of Plaquemines, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 489—mh3 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF J. CURTIS WALDO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. CURTIS WALDO, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of April A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 481—mh3 ap4

### ESTATE OF GEORGE W. KIDD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. KIDD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 488—mh3 ap1

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM MAURY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MAURY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 483—mh3 my23 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CAROLINE PERRY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CAROLINE PERRY, of the parish of Pointe Coupee and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of March, A. D, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 485—mh3 20 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF J. M. SEIXAS,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Gladden & Seixas, and Conner & Seixas.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. M. SEIXAS, individually, and as a member of the firms of Gladden & Seixas, and Conner & Seixas, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 430—mh3 ap27 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, of Rosedale, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 487—mh3 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES A. CAMPBELL

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CAMPBELL, of the parish of East Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 484—mh3 ap4

### ESTATE OF THOMAS F. WALKER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS F. WALKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 518—mh5 ap8 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF JOHN F. WYCHE AND JOHN B. RICHARDSON,

Composing the Firm of John F. Wyche & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of JOHN F. WYCHE, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, and JOHN B. RICHARDSON, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually and as members of the firm of John F. Wyche & Co., on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 522—mh5 my2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROSCOE C. OGLESBY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Lewis & Oglesby and Blackmon & Oglesby.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROSCOE C. OGLESBY, individually, and as a member of the firms of Lewis & Oglesby and Blackmon & Oglesby, of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 491—mh3 ap3

### ESTATE OF HENRY OTIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY OTIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 498—mh3 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES STAFFORD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES STAFFORD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 497—mh3 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES N. WELSHANS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES N. WELSHANS, of the parish of West Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 482—mh3 27 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF GUSTAVE F. WEILL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE F. WEILL, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitken, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 514—mh5 25 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ABRAHAM BASS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM BASS, of the town of Lake Providence, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 516—mh5 ap4 District of Louisiana.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### J. B. Grimaldi vs. the Tugboat Vulcan Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9031.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The tugboat VULCAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. B. Grimaldi for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tugboat, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 521—mh5 11 17 21 United States Marshal.

### Alcus, Scherck & Autey, vs Steamboat Henry Ames, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9027—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat HENRY AMES, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Alcus, Scherck & Autey for causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Henry Ames, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, second day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 500—mh3 10 17 21


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VI. The grant of land is destined, at an early day, to prove of far greater market value than the total of the First Mortgage Bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy; and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The internal liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

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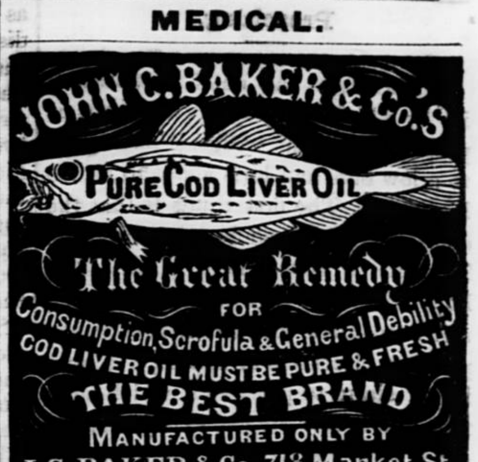


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 11. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. WHOLE NO. 111.


## Poetry.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

"FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET."

The labor is over and done;
The sun has gone down in the west;
The birds are asleep every one,
And the world has gone to its rest—
Sleepers on beds of down,
'Neath cover of silk and gold,
Soft as on roses new blown
Slept the great monarch of old;
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Sleepers happy and warm,
Cosy as birds in their nest,
With never a thought of harm!
Sleepers in garrets high,
'Neath coverlet ragged and old;
And one little sleeper all under the sky,
Out in the night and cold!
Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless he;
Begging or stealing to live, and whirled
Like waif on an angry sea.

The daisy looks up from the grass,
Fresh from the fingers of night,
To welcome the birds as they pass
And drink in fresh rivers of light.
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Waken to summer and mirth;
But one little sleeper has gone to his rest,
Never to waken on earth—
Dead—found dead in the street,
All forsaken and lorn;
Damp from head to the feet,
With the dews of the sweet May morn.

Dead—for the want of a crust!
Dead—in the cold night air!
Dead—and under the dust,
Without ever a word of prayer;
In the heart of the wealthiest city
In this most Christian land,
Without ever a word of pity,
Or the touch of a kindly hand!

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Travels in Western Africa.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

In my last communication I endeavored to exhibit the superiority of the interior settlement of Careysburg over the seaboard settlements, as regards health, I shall now give you a condensed view of the leeward settlements—Marshall, Edina, Buchanan, Greenville, and Harper.

Marshall is situated at the junction of Bargey river and the Atlantic ocean, and about forty-five miles southeast of Monrovia. It now has two stores, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Baptist house of worship; one steam saw mill belonging to Messrs. B. P. Yates & Son, the usual number of mechanics, and a population of from seventy-five to ninety.

From Marshall to Edina, in Grand Bassa county, an easy two-hours sail, is an entire change. This place is built upon a flat sandy promontory with two sides to the water. It contains the residence of the executive officer of the county, Hon. J. D. Preston; as well as that of the customs collector, N. G. Weaver. The wealthiest shipowner of the county, John L. Cruso, of Tennessee, resides here. The religious denominations are the Methodist, Baptists, and Episcopalians. The Methodist society, which is the largest, has a neat frame house of worship, which is always filled on days of service. The population numbers about two hundred and fifty, among whom are two lawyers, four ministers, and three or four merchants.

Buchanan, the chief town in the county of Grand Bassa, and third in point of importance in the republic, is on the Benson river, at the distance of sixty-five miles from Monrovia, between which small vessels regularly ply. It stands on a slightly elevated spot, overlooking the township of Edina, the waters of the Atlantic, with the river immediately in front, flowing toward its outlet in river St. John, through which it discharges into the sea. The town numbers five hundred and eighty-four inhabitants, possesses commodious places of worship, a first-rate hotel, and extensive warehouses, as a great mart for the export of camwood and palm oil. The inhabitants are generally industrious, intelligent, moral, and a large proportion professors of religion. In the life time of Thomas Buchanan this city was the capital of the Liberia, and suffered from severe wars made by Grando and Bowie.

The remains of Governor Buchanan are placed under a fine marble monument, in a camwood grove overlooking the river.

Buchanan and Edina derive their support from the exportations of palm oil and camwood, which are unexcelled on the coast. During six or seven months of the year it is all bustle and activity; crowds of canoes, and boats, and small sloops, and schooners throng the rivers and make the townships thriving business places. In fact, one-third, if not one-half the population of the county derive their means of livelihood throughout the year from the receipts of their business during the "busy season."

All the houses in Buchanan are adorned with arcades or large covered balconies. A bar at the mouth of the harbor at present restricts the entry of large vessels, but they lie in the roads and discharge into launches, from which the articles slung to a stout pole are lugged on native men's shoulders to their destination.

This township is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a large brick courthouse and jail. The scenery of the suburbs is agreeable, the soil fertile, and the climate tolerably healthful. Here lies the remains of S. A. Benson, ex-president of the republic.

Two hours smart sailing in the Liberian schooner Edina, Captain Crusoe, brought me to the city of Greenville, in Sinoe county. It stands upon the flat summit or piece of table land, which slopes gradually to the ocean, and has two fronts. The outer or sea front overlooks the ocean, with the vessels at anchor in the roads, and is directly exposed to the sea breeze, and may be called the official or fashionable quarter, having the Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian churches, the customhouse, the vice-president's residence, and neat villas and a pleasant promenade, resorted to by the bon ton and townspeople after the heat of the day is over. The river front overlooks Sinoe river, and its rocky islands, and is the business portion of the city. Greenville ranked as the garden spot of the republic previous to the massacre of 1856. It contains about seven hundred inhabitants. Ashmun, Bluntsville, and Savannah are pleasant suburban villages occupied by farmers.

The commerce of the place is not very great. It has a goodly proportion of mechanics, and its inhabitants are principally from Mississippi, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and Whigs in politics. The next place of importance in the African republic, is the city of Harper, two hundred and eighty-five miles south of Monrovia, standing at the further extremity of Cape Palmas, Maryland county, where a small fresh water stream mingles with the sea inlet.

The first settlers gave the name of Maryland in Liberia, to the spot. The city of Harper is the seat of the county executive, C. H. Harmon, and contains the customhouse and government buildings. The town has several neat churches, ranges of commodious stone warehouses, and stores, well built brick houses, and veranda cottages, a handsome hotel, a hospital supported by voluntary contributions, a local newspaper, and a lofty lighthouse which serves as a land mark, the light being visible fifteen miles at sea. The population, including the suburbs amounted to seven hundred in 1866. Harper is the depot of the Royal Mail steamship company. The several religious denominations, make this a rendezvous, and at certain seasons it is quite animated with convocations pertaining thereto. Here resides the Right Rev. John Payne, of P. E. mission. Here, too, labored that good man, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, attracting much attention by his Christian zeal and opposition to the traffic of liquor in the county. Here, also, are the graves of Governor John B. Russwurm and Chief Justice Boston J. Drayton. The aspect of everything in the republic is thoroughly American.

Thus, in a condensed view, I have given you an account of the settlements of the republic of Liberia. Now I shall speak of the country called Bopora, lying interiorward. On the 28th January, 1861, Mr. John B. Jordan, myself, and twenty-one native boys and men, turned our backs to the seaboard and faced the interior. The weather was bright and beautiful. The thermometer on the window ledge registered eighty-seven degrees, but the air outside was cool. About five o'clock that afternoon we halted before the barricaded native town of a sable Vey chief named Vimora, into which he admitted us after half an hour's parley.

After partaking of a social meal, consisting of fowl and rice, my companions turned into their hammocks preparatory to becoming victims to Morpheus, but I being of a searching temperament proceeded to ascertain who were the persons to whom we were to be indebted for a night's lodging, etc. Upon investigation I learned that I was in the town of a Vay chief named Vimora, who was of gigantic stature, his height being no less than six feet six inches. He was dressed in a native cloth shirt and bombos, or short trousers, sandals upon his feet, and carrying in his hand a spear. His followers, numbering about 200, were as black as their chief, and dressed in the same style, excepting they carried English muskets. They acted toward me very friendly, and I assure you I treated them with due respect. Early on the twenty-ninth I awoke my companions, and after breakfasting with his sable majesty we took up our line of march on foot through various native towns until Gatoombay appeared in hailing distance. Here we were refused admittance upon the plea that the American man had burnt the town once in retaliation for a most foul murder committed by the Golahs. So to the next native town we footed, and were admitted by a sulky looking man, who inquired of us our destination. After being informed that we were on our way to Mamorah, the king of Bopora, we were politely treated to a supper of rice and chicken.

Feeling footsore and sleepy, I primed my revolvers, and swung my hammock and tumbled in, determining to sleep. At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th the cavalcade was again in motion; the forest grew denser. Toward evening we reached the hospitable town of another sable chief, Taliquenquiah, where at daybreak we were placed in hammocks slung to a pole, and placed upon the shoulders of two stout native men, who went splashing through creeks and forest, day and night, until February 3, when the hills of Bopora came to view. Here we found the forest trees loftier, larger, and denser. There were numerous mud houses of large size, the barking of dogs, the firing of guns, with the busy hum of man invading the territory hitherto given up to the beast. The scenery of this section of Africa is in many places remarkably fine and striking. Tall gum trees and palms cover some of the hills, while others are perfectly white with African cotton. Seen from a distance nothing can be more picturesque than the appearance of the mud and thatched dwellings of every variety clustering on the slopes of the hills, or in the glens between them. At night also the dark outline of the huts, the hundreds of fires, the discharge of arms, and the music of the native instrument with which some savage is solacing himself after a day of toil, combine to form a picture which powerfully excites the imagination. But all impressions of the beautiful vanish, and pleasurable feelings are extinguished as inspection becomes close. The men are savages in appearance, and often in manners, habited in the garb common to heathens, namely, one yard of cloth around their loins, frequently begrimed from head to foot with paint or clay. But the moral evils of the scene are far worse features than its material ills. The crowd of Bopora has included some of the most desperate and depraved of mankind, eager to deprive a fortunate stranger of his gains, and intent upon maintaining themselves by plunder without toil. Order and security are preserved around these heathen towns by force of arms—every man has to look to his own safety. In retiring to rest the greatest precautions are necessary, and are had recourse to, as if in a country where war is raging, and in fear of a midnight onslaught. Guns and pistols are loaded and placed ready for use. Sentinels are appointed for the nightly watch, and intruders are warned at their peril to stand off. Few civilized strangers hazard being out after dark, except the ill-disposed; for should a house be approached accidentally a pistol shot will ten to one encounter the unknown visitor. To the qualifications for a traveler in Africa previously mentioned the following must be added: Ability to sleep under a tree in the open air, to go for a week unshaved, to eat meals composed of boa constrictor, to be pestered with venemous serpents, to have a snake for a bedfellow, to submit to be swindled out of your ammunition by the savages, with a large amount of self-reliance to encounter dangers and contend with savage cruelty. But there are cheering as well as painful things to record of Bopora and the kindred localities, which I shall give an account of in my next. Respectfully,

FREDRICK K. HYDE.

## Opelousas District.

NUMBER FIVE.

PRAIRIE STORM—POOR WHITE FOLKS—TELEGRAPH — VERMILLIONVILLE — HELP NEEDED.

The programme now reads—three hundred miles in the saddle, and more than that distance by the Red river steamers, Shreveport being the farthest point. The skies promised fair weather as the day began, but about mid-afternoon out on the broad prairie, a wind storm arose, soon followed by drenching rain; no traveler could long withstand such a wind; shelter was scarce, but the good horse soon reached a poor hut, where for nearly an hour he stood trembling near its dilapidated wall. What a house it was; not fit for cattle; yet the home of a poor widow with seven children, white folks too. The pigs, chickens, corn, and children under the same roof, and that leaky; no floor no sash, no fence. Night was fast approaching, so it was necessary to push on soon as the wind lulled, though rain still fell in torrents. Never before was I so thankful to the discoverer of the telegraph; it would have been impossible to find our way in the darkness without an occasional sight of the poles along the road, now covered with water. A courteous welcome at Doctor Pickett's prairie home, a good fire, and the unexpected meeting with our friend Mr. Heath, of New Orleans, soon made us forget the storm. Mr. H. is here to see after property interests on the Teche, and may possibly settle among us. At Vermillionville I found an old acquaintance, Mr. Rice, on duty under the bureau, and looking faithfully after its interests; a good school is taught in the village by a colored man from the North. In this neighborhood Brother Bryan is trying to buy a building and lot for church and school purposes; with some help from the mission and the bureau it can be secured; by this means much good may be done in this parish.

AVOIRDUPOIS LADIES — OPELOUSAS CHURCH—SLANDER REFUTED—DEMOCRATIC MEETING—YOUNG CONVERTS.

Another day's ride over the prairies brought me, soon after dark, to Opelousas, and the hotel of Madame Tetines. Here are three generations, grandmother, mother, and daughter, all born free, and each weighing over two hundred. They are famed for their good table and kind feeling. Our new church is a prominent object in the town, and will soon be ready for use, floor, covering, and windows only being needed. Mr. DeLacy, our builder, has done himself justice here, as in his other churches, and Brother Jackson has toiled faithfully through many difficulties.

Quite a stir was made recently among the Republicans by an order from General Hancock to cease their club meetings, as I was told. It arose from the impression that they manifested a riotous spirit; wicked men for party purposes, or worse, have studiously circulated the slander, and imposed upon many government officials in this matter. I learned, and can say confidently, that the colored people of St. Landry are well-behaved under great provocation to the contrary. No white person has been killed, assaulted, or even insulted by them, while many colored people have suffered by violence, fraud, and indignities. Drunkenness is rare among them, and their political meetings are conducted with almost the decorum of religious services.

On the afternoon of my visit a Democratic conservative meeting was held in the courthouse. Only whites were present, and there was very little enthusiasm. A feeling seemed to prevail that they had no business there. Some had doubts whether they should meet in conclave to condemn the course of the government they had fought to destroy. The resolutions and speeches said they had gathered to resist the blows aimed at them, and would manfully oppose them. These young converts were zealous in behalf of the constitution and the laws; they grieved over "the destruction threatening the glorious Union established by our forefathers;" quoted Patrick Henry, "A handful of men, armed in the sacred cause of liberty," etc.; one said for generations Louisianians had been tried and ever found incapable of dishonor; he eulogized the rebel generals; said Congress had ostracised ten states; had had the effrontery to establish military dictatorships, etc., etc. These sentiments were loudly applauded. Much use was made of the words "superior and inferior" race, and the claim was boldly made to the exclusive right to vote and hold office by the whites. Pity there is such a disposition to make a question of color and not merit.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—POVERTY IN THE PARSONAGE—SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Opelousas first quarterly conference was held in the Washington church. It was a good meeting; all but two members passed a good examination, and they are all fast learning their duties; one was suspended, and one stricken from the roll. Six appointments were reported, with over three hundred members and probationers, a small loss from last report. Four conversions, eight baptisms, five marriages. The people are becoming settled, finding homes and work. Still many from loss of crops, wages unpaid, and ravages of yellow fever, are left poor and helpless. A good committee on preacher's support was appointed, and it is hoped his wants will be supplied. The past quarter has been a hard one. More than once his family has been all day without food in the house.

The sabbath meetings were interesting; many came from the country; nineteen joined the church; five children were baptized; one marriage solemnized; about thirty persons subscribed toward Brother Jackson's support sums of ten cents to one dollar a month. The new church is finished, except seats and pulpit, and our people "mighty proud" and thankful for it. Cases of yellow fever have occasionally occurred since it prevailed here, and many are fearing its return the coming summer.

ITINERANT.

## Disfranchised Preachers.

The Hon. Rufus Waples has placed the whole country under great obligations to him for including in his article on disfranchisement "those who, in the advocacy of treason, preached sermons during the late rebellion;" and that this disfranchisement shall continue until such shall file in the office of secretary of state, "a certificate, setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been moraliy and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid or comfort he may have given it." And this certificate is to be published in the official journal of the state.

Of the justice of this retribution on the rebellious clergy of Louisiana every impartial mind must be fully convinced. They, more than any other class in society, taught the people treason, and led the people into the rebellion. They had the ear of the women of the South, and failed not to use their power as professedly Christian pastors to excite the fears, the hate, and revenge of the Southern women, and to this religious influence more than to any other cause is due their intense and unsubduable animosity to the Union and loyal people. They were taught from the sacred altar that their persons would be subjected to insult and violence by the "Yankee invaders;" that their homes would be plundered, and their slaves incited to rape, rapine, and murder. These clergymen also had the ear of the young men of the South, and failed not on every occasion to fire their youthful hearts by the most gross misrepresentations, and in the holy language of religion and patriotism induced them to enter the army of the rebellion. Nor did they confine their treasonable efforts to the pulpit, for many of them abandoned that and "took the stump" to rouse the masses to fight in destruction of the benign government of our fathers. Excited to delirium, and fanatical to insanity, they preached sermons, made speeches, wrote addresses, talked treason on the streets, in the stores, and around the domestic altar, presented confederate flags, and then having done their uttermost to plunge the South into a bloody war, they themselves run away at the first smell of gunpowder, and at the first sound of the Yankee guns.

Let us take such a man as Palmer of this city, whose treasonable sermons are now remembered only as bloody pictures are recalled, and whose blasphemous appeals to the Almighty still chill the heart. We recall with absolute horror his empty boast that he would wade knee deep in blood rather than submit to Yankee rule; and that he would stake the truthfulness of Christianity upon the success of the war for the South. During the war he labored as no other man labored for its success; and when all was lost he was only too glad to return to a city which to-day is a standing lie to all his gross misrepresentations as to the character of the Northern soldier and citizen. And since his return, while he begged to come back and live under the "Yankee rule," yet he has neither spoken a word nor written a line of regret for his past errors and sins, but like Lee, lends an ominous silence to the opposition of the South to the liberal acts of congres. And next to him is Walker of this city; not next to him in intellect, but next to him in bitterness of hostility to the government under which he now finds protection. As a shadow follows the body that projects it so he followed Palmer, even to running away when Butler came, and "Joe" remained in a safe place till the old ladies of his church sent the word: "Now, Joe, you can come back; and we won't let anybody hurt you." Next on the roll is Keener, who is a traitor by choice, and therefore is worse than he who is one from education. For this man's whole family are among the truest of the true of the loyal people of Baltimore, and whose Christian mother, who is now in glory, sent us word: "I am a Union woman." This man's *ante bellum* offenses might be pardoned, were he not to-day the most bitter and implacable secessionist in New Orleans. The vocabulary of Billingsgate is not foul enough for him to express his thoughts of meanness and hate of the national congress and of loyal men.

With what propriety can either the state or national government disfranchise such a man as R. K. Howell for holding a subordinate office during confederate rule, and not disfranchise such ministers as Messrs. Palmer, Walker, and Keener. We therefore thank Mr. Waples for his substitute which is no less just than merciful, for it opens to the disfranchised the door of repentance. These remarks may revive the old saying that "ministers are most bitter toward ministers;" but not that theirs is the bitterness of envy, but because they know better than any other class in society what a minister should be, and how great is the responsibility of such when they do wrong. And in conclusion, we trust that Palmer or Walker will immediately set the example; write their confession; file it in the office of secretary of state, and be restored to citizenship under that government which they have so ignominiously failed to destroy.

## Lee's College.

On the second instant a small audience assembled in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, New York, to aid Washington college, of which Robert E. Lee is president. Among the signers of the call for the meeting, were Messrs. Greeley, Chapin, Brady, Tyng, and Beecher; and Henry Ward Beecher was the chief speaker on the occasion. It may seem unkind in us to disapprove of the meeting, and unworthy of us to condemn Messrs. Beecher and Greeley and others for the part they took in behalf of General Lee's college; but we believe the movement was wrong in principle and in practice. One of the speakers felt his embarrassment and attempted to relieve himself of his difficulty by making a distinction between "General" Lee and Robert E. Lee, and his chief commendation of the latter was that since the war he has been quiet on political questions, and avoided public demonstrations. But it is this very silence which, in our judgment, constitutes Lee's great offense. His retirement is owing to the mortification which he naturally feels from the defeat he has suffered, and not from any sorrow for the terrible slaughter our countrymen suffered at his hands. His political sentiments are unchanged, and he is to-day harmless because he lacks power and opportunity to repeat the bloody tragedy in which he was the chief actor. His college will be the school of secession and treason, and within its classic halls the youth of the South will learn to admire a man who is pronounced by the national government a traitor, and declared by his own disfranchisement to be a rebel. Sustaining Lee's college is opposing the United States government, for the decisions of the latter and the character of the former are inconsistent.

Every true patriot should desire the advancement of education in the South, but all Southern institutions should be nationalized. Our country has been heterogeneous too long; its future peace and prosperity depend upon making it homogeneous. The influence to unify must come largely from our schools of learning, and the men who stand at the head thereof must be national men. Lee would be dangerous at the head of Yale or Middletown, as he is as president of Washington college, and yet his influence without a recantation, could not be otherwise than baneful upon the minds of the rising generation. Neither Mr. Beecher nor Mr. Greeley can appreciate the effect of their eccentricities in such matters upon the loyal people in the South; and the only possible cure that we can suggest of their moral vagaries, is to have them come to Louisiana, and one open a church and the other edit a paper, and they would soon learn the importance of absolute and thorough work with a people who form an exception to the law of kindness.

It is impossible for one *dead issue* to cling to another.—*Houston Journal.*

No so. The *Journal* clings to the confederacy. Both are "deader" than was Lazarus, for he did rise from the grave, but they never will.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

## Convention Adjourned.

After a session of eighty-one days the constitutional convention of Louisiana adjourned *sine die* last Monday, March 9. And now that the convention of 1864 and that of 1868 have become history we may speak of their proceedings in comparative terms. Whatever may be the private irregularities of the members of the convention just adjourned, they had sense enough to avoid the public exhibitions of their inebriety, and to maintain a decorum worthy of a deliberative body invested with high and solemn powers. Conscious of the depleted condition of the state treasury, and aware that both duty and policy demanded economy, they have completed their great work at a cost surprisingly low. And the constitution which they have framed is remarkable for its harmony with the reconstruction acts of congress, and for those broad and liberal views which were evolved by the war, and which will be the glory of the age in which we live.

## Dr. Ready and the Whisky Ring.

Whatever may be his qualifications or disqualifications for assessor of internal revenue, Dr. James Ready has the superb recommendation of being cordially hated by the whisky ring who are now urging his removal from office. But we hope the finance committee of the senate will think twice before they yield to the pressure of such a combination to remove a man from office who has faithfully discharged his duties, and in doing so has brought down their wrath upon him. We have the best of reasons for believing that the gentleman now before the senate for confirmation as Dr. Ready's successor, is the candidate of the whisky ring, and this is a sufficient reason why he should not be confirmed.

## Judge Howe's Lecture.

The second lecture in the course before the Young Men's association of our church was delivered on last Monday evening. The audience was large, and listened with deep interest to a lecture which was learned and eloquent. The subject was Chief Justice Martin, of Louisiana, who was a profound jurist, an honest man, and an eccentric character; and his life and times were recalled by the able lecturer in a manner no less worthy of himself than the audience before him.

## Information Wanted.

Eliza Prodder, formerly belonging to Mrs. Prodder, of Biloxi, Harrison county, Mississippi, wishes to find her grandchild, Anna Eliza. She formerly belonged to Drygoon, and was sold to Mrs. Frelonder. She was sold again by Mrs. Frelonder to Mr. Bradford, in Madison county, Mississippi. Her mother was sold from her to New Orleans. She has a brother by the name of Charles Henry. Information in regard to her may be sent to Rev. E. Green, pastor of Poet street M. E. church, New Orleans.

By Clara Lindsey of her daughters Henrietta and Mary, who formerly belonged to Samuel K. Hanson, Winchester, Kentucky. Send information to the inquirer, in care of Rev. Henry Green, pastor of First street church, New Orleans.

The "Sabbath School Index," by R. G. Pardee, A. M. The only notice we need to give of this valuable work and of the sabbath school officers and teachers is simply to state that among the subjects treated therein is the history and progress of sabbath schools, conventions, institutes, duties of the various officers, the teacher, his preparation, the best plans of teaching, illustrative, pictorial, and object teaching, the blackboard, infant classes, Bible classes, the art of questioning, visiting the scholars, the conversion and culture of children, sabbath school music, the question box, and the answer box, mistakes of teachers.

Every officer and teacher in the sabbath school should read this work. It is cheap and in the reach of all. Published by J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jeff. Davis was treated to an ovation by the firemen, on his arrival at New Orleans, a few days since.

And yet it is complained that the North is radical.—*Chicago Journal.*

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7½.

The *Ecclesiastical Almanac*, containing statistics of all religious denominations, etc., can be obtained by inclosing thirty cents to W. . Henry, assistant editor of the Advocate.

Marriage Certificates.—Those wishing cheap marriage certificates can obtain them postpaid by sending to the assistant editor of the Advocate. Price $3 per hundred or thirty for $1. Others for 60 cents a dozen and $1 50 per dezen.

Wheat Prizes.—At the annual meeting of the New York Agricultural society on the twelfth of February, Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturalist*, (the paper which at the beginning of the year received for several days in succession between 8000 and 10,000 subscribers, daily,) placed in the hands of the executive committee $300, for wheat prizes. One hundred dollars for the best two barrels of white winter wheat, $100 for best two barrels of red winter wheat, and $100 for best two barrels of spring wheat. Competition open to all in the United States and Canadas.

Full particulars given in the March number of the *American Agriculturalist*, which can be obtained by addressing that paper 245 Broadway, New York. Price fifteen cents per copy, or $1 50 per year.

The *Northwestern Farmer* for March comes to us with its usual quota of useful and highly interesting matter. This is altogether the largest, finest, and best farm journal ever published in the West, of which we have any knowledge. $1 50 a year. T. A. Bland, publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. Krull & Dickey, wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, 106 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana, dealers in law, medical, miscellaneous, school, and juvenile books. We have received from the above house the "History of the United Netherlands," by J. L. Motley; "A French Country Family;" "Brownlows;" "One of the Family;" and "Margaret's Engagement," a more extended notice of which will be given hereafter.

### Items.

By the politeness of Mr. Thomas J. Durant, we have before us a copy of an able pamphlet, entitled, "Three Hundred Millions of Dollars saved in Specie by the Meaning of a Word." This is an interesting and lengthy document, addressed to Secretary McCulloch by Victor Considerant, formerly member of the national assembly of France under the republic, and editor of the *Democracie Pacifique*.

### THE CONSTITUTION.

The convention which convened on November 23 has adjourned, after the comparatively short session of a little over three months, and as the result of its labors has submitted to the people of the state a constitution which every unprejudiced person will pronounce to be fully equal in style, arrangement, and composition to the average of such instruments in the Union. In its carefully considered and well drawn provisions upon the judicial, legislative, and executive departments it equals any former constitution of this state. In fact they are in the main the same as those contained in the constitutions of all the states. In none of these three, except the judiciary, have any important changes been made. The alterations in that are important, and in our opinion, except one, vastly for the better. They are briefly these: The making of all judges of inferior courts elective; the establishment of parish courts, giving to these courts the opening and settlement of all successions, civil jurisdiction in all suits in which successions are involved when the amount does not exceed five hundred dollars, and granting an appeal in such cases direct from the parish to the supreme court; and providing for two sheriffs, a criminal, and a civil sheriff, in the parish of Orleans.

Of these changes the most important and most radical one is the creation and constitution of the parish courts. The judges are not required to be lawyers, and for the bulk of small suits in which the mass of the people are mostly interested, a class of courts, easy of access, prompt in action, and cheap, are opened where the law in its bearings upon the practical matters of everyday life will be submitted to the interpretation of the average good sense and intelligence of common men, as it will be represented by the unprofessional persons who will fill these places. In this very fact where many see danger we think that we can discern the elements of progress and success. If the law as it affects the thousand and one transactions of daily life between people of ordinary means and common pursuits, is not such that it can be safely interpreted by a cheap and common magistracy of this sort, reflecting the ordinary business sense of the people, then such a magistracy will speedily lead to one result. The laws will be made so that plain common people can understand and safely interpret them for themselves and for others. And when this is accomplished it will be the most important and useful reform that can be had. In our opinion the most valuable portion of this improvement in the judiciary was made in the convention after the article had passed through two committees, upon the motion of Mr. Hiestand to strike out the words "learned in the law" after the word "judge," which passed, to the great horror of many of the members of the legal profession.

Under the title of bill of rights we find another innovation, which though characterized as meaningless and frivolous by its opponents, elicited one of the most animated and prolonged debates of the convention.

In article thirteen of the constitution as it finally passed as proposed by Mr. Pinchback, with the assistance and emendations of Messrs. Waples, Crane, and Belden, we find the most original and significant proposition of the convention.

It proposes by constitutional enactments to define and protect a certain class of rights which have hitherto been left exclusively to the arbitrament of interest and caprice. We refer to the rights of individuals as members of the public in all licensed or chartered places or conveyances of public resort. These have hitherto been left to the control of private judgment, because it was held that self-interest and the competition of trade would naturally compel public carriers and keepers of places of entertainment, sale, and amusement, to extend to every member of the public that courtesy and attention which was the right of the one to receive and the duty of the other to extend.

And here, upon the ground that these rights have never before been made the subject of legal enactments, simply because no necessity had hitherto arisen that they should be, the old fogies of the convention took the stand that they should not and could not be ascertained and fixed by law. All the sophistry and special pleading of Mr. Cooley, and of every partisan of old-time prejudices in the convention, was brought to bear. The cry of social equality was raised. Threats of Northern impatience and indignation, and of Southern vengeance in the day of reckoning to come, were freely indulged in. But the sober good sense of the convention overcame the ingenuity, learning, and eloquence of the champions of prejudice, and cut the Gordian knot by simply resolving that if the words "public rights" had meant nothing heretofore, and the rights of this class had not been defined and recognized by law before, they should mean something, and be recognized and defined hereafter. In their sagacity and common sense in this matter we certainly think that the lawmakers showed themselves superior to the lawyers, and Louisiana has set an example worthy to be followed by her sister states, in one of which, the learned and distinguished and eloquent scholar and gentleman, Frederick Douglass, can be excluded from a public table, at which the commonest, roughest, and most boorish person, if of a different complexion, can sit. Under its operation we hope the time will speedily come when such outrages as are daily perpetrated by the Jackson railroad, when it sells a first-class ticket to a passenger and then compels him to ride in a fourth-class, dirty, uncomfortable car, merely because he is black, will not be tolerated.

The extension of suffrage to all persons, without distinction of color, and the admission of all children to the public schools were reforms so natural and so logically following the very facts upon which the congressional plan of reconstruction is based as to hardly provoke debate in the convention and to need no extended remarks at this time. Their justice and necessity were admitted by all, except a few whose prejudices were incurable. They are chiefly noticeable now from the fact of their denial by the so-called free state convention of 1864. Their almost unanimous indorsement by this convention is the best demonstration of that sound principle of politics that the best method of fitting any class of men for self-government and enabling them to take care of and elevate themselves is to give them the ballot. Article 124, which provides for the extinguishment of all tacit mortgages and privileges in this state as affecting third persons, after the year 1870, unless duly recorded, is the entering wedge of a most important and wide-reaching legal reform, the necessity for which has long been felt and acknowledged by the best jurists of the state.

The articles prohibiting to clerks of courts the exercise of any judicial powers, and confining the police magistrates of municipalities to the exercise of their functions as committing magistrates and administrers of the police regulations of their respective municipalities, is an excellent reform, and will be a powerful corrective of the abuses which have so long existed in our recorder's courts.

The disfranchising clause for participation in the rebellion is extraordinarily lenient and liberal, so much so as to justify the suspicion that its author, Mr. Waples, was inclined to be a little facetious, in his quiet way, toward our defeated and disgusted rebel friends—rather more so, we fear, than they would be to us if we were to change places. It disfranchises none, from the highest to the lowest, except the stubborn, unrepentant, malignant rebel, who can not find it in his heart to say *peccavi*.

It only requires of him to acknowledge his error and swear true allegiance hereafter to the state and the United States.

In our opinion it is the best provision we have seen upon the subject of disfranchisement, and is worthy of imitation in the Southern states, and well calculated, as our friend Blackburn would say, to create a sound, healthy sentiment of loyalty, and a wholesome sense of the blunder of secession.

The points we have thus cursorily indicated comprise the principal improvements in this constitution upon the old one. They are some of them fundamental and far-reaching, none of them violent or extreme, and all of them, we think, except that of an elective judiciary, judicious, well-timed, and necessary. We commend the instrument to the careful, unprejudiced perusal of every reader.

### Hancock.

The French have a proverb that an "imprudent friend is more to be feared than a wise enemy," and Major General Hancock has reason to offer the prayer, "Save me from my friends." We know that it was the deliberate purpose of the Johnson men of this city to gain control of the administration of the commanding general of this district, and for this purpose a delegation was sent to meet him; and ever since his arrival in our midst they have so managed to retain their influence over him that he has been their tool. A more consummate lot of political hypocrites never surrounded a commanding general than those men who have insinuated themselves into the society of General Hancock, and who have forced their advice upon him. They belong to a class of men who ought not to be trusted for a moment in political matters. It is not in the nature of things that they should be sincere in their friendship for any man who opposed their darling scheme of secession and rebellion. They are to-day the same simon pure, unqualified, and infernal rebels that they were when fighting to destroy our great government. As the negro can not change his skin, nor the spotted dog his spots, neither can these natural born rebels change from disloyalty to loyalty. It is bred in their bones. We read of some devils who go not out except by fasting and prayer, but the Union people would starve to death if they should undertake to fast for the casting out of the devil of secession. He absolutely refuses to come out because there is no swine filthy enough to receive him. We have witnessed several attempts to coax this devil out, and thereby lead the Southern people into the Union again. Banks sought to dance him out, but the reconstructed left Banks to pay the fiddler. Canby sought to quiet the demon of impartial justice and much long suffering; but that "honest old Roman" was too pure to command his respect. Butler and Sheridan are the only two men who thoroughly comprehended the situation and whose administrations will be the admiration of all coming generations.

We have no language adequately to express our admiration for Major General Hancock as a soldier for the Union. As a corps commander he was the glory of the army of the Potomac, and his name will ever be linked with the heroic deeds and triumphant achievements of that branch of our army that was a wall of brass in protecting the national capital, and which finally covered itself with glory in the capture of Richmond. Such is our gratitude to any soldier who fought nobly for the republic that neither the stately sentences of prose nor the burning words of poesy can fully convey to them the thankful emotions of our hearts. It was with such feelings that we bade General Hancock welcome to our city, and with such feelings we now contemplate him as a soldier. And notwithstanding the grave mistakes he has made in following the counsels of fanatical Democrats and ex-confederate officers, we stand ready to render him the same support that we did to Sheridan, if Hancock will throw off those who have assumed to be his advisers, whose judgments are perverted, and whose hearts are insincere. General Hancock's place is side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, (not Lorenzo), whose political record is consistent with their military career, and who to-day stand on the constitution of their country, and refuse to abandon it, though presidential favors were the offered price.

### Mayor's Proclamation.

Mayor Heath had the good sense to issue, on last Sunday morning, a proclamation on the city currency. It was a plain statement of facts, and created no little stir in the political and financial world. The city press came out in violent terms against his honor's proclamation, but found it a hard nut to crack. The *Picayune* told an Indian story, which was well enough as a story, but sober people couldn't see the point. The *Devil's Daily* bellowed like a mad bull, threw dirt into the air, lifted its tail on high, lowered its head for a fight, and then—well, what? Nothing! The *Crescent* was as clear as mud on the subject, and will think so on a second perusal of its own article.

The truth is the mayor's proclamation was so well put that its statements had a salutary effect upon the money market. On last Saturday night, when the mayor was writing his timely message to the people, city money could be bought on the streets for fifty cents on the dollar: but on Monday morning public confidence was restored to such a degree by the mayor's proclamation that the discount was considerably lessened, and several merchants sent their names to Mayor Heath proposing to take city money at par. And as was officially announced, the finance committee have matured a plan which will retire about two millions of the city notes, and which will have the effect of ultimately securing to our city the circulation of the national currency, which will be an admirable substitute.

### Sixth Street Church.

Sixth Street church has been placed under the pastoral care of Rev. Henry Green. Some nine months ago the church was purchased for the sum of $5000, payable in five equal installments. The first payment was made with the $1000 from our missionary society, leaving a debt of $4000. The society is small and weak; and the second payment is due in July, and of the $1000 then due, they have but $300 coming for rent of the church for school purposes. The pastoral change is made with the hope of saving the church, and is another illustration that colored churches must have colored pastors to insure success. We hope Father Green will succeed. His task is a difficult one, and will require much patient labor. And we trust that his church will be a warning to our presiding elders and preachers, not to burden our new societies with such heavy debts. In behalf of this little society, we therefore bespeak the sympathy and aid of all our people.

In order to lay before our readers at as early a day as possible the constitution of the state of Louisiana, adopted by the constitutional convention, our columns are thereby necessarily very crowded. Other editorials will be found on our first page.

## OFFICIAL.

### CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Article 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Art. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

Art. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

Art. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Art. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

Art. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

Art. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

Art. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

Art. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

Art. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Art. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

Art. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

Art. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Art. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

Art. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

Art. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Art. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

Art. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

Art. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Art. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

Art. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Art. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

Art. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

Art. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

Art. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

Art. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

Art. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

Art. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

Art. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Art. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualification election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Art. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

Art. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

Art. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

Art. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting during the sessions of the general assembly without the consent of the other.

Art. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

Art. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either

house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts when ever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailer, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning] sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of

the ratificatinn of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
E. D. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

## MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—LONG—On Bayou Bœuf, Louisiana, February 22, 1868, by Rev. A. Hilton, ANTHONY WILLIAMS and CHARLOTTE LONG, both of Avoyelles parish.

## DIED.

SCOTT—In New Orleans, February 29, 1868, VICTORINE SCOTT, aged twenty-eight years.

The deceased was a native of Rapides parish, but for several years has resided in New Orleans, and has been a faithful member of Marias street Methodist Episcopal church.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATES OF PILCHER & GOODRICH,

And Mason Pilcher and Ferdinand M. Goodrich. Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of PILCHER & GOODRICH, and Mason Pilcher and Ferdinand M. Goodrich, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 541—mh10 ap1 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN B. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 5 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN B. HOWARD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 529—mh6 ap28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DAVID B. PUGH.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID B. PUGH, of the parish of Lafourche and State of Lousiiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 527—mh6 ap10 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ALFRED VOORHIES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALFRED VOORHIES, of St. Martinsville, parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 526—mh6 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF J. J. PERSON AND MOSES CLARK,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of J. J. Person & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. J. PERSON and MOSES CLARK, individually, and as members of the firm of J. J. Person & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 544—mh11 ap18 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF R. L. DESHA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of R. L. DESHA, of ———, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 539—mh11 ap18

### ESTATE OF CHARLES W. PHILLIPS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A.D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, of ——, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 540—mh11 ap18

### ESTATE OF THOMAS J. C. BATCHELOR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of TOHMAS J. C. BATCHELOR, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the sixth day of April A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 536—mh7 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF HENRY F. GIVEN AND DICKSON A. GIVEN,

As Members of the Firm of Given, Brown & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY F GIVEN and DICKSON A. GIVEN, as members of the firm of Given, Brown & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 537—mh7 ap24 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF J. B. GRIBBLE,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Cutrer, Harrison & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. B. GRIBBLE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Cutrer, Harrison & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 547—mh12 my14 District of Louisiana.


### SEAMLESS CLOTHING Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer
fe17 1y C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.


## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF ARTHUR LEVY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ARTHUR LEVY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 534—mh7 my30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF MRS. FRANCES CULBERTSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of MRS. FRANCES CULBERTSON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 546—mh12 25 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Nolan & Caffrey.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY, individually, and as a member of the firm of Nolan & Caffrey, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 520—mh5 ap8

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. HERRICK,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Gordon & Herrick.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. HERRICK, individually, and as a member of the firm of Gordon & Herrick, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 513—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ALEXANDRE LANDRY

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALEXANDRE LANDRY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 517—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR SAND AND PLASTER PARIS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE ARE invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the immediate delivery at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, of—

500 Barrels of Sharp PLASTERING SAND.
10 Barrels PLASTER PARIS.

Material to be of best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Sand and Plaster Paris," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Signed) CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh12 3t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING WHARVES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans La., March 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th instant, for repairing Government Wharf at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and constructing Bulk Head in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office.

Bids will be made in duplicate, and will state price, time in which the work will be performed, and full general particulars. All necessary information can be procured at this office.

Bids will be opened at the time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for repairing Wharf at Jackson Barracks," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Signed) CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
mh11 5t Fifth Military District.

### GOVERNMENT AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 10, 1868

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named articles of BRIDGE TRAINS and EQUIPAGE will be sold at public auction, in lots to be designated by the officer of the army designated to superintend the sale, at the engineer's depot, Brownsville, Texas, the sale to commence on the 25th instant, and to continue from day to day till completed—

26 Pontoon Boats, 30 Pontoon Wagons, 14 Chess Wagons, 1 Bu k Wagon, 2 Pool Wagons, 7 Forage Wagons, 7 Anchors, 180 Balks, 458 Chess Planks, 14 Boat Hooks, 113 Oars, 2 Abutment Sills, 107 Oar Locks, 50 Rack Sticks, 14 Rack Collars, 5 Pin Pumps, 6 Balk Lashings, 193 Balk and Rack Lashings, 6 Cables, 2 Axes, 21 Augers and Handles, 3 Adzes and Handles, 17 Chisels, 7 Drawing Knives, 2 Spirit Levels, 4 Mallets, 3 Taps No 9 Handles, 4 Caulking Irons, 1 Iron Square, 2 Hand Saws, 4 Cross Cut Saws, 1 Tool Chest, 1 Grind Stone, 256 Long-handle Shovels, 7 Long-handle Spades, 5 Hasps, 3 Hinges and Hooks, 7 Broad Axes, 50 pounds Putty, 647 pounds Manilla Rope, 2 coils Manilla Rope.

Terms—Cash at sale in legal United States currency.

By order Brevet Brig. Gen. M. D. McAlester, Major of Engineers.

M. R. BROWN,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
mh10 6t

### NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received till March 24, 1868, at 12 M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with all the POTATOES they may require for the months of April, May, June, and July, 1868.

The articles furnished must be of the very best quality, put up in good barrels, with head lined, and delivered at the subsistence depot free of charge for cooperage or drayage, with the name of the seller marked on each package.

No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Bids to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Potatoes."

A. BECKWITH,
mh10 6t Brevet Maj Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., March 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty first day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

100,000 One hundred thousand pounds, of BROWN SUGAR, equal to No. 14 of the Dutch standard. 15 per cent tare will be taken for the hogsheads and boxes. Hogsheads and boxes must be full.

Bids will also be entertained for a good quality of LOUISIANA SUGAR, in hogsheads. 15 per cent tare will be taken.

Bidders will be required to submit samples of their Sugar with their bids.

—ALSO—

1000 One thousand barrels of Choice Extra FLOUR, equal to the Government standard samples, which can be had by application at the Subsistence Office.

Payment will be made for the above named articles at such time as the Department may have money, and in such funds as may be furnished for that purpose.

All the above articles to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city within twenty days from the acceptance of the bids.

No bids will be entertained from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Bids to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
mh7 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 10.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF the parish of Orleans and District aforsaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.
mh14 21 29 K. LOEW, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 37.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT H. BARRON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ROBERT H. BARRON, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said ceurt a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
mh13 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY D. STONE, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS HENRY D. STONE, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the second day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 11, 1868.
mh13 20 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

No. 38.—In Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM D. WINTER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM D. WINTER, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, dul declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans. March 12, 1868.
mh13 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 10.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh11 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 24.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS S. GARRETT, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS S. GARRETT, OF THE parish of Iberville and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 7, 1868.
mh10 2 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UTITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL KAHN, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 46.

WHEREAS SAMUEL KAHN, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh6 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 92.

IN THE MATTER OF DANIEL BERRY, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of D. Berry & Co., Bankrupt.

WHEREAS DANIEL BERRY, INDIVIDUally, and as a member of the firm of D. Berry & Co., of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 26, 1868.
K. LOEW,
fe28-mh8 17 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF PAUL GOODLOE, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 8.

WHEREAS PAUL GOODLOE, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, February 24, 1868.
fe26 m8 18 K LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 139.

IN THE MATTER OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., vs. H. L. Liberman, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. LIBERMAN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 18 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. S. Kellogg, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 548—mh12 ap30


Notarial blanks, lawyers' briefs, and all kinds of legal forms accurately printed at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 57 St. Charles street


## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### Jacob Sample and Others vs. Steamboat Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9035.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Jacob Sample and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eleventh day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 545—mh12 17 24 28 United States Marshal.

### James Fowler, Thomas Doyle, and Others vs. Schooner Cora, Her Boats, Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9032.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner CORA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and her Boats, now libeled by James Fowler and Thomas Doyle and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Cora, her tackle, apparel, etc., and boats, should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRCN,
No. 538—mh7 12 17 21 United States Marshal.

### J. B. Grimaldi vs. the Tugboat Vulcan Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9031.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The tugboat VULCAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. B. Grimaldi for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tugboat, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 521—mh5 11 17 21 United States Marshal.

### United States vs. a Certain Still, Etc. in Carrollton, Louisiana.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9028.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

A certain STILL, etc., now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Still, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 524—mh6 11 17 21

### George W. Garrison and Alexander Harris, vs. Schooner Lone, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9034.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner LONE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by George W. Garrison and Alexander Harris, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Lone, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, tenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 542—mh11 17 24 28

### United States vs. a Certain Still on Pontchartrain Railroad.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9029.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

A certain STILL, etc., now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Still, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 525—mh6 11 17 21

### Alcus, Scherck & Autey, vs Steamboat Henry Ames, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9027.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat HENRY AMES, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Alcus, Scherck & Autey for causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Henry Ames, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, second day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 500—mh3 10 17 21

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

### A. C. Low vs. Steamer Mary Swan, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9019.—By virtue of an order of Court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The steamer MARY SWAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., as she now lies in the river opposite Poydras street.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, tenth day of March, 1868. F. J. HERRON,
No. 543—mh11 14 17 21 U. S. Marshal.

### James Barclay vs. Steamer New Era, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9010—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The Steamer NEW ERA, her Tackle, etc., as she now lies in the Mississippi river, opposite this city.

Terms—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of March, 1868. F. J. HERRON,
No. 530—mh6 10 14 18 United States Marshal.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 63.

IN THE MATTER OF PATRICK McCANN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS PATRICK McCANN, INDIVIDually, and as a member of the firm of Keegan & McCann, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 29, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh3 12 20 Deputy Clerk.

DENTISTRY.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

### NOTICE TO REGISTRARS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., March 12, 1868.

Circular No. 6.

REGISTRARS OF ELECTION IN THE STATE of Louisiana will immediately notify the Secretary for Civil Affairs at these Headquarters, of the acceptance or non-acceptance of their appointments.

By command of Major General Hancock:

W. G. MITCHELL.
Bvt. Lt. Col., Secretary Civil Affairs.


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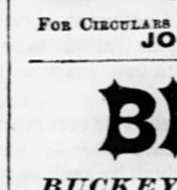


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 12. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868. WHOLE NO. 112.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### WHERE DOES THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD DWELL?

BY "M."

There is music in little pattering feet,
As they restlessly run each new treasure to greet;
Though it comes to the ear with a broken rhyme,
And is measured, too, in imperfect time;
There's the soul of melody still in the sound
Of those little feet pattering over the ground.

But they tread more heavily by and by,
As the years in their passage rapidly fly.
Is the gleeful tripping forgotten so,
That their movements now are so wearily slow?
Oh, where does the spirit of childhood go?

There's a joyous ring in the laugh of a child,
As it floats on the air so merry and mild;
For it tells of a heart that is free from all care,
That has not yet learned where the minor chords are
Of the life-harp, which is so wondrously strung
That it echoes each touch, its light fibers among.

There are thoughts of mingled sorrow and joy,
Of a happiness dimmed by sin's alloy,
Which the voices of riper years suggest,
As in mirth they unite at pleasure's behest;
Then where can the spirit of childhood rest?

"Except as little children ye are,
Ye may not enter the kingdom there"—
Were the words of Him, who has gone to prepare
A home where His loved ones shall ever abide—
Where the storms of earth can never betide.
O there, where His angels will guard it well,
May not the lost spirit of childhood dwell?

New Orleans, March 14, 1868.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### I'M SIGHING FOR SPRING.

BY LU SILLINGS SPALDING.

I am sighing for the dews and the mosses,
The moss and the dews so clear.
I am watching the hedge for the leaves to break,
Watching the whole long year.
Till I catch the pale green ripples,
Surging along the plain,
And the scarlet throated lilies
Are brightly out again.

I am pining for the grass and the daisies,
The daisies with faces white,
For the warm, wet dews on my fingers,
As I gather the roses bright,
With their red hearts closely folded
In their silken napkins thin,
When the brightening leaves and branches
Are touched by the wand of spring.

Then hasten, sweet spring, O quickly,
Young spring, in blanket of green,
For the tulips are weary of sleeping,
The lilies are waking again
Neath the mold, and the leaves are waking;
Their dreaming has vanished to pain:
And the throat of the bluebird is throbbing
To carol its notes again.

## WESLEY'S SERMONS.

SERMON II.—The Almost Christian.
Preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, before the University, July 25, 1741.

"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Acts xxvi: 28.

And many there are who go thus far; ever since the Christian religion was in the world there have been many in every age and nation who were "almost persuaded to be Christians." But seeing it avails nothing before God to go only thus far, it highly imports us to consider—

First, What is implied in being almost;

Secondly, What in being altogether a Christian.

I. (I.) 1. Now in the being almost a Christian is implied, first, heathen honesty. No one, I suppose, will make any question of this; especially since by heathen honesty here I mean, not that which is recommended in the writings of their philosophers only, but such as the common heathens expected one of another, and many of them actually practiced. By the rules of this they were taught that they ought not to be unjust; not to take away their neighbor's goods, either by robbery or theft; not to oppress the poor, neither to use extortion toward any; not to cheat or overreach either the poor or rich in whatsoever commerce they had with them; to defraud no man of his right; and, if it were possible, to owe no man anything.

2. Again, the common heathens allowed that some regard was to be paid to truth as well as to justice. And, accordingly, they not only held him in abomination who was foresworn, who called God to witness to a lie; but him also who was known to be a slanderer of his neighbor, who falsely accused any man. And, indeed, little better did they esteem willful liars of any sort, accounting them the disgrace of human kind, and the pests of society.

3. Yet, again, there was a sort of love and assistance which they expected one from another. They expected whatever assistance any one could give another without prejudice to himself. And this they extended not only to those little offices of humanity which are performed without any expense or labor, but likewise to the feeding the hungry, if they had food to spare; the clothing the naked with their own superfluous raiment; and, in general, the giving to any that needed such things as they needed not themselves. Thus far, in the lowest account of it, heathen honesty went, the first thing implied in the being almost a Christian.

(II.) 4. A second thing implied in the being almost a Christian is, the having a form of godliness, of that godliness which is prescribed in the gospel of Christ; the having the outside of a real Christian. Accordingly the almost Christian does nothing which the gospel forbids. He taketh not the name of God in vain; he blesseth and curseth not; he sweareth not at all, but his communication is yea, yea; nay, nay. He profanes not the day of the Lord, nor suffers it to be profaned, even by the stranger that is within his gates. He not only avoids all actual adultery, fornication, and uncleanness, but every word or look that either directly or indirectly tends thereto; nay, and all idle words, abstaining both from all detraction, backbiting, tale bearing, evil speaking, and from "all foolish talking and jesting;" briefly, from all conversation that is not "good to the use of edifying," and that consequently "grieves the Holy Spirit of God, whereby we are sealed to the day of redemption."

5. He abstains from "wine wherein is excess;" from revelings and gluttony. He avoids as much as in him lies all strife and contention, continually endeavoring to live peaceably with all men. And if he suffers wrong, he avengeth not himself, neither returns evil for evil. He is no railer, no brawler, no scoffer, either at the faults or infirmities of his neighbor. He does not willingly wrong, hurt, or grieve any man; but in all things acts and speaks by that plain rule, "Whatsoever thou wouldst not he should do unto thee, that do not thou to another."

6. And, in doing good, he does not confine himself to to cheap and easy offices of kindness, but labors and suffers for the profit of many, that by all means he may be able to help some. In spite of toil or pain, "Whatsoever his hand findeth to do, he doeth it with all his might;" whether it be for his friends, or for his enemies; for the evil or for the good. For, being not slothful in this, or in any business, as he hath opportunity he doeth good, all manner of good to all men; and to their souls as well as their bodies. He reproves the wicked, instructs the ignorant, confirms the wavering, quickens the good, and comforts the afflicted. He labors to awaken those that sleep; to lead those whom God hath already awakened to the fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness, that they may wash therein and be clean; and to stir up those who are saved, through faith, to adorn the gospel of Christ in all things.

7. He that hath the form of godliness, uses also the means of grace; yea, all of them, and at all opportunities. He constantly frequents the house of God: and that, not as the manner of some is, who come into the presence of the Most High, either loaded with gold and costly apparel, or in all the gaudy vanity of dress, and either by their unseasonable civilities to each other, or the impertinent gayety of their behavior, disclaim all pretensions to the form, as well as to the power of godliness. Would to God there were none even among ourselves who fall under the same condemnation: who come into this house, it may be, gazing about, or with all the signs of the most listless, careless indifference, though sometimes they may seem to use a prayer to God for his blessing on what they are entering upon; who, during that awful service, are either asleep, or reclined in the most convenient posture for it; or, as though they supposed God was asleep; talking with one another, or looking round, as utterly void of employment. Neither let these be accused of the form of godliness. No; he who has even this, behaves with seriousness and attention in every part of that solemn service. More especially when he approaches the table of the Lord, it is not with a light or careless behavior, but with an air, gesture, and deportment which speak nothing else, but "God be merciful to me a sinner."

8. To this, if we add the constant use of family prayer, by those who are masters of families, and the setting times apart for private addresses to God, with a daily seriousness of behavior; he who uniformly practices this outward religion, has the form of godliness. There needs but one thing more in order to his being almost a Christian, and that is, sincerity.

(III.) 9. By sincerity, I mean a real inward principle of religion from whence the outward actions flow. And, indeed, if we have not this, we have not heathen honesty: no, not so much of it as will answer the demand of a heathen Epicurean poet. Even this poor wretch, in his sober intervals, is able to testify,

Oderunt peccare boni, virtutis amore:
Oderunt peccare mali formadine pœnæ.

So that, if a man only abstains from doing evil in order to avoid punishment, Non paces in cruce corvos saith the pagan; there, "Thou hast thy reward." But even he will not allow such a harmless man as this to be so much as a good heathen. If then, any man from the same motive, viz: to avoid punishment, to avoid the loss of his friends, or his gain, or his reputation, should not only abstain from doing evil, but also do ever so much good; yea, and use all the means of grace; yet we could not, with any propriety, say, this man is even almost a Christian. If he has no better principle in his heart, he is only a hypocrite altogether.

10. Sincerity, therefore, is necessarily implied in the being almost a Christian; a real design to serve God, a hearty desire to do his will: it is necessarily implied, that a man have a sincere view of pleasing God in all things; in all his conversation; in all his actions; in all he does or leaves undone. This design, if any man be almost a Christian, runs through the whole tenor of his life. This is the moving principle, both in his doing good, his abstaining from evil, and his using the ordinances of God.

11. But here it will probably be inquired, Is it possible that any man living should go so far as this, and nevertheless, be only almost a Christian? What more than this can be implied in being a Christian altogether? I answer, first, that it is possible to go thus far, and yet be but almost a Christian, I learn, not only from the oracles of God, but also from the sure testimony of experience.

12. Brethren, great is "my boldness toward you in this behalf." And, "forgive me this wrong," if I declare my own folly upon the house-top, for yours and the gospel's sake. Suffer me, then, to speak freely of myself, even as of another man. I am content to be abased so ye may be exalted, and to be yet more vile for the glory of my Lord.

13. I did go thus far for many years, as many of this place can testify; using diligence to eschew all evil, and to have a conscience void of offense; redeeming the time; buying up every opportunity of doing all good to all men; constantly and carefully using all the public and all the private means of grace; endeavoring after a steady seriousness of behavior, at all times and in all places; and, God is my record, before whom I stand, doing all this in sincerity; having a real design to serve God; a hearty desire to do his will in all things; to please him, who had called me to "fight the good fight," and to "lay hold on eternal life." Yet my own conscience beareth me witness in the Holy Ghost, that all this time I was but almost a Christian.

II. If it be inquired, What more than this is implied in the being altogether a Christian? I answer.

(I.) 1. First, The love of God. For thus saith his word, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." Such a love of God is this as engrosses the whole heart, as takes up all the affections, as fills the entire capacity of the soul, and employs the utmost extent of all its faculties. He that thus loves the Lord his God, his spirit continually "rejoiceth in God his Saviour." His delight is in the Lord, his Lord and his All, to whom "in everything he giveth thanks." "All his desire is unto God, and to the remembrance of his name." His heart is ever crying out, "Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee." Indeed, what can he desire beside God? Not the world, or the things of the world. For he is "crucified to the world, and the world crucified to him." He is crucified to the desire of the flesh, the desire of the eye, and the pride of life. Yea, he is dead to pride of every kind; for, "love is not puffed up;" but "he that, dwelling in love, dwelleth in God and God in him," is less than nothing in his own eyes.

(II.) 2. The second thing implied in the being altogether a Christian, is the love of our neighbor. For thus said our Lord, in the following words: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." If any man ask, Who is my neighbor? we reply, every man in the world; every child of his, who is the Father of the spirits of all flesh. Nor may we in any wise except our enemies, or the enemies of God and their own souls. But every Christian loveth these also as himself, yea, "as Christ loved us." He that would more fully understand what manner of love this is, may consider St. Paul's description of it. It is "long suffering and kind." It "envieth not." It is not rash or hasty in judging. It "is not puffed up," but maketh him that loves the least the servant of all. Love "doth not behave itself unseemly," but becometh "all things to all men." She "seeketh not her own," but only the good of others, that they may be saved. "Love is not provoked." It casteth out wrath, which he who hath is not "made perfect in love." "It thinketh no evil. It rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. It covereth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

(III.) 3. There is yet one thing more that may be separately considered, though it can not actually be separate from the preceding, which is implied in the being altogether a Christian, and that is the ground of all, even faith. Very excellent things are spoken of this throughout the oracles of God. "Every one," saith the beloved disciple, "that believeth, is born of God." "To as many as received him, gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe in his name." And "this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Yea, our Lord himself declares, "He that believeth in the Son hath everlasting life; and cometh not into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life."

4. But here let no man deceive his own soul. "It is diligently to be noted, the faith, which bringeth not forth repentance, and love, all good works, is not that right living faith which is here spoken of, but a dead and devilish one. For, even the devils believe that Christ was born of a virgin; that he wrought all kinds of miracles, declaring himself very God; that, for our sakes he suffered a most painful death, to redeem us from death everlasting; that he rose again the third day; that he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of the Father, and at the end of the world shall come again to judge both the quick and the dead. These articles of our faith the devils believe, and so they believe all that is written in the Old and New Testament. And yet, for all this faith they be but devils. They remain still in their damnable estate, lacking the very true Christian faith."

5. "The right and true Christian faith is," to go on in the words of our own church, "not only to believe that holy Scripture and the articles of our faith are true, but also to have a sure trust and confidence to be saved from everlasting damnation by Christ. It is a sure trust and confidence which a man hath in God, that by the merits of Christ his sins are forgiven, and he reconciled to the favor of God; whereof doth follow a loving heart, to obey his commandments."

6. Now, whosoever has this faith, which purifies the heart, (by the power of God, who dwelleth therein,) from pride, anger, desire, from all unrighteousness, from "filthiness of the flesh and spirit;" which fills it with love stronger than death, both to God and all mankind; love that doth the works of God, glorying to spend and be spent for all men, and that endureth with joy, not only the reproach of Christ, the being mocked, despised, and hated of all men, but whatsoever the wisdom of God permits the malice of men or devils to inflict; whosoever has this faith, thus working by love, is not almost only, but altogether a Christian.

7. But who are the living witnesses of these things? I beseech you, brethren, as in the presence of that God before whom "hell and destruction are without a covering—how much more the hearts of the children of men," that each of you would ask his own heart, "Am I of that number? Do I so far practice justice, mercy, and truth, as even the rules of heathen honesty require? If so, have I the very outside of a Christian? The form of godliness? Do I abstain from evil, from whatsoever is forbidden in the written word of God? Do I, whatever good my hand findeth to do, do it with my might? Do I seriously use all the ordinances of God at all opportunities? And, is all this done with a sincere design and desire to please God in all things?"

8. Are not many of you conscious that you never came thus far? that you have not been even almost a Christian? that you have not come up to the standard of heathen honesty? at least not to the form of Christian godliness—much less hath God seen sincerity in you, a real design of pleasing him in all things. You never so much as intended to devote all your words and works, your business, studies, diversions, to his glory. You never even designed or desired that whatsoever you did should be done "in the name of the Lord Jesus," and as such should be a "spiritual sacrifice, aeceptable to God through Christ."

9. But supposing you had, do good designs and good desires make a Christian? By no means, unless they are brought to good effect. "Hell is paved (saith one) with good intentions." The great question of all then still remains. Is the love of God shed abroad in your heart? Can you cry out, "My God, and my All?" Do you desire nothing but him? Are you happy in God? Is he your glory, your delight, your crown of rejoicing? And is this commandment written in your heart, That he who loveth God loveth his brother also? Do you then love your neighbor as yourself? Do you love every man, even your enemies, even the enemies of God, as your own soul? As Christ loved you? Yea, dost thou believe that Christ loved thee, and gave himself for thee? Hast thou faith in his blood? Believest thou the Lamb of God hath taken away thy sins, and cast them as a stone into the depths of the sea? That he hath blotted out the handwriting that was against thee, taking it out of the way, nailing it to his cross? Hast thou indeed redemption through his blood, even the remission of thy sins? And doth his Spirit bear witness with thy spirit that thou art a child of God?

10. The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who now standeth in the midst of us, knoweth that if any man die without this faith and this love, good it were for him that he had never been born. "Awake, then, thou that sleepest, and call upon thy God: call in the day when he may be found. Let him not rest till he make his goodness to pass before thee," till he proclaim unto thee the name of the Lord; "the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression, and sin." Let no man persuade thee by vain words to rest short of this prize of thy high calling. But cry unto him day and night, who, "while we were without strength, died for the ungodly," until thou knowest in whom thou hast believed, and canst say, "My Lord and my God!" Remember "always to pray and not to faint," till thou also canst lift up thy hand unto heaven, and declare to Him that liveth for ever and ever, "Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee."

11. May we all thus experience what it is to be, not almost only, but altogether Christians; being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Jesus; knowing we have peace with God through Jesus Christ; rejoicing in hope of the glory of God; and having the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto us!

## Colored Romanism.

*The World* announces with evident satisfaction that:

"A church in Charleston has just been consecrated to the sole use of colored Catholics. This ceremony marks a very long step in the work which the Catholic communion is doing in the way of evangelizing the freed people. That work was begun at once upon the close of the war, and has gone on as quietly as steadily up to the present time.

"The Roman Catholic church, ancient and conservative as she is, has always been quicker of apprehension than most other Christian bodies to discern when chances of extension showed themselves, as her admirable organization has always enabled her to take more immediate advantage of such chances. The work which she has now undertaken is as truly a missionary work, among creatures morally as remote from her as was that of Du Halde in the Flowery Kingdom, or that of Francis Xavier among the islands of the sea. She now proposes to contend with the schoolmarms and bureaucrats of New England for the control of the new Africa in America. It is by no means clear that her chances in the strife are not the best. The worship of the Catholic church, its gorgeous vestments, its pomp of symbolism, its stately music, its unknown ritual, would be certain, one would say *a priori*, to allure the senses and touch the sensibilities of those who are still children in everything but years."

REMARKS.—Not long after Butler and Farragut had restored New Orleans to the Union, two intelligent and gentlemanly representatives of the colored people of that city—Roudanez and Bortonneau by name—were sent North in quest of guarantees for their continued enfranchisement. In reply to our inquiries, they informed us that they were Catholics, as were some 40,000 of the colored people of their city, but their archbishop and all his clergy were red-hot partisans of slavery and secession. Our conclusion was that this would have to be changed before they got a great many colored persons into their church besides those born in it.

We trust this effort to win the colored people over to Romanism will be vigorously persisted in. It is quite true, as the *World* says that the Catholic church has certain obvious advantages over her rivals in appealing to the imagination, of uncultured, semi-barbarous races. But these can only be rendered effective in winning the blacks by a hearty change of attitude and bearing toward their races. If the champions of a "white man's government" should inaugurate another rebellion in its behalf, Catholic bishops must not make haste to order a Te Deum in honor of its first trifling success. The Catholic clergy must not be all rebels within the circle of open revolt, and nearly all sympathizers with the rebellion's purposes outside of that circle. The Catholic laity must not be thick-and-thin partisans of slavery wherever it exists, and of black disfranchisement and vassalage where it does not. Catholic mobs must not burn colored orphan asylums and hunt colored women and children through the streets of our city, seeking to torture and kill them for no fault but their color. In short, the general bearing of Romanists toward blacks must be radically changed if the Roman church is to have a fair chance to win the colored to her communion.

We trust, therefore, that she is embarking in this enterprise with her characteristic ardor and resolution. Whatever the measures of her success great good must result from the effort. She has considerable leeway to make up, which is an additional reason for stripping to the work. If her hierarchy has taken hold of this job in earnest our grogshops must soon cease to echo the cruel, heathenish babble of a natural, unconquerable antipathy between whites and colored. By all means let her do her "level best" to win the colored. And the first step on this road is to teach her followers to cease hating, oppressing, and slandering them. Clear the way. *New York Tribune.*

## Letter from John Lee.

FRANKLIN, March 3, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

You give some directions in the ADVOCATE to the preachers to send in their reports stating the number of copies required in their charges, which report I can not give at present: you said we have had sufficient time, that's so; but now for my excuse, and I hope it will be a satisfactory excuse both to you and yours. The delay was occasioned by the present revival that is existing in Franklin, notwithstanding I have sought every opportunity to lecture upon our devoted ADVOCATE, and to encourage its progress. For which you have spent so much time, labor, and money, to uphold and support, and I have every reason to believe that it will find great success in this section of the country. The money that I shall gather for the paper I will turn over to the presiding elder. And God grant that every preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church may go to work and stir up the people, and direct their attention and interest to this important paper.

I suppose you would like to hear something about the revival. When I came to Franklin, I had some severe opposition, principally from false brethren; but I continued in prayer, night and day, to God, that He would revive His work, and His church in Franklin, and I well know that He has answered my prayers. And we have now a glorious revival in this place which has continued three weeks and is increasing daily. The house has been crowded every night for three weeks with people seeking Jesus. Many have been truly converted to Jesus, and it is my aim to preach nothing to the people but Jesus Christ and him crucified.

I also divide the time by preaching at Centreville and some other places on the road, and I am trying to impress it upon the minds of the people in Centreville the necessity of building a church. And, after preaching a great deal upon the subject, I proposed that they should, without delay, make the first subscription for that purpose, and with one accord, the little congregation came up promptly and subscribed to the amount of $175. I think we have money enough to purchase the site, but to get the ground will be my hardest task. It is indeed a lamentable fact, that all the land belongs to the white citizens, and it is just as they please whether we get it or not. But we will continue in prayer to God that he will open their hearts to sell us a little piece of land to build a house to be dedicated to His service.

I will write to you again at the close of the revival, and give you a full account thereof. And, I earnestly hope that this letter may find you and your household enjoying the best of health, and I almost at the point to beg you to answer my letter, but I know your daily labors, how oppressing they are so I would not intrude, for you know I have been with you in health and in sickness. I stood at your bedside looking with a wishful eye upon you, when you had forgotten all the cares of this world, when your friends were helpless; and how I hated to see your enemies begin to rally for a triumph in victory, for little did they know that things would turn out as they did, and that God was refining his gold. So you know to all these things I was an eye witness, which things by me shall never be forgotten, and I would not take the assurance to ask you to answer this when I hear from you every week by the ADVOCATE, nevertheless I would indeed like to see some of your handwriting.

Your obedient servant.

JOHN LEE.

## City and Parish Nominations.

From the lack of personal acquaintance with several of the city and parish nominees, we are unable to speak of their fitness for the positions to which they have been nominated; but some of the candidates are our personal friends, and we are happy to bespeak the votes of our readers in their behalf.

H. C. DIBBLE, ESQ.

This young gentleman deserves well of the Republicans of Louisiana. Having fought bravely for the Union and the freedom of the slaves, he chose New Orleans for his home, and here commenced the practice of law. Step by step he has advanced, till he is to-day one of the rising young men of the "New South." Intelligent, upright, and eloquent, he is one of the truest and bravest Republicans in the state. And we feel sure that HENRY C. DIBBLE will be our next district attorney.

DR. WILLIAM H. HIRE.

We believe in the law of compensation, and have no doubt that it is the will of Providence that Dr. Hire shall be coroner of the first and second districts of the parish of Orleans, that he may decently bury those who attempted to kill him on the thirtieth of July, 1866. An educated gentleman and a practitioner of many years standing, a fast friend of the black man and a staunch Republican, Dr. Hire should receive the vote of every citizen.

THE JUDGES.

We cannot now speak of these gentlemen individually, but we are proud to say that the good people of New Orleans should rejoice in the privilege of voting for such men as Messrs. Howe, Shannon, Boyd, and Fish. Learned, pure, competent, their election will raise the judiciary of Orleans one hundred per cent, investing it with a dignity and power which it never possessed before.

CITY COUNCIL.

Mr. J. M. G. Parker will do honor to our city council. As postmaster for New Orleans he displayed great executive ability, and he will be a tower of strength in his new position. And among the assistant aldermen we are glad to notice the name of Captain Armstrong, for whom every man, black and white, in his district should vote. Like Lincoln and Grant he has Western common sense, which is the best sense this country has known since the days of George Washington.

Dr. Pemberton, the well-known druggist on Poydras street, is the "right man in the right place," and can aid in healing the body politic. In the dark days of our struggle Dr. Pemberton never flinched from his duty as a loyal citizen and a true Republican.

LEGISLATURE.

Charles Fox, Esq., is the nominee for representative to the state legislature from the second ward of the first district of the parish of Orleans. Whether we consider Mr. Fox as a lawyer or a politician, he is fully competent for the responsibilities of a state legislator. He is one of the most effective orators in Louisiana, and will add largely to the working strength of the party.

In the second district P. B. S. Pinckback is in nomination as one of the state senators, and will certainly be elected. He is one of our newly enfranchised citizens, and was one of the best debaters in the late convention. He is very popular among his own people, and we trust that they will have reason to be proud of him in the future. His colleague is Hugh J. Campbell, secretary of the board of aldermen and minute clerk to the late constitutional convention.

Mr. Campbell is a true and noble man, and the colored people of the second district should remember that he fought for their freedom: and if elected, will defend their rights. He is a gentleman of thorough education, and well versed in the history of our country, and is our choice for state senator.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7½.

Collation.—At the collation given on the 10th instant by Mrs. Evans Green for the benefit of Poet street church, the profits amounted to about $200. This is the third collation given by Mrs. Green to raise money to pay the debt on this church. The total amount realized by the three is $600.

We infer that she is a *worker* as well as her husband.

Hancock and Reynolds.—Major General Hancock has been ordered to Washington, and Major General Reynolds commands the fifth military district. This change is having a salutary effect upon the business and loyalty of our city. General Reynolds is well known to our citizens both as a gentleman and a soldier. He believes in Congress, and is sufficiently sensible to execute the laws of Congress without any foolish attempt to recognize as supreme the civil governments now extant. We trust the general will hasten to our city, where his presence will be powerful and salutary, and he will receive a hearty welcome from every loyal man.

### Acknowledgement.

The following letter, accompanying a box of clothing, was received a few days since at the Orphans' Home in this city from the office of the Freedman's Aid Society at Cincinnati, Ohio :

Danville, Ind., February 19, 1868.

Dear Brethren: I have carefully invoiced this box of clothing and books at $185.

Please give this place credit on your books.

Danville has done well.

Yours, etc.,
J. R. STILLWELL, Agent.

### Information Wanted.

Mrs. Lenka Brown, (colored) wife of William Brown, of Marshall, Harrison county, Texas, wishes to inquire through the pastors of the churches in Texas and Louisiana of her husband and her mother and stepfather, from whom she has been separated some time. She left her mother in Marshall. Her mother's name is Ann Grenberry and her stepfather's name is James Granberry. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address

Rev. W. B. AVERY,
Pastor of M. E. Church,
Hansboro, Miss.

The Mails for Ouachita River.—A gentleman of Monroe, writing on the 13th inst. to his New Orleans correspondent, adds the following: "On account of high water between Delhi and Vicksburg our mails are now accumulating at the latter place, except those of Saturday and Wednesday, brought by steamer. Can't you get Postmaster Taliaferro to send all our mail matter by steamers? We are all interested in this."

### MARRIED.

CLANCY—DENVER.—In New Orleans, on the evening of March 18, 1868, by Rev. W. M. Henry, Mr. JOHN CLANCY to Mrs. ANN DENVER, all of New Orleans.

### Four Years in New Orleans.

Four years ago to-day we arrived in New Orleans, intrusted with the important mission of reorganizing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southwest. General Banks was in command, and a man was then respected for his loyalty. The great ecclesiastical and educational movements which now promise to be the glory of our state were then in their inception. The noble efforts of the minister of the gospel and of the school teacher received the public sanction of the military, and the countenance of loyal men. His excellency, Michael Hahn, was then governor of Louisiana, and Captain Stephen Hoyt was acting mayor of New Orleans, and it is with no ordinary pleasure that we now recall the efforts of those gentlemen to advance the cause of public education, and the formation of new religious societies. Nor were we less fortunate in having the support of the city press in the great work of political and moral reconstruction. The New Orleans *Times*, now the *Devil's Daily*, was then the most patriotic sheet published in the city, and we remember with gushing emotions of gratitude how its present editor treated its readers with our sermons and the speeches which Union orators were called upon to make. But "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning." And with the *Times* also fell the other city papers, so that at one time there was not a single paper in New Orleans to advocate the rights of freedom, and vindicate the claims of loyalty.

Nor can we forget the social preeminence which Union people then enjoyed in the Crescent city. Mrs. General Banks' receptions were informal and delightful, affording the opportunity to strangers from the North of enjoying the refined amenities of social life. And chief among the guests of Mrs. Banks was old Jacob Barker, venerable to look upon but a little doubtful to be trusted. Nor was he the only one of the South who "shone resplendant in those elegant assemblages," for others like he did not seriously object to associate with the Yankees, provided it was popular. In those palmy days of loyalty it was popular to be a Yankee, as it will be in the good time coming, and to Mrs. Banks more than to any other lady from the North are we indebted for the social power which the "carpet-baggers" then justly enjoyed, and which was so much dreaded by the disloyal portion of the community.

For a year and a half after our arrival we held possession of the several Methodist churches in the city, which had been wrested from us in 1844 by the slave power of the South. During that time the large church on Carondelet street was thronged each Sabbath with citizens and strangers, and our heroic soldiers rejoiced in a sanctuary in which they could have the gospel expounded as they had heard it in their Northern homes. About the same time some noble spirits were officiating in other of our city churches. Rev. Mr. Chubbuck was in Christ church, and the Coliseum Baptist Church was occupied by the lamented Mr. Horton, who fell in the massacre of 1866, and who deserves a martyr's monument.

But the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidential chair, marks the decadance of loyalty in New Orleans and the return of that ostracism whisch Union men have ever since suffered from the hands of those who, by an assassin's knife, had gained a temporary mastery. Throwing the whole weight of his administration against the loyal men of the South, he patronized the worst of traitors, and encouraged them to drive from their homes, and business, those who would not submit to the dictation of the old slave masters. He restored property to men who deserved imprisonment in solitary confinement; pardoned others who had forfeited all claims to life, and appointed men to power who were only fit to be the companions of his own drunken carousals. Nor was he content with these outrages on justice and liberty, but, like a Julian the Apostate, he entered the sanctuaries of God and drove from their altars devout worshippers, whose only crime was their loyalty to the government of the United States. He issued his military orders and restored the Methodist and Baptist churches to rebel pastors who had just returned from the confederacy, and who returned because they could no longer resist the armies of the Union; and by these acts of restoration he compelled members to abandon churches which they had helped to build, and in which they refused to worship with unrepentant rebels. It was so with nearly two hundred of our own church members, who, like sheep without a fold, wandered about from hall to hall, till the completion of their new church. But we believed in the wholesome doctrine that the "triumph of the wicked is short," and with this faith we resolved to go forward in the work of the religious reconstruction of this portion of the South.

But those were dark days. Enemies multiplied and friends were few and faint-hearted. Union men became discouragde and left the South, or determined to have nothing to do with religion or politics. The war being over, thousands of confederate officers and soldiers returned to New Orleans and gave a preponderating power to the disloyal party. Rebels could boast that Johnson was their friend, and by his orders, the military made little distinction between the loyal and disloyal citizen. And this condition of things continued for a year and a half, when they logically culminated in the massacre of our Union citizens in the summer of 1866.

Christmas of 1865 was the midnight of this terrible period, but it was on that holy day that Bishop Thomson organized the Mississippi Mission Conference. It was a small beginning, but we had faith in the future, and out of that beginning have grown two annual conferences. We commenced with five preachers and we have now in the two conferences eighty-one preachers; then we had but 2692 members; we have now 19,555; then we had but 13 local preachers; now we have 172; then we had five churches, valued at $47,000, but now 63, valued at $223,000. On that Christmas day we could report but 1386 Sunday school scholars, but now there are five thousand.

And these conference organizations include Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, and there is scarcely an interior town in these three great states where our preachers—the Methodist itinerant—may not be found. It is a great thing, to take possession of a large state and claim it for Christ; and as Methodists we can not but rejoice in the wonderful adaptation of our economy to take and to hold such a territory for the Master. And our power to maintain possession is greatly increased by the New Orleans Advocate, the Orphans Home and the Thomson University, all of which are elements of power, and which are too well known to the public to require a lengthy description here. Our position in this city is desirable and encouraging. We have one of the most elegantly neat churches in New Orleans, which by its congregation and two large Sunday schools, is a rising power in our community.

And after this too hasty review of four memorable years, we are impressed with three thoughts :

1. Our indebtedness to the Missionary society for its munificent donations to aid this work, and for which our people should not cease to give God most hearty thanks.

2. So soon as reconstruction is an accomplished fact, the M. E. Church will be the controlling church in the South. Now is the time of her probation and trial, and if faithful to Him who hath called her to this great mission, He will make her a thousand fold more than she is in numbers, wealth and power to do good.

3. The whole church should be more and more sensible of the magnitude, the solemn importance and promising future of our beloved Zion in the South. God has given us the land to possess it. He providentially opened the door for us to enter first, and up to this time no other organization (not Southern) has scarcely a foothold: and our success is no less worthy of our gratitude than it is inciting to new efforts. And by wisdom and prudence, earnestness and devotion, we may hope for evenmore glorious results in the four years to come.

### Sunday Political Meetings.

Some time since we respectfully suggested that Sunday political meetings should not be sanctioned by the Republicans of Louisiana; but we regret to say, that on last Sunday, a large political meeting was held in St. Bernard, and that some of the leaders of the party were the chief speakers. This we profoundly regret, and hope it may not occur again. Republicans should remember that while they maintain human rights, they should not trespass on God's prerogatives; and one of His prerogatives is to command us to "keep the sabbath day holy." And these gentlemen should remember that the church is jealous of her sabbaths, and that she will not support any man who disregards the sanctity of the Sabbath day. It may have a salutary effect upon those interested to state that in one of our colored churches on last Sunday, the preacher referred to this political meeting in St. Bernard, and strongly condemned it; and if similar meetings are held, the effect will be to arouse the whole church against the party who officially approves the same. Therefore, as a christian, patriot and Republican, we earnestly protest against Sunday political meetings, and counsel our friends to manifest a decent respect for the religious opinions of mankind.

### New Hampshire.

Where is the boasted reaction? Since the last Fall elections in the North Mr. Johnson's friends in the South have vauntingly predicted a "great reaction in the Northern mind." But the old Granite state has given the lie to the prophecy, and sounded the key-note of the presidential campaign of '68. And as goes New Hampshire so goes the nation. Excepting New Jersey or Connecticut there is no state in the Union where Republican success is so significant of the triumph of the future. Her citizens are by nature the most staid and conservative, and by education the most thoughtful and intelligent. They are far removed from passion and fanaticism; they are the fellow-citizens of Franklin Pierce, yet their emphatic verdict is IMPEACHMENT.

This is the real import of Harriman's *three thousand* majority. It is the enunciation of the president's condemnation before the trial has taken place; it is the solemn verdict of the people from the bar of public opinion. So many have been Mr. Johnson's misdemeanors, so flagrant his crimes, that the American people have tried and condemned the man who has been a disgrace to his citizenship and to the holy office he was accidentally called to fill, from the day of his drunken inaugural to the late attempt to take advantage of the senility of an old soldier, and make him the instrument of his own vileness. And we are content. Republicans, rejoice! We have felt the iron heel of this drunken usurper too long. God is about to place in turn, His heel upon the neck of him who was

"Born for a curse to virtue and mankind."

### New Colored Conference Proposed.

At the last session of the Kentucky conference the following petition was presented :

At a meeting of the colored elders, deacons, and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Grace Church, Newport, Kentucky, on the 27th day of February, 1868, the subject of the formation of a separate annual conferende for the colored people within the bounds of the present Kentucky annual conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church was considered, and on motion the following resolution was adopted by a vote of nineteen to three:

*Resolved*, That believing as we do that the organization of an annual conference in the state of Kentucky, composed of colored members, would tend to a more rapid and permanent upbuilding of the cause of God among the colored people, while it could not impede, but would probably facilitate the progress of that cause among the whites, we would hereby respectfully request the bishops, if they conceive they are empowed to do so, to set us off as a separate conference at as early a day as shall seem practicable; and if they have not authority to do so, we would hereby request that the Kentucky Conference, now in session in this place, would take such action as shall secure the favorable consideration of the subject of our wishes by the next General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY H. LYTLE, Chairman.
E. C. Moore, Secretary.

After some discussion the following was adopted by the conference :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that, at the earliest day practicable, a separate conference, composed of colored members, ought to be organized in Kentucky.

Remarks.—Of course we are not posted as to the local reasons for the above action of the Kentucky conference; and because brethren have sometimes misinterpreted our action in the Southwest from lack of local knowledge, we therefore speak with greater caution on the subject. Yet we believe it is the most Christianly and the wisest policy ecclesiastically to have *mixed* conferences—that is, to unite in one conference our white and colored preachers in those sections where they are called to labor side by side. The Mississippi Mission conference was organized on this basis, and was the first in the new South to set the godly example. Our colored churches may not be willing to receive white preachers, and our white members may be disinclined to belong to *mixed* churches. Yet the preachers should stand on a common level, and transact together the business of the church. Unless our Kentucky brethren can show extraordinary reasons for this conference separation of our ministers, we trust the General Conference will not accede to their request. The time has fully come when we should discountenance CASTE in our church, and the ministers of the Lord Jesus should first set the example. We hold that the same reasons which for the present justify separate churches do not justify separate annual conferences, and we therefore hope that after the session of the next General Conference, we shall have neither *white* conferences, nor *colored* conferences, but annual conferences in which all shall be brethren—equals before the altar, and by unity in conference business present to the world a unified church.

### General J. Hale Sypher.

It has been our intention for some time to express our hearty indorsement of the nomination of this distinguished gentleman for congress from the second district. His nomination was the spontaneous hearty expression of the people of his district not only of their high appreciation of his laborious and effective labors for the success of republican principles in this state, but of their admiration of a gallant and glorious war record of which any one should be proud, and respect and esteem for him as a neighbor, a friend, and a gentleman. General Sypher is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1837, and is a descendant of the sober, steady German population, which have occupied some of the finest sections of that state, and made it the garden of the Middle states.

His grandfather and grand uncles were revolutionary soldiers. Gen. Sypher was educated at an abolition college, Alfred University, Alleghany conuty, New York, and there imbibed that hatred of slavery and love of universal liberty which prepared him in the fast approaching crisis to cast all his energies and heart on the side of his country in the great struggle for constitutional liberty and Union.

As a sample of the value of such institutions of learning at the South in educating the minds and sympathies of the youth of the land and preparing them to resist the gigantic and steadily incroaching schemes of the slaveholding oligarchy, we mention the fact that Alfred University was a station of the "underground railroad," and that it was the habit of its boys to contribute from their slender purses liberally to the many worn and foot-sore fugitives from slavery. Young Sypher has often given his last half-dollar to the trembling object of pursuit who was seeking his rightful liberty. When the war broke out young Sypher forsook his law books and enlisted as a private on the fourth day of April, 1861.

He served in Western Virginia, and was at the battles of Phillipi, Laurel hill, Rich mountain, and Carrack's ford. At the expiration of his three months service he recruited a battery of light artillery at his own expense, and was sent with it to Kentucky. There he participated with distinction in the battles of Wild Cat and Mill Springs in Kentucky, and in all the campaigns and great battles of the army of the Cumberland under Generals Buell, Rosecranz, and Thomas, among which are the famous names of Nashville, Shiloh, Stone river, Chattanooga, Mission ridge, and Lookout mountain, up to the arrival of our army before Atlanta. During this time he was wounded three times and promoted twice.

In 1864 he resigned his captaincy and proceeded to Washington, and passed a very successful examination before Gen. Casey's board, and was commissioned by the president as colonel of artillery and assigned to the command of the 11th United States artillery, stationed in Louisiana. His regiment was composed of colored men, mostly from the South, many of whom were liberally educated.

On March 13th, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier general, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

In November, 1865, he took his regiment back to its state, Rhode Island, and was there mustered out, the services of the regiment being no longer required.

In December, 1865, he returned to Louisiana and engaged extensively in planting in connection with his brother, investing sixty thousand dollars in that work. On his plantation he established schools for his employees, employing teachers and furnishing books at his own expense. For the most of the time his residence has been in New Orleans, for the purpose of devoting himself to his professien, the law, and also of giving his aid more efficiently to the work of reconstruction, in which he has enlisted all his energies and talents.

General Sypher is a gentleman of liberal culture, fine talents, and untiring energy and industry. In all his social and personal relations he is noted for his strict integrity and high personal sense of honor. His warm, impulsive, and generous nature constitute him a firm friend and an uncompromising opponent. As a natural result he is surrounded by a troop of zealous personal friends, who make their cause his own, and who will insure him a brilliant triumph.

He is one of the most effective and convincing speakers in the state. His oratory is of the genuine, earnest, and common sense kind, which appeals to the understanding and hearts of the people, and always find a response. The second district will honor itself and subserve well the interests not only of New Orleans but of the whole state by sending General Sypher to congress. His extensive acquaintance with the capitalists and public men of the North will give him great advantages and enable him to be of signal benefit to the material interests of Louisiana.

We append an extract from a letter of Governor James G. Smith, of Rhode Island, to Secretary Stanton, which will be of interest because of its high endorsement from so responsible an officer, of General Sypher as a soldier, a gentleman, and an honest man :

State of Rhode Island, Executive Department, Providence, October 20, 1865.

My Dear Sir: Our fourteenth regiment Rhode Island heavy artillery, now the eleventh United States colored artillery (H), has, under the command of Colonel J. Hale Sypher, gained a position and reputation for discipline unusually creditable to his energy and capability, the regiment at the time he took the command being in an almost disorganized condition.

Colonel Sypher passed General Casey's examining board, and was one of the few officers recommended for appointment as colonels. He has served in all the grades during the late war, and his integrity, energy, and unflinching patriotism, with his complete knowledge of tactics and army regulations, has gained for him the high position he now holds.

* * *

I have the honor to be, most truly,
JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Washington, D. C.

# OFFICIAL.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Article 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Art. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

Art. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

Art. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Art. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

Art. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

Art. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

Art. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

Art. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

Art. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Art. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

Art. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

Art. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Art. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

Art. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

Art. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Art. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

Art. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the parish of Orleans: | | | |
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit :

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn

shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

ART. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

ART. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

ART. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

ART. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

ART. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

ART. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal:

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the

same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession o the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest: WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 88.**
IN THE MATTER OF LEOPOLD BEER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS LEOPOLD BEER, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 13, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh15 25 ap8 Deputy Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**No. 38.—In Bankruptcy.**
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM D. WINTER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM D. WINTER, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, dul declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
mh13 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**
FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 38.**
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM D. WINTER, Bankrupt.

**To the Hon. Edward H. Durell, Judge of Said Court.**

THE PETITION OF THOMAS BUTLER, OF the parish of West Feliciana, and of EMORY E. NORTON, of the city of New Orleans, said State, assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, respectfully represents: That a large portion of the estate of said bankrupt surrendered by him to his creditors, and liable for his debts, consists of the following property—

1. LANDS in West Baton Rouge (1)—Section 39, part of section 37, fractional sections 22, 23, 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 of section 27, all in township 5 S., range 11 E., containing 980 acres, and forming part of "Arbrouth" plantation, with remains of sugarhouse, and such other improvements as are left. The incumbrances on these said lands are—
First—Lien for state and parish taxes. (Nos. 2 and 4 on schedule A 1.)
Second—Tacit mortgage in favor of Samuel Winter. (No 2 schedule A 2.)
Third—Mortgage to Bank of Louisiana. (No. 3 same schedule.)
Fourth—Mortgage to Thomas R. Jennings. (No. 4 same schedule.)
Fifth—Mortgage to heirs Sarah M. Winter. (No. 5 of same schedule.)

2. LANDS in West Baton Rouge—The southwest ¼ of section 27 S., 5 R. 11; fractional section 28, 5 R. 11, containing 111 48-100 acres, and forming part of same plantation.

3. The northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 36, and southwest ¼ of section 25, T. 6, R. 10, containing 201 65-100 acres, and situated on Bayou Poydras. The incumbrances on second and third, as described above, are—
First—Lien for State and parish taxes.
Second—Tacit mortgage of Samuel Winter.
Third—Mortgage to Thomas R. Jennings.
Fourth—Mortgage of Mrs. Sarah M. Winter.

4. LANDS in East Baton Rouge—The undivided half of 1768 acres of land on or near the Comite river, composed of parts of sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, T. 5, R. 1 E., and fractional half of section 17, and half of section 16 in T. 5 S. R. 2 E.
The incumbrances on these lands are—
First—Lien for State and parish taxes.
Second—Mortgage in favor of Samuel Winter.
Third—Mortgage in favor of Sarah M. Winter.

That among the personal property surrendered by said bankrupt are two mares and colts, which are perishable, and should be sold. That it is impossible to fix and ascertain the amounts for which the mortgagees of the above described mortgaged lands will be creditors after deducting the value of the mortgaged property, and that the final settlement of said estate is impracticable unless said lands are sold, and the proceeds of the same divided among said mortgagees according to the rank of their several mortgages; wherefore they pray that a sale of all the before-mentioned and described property may be ordered to be made at such time and place, and in such manner as your honor may designate, for the purpose of paying and discharging said mortgages, and as in duty bound. etc.

(Signed) THOMAS BUTLER,
(Signed) E. E. NORTON,
Assignees.

Upon filing the above petition it is ordered by the Court that said mortgagees, and all persons interested, show cause upon the twentieth day of March, 1868, before the Court at 11 o'clock A. M. why the prayer of this petition should not be granted, and why said property should not be sold by said assignees, and why all mortgages and liens recorded against said property should not be erased and canceled, so that said assignees may convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser, reserving to the owners of said mortgages and liens all their rights in law upon the proceeds thereof after deducting the expenses of said sale; and it is further ordered that service of this petition and order be made by publishing the same three times in the New Orleans Republican, and by personal service upon the Bank of Louisiana, J. W. Burbridge, agent of Thomas R. Jennings.

March 14, 1868.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.
Clerk's Office—True copy:
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
New Orleans, March 14, 1868. mh17 18 19

**TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**Sitting in Bankruptcy.**
IN THE MATTER OF LOEB, SIMON & CO—No. 86.

THE PETITION OF E. E. NORTON, JOHN LIVINGSTON, and A. D. DIETER, all of New Orleans, assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, respectfully represents that among the assets surrendered by said bankrupts there is the following described real estate to wit:

A Four Story Brick BUILDING (iron front) No. 84 Canal street, New Orleans.

This property was purchased by M. Simon and S. Loeb from the executors of S. F. Slatter, deceased.

That said real estate is incumbered by mortgages to the amount of about $109,000, as follows:
1. A mortgage in favor of the city of New Orleans for about $5000.
2. A mortgage in favor of the executors of Slatter for about $40,000, now held and owned by W. S. Pike, Mr. J. E. Zuntz, and W. O. Denegre, Executors, etc., and Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, Attorneys of parties unknown.
3. A mortgage of about $40,000, now held and owned by W. G. Vincent.
4. One mortgage of $15,000, and one of $15,500, held by unknown parties.

And your petitioners further represent that it is impossible to ascertain the value of said property, and the amount and priority of the various liens and mortgages existing thereon, without a sale of said property freed and discharged from all said mortgages and liens, and that such sale is necessary to a proper, fair, and expeditious settlement of the said bankrupt's estate.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that said real estate above described may be sold according to law, upon such terms as this honorable Court shall direct, and that the mortgages and liens resting thereon shall be raised and canceled, so that the purchasers may have a clear and unincumbered title, and they pray for all such further orders and relief as are necessary to carry out the prayer of this petition.

(Signed) H. D. STONE,
Attorney for Assignees.

On motion of H. D. Stone, attorney for the assignees of Loeb, Simon & Co., bankrupts, and upon the filing of the above petition, it is

Ordered by the Court, that the holders of the mortgages therein described be notified to appear and show cause, upon the twentieth day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., before the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, why said petition should not be granted, and why said assignees should not be authorized to cause to be erased and canceled all mortgages, judgments, and liens recorded in favor of said holders and owners, or in favor of any other person, so that they may convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to the owners of any such mortgage, lien, or judgment all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property, after defraying the expenses of this petition, and order, and said sale, and that service of this petition and order be made upon said holders of mortgages, and all other persons interested, either by publishing this petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, or by personal service of a copy of this petition and order.

March 14, 1868.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.
True copy: K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office, March 14, 1868.
mh17 3t

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL KAHN, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 46.**

WHEREAS SAMUEL KAHN, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh6 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**
FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 139.**
IN THE MATTER OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., vs. H. L. Liberman, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. LIBERMAN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. S. Kellogg, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 548—mh12 ap30

## SEAMLESS CLOTHING Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer
fe17 1y C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS APPOINTMENT.**
**In Bankruptcy.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—SS.
AT MONROE, LA., THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of estate of B. P. PATTON, in the parish of Morehouse, and State of Louisiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

D. B. TROWSDALE, Assignee, ect.
mh13 3t

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**
FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 37.**
IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT H. BARROW, Bankrupt.

**To the Honorable Edward H. Durell, Judge of Said Court.**

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM D. WINTER, of the parish of West Feliciana, said State, and EMORY E. NORTON, of the city of New Orleans, assignees of the estate of said bankrupt, respectfully represents—

That the estate of said bankrupt, surrendered by him to his creditors, and liable for his debts, consists of—

I. The SATTON PLANTATION, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, said estate containing about 1230 (twelve hundred and thirty) acres, bounded north by lands of W. D. Winter, east by the Mississippi river, south by lands of the estate of Mr. Courtney, west by the lands of W. D. Winter and the False river claims, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of sugarhouse, quarters, stables, etc.

II. NINE HUNDRED SHARES of the stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said lands.

That the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, whose domicil is in said city of New Orleans, claims to hold the first mortgage upon said property to secure

1. The sum of ninety thousand dollars, the amount due by said bankrupt on his subscription to nine hundred shares of the mortgage stock of said bank.

2. The sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars, the balance due by said bankrupt to said bank on the loan obtained by him as a stockholder, upon which balance interest is claimed from the — day of April, 1861, at ten per cent per annum.

That Mrs. Mary E. Barrow, wife of said bankrupt, who resides in the parish of West Feliciana, claims the second mortgage on said property for the sum of say $8000 (eight thousand) dollars, the balance due her by said bankrupt on the judgment obtained by her against him for her paraphernal claims.

III. A TRACT OF LAND in the parish of West Feliciana known as the McDermott tract, containing about four hundred acres, bounded north by lands of Dr. W. P. Walker, east by lands of C. H. Gibbons, south by lands of Mrs. James Flower, and west by the Linwood place.

That sundry persons as holders of several notes secured by mortgage thereon in favor of Green and Crump, claim to hold the first mortgage on said land.

That the second mortgage is claimed thereon by said Mrs. Mary E. Barrow, wife of said Robert H. Barrow.

IV. A promissory note of G. B. M. Kay, given for rent of the Satton plantation in 1867, and subject to the conditions of said lease.

That it is impossible to fix and ascertain the amounts for which said mortgagees will be creditors after deducting the value of the mortgaged property, and that the final settlement of said estate is impracticable, unless said lands are sold and the proceeds of the same divided among said mortgagees according to the ranks of their several mortgages.

Wherefore, they pray that a sale of all the before mentioned and described property may be ordered to be made at such time and place, and in such manner as your honor may designate, for the purpose of paying and discharging said mortgages, and as in duty bound, etc.

(Signed) W. D. WINTER.
E. E. NORTON,
Assignees.

Upon filing the above petition it is ordered by the Court that said mortgagees and all persons interested show cause upon the 20th day of March, 1868, before the court, at 11 o'clock A. M., why the prayer of this petition should not be granted and why said property should not be sold by said assignees, and that all mortgages and liens recorded against said property should not be erased and canceled so that said assignees may convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser, reserving to the holders of said mortgages and liens all their rights in law upon their proceeds thereof, after deducting the expenses of said sale. And it is further ordered that service of this petition and order be made by publishing the same three times in the New Orleans Republican and by personal service upon the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

March 14, 1868.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.
Clerk's Office: A true copy.
New Orleans, March 14, 1868. mh17 18 19

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 63.**
IN THE MATTER OF PATRICK McCANN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS PATRICK McCANN, INDIVIDually, and as a member of the firm of Keegan & McCann, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 29, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh3 12 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 10.**
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh11 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 1.**
IN THE MATTER OF HENRY D. STONE, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS HENRY D. STONE, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the second day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 11, 1868.
mh13 20 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 10.**
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF the parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.
mh14 21 29 K. LOEW, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 24.**
IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS S. GARRETT, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS S. GARRETT, OF THE parish of Iberville and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 7, 1868.
mh10 21 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 37.**
IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT H. BARRON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ROBERT H. BARRON, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
mh13 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF MRS. FRANCES CULBERTSON.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of MRS. FRANCES CULBERTSON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 546—mh12 23 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF CHARLES N. WELSHANS.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES N. WELSHANS, of the parish of West Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 482—mh3 27 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF ISOM C. DAVENPORT.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ISOM C. DAVENPORT, of the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 550—mh13 ap4 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOHN W. DODD,**
Individually and as a Member of the Firm of Dodd & Bateman.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN W. DODD, individually, and as a member of the firm of Dodd & Bateman, of Jefferson City, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 561—mh18 ap14

**ESTATE OF H. VON PHUL, JR.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of H. VON PHUL, JR., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 532—mh7 ap4 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF CAROLINE PERRY.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CAROLINE PERRY, of the parish of Pointe Coupee and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 485—mh3 20 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOHN D. WILCOX,**
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Reeves, Wilcox & Lambert.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. WILCOX, individually, and as a member of the firm of Reeves, Wilcox & Lambert, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 560—mh17 ap18 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF ROBERT ALEXANDER AND JAMES ALEXANDER,**
Composing Firm of Alexander & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of ROBERT ALEXANDER and JAMES ALEXANDER, individualy, and as members of the firm of Alexander & Brother, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 559—mh17 ap8 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JESSIE R. IRWIN.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JESSIE R. IRWIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 526—mh6 28 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOSEPH BENJAMIN.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BENJAMIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 564—mh19 ap15

**ESTATE OF GUSTAVE F. WEILL.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE F. WEILL, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitken, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 514—mh5 25 District of Louisiana.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**Alcus, Scherck & Autey, vs Steamboat** Henry Ames, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9027—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat HENRY AMES, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Alcus, Scherck & Autey for causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Henry Ames, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, second day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 500—mh3 10 17 21

**Good Intent Dry Dock Company vs.** Steamer J. M. Sharp, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9038—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamer J. M. SHARP, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libelled by the Good Intent Dry Dock Company for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer J. M. Sharp, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 552—mh14 18 24 28

**George L. Morrill vs. Schooner Florence** Shay, Her Tackle, apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9041—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner FLORENCE SHAY, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by George L. Morrill for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Florence Shay, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 563—mh19 26 ap3 11

**Thomas J. McCullough and others vs.** Steamer Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9037—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamer SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Thomas J. McCullough and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said steamer Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 562—mh19 26 ap3 11 U. S. Marshal.

**J. Durville vs. Steamer Hunter, Her** Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9036.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer HUNTER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. Durville for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer Hunter, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 551—mh13 18 24 28

**Thomas Morgan vs. Schooner Cora, Her** Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9039.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner CORA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Thomas Morgan for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Cora, her tackle, etc. should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 557—mh 17 24 28 ap4

**United States vs. the Distillery of Frank** Page, No. 635 Tchoupitoulas street.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9040.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The DISTILLERY of Frank Page, No. 635 Tchoupitoulas street, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Distillery should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal.
No. 558—mh17 24 28 ap4

**Jacob Sample and Others vs. Steamboat** Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc,

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9035.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Jacob Sample and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eleventh day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 545—mh12 17 24 28 United States Marshal.

**James Fowler, Thomas Doyle, and Others** vs. Schooner Cora, Her Boats, Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9032.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner CORA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and her Boats, now libeled by James Fowler and Thomas Doyle and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Cora, her tackle, apparel, etc., and boats, should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 538—mh7 12 17 21 United States Marshal.

**J. B. Grimaldi vs. the Tugboat Vulcan** Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9031.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The tugboat VULCAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. B. Grimaldi for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tugboat, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 521—mh5 11 17 21 United States Marshal.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY** Notes, Bills of Lading, Dray Receipts, Bank Checks, and all kinds of Commercial Printing neatly executed at the Republican office, No. 57 St. Charles street.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**United States vs. a Certain Still, Etc.** in Carrollton, Louisiana.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9028.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

A certain STILL, etc., now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Still, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 524—mh6 11 17 21

**United States vs. a Certain Still on** Pontchartrain Railroad

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9029.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

A certain STILL, etc., now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Still, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 525—mh6 11 17 21

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**A. C. Low vs. Steamer Mary Swan, Her** Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9019.—By virtue of an order of Court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The steamer MARY SWAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., as she now lies in the river opposite Poydras street.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, tenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 543—mh11 14 17 21 U. S. Marshal.

**United States vs. Distillery of Henry** Lusse, No. 170 New Levee street.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8953.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The CONTENTS of the Distillery of Henry Lusse, as per inventory on file in this office.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in U. S. Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 555—mh17 21 24 28

**W. H. Bushnell vs. H. H. Drake.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5203.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

36 CARTOONS, 10 TRUNKS, and 8 CASES, containing 2355 pairs, more or less, Ladies' Children's and Men's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, assorted as per inventory on file in my office.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 556—mh17 20 24 28

**United States vs. the Distillery No. 12** Calliope street.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5448—By virtue of a writ of venditoni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The CONTENTS of the Distillery No. 12 Calliope street, as per inventory on file in this office.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 553—mh14 18 21 26 U. S. Marshal.

**United States vs. Distillery of John Myers**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5378—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the United States internal revenue bonded warehouse No. 9, corner of Julia and Foucher streets—

3 pipes RUM.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 549—mh13 17 21 25

**United States vs. Eighteen Barrels** Whisky and Thirty-One Hundred Cigars.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8865.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at United States internal revenue bonded warehouse, No. 9, corner of Julia and Foucher streets—

Thirty-one hundred CIGARS more or less.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.
F. J. HERRON,
No. 554—mh17 20 24 28 U. S. Marshal.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**COLLECTOR'S SALE.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, March 14, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINED in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 cases Bottled Ale. | 2 Filtering Stoves. |
| 2 tierces Molasses. | 4 octaves Sweet Wine |
| 1 box Cigars. | 2 Cotton Trucks. |
| 8 Cooking Stoves and 4 cases furniture for same. | 9 boxes Raisins. |
| | 1 bbl Molasses. |
| | 1 Bedstead. |
| 1 tierce Molasses. | 12 casks Curry Combs |
| 1 hhd. Molasses. | 2 trks Personal Effects |
| 1 tierce Molasses. | 1 box containing scaling ladder. |
| 1 box Cigars. | |
| 2 cases cont'g Pianos. | 53 cases Rhine Wine. |
| 4 cases Magnesia, | 1 bbl. Irish Whisky. |
| 24 boxes Tin Plate, | 591 bdls. Iron Ties. |
| 1 case Meerschaum Pipes. | 12 casks Curry Combs |
| 2 casks Chloride Lime. | 1 box Samples. |
| 7 bdls Iron Ties. | 2 pkgs Samples. |
| 12 cases Brandy. | 100 baskets Champagne |
| 8 octaves Brandy. | 50 boxes Champagne. |
| 1 case Soap, etc. | 5 baskets Champagne |
| 7 crates Earthenware. | 2 cases cont'g fire extinguishers. |
| 1 keg Rum. | |
| 2 cases Quinine. | 167 bdls Iron Ties. |
| 1 cask Bottled Ale. | 3 boxes Labels. |
| 27 gross Tooth Brushes. | 1 case Mustard. |
| 1 bbl. cont'g Water Filterer. | 1 box Whisky. |
| | 1 box Salad Oil. |
| 1 box Matches. | 1 case Muscat Wine |
| 2 bags Cloves. | 1 box Books. |
| 1 case Tacks. | 1 bag Coffee. |
| 1 case Wine. | 2 cases Absynthe. |
| 1 case Books. | 28 pkgs Samples. |

WM. P. KELLOGG,
mh15 17 20 22 24 27 29 31 ap2 Collector.

**Succession of J. C. Shannon.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORleans, No. 14,133.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias against R. J. Ker, Henry Webre, and J. R. Shannon, in favor of H. B. Eggleston, to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situate in the faubourg Jackson, in the city of New Orleans, designated by the Nos. 3 and 4 of square No. 65, measuring each, American measure, thirty feet front on St. Louis street, between Olympia and St. Patrick streets, by one hundred and eleven feet five inches in depth, the whole according to a plan of John Schreiber, dated July 20, 1837, deposited in the office of J. Cuvellier, notary public in this city.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant R. J. Ker.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

GEORGE W. AVERY,
mh11 28 ap11 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

**E. F. Mioton vs. L. Allibert.**

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORleans, No. 21,405—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the thirty first day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all privileges and servitudes thereunto belonging, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Toulouse, Franklin, Treme streets, and Canal Carondelet Walk, designated as the number two, and forming the corner of Toulouse and Franklin streets, and measuring, in French measure, forty-three feet front on Franklin street by one hundred feet in depth, and front on Toulouse street.

Being the same property acquired by defendant, by purchase from Joseph Isidore DePouilly, and Louis Gagnet, as per act passed before P. C. Cuvellier, Notary Public, in this city, on the ninth day of February, 1854.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

GEO. W. AVERY,
fe29mh14 31 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

# OFFICIAL:

## JOURNAL

OF THE

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF

## LOUISIANA.

### SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

[CONTINUED.]

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and, when necessary, shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies: Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases on questions of law only whenever the punishment of death, of imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Crane to article seventy-five on the table.

Adopted—yeas 50, nays 20—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Cooley, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Ferguson, Gardiner, Harris, Harrison, Hempstead, Ingraham, Thomas Isabelle, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Marie, Massicot, Morris, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Reese, Riggs, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Wilson—50.

Nays: Blackburn, Brown, Burrel, Crane, Depasseau, G. Duparte, Esnard, François, Harper, R. H. Isabelle, Martin, Meadows, Moses, Murrell, Mushaway, Pierce, Riard, Rodriguez, Smith, Williams—20.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to lay on the table the amendment to article seventy-five proposed by Messrs. Cooley, Crawford, and Crane.

Adopted—yeas 58, nays 12—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cromwell, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, U. Dupart, Duplesssis, François, Ferguson, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Richard Lewis, Lynch, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Pollard, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Wilson—53 yeas.

Nays: Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Demarest, G. Duparte, Esnard, Harrison, Mushaway, Smith, Vandergriff, Waples, Williams—12 nays.

Articles seventy-five and seventy-six were adopted as follows:

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on their own warrants. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment, in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks; it may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The legislature shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

Article seventy-seven, amended by striking out the word "all," third line, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, at the instance of persons in actual custody, in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

Articles seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, and eighty-two were adopted, as follows:

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur, in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be The State of Louisiana. All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ART. 80. The judges of all courts, whenever practicable, shall refer to the law, in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

Mr. Hempstead moved to lay on the table the amendment to article eighty-three, proposed by Messrs. Crawford, Cooley, Pinchback, Waples, Taliaferro.

Adopted.

Article 83—Amended by striking out, third and fourth lines, the words "and for their respective," and inserting the words "for each;"

And inserting after the word "electors," fourth line, the word "thereof;"

And striking out all in the fifth and sixth lines to the word "for;"

And striking out, eleventh line, all after the word "Orleans," to the fourteenth line, and inserting the following:

"With the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justice of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

And striking out, sixteenth and seventeenth lines, the word "districts," and inserting the word "parishes,"

Was adopted, as follows:

ART. 83. The legislature shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the legislature may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided, there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans.

With the following original jurisdiction: the first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

Mr. Harper moved to amend article eighty four by striking out the word "therein," at the end of the fifth line, and the words "next preceding his election," in the ninth line.

Laid on the table.

Article eighty-four was adopted, as follows:

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state, and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

Article eighty-five, amended by striking out all the third line, from the word "they" to the word "interest," sixth line, inclusive," and striking out the words "not probate," second line,

Was adopted, as follows:

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

The following amendment to article eighty-six was laid on the table:

To strike out, first line, the words "elected by the qualified electors of the parish," and insert the words "appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate;"

To strike out, third line, the word "two" and insert the word "four."

W. H. COOLEY,
T. S. CRAWFORD,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
R. WAPLES,
J. G. TALIAFERRO.

The following amendment was laid on the table.

To insert after the word "judge," first line, the words "who shall have practiced law in this state at least one year previous to his appointment."

R. WAPLES,
W. H. COOLEY.

The following amendments were adopted:

Article eighty-six—To strike out, second and third lines, the word "they" and insert the word "he;"

And to strike out, in the second line, the word "their" and insert the word "his;"

And to strike out, sixth line, the word "now," and insert in seventh line the word "district" before "clerk."

And to strike out, second line, the word "offices" and insert the word "office."

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

The following amendment was adopted:

To add, seventh line, the words "and of this state." Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by adding after the word "he," whenever it occurs, the words "or she."

Mr. Oliver moved to lay on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Waples moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. Hempstead moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Adopted.

Article eighty-six, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 84. For each parish court one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States, and of this state.

The following amendments to article eighty-seven were adopted:

Strike out, ninth line, from the word "in" to the word "matters," thirteenth line inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved;"

And add the letter "s" to the word "power," seventeenth line, and add the letter "s" to the word "magistrate," seventeenth line;

And strike out word "a" before "magistrate," in seventeenth line.

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

Article eighthty-seven, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jnisdiction with the justices of the peace, in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdictiog in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars; subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, acoording to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the powers of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

Article eighty-eight was adopted, as follows:

ART. 88. In all probate matters when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

The following amendment to article eighty-nine was adopted:

Article eighty-nine—To strike out, seventh line, the word "twenty-five," and insert the word "ten."

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Newsham moved to amend by striking out, second line, all from the word "parish" to the word "assembly," third line, and inserting the words "in the manner prescribed by law."

Adopted.

Mr. Smith was called to the chair.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to reconsider the vote upon Mr. Newsham's amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Newsham's amendment was rejected.

Article eighty-nine as amended was adopted as follows:

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

The following amendment to article ninety was adopted.

Article ninety—to strike out, fourth line, the words "judges of the courts," and insert the words "a judge of his court."

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

Article ninety, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 90. In any case where the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation he shall select a lawyer, having the qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

Article ninety-one was adopted as follows:

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

A true copy:

WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

### SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president at 10 A. M.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

J. G. Taliaferro, president; Messrs. Antoine, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Donato, U. Dupart, Duplessis, François, Ferguson, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, R. H. Isabelle, Thos. Isabelle, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Oliver, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reese, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—53 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fiske.

The minutes were read and adopted.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle called up his resolution of February, as follows:

WHEREAS, This convention has adopted a resolution instructing the warrant clerk to make warrants in small sums to suit the demands of delegates and employes of this convention, which has increased the labors of the warrant clerk to such an extent as to compel him to ask for assistance; and

Whereas, Lucian Lamaniere did volunteer his services as assistant to facilitate the issue of warrants for several days past; therefore be it

Resolved, That a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars be paid said L. Lamaniere for volunteer services rendered as assistant warrant clerk.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Harper called up his resolution of February 26:

Resolved, That the official printer be authorized to print two hundred copies of the resolution offered by Mr. Blackburn, and adopted February 19, 1868, authorizing tax collectors to redeem the warrants of their respective parishes, and that these copies be forwarded by the secretary of this convention to the state auditor for distribution to the tax collectors for their information and guidance.

Which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend article ninety-two by adding the word "quarterly" after the word "payable," eighth line.

Adopted.

The article, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

The following amendment to article ninety-three was adopted:

Article 93—To strike out, sixth line, the words "exclusive control" and insert the word "charge."

Recommendod by the

COMMITTEE.

The following amendment to article ninety-three, by Mr. Wickliffe, was adopted:

Article 93—Amend by adding after "Orleans," in tenth line, "except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court."

Also, in line twelve, after the word "Orleans," add the word "residing;" and after the word "below," add "the middle of;" and and after the word "above," in fourteenth line, add the words "the middle of."

Adopted.

Article ninety-three, as amended, and reading as follows, was adopted:

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans residing below the middle of Canal street shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans, right bank shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years, and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution:

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, ipso facto, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

Mr. Isabelle moved to amend by striking out all after the word "heirs."

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted.

The article was adopted.

Title IV. was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Waples moved to adopt the following as an article of the constitution:

ART. 95. Every judicial officer elect shall apply to the supreme court for a certificate of competency; and if, after examination, the said court shall find the applicant competent, they shall grant the certificate, and he shall be qualified to enter upon the duties of the office; but, if they find him incompetent, they shall refuse the certificate, and his office shall be filled according to this constitution.

Mr. Moses moved to lay the article on the table.

Adopted—yeas 50, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Crane, Cromwell, Cuney, Douglass, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Mushaway, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—50 yeas.

Nays: Baker, Blackburn, Cooley, Crawford, Demarest, Depasseau, Esnard, Ferguson, Harrison, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Myers, Reese, Riard, Smith, Twitchell, Vandergriff, Waples—18 nays.

Article ninety-four was adopted, as follows:

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 94. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

The following amendment to article ninety-five was adopted:

Article ninety-five, to insert, sixth line, the word "associate" before the word "judge."

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

The following amendment to article ninety-five, by Mr. Wickliffe, was adopted:

Article ninety-five, in line two, after "secretary of state" add "auditor of public accounts."

G. M. WICKLIFFE.

Article ninety-five, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 95. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachment of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

The following amendment to article ninety-six was adopted:

Article 96—To strike out, third line, the word "under" and insert the word "in."

Recommended by the

COMMITTEE.

Article ninety-six, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 96. Judgments in all cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

The following amendment to article ninety-seven was laid on the table:

Article 97—To strike out, fifth and sixth lines, the words "except those disfranchised by this constitution."

W. H. COOLEY,
W. R. CRANE.

Mr. Blackburn moved to amend the article by striking out the word "male," first line.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted—yeas 49, nays 15—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Bonnefoi, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gardiner, Harrison, Hempstead, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Mushaway, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Snaer, Steele, Twitchell, Valfroit, Waples, Williams, Wilson—49 yeas.

Nays: Baker, Blackburn, Brown, Crane, Ferguson, Harper, Harris, Ingraham, Meadows, McLeran, Reese, Smith, Thibaut, Vandergriff, Wickliffe—15 nays.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the article by striking out, fourth line, the word "sixty," and inserting the word "ten."

Adopted—yeas 43, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas: Bertonneau, Burrel, Butler, P. G. Deslonde, Esnard, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Riggs, Rodriguez, Schwab, Smith, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—43 yeas.

Nays: Brown, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Donato, U. Dupart, Douglass, Ferguson, Harrison, Jackson, Kelso, Mushaway, Roberts, Steele, Waples—18 nays.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. Hempstead moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Adopted.

The following amendment was laid on the table:

To strike out, second and third lines, the words "subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

W. H. COOLEY.

Article ninety-seven, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 97. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

Mr. Packard moved to strike out article ninety-eight, and insert in its place as an article of the constitution the following:

The following persons are hereby prohibited from voting and holding any office of profit or trust either by election or appointment in this state, to wit:

All persons convicted of treason, or any crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for over six months. All persons under interdiction. And all persons, who having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States or of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

The words "executive or judicial officers" shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of the state, or for the administration of justice; provided, that the legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of the house, remove such disabilities.

Mr. Pinchback was called to the chair.

Mr. Blandin moved to lay the substitute of Mr. Packard on the table.

Adopted—yeas 37, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertneau, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Demarest, Depasseau, Deslonde, P. G., Donato, Douglass, Duparte G., Duplessis, Esnard, Fuller, Ferguson, Kelso, Leroy, Martin, McLeran, Mushaway, Pinchback, Reese, Riard, Rodriguez, Smith, Steele, Thibaut, Tinchant, Twitchell, Valfroit—37 yeas.

Nays: Burrell, Cromwell, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, Isabelle R. H., Isabelle Thos., Jackson, Jones, Landers, Lange, Lewis, R., Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Schwab, Snaer, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—33 nays.

Mr. Waples moved to postpone the further consideration of article ninety-eight until to-morrow.

Mr. Tinchant moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Tinchant moved to adopt the following amendment.

ART. 98. To strike out, fifth line, all after the word "interdiction," to the end of the article.

W. R. CRANE.
W. H. COOLEY,
J. G. TALIAFERRO.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the following amendment on the table:

To insert, twenty-fourth line, after the word "rebellion," the words, "also all who served in the confederate army, above the rank of colonel."

R. WAPLES.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to expunge article ninety-eight.

The chair decided the motion to expunge not in order.

Mr. Waples raised the point of order that a motion to expunge an article already adopted could not be entertained.

The chair so ruled.

Mr. Cooley appealed.

The chair reversed its decision upon advisement, and sustained the point of order.

Mr. Wickliffe appealed.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

A true copy:

WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary.

### SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

J. G. Taliaferro, president; Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, Duparte G., Dupart U., Duplessis, Fuller, Ferguson, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Harrison, Ingraham, Isabelle R. H., Isabelle Thomas, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reese, Schwab, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—62 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fiske.

The minutes were read and adopted.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. R. H. Isabelle:

Resolved, That the warrant clerk of this convention be and is hereby authorized to issue warrants in sums of $200 each, to Messrs. G. Krumble, A. S. Pickard, O. M. Tennison, and A. T. Turner, who have shown a disposition to make a fair and impartial report of the proceedings of this convention.

Lies over.

By Mr. P. G. Deslonde:

Motion, that this convention extend their thanks to General Grant and the United States congress for their brilliant actions in the great work of reconstruction of the Southern states.

Lies over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The appeal of M. Wickliffe from the decision of the chair being under consideration, the chair was sustained.

Mr. Valfroit moved to take from the table Mr. Packard's substitute for article.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the motion to take from the table on the table.

Adopted—yeas 39, nays 35—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Ferguson, Harrison, T. Isabelle, Kelso, J. B. Lewis, Martin, McLeran, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Twitchell, Vandergriff, Vidal—39 yeas.

Nays: Burrel, Cromwell, U. Dupart, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Roberts, Underwood, Valfroit; Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—35 nays.

Mr. Waples offered as a substitute for article ninety-eight the following:

The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who have forfeited the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or notoriously levying war against it and adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, are hereby restored to the right of suffrage, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies to the United States; those who acted as leaders or officers of guerilla bands during the late war or rebellion; those also who in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. Any person included in these exceptions shall neither vote nor hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given to it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend by adding:

And all those who burnt cotton or caused it to be burnt, whether acting on their own responsibility or by order of others.

Mr. Oliver moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted—yeas 45, nays 28—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Burrel, Butler, Cromwell, Douglass, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François Gardiner, Harper, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Martin, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Roberts, Snaer, Tinchant, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—45 yeas.

Nays: Bonnefoi, Brown, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, Fuller, Ferguson, Harris, Harrison, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Landers, J. B. Lewis, R. Lewis, Mushaway, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Riard, Riggs, Steele, Thibaut, Vandergriff—28 nays.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by adding:

All persons who held an office as justice of the peace under the so called confederate government for any length of time.

Mr. Underwood moved to lay all the amendments on the table.

Mr. Waples raised the point of order that a motion to lay the whole subject on the table could properly only be held to refer to the subject immediately under consideration, which was the last amendment offered.

The chair decided that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Underwood appealed.

The chair was not sustained.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

The question recurring upon Mr. Waples' amendment, Mr. Packard moved to amend by adding:

Provided, That those who have aided in reconstruction shall not be held to be included among those excepted.

Which was adopted—yeas 56, nays 16—as follows:

Yeas: Baker, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cromwell, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Richard Lewis, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Schwab, Steele, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—56.

Nays: Antoine, Belden, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, Depasseau, Donato, Harrison, Kelso, Martin, Mushaway, Smith, Tinchant—16.

The question recurring upon the substitute of Mr. Waples, as amended, as follows:

ART. 98. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office; all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who have forfeited the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or notoriously levying war against it and adhering to its enemies giving them aid and comfort, are hereby restored to the right of suffrage, except the following: those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the confederate states or America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. Any person included in these exceptions shall neither vote nor hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal; *Provided*, That those who have aided in reconstruction shall not be held to be included among those excepted.

It was adopted—yeas forty-four, nays thirty—as follows:

Yeas: Baker, Blackburn, Brown,

Burrell, Cromwell, Deslonde P. G., Esnard, Francois, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, Isabelle R. H., Jackson, Jones. Landers, Lange, Leroy, Lewis R., Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrell, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riggs, Schwab, Steele, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—44 yeas.

Nays: Antoine, Belden. Bertonneau, Bonnefoi, Blandin, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, Depasseau, Donato, Douglass, Duplessis, Fuller, Guichard, Harrison, Isabelle Thomas, Kelso, Martin, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Riard, Smith, Thibaut, Tinchant, Vandegriff—30 nays.

Mr. Cooley was colled to the chair.

Mr. Tinchant recorded the following reasons for his vote on Mr. Waples' substitute:

I vote against the adoption of the article for the following reasons:

1. Because I think that all men who voluntarily aided or assisted the rebellion against the United States in any way, shape, or manner, are equally guilty and ought to be treated all alike.

2. Because having been taught to look upon the men of my race as fully equal to the white men, and able to fight their way through without the help of any partial prescriptive measure directed against their opponents.

3. Because I think that this article embodies such principles as are in direct conflict with those which are the most sacred to the heart of any honest and wise Republican.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the reconsideration of the vote by which article ninety-eight was adopted.

Mr. Valfroit recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I have voted *yes* not with intention of disfranchising anybody, but to support the fourteenth amendment of congress, in expecting to see the disability soon removed by congress.

P. F. VALFROIT.

Mr. Pinchback recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I vote against the article because I firmly believe that two-thirds of the colored men of this state do not desire disfranchisement to such a great extent. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Mr. Hempstead moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend article ninety-nine by adding:

That since the adoption of this constitution I have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, or acted as a second in carrying a challenge, or aided or advised any person thus offending or assisting.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend article ninety-nine by inserting in the seventh line, after the word "men," "that I am not disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and by this constitution."

Laid on the table.

The following amendment was rejected:

ART. 99. To strike out the entire article, and insert article ninety-seven, majority report, as follows:

ART. —. Members of the general assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article ninety-nine was adopted, as follows:

ART. 99. Members of the general assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

Yeas 48, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Bertonneau, Blandin, Burrel, Cromwell, Cuney, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, U. Dupart, Francois, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Richard Lewis, Martin, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Myers, Mushaway, Murrel, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Thibaut, Tinchant, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—48 yeas.

Nays: Baker, Blackburn, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Esnard, Ferguson, Massicot, Smith, Steele, Vandergriff, Waples—16 nays.

Mr. Cromwell moved that the sergeant-at-arms be ordered to compel the attendance of absent members, and was seconded by the delegates, and the sergeant-at-arms was so ordered. Pending the execution of the order, the proceedings of the convention were suspended.

Mr. Waples raised the point of order that the order to compel the attendance of absent members did not necessarily suspend the proceedings of the convention.

The chair decided adversely.

Mr. Waples appealed.

The chair was not sustained.

Mr. Blackburn recorded the reasons for his vote.

Articles 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107 were adopted as follows, the following amendment of the committee to article 103, being laid on the table:

Article 103, to strike out all after the word "law," fourth line.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Baker and W. J. Blackburn recorded the following reasons for their votes:

Ninety-ninth article:

I vote *no* because the article as proposed contains several lines which I consider unnecessary, the same substance being contained in an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of this state.

L. W. BAKER.

Ninety-ninth article:

I vote *no* on the form of this oath for the reason that I consider it as irritating in verbiage while nothing is gained in principle.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

ART. 100. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 101. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 102. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 103. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, and the first legislature convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 104. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 105. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 106. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 107. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

The following amendments to article 108 were adopted:

Article 108—To strike out, second line, the word "written."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

To strike out, third line, the words "and conducted," and insert after the word "promulgated" the word "and."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 108—To add to the article the words "and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 108, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 108. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language, and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

Article 109 was stricken out.

The following amendment to article 110 was adopted:

Article 110—to strike out, fourth line, the word "previously."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

The article, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation made.

The following amendment to article 111 was adopted:

Article 111—To strike out, seventh line, after the word "irrepealable," the word "unless," and insert the word "until."

To strike out the letter "s" in "contains," eighth line.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 111, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall in the law creating the debt provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due, and the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid, or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

Articles 112 and 113 were adopted, as follows:

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces, but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

The following amendments to article 114 were adopted:

Article 114—To strike out the words "passed by the general assembly."

And to strike out, second line, the words "shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed by the title," and insert the words "shall express its object or objects in its title," so that the article shall read, "Every law shall express its object or objects in its title."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 114 as amended was adopted, as follows:

Article 114—Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

Articles 115, 116, and 117 were adopted, as follows:

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws, but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117.—No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

The following amendments to article 118 were rejected:

Article 118—To strike out all from the word "and," ninth line, to the word "sales," eleventh line, inclusive.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

To strike out, thirteenth line, all after the word "purposes," and insert the following: "But no property shall be taxed more than two per cent per annum upon its assessed value, and no poll tax shall exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cromwell moved to amend by striking out all after the word "sales," eleventh line.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Meadows moved to amend by striking out, in the fourteenth line, the words, "and fifty cents."

Laid on the table.

Artcle 118 was adopted, as follows:

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

Article 119 was stricken out, as recommended by the committee on revision.

Articles 120, 121, 122, and 123 were adopted, as follows:

ART. 120. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 121. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 122. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 123. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

The following amendments to article 124, recommended by the committee, were rejected:

ART. 124. To strike out the entire article, and insert the following: "No tacit mortgages except those now in existence shall ever be enforced or recognized in this state."

R. WAPLES,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
W. H. COOLEY,
J. G. TALIAFERRO.

ART. 124. If the above substitute is not adopted, we recommend to strike out, third line, the words "and for the registration of the same," and to strike out, third line, the words "or privilege," and to strike out, sixth line, the words "and privileges," and to add, eighth, line the word "five," and to strike out, tenth line, the words "and privileges."

R. WAPLES,
W. H. COOLEY,
J. G. TALIAFERRO,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The follewing amendment was adopted:

To add, second line, the words "dotal and" before "paraphernal."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 124, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 124. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

The following amendment to article 125 was adopted:

ART. 125. To add to the article the words "residing in the state."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 125, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 125. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of 1814 and 1815, residing in the state.

Article 126 was stricken out, as recommended by Mr. Crane, of the committee.

Article 127 was adopted as follows:

ART. 127. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

The following amendment to and proposition to strike out article 128 were rejected:

ART. 128. To substitute for the entire article the following:

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the support of all paupers residing within the state."

R. WAPLES.

ART. 128. To strike out the entire article.

W. H. COOLEY,
J. G. TALIAFERRO,
W. R. CRANE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Mr. Schwab moved to amend by adding at the end of the article:

And all unsettled judgments rendered shall be opened by the courts for inquiry, without reference to the time rendered, whether the consideration thereof were confederate money, such judgment shall be null and void.

Laid on the table.

Articles 128 and 129 were adopted, as follows:

ART. 128. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 129. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void, and shall not be inforced by the courts of this state.

The following amendment to article 130 was adopted:

Article 130—To strike out, first line, the words "still unexecuted."

R. WAPLES,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
J. G. TALIAFERRO.

Article 130, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 130. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void, and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

Mr. Belden moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution:

The legislature shall pass a general homestead exemption law; provided, the property exempted from seizure and sale shall not exceed in value the sum of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Crane moved to amend by striking out "two thousand," and inserting "one hundred and twenty thousand."

The amendment was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Belden was laid on the table.

Article 131 was adopted as follows:

ART. 131. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States, or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

Mr. Meadows moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution:

ART. —. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

Mr. Burrel moved to lay the article on the table.

Lost—yeas 9, nays 48—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Cooley, Cuney, Jones, McLeran, Reese, Riard, Thibaut, Waples—9 yeas.

Nays: Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Depasseau, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Esnard, Francois, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harris, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jackson, Kelso, Landers, Lange, R. Lewis, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Mushaway, Oliver, Packard, Pierce Pinchback, Pollard, Riggs, Schwab, Snaer, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—48 nays.

The article, as follows, was adopted:

ART. 132. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A true copy:

WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

## SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following members answered to their names:

J. G. Taliaferro, president; Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Francois, Harris, Harrison, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Moses, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Smith, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—61 members present.

The minutes were read and adopted, with a correction in the wording of the question of order raised by Mr. Waples.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Underwood:

Resolved, That Mr. Thomas B. Waters, formerly assistant secretary, return to the warrant clerk of the convention the warrants issued to him for per diem, from the first day of February to the eighteenth of February, 1868.

Lies over.

By Mr. Wickliffe:

Resolved, That the committee on printing be authorized and instructed to have published in pamphlet form ten thousand copies of the constitution, after being adopted as a whole, and that they be authorized to have said work done where it can be executed in the most workmanlike manner, in the shortest time, and at the lowest price.

Lies over.

Resolved, That the constitution, after its adoption as a whole, be published in three regular issues up to the time of the general election for the ratification of the same, in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, New Orleans *Advocate*, and Homer *Iliad*.

Lies over.

By Mr. R. H. Isabelle:

WHEREAS, The present existing laws in this state provide for heavy bonds or securities to be furnished by officeholders of several state, parish, or municipal offices, both elective and appointive; and

Whereas, It is evidently true that the larger portion of real estate in this state is owned by persons who are opposed to the reconstruction of Louisiana on loyal basis; and

Whereas, It may be difficult for the first loyal officers elected or appointed under this constitution to furnish such heavy bonds or securities; therefore, we do adopt the following

ORDINANCE.

To suspend fifty per cent of the amount of lands or securities prescribed under the present existing laws of this state.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana assembled, That fifty per cent of the amount of bonds or securities as required for the state, parish, and municipal officers in this state be and is hereby suspended during the first term for which officers are elected or appointed under this constitution.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That so much of any law that may exist as to require bonds or securities of any of the above mentioned officers to be furnished by persons owning property within that any of said officers may be elected or appointed, is also suspended during the term as mentioned in the foregoing section; so as to allow bonds or securities to be furnished by persons owning property within any part of this state; Provided, That the first general assembly elected under this constitution may annul or alter this ordinance at any time.

Lies over.

By Mr. Blackburn:

Resolved, That the patriotic and loyal majority in the congress of the United States, as headed by General Grant and Secretary Stanton, deserve and will receive the approbation and co-operation of all who wish to see the wheels of government relieved from the charges of treason.

Lies over.

By Mr. Blackburn:

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention be allowed extra compensation to the amount of $500, as a compliment for the faithful, prompt, and efficient manner in which he has discharged his official duty; and that the warrant clerk be and he is hereby authorized to issue warrants accordingly.

Mr. Cooley moved to suspend the rules to place the resolution upon its passage.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. O. H. Hempstead moved that an extra compensation of $200 be allowed the minute clerk, the warrant clerk, and the clerks of the committees on printing, enrollment, and contingent expenses, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties during the session of this convention.

Lies over.

Mr. Belden called to the chair.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Brown moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote upon the adoption of article ninety-eight.

Mr. Underwood moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to take from the table.

Lost—yeas 31, nays 33—as follows:

Yeas: Blackburn, Burrel, Butler, Cromwell, Dupart U., Francois, Gardiner, Harris, Hempstead, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Riggs, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—31.

Nays: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Depasseau, Donato, Douglass, Duparte G., Duplessis, Esnard, Harrison, Isabelle T., Kelso, Martin, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Riard, Roberts, Smith, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Tinchant, Vandergriff—33 nays.

The motion to take from the table was lost—yeas 34, nays 36—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Beldin, Bertonneau, Blanden, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Depasseau, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Esnard, Ferguson, Harrison, T. Isabelle, Kelso, Martin, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Riard, Roberts, Smith, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Tinchant, Vandergriff—34 yeas.

Nays: Blackburn, Burrel, Cromwell, U. Dupart, Francois, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riggs, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—36 nays.

Mr. Jones called to the chair.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Belden recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I am opposed to the substitute to article ninety-eight, offered by the delegate from Orleans, Mr. Waples, for the following reasons:

I think it is wrong to make no discrimination between the man who for years labored for a dissolution of the Union and the man who always favored a Union of the states, and only ceased to advocate the some when driven to a different course by irresistible and overpowering force. This article has the effect of disfranchising men who opposed to the last extremity secession and war, while it leaves as voters and officeholders the very men who plunged the state into war, and brought desolation and ruin on the fairest portion of the United States.

Therefore I am in favor of disfranchising the political adventurers and officeholders who led the state into secession and war, and none others. The time to judge of the guilt of men is just before the war commenced, and not after the country was in an actual state of war. The politician, statesman, and officeholder who quietly closeted himself at a time when the people were quiet, happy, and prosperous, and cooly meditated war, and consequent desolation, is a monster who should never be allowed again to participate in the councils of his country.

But while it is right to forever disfranchise the men who led the country into war, it is wrong to disfranchise men who were driven into rebel armies by the most reckless and relentless despotism that appears in the annals of history.

I am therefore opposed to the article, because in its effects it disfranchises men who were not the authors of the late war, while it does not touch the politicians and officeholders who are the authors of all our trouble. They are again turned loose upon the political world, because they were too depraved to fight in a war of their own creation, and the men are alone disfranchised who opposed secession, and were driven into the rebellious armies by those political tyrants who are now free.

Article 132 being under consideration, Mr. Waples moved that the convention proceed to select the location of the capitol of the state by ballot.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Crane moved to adopt the following recommendation of members of the committee on revision.

Article 132, to strike out the words "Baton Rouge," and insert the words "New Orleans."

R. WAPLES,
J. G. TALIAFERRO,
W. R. CRANE.

Mr. Underwood moved to lay the motion of Mr. Crane on the table.

Lost—yeas 41, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas: Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Burrel, Butler, Crane, Cromwell, Depasseau, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Esnard, Ferguson, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Martin, Massicot, Morris, Mushaway, Packard, Pollard, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Smith, Snaer, Steele, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Waples, Wickliffe, Wilson—41.

Nays: Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bonnefoi, Brown, Cooley, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, P. G. Deslonde, U. Dupart, Francois, Harper, Harrison, Kelso, R. Lewis, Moses, Myers, Oliver, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Reagan, Reese, Thibaut, Underwood, Vidal, Williams—27.

The motion of Mr. Crane prevailed.

Article 132, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 132. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

Mr. Lange moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. Blandin moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Underwood moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider.

The chair decided the motion not in order.

Mr. Underwood appealed.

The chair was sustained.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the following as an article of the constitution:

ART. —. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres. No individual, company, or corporation shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred and fifty acres at such sale.

Mr. Waples asked that the question be divided so as to take the vote upon the first and second clauses of the proposed article separately.

The first clause, as follows, was adopted:

ART. —. All land sold in pursuance of decrees of court shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

Yeas 42, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Bertonneau, Blandin, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Cromwell, Cuney, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, Harris, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Martin, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Riard, Smith, Snaer, Thibaut, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—42 yeas.

Nays: Bonnefoi, Crawford, Dearing, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Leroy, Richard Lewis, Reese, Snider, Steele, Twitchell—11 nays.

The second clause was rejected, as follows:

No individual company or corporation shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred and fifty acres at such sale.

Yeas 16, nays 39, as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Cromwell, Cuney, Francois, Harris, Jackson, Landers, Lange, Newsham, Oliver, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reese, Wickliffe, Williams—16 yeas.

Nays: Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Depasseau, Deslonde P. G., Duparte G., Dupart U., Duplessis, Esnard, Ingraham, Isabelle R, H., Isabelle Thomas, Jones, Kelso, Leroy, Lewis R., McLeran, Morris, Moses, Myers, Packard, Pinchback, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Smith, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Twitchell, Vandergriff, Waples, Wilson—39 nays.

Mr. Moses moved to reconsider the last vote.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Crawford moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution:

ART. —. No member of this convention shall be eligible to any office of profit or honor in this state for one year after the constitution shall go into effect.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the following article, recommended by the committee, as an aditional article of the constitution:

ART. —. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by adding "except in the parish of Orleans."

The amendment was rejected, and the article as proposed was adopted.

Mr. Isabelle moved to adopt the following as an additional article to the constitution:

ART. —. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

It was adopted.

Title VI. was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Packard was called to the chair

Mr. Crane moved to adopt the following recommendation:

We recommend to strike out title VII., and article 133.

J. G. TALIAFERRO,
R. WAPLES,
W. R. CRANE,
W. H. COOLEY,
P. B. S. PINCKBACK.

Laid on the table.

The following recommendations of the committee were adopted:

Article 133—If the article is adopted we recommend to strike out, tenth line, the words "the same report upon," and tenth line, the words "in progress;" it will then read, "he shall communicate to the general assembly, through the governor, annually, his views concerning the condition of the public works, recommend such measures as in his opinion the public interest of the state may require, and shall perform," etc.

And in the twentieth line to strike out the word "their," and insert the word "internal;"

And substitute the word "improvements" for the word "improvement;"

And insert after it the words "in their respective districts."

It will then read, "to tax themselves for internal improvements in their respective districts;"

And to strike out, twenty-second line, the words "have power to;"

And to strike out, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth lines, the words "the general laws of the state," and insert the words "the general system of internal improvements adopted by the state;"

And to strike out, thirty-second line, the words "or otherwise."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by striking out, in the second and third lines, the words "skilled in the theory and practice of his profession."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Cromwell moved to amend by striking out "appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate and house of the general assembly."

Laid on the table.

Article 133, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

TITLE VII.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. 133. There shall be elected by the qualified electors a state engineer, skilled in the theory and practice of his profession, who shall hold his office at the seat of government for the term of four years. He shall have the superintendence and direction of all public works in which the state may be interested, except those made by joint stock companies, or such as may be under the parochial or city authorities exclusively, and not in conflict with the general laws of the state. He shall communicate to the general assembly, through the governor, annually, his views concerning the condition of the public works, recommend such measures as in his opinion the public interest of the state may require, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. His salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum until otherwise provided by law. The mode of election, number, and salary of his assistants shall be fixed by law. The state engineer and assistants shall give bonds for the performance of their duties, as shall be prescribed by law.

The general assembly may create internal improvement districts, composed of one or more parishes, and may grant a right to the citizens thereof to tax themselves for internal improvements in their respective districts. Said internal improvement districts, when created, shall have the right to select commissioners, appoint officers, fix their pay, regulate all matters relative to the improvements of their districts, provided such improvements shall not conflict with the general system of internal improvements adopted by the state.

The general assembly may grant aid to said districts out of the funds arising from the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the state by the United States for that purpose.

The general assembly shall have the right of abolishing the office of state engineer by a majority vote of all the members elected to each branch, and of substituting a board of public works in lieu thereof, should they deem it necessary.

The following amendment to article 134 was laid on the table:

Article 134—to strike out the entire article, and insert article one hundred and thirty-six of the majority report, as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make provision for the education of all the youths in the state between the ages of six and eighteen years, without prejudice or partiality to any one."

W. H. COOLEY,
T. S. CRAWFORD.

The following amendments were adopted:

If the article stands as adopted, to strike out, third line, the word "their," and insert the word "its."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# The New-Orleans Advocate

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## Poetry.

### THE CAWING OF THE CROW.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

well do I remember, in the month of brown September,
As I wandered through the woodlands when the trees were all aglow,
For the tints of fall were on them, and I sighed and thought upon them,
Till my reverie sad was broken by the cawing of the crow.
Then I'd creep from out my haven, and watch the moody raven,
As she fluttered through the branches that creaked above my head,
While I listened there with longing in hopes she'd change her cawing
To notes of warbled sweetness, a song, if nothing more:
But she only mounted higher, and spread her wings on air,
With her cawing, cawing, cawing, repeated o'er and o'er.

O well do I remember, as I sat before the fender,
Forgetful of the lesson unlearned upon my knee,
And saw within the embers, that flashed in fiery splendors
Strange visions of old cities that perished long ago;
And lost in vagrant dreaming, lost in forgetful seeming,
I was startled to the real, by the cawing of the crow;
Then I'd gaze from out the window, then on the waving cinder,
As I shuddered at the groaning of the wild winds fierce and low,
But she moved her wing as slightly, and took her way as lightly
As when summer suns were trailing o'er the hills with fiery glow.

well do I remember, when fall's rare fading splendor
Had well-nigh spent its brightness that blushed at autumn's call,
When I wandered forth to gather the nuts which wind and weather
Had lashed from off the branches—the offering of fall;
Then I filled the brimming casket—a round and uncouth basket—
And drew myself up proudly in readiness to go;
Thought I heard a rustling, and 'mong the leaves a hustling,
And I started half in wonder at the cawing of the crow:
For she claimed her share of booty, very likely 'twas her duty
To lay up stores for winter, ere the cold north winds should blow,
And with fear she fluttered o'er me, her pinions dark above me,
And her cawing, cawing, cawing, repeated o'er and o'er.

well do I remember, though life's varied September
Hath tinted youth's bright summer with the sombre autumn's glow,
And these memories steal before me in the woof of life's strange story,
Clad in living—seeming real—at the cawing of the crow.
How strange the life of mortals, here in these gloomy portals,
Where we have so little summer, and so much of wintry woe;
And life links closely woven, too strong to ever be cloven
By just such little trifles *as the cawing of a crow.*
And we love to think upon them, when the muse has kindly clothed them
In a strange and dreamy real of a startling natural glow,
And we reverence each slight pleasure that in youth we loved to treasure,
And even stoop to cherish THE CAWING OF A CROW.

### MY ANEMONES.

our withered blossoms of pale purple tint—
name beside them, only, and a date;
nd yet more valued are those faded flowers
han this bouquet of roses, exquisite
color, fresh and fragrant, glitt'ring still
ith morning dew.
A perfume sweet exhales
om my anemones, and beauty is
folded in their petals, which, to eyes
practiced ne'er may be revealed. 'Tis strange,
ough 'tis human, that so miserly
heart becomes, its treasures hoarding—that
love, so well, to say of some things—"they
mine!" and so securely shield them from
gaze and contact of the outer world.

've strayed, my flowers, from the spot where first
sunbeams waked you; hushed by wintry winds,
wrapped 'neath snowy coverlet, you long
slept; but light and warmth aroused you with
tidings good that spring was come, that birds—
resurrection anthem of the true
beautiful—were warbling; then, you first
eir chorus heard, and next the violets.
was an April morn, and sunny sky
d robin's song did greet your peeping bove
e sol; the air was full of throbbing life.
nature in the vigor which the rest
winter had bestowed exultant seemed;
n children's voices loud caught the refrain,
d in their romping glee the echo sent
From bluff to bluff resounding far. The while
A steamer's whistle with the curling smoke
Attending in its wake proclaimed that lake
And river were from icy fetters free.

"There's passage homeward," was the thought
That quick expression found. "O we shall miss
You!" threw a cloud upon the brightness of
That perfect April day. We know not that
Affection's tendrils have entwined about
The objects of association, till
A change must sever them—then how they cling.

Amid the bustle of departure, and
The sad "Good-byes," a kind voice said—"Here are
The first anemones; I'm glad they bloomed
Before you left us." Then that little bluff
Encircled town, so closely nestling by
The river side, soon disappeared, and each
Familiar hill-top was in dusky haze
Of twilight dim: and you and I, my flowers
Were left alone. M.

New Orleans, March 9, 1868.

## A Talk about What We Read.

BY DR. C. B. WHITE.

America is still young in literature, yet cynical European critics have long since ceased to ask, "Who reads an American book?" Our present want is not standard works by native authors, for these we have in abundance; but the development of an elevated literary taste among our people; a taste for the pure, the beautiful, the truthful.

Our soldiers in the recent war represented the best class of the working people: yet in looking over a soldiers' circulating library, supplied by the "Sanitary" or "Christian Commissions," or, as in this city, by the confiscations of General Butler, one could not help noticing the unsoiled appearance of the works of Irving, Cooper, and Walter Scott, while the morbid sensations of Sylvanus Cobb, Mrs. Southworth, and Charles Reade had been conned, read, and reread until the books were badly "dog-eared," and almost in pieces.

Suppose we call in at a bookstore. We find nearly all of them supplied with shelves for the trashy weekly papers of the present day. We find "Harper's Weekly" and "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," those gems of pictorial illustration of current history, quite lost sight of by the throng, who ask for the "Police Gazette," the "New York Ledger," the "New York Weekly"—weakly it is indeed, in yet another sense—a large portion of the purchasers being so far lost to shame as to ask for "Pomeroy's LaCrosse Democrat," and for "The Last Sensation."

While the people thus seek for literature that portrays the crime and weakness of poor human nature, how can we expect anything else from them than sneers about the degeneracy of human nature and the corrupt times our fate has associated us with. It is a mere repetition of the difference of the two knights, each claiming that he was right about the color of a shield and the other quite wrong; the one was observing its silver-white outside and the other its golden-yellow lining. These opponents of ours may be quite correct in claiming that human nature is often weak and sinful, while I think we may safely affirm that there is more real nobleness and worth of character now existing in the world than has ever existed at any time before. One swallow does not make summer, no more should we acknowledge that the existence of a few rascals in it proves our social system all corrupt.

A book-publishing house that issues cheap editions of the works of standard authors does a great good to the community. Let us have the wholesome works of Irving, Scott, Dickens, Mrs. Oliphant, and Miss Mulock, and scattered as broadcast and as cheaply among our people as are the worthless and unnatural productions of Dumas, (the elder and the younger,) George Sand, and unnumbered anonymous scribblers, and combined with an effort of our better people to initiate a new order of things; then we may expect the growth of a wholesome taste for the natural, the probable, the elevating among our story readers, and the occupation of sensationists would be gone. 'Tis true, "stolen fruits are sweetest;" perhaps for awhile, our school-boy friends would continue to hide "Sixteen-string Jack," or "The Three Guardsmen" behind their class books at school, or smuggle them under their jackets in going home; but boy-nature is not altogether bad; such habits would be forsaken if good wholesome stories were allowed them openly.

In no country in the world is there such a profusion of infidel books, of improbable romances, and of corrupting plays, as in France. What other Christian country can we possibly find where the common people are more ignorant or degraded and the higher classes more heartless and superficial.

The better style of romance manufacture is vastly better in the present day than formerly. We are taught that true chivalry may as often be exhibited in the present day as in the dark ages; the noble action of daring to do right in spite of the frowns or sneers of society, standing by a friend whose good name is unjustly aspersed and according to an open enemy praise elicited by virtues he may possess. It is one good sign of the times that the better class of the patrons of light literature of the present day will not allow to pass without ridicule any attempt to foist upon the hero or heroine a mawkish sentimentality or the exhibition of improbable sensibilities.

Young people crossed in love do not die of "broken hearts" nor pine away in solitude as often as formerly. The way we avoid those things now a days is to give our friends change of scene or of associations; the young gentleman goes hard to work at his previously neglected business, and the young lady probably finds a sphere of usefulness among her poor or afflicted relatives and friends, or perhaps in taking part in household cares not previously thought of or properly appreciated. It is my opinion that were more people disappointed in their first attachments and thus led to give the subject more mature attention, the number of unhappy marriages would be materially diminished.

This is the railroad age of literature, though it is to be hoped that few of our trains are as lightly freighted with common sense as our Fenian friend "George Francis." But the college course of literature is rushed through with by our young men like a "lightning express" in their anxiety to reach the goal of distinction in profession, art, or business, as the case may be. Some even stop at way stations to search for the desideratum.

Yet there is an increased disposition in our country to cultivate letters as a science. The Messrs. Appleton, of New York, since 1861, collate into a "Yearly Cyclopedia" the current events, discoveries, and social changes of the age. Several excellent journals, devoted exclusively to the arts, sciences, and higher literature, are ably edited and well supported, and the tone and talent of our leading weekly and daily newspapers have markedly improved.

As Americans let us cultivate and patronize our own literature, just as we ought to first see the glorious beauties of scenery of our own rivers, plains, valleys, and mountains, ere we rush off to visit Switzerland, Italy, and the lochs of Scotland. I appreciate the writings of Mr. Dickens and of Sir Walter Scott very highly, but I have yet to learn that they surpass in beauty, truth, or pathos those of our own beloved Irving or Prescott. Our Bancroft and Motley take rank side by side with the illustrious historians of this or any other age.

It has been said, and I believe truly, that Washington Irving as a writer is more highly esteemed in Great Britain than in his own country. It is to our shame that it is so. His own life early blighted by the untimely death of the lady he loved, yet, though he lived an old bachelor he did not become soured. We find ever in his writings genial good nature, a keen humor, and set forth most prominently a reverent regard for the God of nature, and the enunciation of pure principles of good-will for our fellow man.

In regard to the increase among us of prurient literature, few of us have so little influence but that we can do something to check its spread. We can recommend the better class of journals and of light literature—for people must be amused, if not innocently, still amused. It is neither necessary nor desirable that, like certain periodicals and papers of doubtful character, we should so far go into particulars about the objectionable features of the satanic press as to excite the curiosity of the young on the subject. Let us use common sense on the subject; who in society is more disliked or more dreaded than the unscrupulous scandal monger? who from lack of brains or want of good nature can see none but evil intentions in the acts, remarks, and tones of those he associates with, and who deliberately perverts the signification of things said or done.

While it is, of course, our duty to discourage vice, and whenever proper to express our hearty detestation of it, we should yet be charitable enough not to impute bad motives where we may reasonably doubt their existence, and still less not to close unalterably the doors of repentance and return against even the evil doer.

As Webster has said, "'Tis employment that makes people happy." An idle population is always corrupt; but the present state of corruption in our country is, I doubt not, greatly exaggerated; and it must subside when the suddenly-enriched "shoddyites" and petroleum princes, find a gain their true level, as they will when their wealth is squandered.

In our country wealth should not entitle to social standing. We should know no aristocracy save that constituted by learning, piety, and good breeding, and this class of aristocrats are rarely considered objectionable by any sane person.

We agree, I think, that we would exclude the scandal monger and the unscrupulous fault-finder from our society as devoid of good taste, good sense, or good breeding. So let us, in our literary recreations or studies, exclude all that does not breathe a spirit of fairness and of good feeling toward our fellow man.

I should be very sorry to be understood as excluding from the scope of literature satire, when necessary to expunge by this effective weapon some social blot, as for example Mr. Thackeray's onslaught on the military and civil social snobs of the present century. Serious diseases sometimes demand severe remedies.

When we read let us read something instructive, or if we are weary and need to be exhilarated by the spice of wit or humor, let us choose those wits who display good feeling for their fellows.

How much more sparkling and truly permanent in its effect is that pleasantry intruding on no one's feelings, yet that all can enjoy. By such a choice we must promote our own happiness and recommend ourselves to our associates.

## Letter from Texas.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

We commenced our round of quarterly meetings at Beltin, embracing the second sabbath in February. On Saturday we met, and elected our stewards, trustees, and missionary committees for the year. Sunday being cold and unpleasant, we were prevented from meeting for preaching, sacrament, etc. For this charge we have been unable to procure a supply, and have determined in connection with other duties to supply it ourselves.

Our second quarterly meeting was held at Marlin. This place is situated on the east bank of the Brazos, some few miles from the falls, in Falls county. This county embraces much fertile land along the river on the tributaries putting into it. There were in former times many large planters living in it, having quite a large slave population. Since their freedom the most of the colored people still remain there—some renting, some leasing, and others hiring out for a mere pittance.

We left home early on Saturday morning to ride forty miles. Our first business was to hunt up the preacher in charge. Failing, however, that day to do so, we found ourself at nightfall at General Shields'. The general is a man that has figured quite conspicuously in our national politics. He was once a member of congress from Alabama, and afterward was appointed a minister by President Polk to one of the South American republics. During his congressional term, as he related to me, by associating with the Northern members, and spending a summer in the North, he was made a convert to the doctrine of anti-slavery, although at the time a large slave owner himself. After his term of office had expired he returned home, and spoke confidentially to some of his bosom friends his misgivings upon the slave subject, who simultaneously dropped him as one corrupted with Northern politics and anti-slavery fanaticism. He saw if he ever attempted to run for office again the question would be raised against him, so he quit the arena of public life, and some years ago came off to this state. In 1861 General Shields took strong ground against secession, which brought down the ire of the people upon him. He managed to weather through the war, and still lives to advocate impartial suffrage, free press, free speech, etc.

He received us with a cordiality and hospitality that only a well-bred gentleman with a warm genial heart can extend.

Here we spent the night. The next morning, seeing quite a number of freedmen on the plantations, we went out and commenced conversing with them—telling them at the same time our business in the country. The following will illustrate their caution in dealing with strangers. This was a few days after the election—the first time in life they have ever realized their fondly cherished hopes of being permitted to vote. Not having ever heard of me before, I saw that they were not disposed to credit all I said unless I could offer some corroborating evidence. They frankly told me they had often been imposed upon by strangers, and that henceforth they had determined to have nothing more to do with a man—preacher or what not—unless he "voted right," meaning the Republican ticket. I saw in a moment how I might relieve their minds from all doubts, and at the same time set myself right before them.

The Republican ticket was printed upon a yellow slip of paper, surmounted with a large eagle, his claws clasping a bundle of arrows, and a huge snake in his beak. The whole was so artistically arranged that a mere glance at it would enable the most unskillful to determine its political character. Happening to have one or two in my pocket, I drew them out, and remarked that I did not know how they voted, but as for myself I voted this kind of a ticket, exhibiting it at the same time. I saw in a moment that I had gained my point, so after distributing some tracts and Testaments among them I took my leave. After a weary ride over hills and dales, through brush, cedar brakes, and swamps, we at length arrived at Brother A. C. Fairman's about noon, and found ourselves about twelve miles from the place appointed for the meeting. Of course then it was too late, so leaving another appointment we returned home.

The third Sunday was the time for the quarterly meeting at Cameron. This place is situated on the north side of Little river, a tributary of the Brazos, in Milan county. The land on the streams is generally very productive. On the south side of the river the soil is sandy, with a very heavy growth of post oak and hickory, and produces corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes when the seasons are regular in abundance. On the north side the soil is of a different character. The timber is mostly musquit, the grass musquit, the soil when wet very sticky, and the surface uneven. It is mostly adapted to stock raising.

A long weary drive of thirty-five miles brought us to the house of Brother Jackson. Here we found things rather in a disordered condition. The Johnson policy men had tried to overawe the freedmen to keep them from voting, or to keep any man from running on the Republican ticket. Brother Jackson took an active part in having a candidate brought out that was loyal, and instructing the freedmen how to vote. For choosing to exercise this right as a citizen he came near being mobbed in Cameron on the day of election. But not being very easily intimidated he prosecuted the cause, carried the election, and elected the right man. So much for a little determined courage. But this by no means pacified the people toward him nor toward me. This little episode produced such an excitement it was thought advisable not to carry the meeting into town as was intended, so I preached under the eaves of a country church—not daring to go in—in the open air to my sable audience. Every effort imaginable had been made to confuse the minds of the colored people so as to prevent them from coming out to hear me, some telling them the meeting was to be at one place, some at another, and one reverend gentleman went so far as to tell them I would not be there at all; that I had left the country, and was not coming back any more. Here again my plans were frustrated in getting a supply for the work. The man I had calculated upon became weak-kneed on account of the excitement, and did not come out, lest in seeking to elevate his race he himself should be elevated to a limb. This is a culpable cowardice that deserves not sympathy. The Savior knowing the menaces of wicked men says to his ministers relating to this subject: "He that seeketh to save his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall save it." It is true that the man (white especially) that serves the cause here jeopards his life, exiles himself from society, and becomes a social outcast.

But we look forward to a better time, though we may have to endure much now. There is an anecdote related of old Jo Kuyrkendoll, an old Texan, that will illustrate my meaning. Among the three hundred that came out to Texas in 1823, in Austin's colony, was "Old Jo Kuyrkendoll," as he was familiarly known. "Old Jo" had a good wife by the name of Nancy, and so fond were they of each other's society that she used to accompany him in the bear hunt, the buffalo chase, on the Indian trail, or wherever he might go, his faithful spouse followed him. After many years of conjugal affection, Nancy at length was no more. She seems to have been, notwithstanding her poor opportunities, a good religious woman. In respect to her religion and as a last respect to her memory, he concluded to have her funeral preached. Notice being given, and the minister invited, the services were duly observed. The preacher, in conclusion, remarked that he had no doubt from the religious character of Mrs. K. that she was then at rest; and wound up his remarks by exhorting her friends and relations to meet her in Heaven.

The closing remarks seem to have made a wonderful impression on "Old Jo's" mind. When the preacher was about to leave, Jo took him aside and asked him seriously if he really believed Nancy was in Heaven. The preacher replied that he had no doubt from what he knew of her, and what he had heard, that she was. "Old Jo," with evident emotion, "Now, parson, if you think so, old Jo wants to go there, but I want you to be certain, for if she is not there I don't, for old Jo can tough it out anywhere where Nancy is." His idea seems to have been to ascertain exactly where she had gone, and then to live as near like her as possible so as to get to the same place, let that be where it might. Now this in the same sense will illustrate my meaning. We have to carry with us continually the spirit of the martyr, and live as near up to duties of missionaries as possible, let this lead us to victory or lead us to death.

Having been already tedious, we will close, and promise more in another letter. T. B. F.

March 10, 1868.

## Rev. Mr. Honey.

We deeply sympathize with our esteemed friend, Rev. Brother Honey, of Galveston, Texas, in the severe afflictions which he has been called to endure within the past twelve months. Last summer two of his precious children died of yellow fever, and now the awful intelligence reaches us that his father has been murdered. The subjoined extract from a letter by Rev. Mr. Honey's brother-in-law will give our readers the facts of this dreadful affair:

The following statement will give you all that is known as yet of the mysterious affair: Mr. Honey was at home as usual to dinner on Saturday about one o'clock, and then went to the poultry house to do some work, (he was always in the habit of staying there during the day), and intended, as was his custom on Saturday, to hitch up his horse and go to market about 4 o'clock P. M. Mother got supper ready and waited it some time, and then thought she would go to the stable (or hennery) and see what detained him. When she got in sight of the place she saw the wagon standing outside with a robe on the seat, and thinking he had returned from market and was putting out his horse, she returned to the house and waited over half an hour, when it got dark. She went to the nearest neighbor and got him to go with her to the stable. They found the front door shut and hooked on the inside, got assistance, took off the hinges, and entered, passed through the building to the opposite end, where the horse was kept, where they found him dead. He lay with his head about eighteen inches from the manger, with his feet at the entrance of the stall. The horse was partly harnessed, the collar and hames on, and the rest of the harness laid at Mr. Honey's side. The horse was backed entirely out of the stall, and was standing trembling as though he had been frightened. Mr. Honey's face was terribly mutilated, having about ten horrible gashes cut in the face and on the head, and nearly all of the face bones were broken. The first impression was that the horse had killed him, but after examining the wounds and ascertaining the fact that his pocketbook was gone, the jury rendered a verdict that he had come to his death by blows from an instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, but it is absolutely certain to my mind that no horse ever did it. There was found near where he lay a garden fork about the length of an ordinary shovel, with short, thick tines, and upon one of these tines there was a little blood, but it was partly covered with manure. Any of the wounds might have been made with this weapon, but I do not think any one could have been made by the horse's feet.

The inquest was very unsatisfactory, and Mr. Burns and others insisted upon a re-examination of the body. We could not get a formal investigation, but did succeed in getting the same surgeon who attended the inquest to make a careful examination in the presence of the sheriff and chief of police. The fork has been placed in charge of an officer for preservation. I think that I never saw a community more astounded than they seemed to be, yet it seemed almost impossible to get any of the authorities interested in the matter. The last person known to be with Mr. Honey was a negro. He was arrested, but was again released, there being no proof of his guilt, and almost a certainty of his innocence. It seems to be the opinion of the people there generally that it was done by a man named Judson, who is the owner of the house where Mr. Honey lived. Still there is no proof against him. He is known to be a dishonest, thieving kind of a man, and I think this has something to do with the public feeling. But there are some things that make his actions during that week need explanation. This Judson and wife occupied one part of the house and Mr. and Mrs. Honey the other. Some time since Mrs. Judson left the place to visit her friends, since which time Judson has been traveling selling patent medicines, returning every two or three weeks, and invariably came to the house, when Mrs. Honey would give him his meals. The Monday before the tragedy he left on one of these excursions and took particular pains to let them know he was going out of town, and as the train passed the house Mr. Judson stood out on the platform and saluted Mrs. Honey. He was seen in the place on Wednesday of that week, and it is thought he took the train from there on Saturday night (the night of the murder), but I could get no positive proof on this point. This man Judson has been arrested several times for petty stealing. It is not known that Mr. Honey had any difficulty with him or any one else. The authorities are trying to get track of Judson, and say they will arrest him on suspicion if they can find his whereabouts.

Mr. H. had only been there a few months, and had formed but few acquaintances. The funeral services took place at the house Thursday afternoon, and the body was taken to Boyyou Falls and buried.

But it is a relief for us to add that the murdered man was a devoted Christian and a classl-eader and steward in our church. We trust the church will remember at a throne of grace those who mourn the untimely death of a beloved father.

## Lutheran Benevolent Society.

A special meeting of this society was held March 15, 1868, at the society rooms, 318 Gravier street.

At 8 P. M. the director called the house to order, and after singing the 421st hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Royal.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the constitution was read.

Mr. Cambridge moved to proceed to the election of director, whereupon Edward Lefran and George Williams were nominated, but on the former declining, Rev. E. P. Royal was named in his place. On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Henderson Bland was appointed to preside during the election of officers. The following persons were then duly elected:

Director—Rev. E. P. Royal.
Trustee—Mr. P. Ricks.
Preacher—Rev. William Forest.
Marshals—Messrs. S. Williams. Campbell, Harrison, and Therigood Junior.
Pilgrims—Same as last year.
Mourning Women—Same as last year.
Sick Committee—Same as last year.

On motion of Mr. Forest, it was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans ADVOCATE and New Orleans *Republican*.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the chairman appointed the following committee on printing:

L. Cambridge, E. J. Oglinel, J. Rivers, and H. Harrison.

The meeting then adjourned, and was dismissed with the benediction.

E. P. ROYAL, Director.
S. J. CHINN, Secretary.

## Personal Items.

Bishop Morris was present most of the time during the recent session of the Kentucky conference at Newport, Kentucky, and by occasional counsel and words of cheer greatly gratified the members of the conference. The Western Advocate states that the Sunday school anniversary held on Sunday afternoon, on being called out to sing by Chaplain M'Cabe, the bishop remarked: "My best singing days are over; but I have a little piece which I sometime since learned, and which I occasionally sing in my way." He then, in a voice of remarkable distinctness, sang the words through, the audience joining in the chorus: "O come, angel band, come and around me stand." When the words were reached,

For I brush the dews on Jordan's banks,
The crossing must be near,

many were the filled eyes on the platform and in the pews. Quite a number of the ministerial brethren took each other by the hand and pledged in silence to gather on "the other shore." It was an experience not soon to fade from the heart.

Rev. James S. Payne, of the Liberia mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been elected and inaugurated president of the republic of Liberia, Africa. Mr. Payne is a native of Kentucky, and in early life, with his parents and brothers and sisters, was the slave of a rich widow named Mukes, who sent the whole family to Africa in 1840. He was educated at the Monrovia academy, and entering the ministry of the Methodist church, soon became a prominent member of the Liberia conference, serving as presiding elder for several years. He is said to be a man of marked ability, a successful writer on the science of political economy, and to understand thoroughly the institutions and wants of the African republic. He is the fourth president of Liberia. The slave boy of twenty-seven years ago is now the civil head of a republic containing over two hundred thousand inhabitants.

Dr. Jesse T. Peck's many friends will be gratified to learn that his new book, entitled "The American Republic from a Christian Standpoint," has made its appearance. It is an octavo of over seven hundred pages, illustrated with thirty-four fine steel engravings. The publishers, Messrs. Broughton & Wyman of this city, have brought out the work in the best style, a fact which cannot fail to gratify both the author and reader. The subject, the reputation of the author, and the excellent style of its publication, will insure it a hearty reception, and an extensive circulation. Its contents will in due time receive attention in the proper department of our columns.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell is the regular nominee for state senator of the second district. Let the readers of the Advocate and all of our friends south of Canal street rally around this true Republican. He is eminently fitted for the position, and he will prove a true friend to the colored people in the state senate.

### Editorial Items.

GALVESTON.

Rev. Mr. Honey writes on March 19: "I shall commence on next sabbath to hold services with the white congregation. We have hired the German Presbyterian church for the present, and hereafter shall preach regularly every Sunday afternoon." He also informs us that Rev. Joseph Welch is out on his great district, and is not expected in Galveston for some time to come.

### Sunday-School Pic-Nic.

The Sunday-school of our church is to have a pic-nic in a few weeks, which we trust will be a very pleasant occasion. We are happy to record that the officers and teachers are zealous in their good work and have reason to be encouraged, and in behalf of the school we bespeak the interest of parents and our friends.

### Mission School.

Mrs. Dr. Newman has organized a mission school in our chapel, which is held on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. This is a school for all, without respect to race or color. At first the number was small, but it has so rapidly increased that on last Sunday there were present 190 scholars. The young people of our church has manifested a commendable zeal in this work by serving as teachers, and we trust others will come, as more teachers are required. This school has become a point of interest to strangers in our city, and it is a treat to drop in and witness the enthusiasm displayed by both scholars and teachers.

### J. V. Farwell, Esq.

This eminent layman of our Church is now in our city for the benefit of Mrs. Farwell's health. Since his arrival he has visited the several points of interest in and about New Orleans. On last Monday Evening he made an excellent address before the Young Men's Association of our Church, and his remarks made a deep impression on the minds of all present. The interest he has manifested in behalf of young men since he came among us, will sustain his home reputation for active efforts in behalf of this interesting portion of community. Chicago may well be proud of such a layman, and in wishing that he were permanently identified with our Church in New Orleans, we do not thereby break the tenth commandment, but simply obey Paul's injunction, "Covet earnestly the best gifts."

### One Thousand Joined.

Rev. R. K. Diossy writes us that a thousand members, with their presiding elder, pastors, and churches, have recently dissolved their connection with another branch of the Methodist family, and have joined the mother church. "That's right, children," says Father Ross, "come back to your old mother; she has got bread enough, and to spare." And the editor saith, "Amen; let them come; there's room enough for all." There should be but one Methodist church in the South, and that, the "Methodist Episcopal church of the United States of America." The Southern Methodist church has had its day, and its mission is at an end; and the best it can do is to disband, and return to the church from which it seceded in 1844. The day for a formal reunion is past; but we have a door always open toward the South for those of our Southern brethren to enter who desire. With all their desperate efforts to survive the issues of the late war, they are weaker to-day and poorer than when their general conference was held in this city in the spring of 1866. We then ventured to prophesy that if they continued their separate organization they would gradually disappear from the face of the earth, and subsequent facts have sustained our prediction. Their once great circuits, which occupied the interior of the Southern states, have ceased to exist. In the smaller inland villages their meetinghouses are forsaken, and in the larger towns necessity has compelled the two or three societies which formerly worshipped separately to unite in one for self-preservation. In New Orleans they have three white churches, but only one of the three has more than a ghost of a congregation. Under such circumstances it is no marvel that their benevolent enterprises are failing, as significantly indicated by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Sehon, the corresponding secretary of their missionary society. He is frank enough to state the true cause—the poverty of the Church South. And he might have assigned the additional reason—the lack of heart on the part of the people. Their missionary society never amounted to anything, and today it is an ecclesiastical corpse over which weeping Parson Deems and old John Early are reading the burial service.

To such a degree has God smitten this once slaveholding church with poverty and indifference, that their church editors have turned beggars to gather up their Peter Pence for the support of their hard-worked but poorly fed bishops. Their church journals are kept alive only by the most desperate efforts. The preachers in the patronizing conferences of a given journal have been compelled to turn hucksters of chickens, eggs, and butter, which they take from the people in pay for their church paper. These facts are stated in no spirit of triumph, but as indications that the day of the Southern church is past, and that Icabod is written upon her walls. And we solemnly hold that it would be of incalculable advantage to the South and to the cause of Christianity therein, if the Southern church should cease to be.

Nor do we apply these remarks to the Methodist Church South only, but to what are known as the African Mothodist Episcopal Church and the Zion Methodist Church. When we consider the true interests of Christianity, we deny the right of these Methodist churches to maintain a separate organization. Our own church is equal to meet all the wants of the South, for God has given her piety and zeal, wealth and intelligence, power and success as He has given to no other church in the South. Those separate, smaller, poorer, weaker organizations are of no permanent advantage to Christ's kingdom in their isolated condition, but united with us, their power for good would be increased a hundred fold. Then we say to all, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

### Young Men's Association.

The association held its regular weekly meeting in our chapel on last Monday evening. General Bussey was in the chair, and a large audience was in attendance. Dr. C. B. White read an excellent essay, which will be found in full in another column. He was followed by J. V. Farwell, Esq., of Chicago, in a well-timed address. He said that war had given prominence to such associations, and the results of their labors had demonstrated their practicability. He related a personal incident which melted all hearts, and illustrated the power of prayer. He assured us that such was the interest in Chicago for their association that $40,000 had been subscribed for the erection of a hall which is to contain a free library.

Next in order was the debate on the question: "Is female suffrage compatible with a high state of civilization?" Captain Armstrong led off in the affirmative, and happily disappointed all his friends in his ability as a debater. He declared that we would never reach that perfection of morals till woman could vote, and in illustration of his faith in the good judgment of woman he said that his old friend Dr. J. V. C. Smith once said to him "that whenever he had gone contrary to his wife's advice he had failed, and that such was his determination to do what his wife said that if she should tell him to set the house on fire he would do it."

Mr. James followed on the negative side, and deprecated the appearance of women at the polls with the crowds which usually there congregate, because we would soon lose our admiration for woman.

Captain Houghton backed up Mr. James in a telling speech. He thought female suffrage would make Amazons of our American women, and if woman voted she must fight. He did not believe that our women would vote with their husbands, but as they like to be contrary they would vote oppositely. He did not want a copperhead to come to his house some evening and take his wife, cook, and chambermaid to a primary meeting, and leave him home to wash the dishes and put the children to bed. But he would not object to old maids voting provided they would swear that they never had had and never expected to have an offer to marry.

But Rev. Mr. Henry took the affirmative and made an able speech in favor of woman's voting. After his speech the president put the question to the audience, who voted in the negative. It was then announced that on next Monday evening Mr. John Howell would read an essay, General Brown recite selections, and that Messrs. Houghton and Hitch would debate the following question: "That we have a legal and a moral right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating spirits in the state of Louisiana."

### H. C. Warmoth.

The enthusiasm of the country for Judge Warmoth is increasing every day and in all directions. In the country they know no other Republican candidates than the regular ticket. His record for the last six years is a brilliant one for a young man, and has secured for him the hearty indorsement of Thomas J. Durant, Judge Kelley, and Senator Wilson. Even the *Tribune* indorsed and supported Judge Warmoth in 1865. Now we ask if Judge Warmoth was patriotic enough, capable enough, and honest enough to be supported by the *Tribune* for Congress in 1865, why is he not sufficiently so to be governor in 1868? Is it because he never owned slaves? Judge Taliaferro did. Is it because he is not a conservative? Judge Taliaferro is. Is it because he is free from all old pro-slavery associates and influences like those which caused Wells to betray the Radical party? Judge Taliaferro is not.

Is it because Wells, Field, the *Times*, and the *Crescent* do not speak well of him?

They do of Judge Taliaferro.

Is it because the rebels will not vote for him?

They will vote for Taliaferro.

Is it because he favored colored suffrage in 1866?

Taliaferro was opposed to it.

Is it because he was in favor of article thirteen of the constitution?

Taliaferro opposed it.

Is it because he was in the Union army?

Taliaferro was not.

The difference between Judge Warmoth and Judge Taliaferro is this:

Every Radical Republican principle which the party is now fighting to maintain, Judge Warmoth has consistently maintained for years; has fought and suffered for them.

many if not all of them, Taliaferro was opposed to until a short time ago, and he never even came out as a Radical Republican until the *Tribune* nominated him for governor. He was even a conservative when elected president of the constitutional convention. Is this the reason why the *Tribune* supports him and opposes Judge Warmoth? It looks so. Fosdick, Monroe, Field, Wells, Voorhies, Adams, and Andy Johnson prefer Taliferro to Warmoth, so does the *Tribune*.

Colored men do you go with Johnson, Monroe, Adams, Wells, and the *Tribune*, or with Durant, Kelley, Wilson, Waples, and the Republican party?

### Hon. O. J. Dunn.

When General Sheridan was looking round for a representative of the colored race who had the capacity, honesty, and influence to represent worthily their interests, many gentlemen of high standing and worth proposed to him the name of O. J. Dunn. Among these gentlemen the editors of the *Tribune* were prominent and influential, perhaps the most so. They then indorsed O. J. Dunn as in every way a worthy and capable representative of the colored race, as an honorable gentleman and a true Radical. His official and private conduct since has been in strict accordance with the high indorsement of these gentlemen. Why then, we ask, if Mr. Dunn was honorable, reliable, capable, and radical enough for the *Tribune* in August, 1867, and is the same now, does it oppose him?

Because he accepted the regular nomination of the Republican party for lieutenant-governor, bestowed upon him without his solicitation.

We have not a word to say against Major Dumas. He is an honorable gentleman. We think, however, that if he wished to be lieutenant governor he would have done better to have accepted the nomination of the Republican party. After he declined that, offered him in the spirit of conciliation and kindness, the *Tribune* is very inconsistent to abuse and villify Mr. Dunn, whom it has formerly indorsed so highly.

Mr. Dunn is a man who will do honor to any position. He has shown himself to be one of the most able, dignified, and upright legislators that has for a long time sat in the city council. He has been true to the interests of the colored men. He will be the next lieutenant governor.

### Arkansas.

The new constitution in this state is defeated.

Colored men, do you wish Louisiana to go with Alabama and Arkansas?

If it does farewell to all your hopes! If reconstruction fails it will be through division in your ranks.

Your greatest enemies are those who seek to decoy you into opposition to the regular Republican ticket.

The Taliaferro ticket is aided and abetted by the rebels and the *Times*.

The rebels seek to defeat the constitution, therefore a vote for Taliaferro is a vote against the constitution. This is the way it stands: If the regular ticket is defeated, a rebel ticket will be elected. Therefore every vote cast for Taliferro is the same as a vote for the rebel ticket.

If the rebel ticket is elected, they will use their power to have the constitution rejected, to defeat the constitutional amendment in the legislature, and to have a new convention without colored suffrage.

So a vote for Taliaferro is a vote against the constitution.

This is your last hope, colored men, the election of the regular ticket throughout.

### The Tribune.

In looking over the files of this paper we find the following assumption: "We to-day present the following ticket." "We will complete the ticket as we find time." "We will have a new central committee. "We will mark out such a policy, and select the candidates for the party." Is this the language of a member of a great party, or of a dictator and despot?

### RADICAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

—FOR THE—

PARISH OF ORLEANS

—AND—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following are the nominations, as far as completed, made by the Regular Nominating Convention of the Radical Republican Party for Parish and Municipal Officers:

**PARISH TICKET.**

Criminal Sheriff—A. P. DUMAS.
Civil Sheriff—JOHN M. DAVIS.
Coroner 1st and 4th Districts, and Algiers—Dr. W. H. HIRE.
Coroner 2d and 3d Districts—Dr. M. P. AVILA.
District Attorney—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Judge First District Court—W. W. HOWE.
Clerk First District Court—THOMAS LEON.
Judge Second District Court—R. H SHANNON.
Clerk Second District Court—S. B. PACKARD.
Judge Third District Court—J. K. BELDEN.
Clerk Third District Court—F. G. LLORENS.
Judge Fourth District Court—J. P. BOYD.
Clerk Fourth District Court—A. ROUGELOT.
Judge Fifth District Court—CHAS. LEAUMONT.
Clerk Fifth District Court—L. A. SNAER.
Judge Sixth District Court—ALANSON B. LONG.
Clerk Sixth District Court—HENRY R HUBERT.
Judge Seventh District Court—STEPHENS. FISH.
Clerk of Seventh District Court—E. DULUC.

**Justices of the Peace and Constables.**

First Justice—E. GIFFORD; Constable—TERENCE COOK. Second Justice—F S. GANTER; Constable—JAMES W. QUINN. Third Justice—V. E. MACARTY; Constable—RICHARD KENNER. Fourth Justice—JOS. G. BAUM; Constable—EUGENE MEILLEUR. Fifth Justice (Algiers), EUGENE McCARTHY; Constable—JOHN P. CAZELAR. Sixth Justice—Dr. D. MACKAY; Constable—LEON POSTHIL.

**State Tax Assessors.**

City of New Orleans—J. W. MENARD, JOS. O. LAINEZ, W. C. KINSELLA, GEORGE P. CARR. Right Bank—E. J. BRUNETT.

**State Tax Collectors.**

First District—FRANCIS C. MAHAN. Second District—VICTOR GERODIAS. Third District—O. C. BLANDIN. Fourth District—E. P. DUCLOSLANGE. Algiers—V. E. FREVILLE.

**Senate.**

First District—GEORGE W. MADER, DAVID WILSON, SOLOMON R. MOSES. Second District—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, P. B. S. PINCHBACK. Third District—T. V. COPELAND, Captain MONETTE. Fourth District—N. WHITING.

**Representatives.**

First Representative District—Col. C. B. YOUNG, CHARLES H. HUGHES. Second District—CHARLES H. FOX, CLERMONT F. GLAUDIN, BENJAMIN GEDDES. Third District—BARTHOLOMEW COLLINS, F. C. ANTOINE, R. H. ISABELLE, MORTIMER CARR. Fourth District—J. HALL, HENRY HEIDENHAIN. Fifth District—JOS. MANSION, V. L. CERRESSOLLE. Sixth District—JOHN G. SELDON. Seventh District—CHAS. MARTINEZ, A. M. VIOTOR. Eighth District—AUGUSTIN MAURICE. Ninth District——. Tenth District—JAMES DORSEY and GEORGE W. KINCAIDE. Eleventh District—EDWARD WILLIAMS. Right Bank—FRANK ALEXANDER.

**MUNICIPAL TICKET.**

Mayor of New Orleans—SETH W. LEWIS.
Controller—ST. FELIX CASANAVE. Street Commissioner—WILLIAM BAKER.

**Recorders.**

First District—JOHN P. BECKER. Second District—EUGENE STAES. Third District—J. A MASSICOT. Fourth District—WILLIAM WEBER.

**Aldermen.**

First District—JOHN M. G. PARKER, W. G. McCONNELL, and PATRICK HARNAN. Second District—J. A. RAYNAL, LUDGER BOGUILLE. Third District—L. PESSOU, OSCAR POYNOT. Fourth District—A. JEHLEN and EDMOND FLOOD.

**Assistant Aldermen.**

First Ward——. Second Ward—W. B. ARMSTRONG, J. B. NOBLE. Third Ward—W. H. PEMBERTON, C. CAMP. Fourth Ward—J. H. INGRAHAM, LEWIS BANKS. Fifth Ward—CHARLES GRANDPRE. Sixth Ward—A. ST. LEGER. Seventh Ward——. Eighth Ward—HENRY SCHULTZ. Ninth Ward——. Tenth Ward—GEORGE SCHANTZ. Eleventh Ward—YORICK CAMPBELL.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, Chairman.
F. G. LLORENS, Secretary. mh22

# OFFICIAL.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Article 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Art. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

Art. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

Art. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Art. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

Art. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

Art. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

Art. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

Art. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

Art. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Art. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

Art. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

Art. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Art. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

Art. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

Art. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Art. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

Art. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

Art. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Art. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

Art. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Art. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

Art. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

Art. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

Art. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

Art. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

Art. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

Art. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

Art. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Art. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Art. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

Art. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

Art. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

Art. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

Art. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

Art. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

Art. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected,

nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected: but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the tate, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to he said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official ournal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurre aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratificatinn of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

**Art. 157.** Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

Art. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

Art. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

Art. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

Art. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary.

New Orleans, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

The Church Union.—This is said to be the largest religious paper in the world. It is edited in number one style by a corps of editors of marked ability. It contains one of Beecher's sermons each week, which alone is worth far more than the subscription price of the paper, which is only $2 50 per annum. Address publishers of the *Church Union*, Box 6129, New York.

### MARRIED:

TURNER—McKERSEY—In Shreveport, La., on the 20th of February, by Rev. John D. Smith, Mr. William Turner to Miss Maria McKersey.

PERKINS—LEWIS—In Shreveport, La., on the 12th of March, by Rev. John D. Smith, Mr. John Perkins to Miss Laura Lewis.

ABRAHAM—WHITE—In the country, six miles from Shreveport, La., on the 25th of January, by Rev. John D. Smith, Mr. Daniel Abraham to Miss Louisa White.

SMITH—WASHINGTON—In Shreveport, La., on the 14th of April, 1867, by Rev. Starling Gillem, Rev. John D. Smith to Miss Fanny Washington.

**Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7½.**

Information wanted, by William Smith, of his sister Jane Smith. She was formerly called Jane Lettle. Her father's name was Barnebas Smith. Jane was at one time living at or near Galveston, Texas.

Send information in care of Rev. Evans Green, pastor of Poet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans.

## South Carolina Conference Proceedings.

In the transmission of the telegraphic report which we published last week a few errors were made in the figures, which we are now able to correct by the full official returns, which are now before us. The corrected figures make a better showing for the conference:

| | This Year. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Traveling preachers | 39 | 13 |
| Local preachers | 132 | 29 |
| Members in full connection | 13,688 | 5,896 |
| Probationers | 4,512 | 2,636 |
| Total members | 18,200 | 8,535 |
| Adult baptisms | 1 616 | 697 |
| Infant baptisms | 1,617 | 440 |
| Church edifices | 56 | 22 |
| Parsonages | 6 | 6 |
| Value of church property | $103,525 | $41,725 |
| Sunday schools | 77 | 44 |
| Officers and teachers | 329 | 163 |
| Scholars | 6,3.2 | 2,230 |

As mentioned last week, these figures indicate a very prosperous state of our work in that portion of the South. During the year one preacher, Rev. W. J. Cole was called to his reward. His early ministry was in the Canadian Wesleyan conference. In November, 1865, he reached Charleston, and immediately, and with marked success, commenced and thenceforward prosecuted a successful and highly appreciated ministry. He died in peace July 13, 1867, aged 24.

The next session of the conference is to be held in Camden, South Carolina. The following are the appointments of the preachers:

Charleston District, T. Willard Lewis, presiding elder—Charleston circuit, A. Webster, W. O. Weston; Mount Pleasant, F. Smith; Beaufort circuit, G. Newcomb, S. W. Hamton; Cooper river, T. Evans; Edisto island, H. D. Owens; John's and Wadmelaw islands, J. Hamilton; Ashappo, to be supplied; Summerville, J. A. Sasportas; Wockamaw and Georgetown, Z. G. Duncan; Mount Holly, W. Evans; St. Stephens, to be supplied; Kingstree, W. Darrington; Gourdine, A. Walker; Florence, E. J. Snetter; Marr's Bluff, J. W. Johnson; Marion, J. B. Middleton; Darlington, B. F. Whittemore; Cheraw, J. Garrison; Bennettsville, to be supplied; Timmonsville, S. Jett; Lynchburg, J. White; Maysville, to be supplied; Sumpter, S. O. Rea; Camden, E. Miner; Greenville and Anderson, J. Rosemond, Y. H. Bulkley, one to be supplied; Columbia, B. F. Randolph; Lewisville, to be supplied; Orangeburg, T. Phillips; Edisto Forks, W. Dannerly; Barnwell, A. Middleton; Oro, R. J. Donaldson; Chesterfield, T. Sowell; Lynch's Creek, J. Boston.

Florida District, J. C. Emerson, presiding elder—Fernandina, St. Marys, and Jefferson, J. F. Felder, J. C. Crus; Jacksonville, W. J. Salmond; Greenfield, T. C. M. Golland, St. Augustine, to be supplied; Blount's Ferry Road, to be supplied; Sanderson, T. Holsendorf; Stark, to be suplied; Waldo, B. Garmon; Gainsville, I. Davis, E. Furgerson; Newnansville and Gordon, I. Johnson, W. Doby; Micanopy, to be supplied; Owens and Campground, D. Wade; Archer, J. Welch; Levyville, R. Small; Happy Land and Canaan, H. Walker; Houston, to be supplied; Pilatka, to be supplied; Enterprise, to be supplied; Brooksville, to be supplied.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

Office Chief Commissary Subsistence,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., March 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the second day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following subsistence Stores, viz:

500 Barrels of CORN MEAL, to be kiln dried, and to be put up in good new barrels, and head lined, the price per pound to be stated, and samples furnished.
50,000 Pounds of the best HAY, put up in bales, the price per hundred pounds to be stated.
50,000 Pounds of CORN in the ear, of the best quality, price per pound to be stated, and the Corn to be put up in sacks.
30,000 Pounds of OATS of the best quality, to be put up in new sacks, price per pound to be stated.

All the above articles to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city within twenty days from the acceptance of the bids.

Sealed proposals will also be received for the purchase of about 200 dry BEEF HIDES, now on hand in the Subsistence Department; the price per pound will be stated.

Terms—Cash, in greenbacks, on delivery.

No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Bids to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
mh24 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

United States Customhouse,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, March 14, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINED in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 cases Bottled Ale. | 2 Filtering Stones. |
| 2 tierces Molasses. | 4 octaves Sweet Wine. |
| 1 box Cigars. | 2 Cotton Trucks. |
| 8 Cooking Stoves and 4 cases furniture for same. | 9 boxes Raisins. |
| | 1 bbl. Molasses. |
| | 1 Bedstead. |
| 1 tierce Molasses. | 12 casks Curry Combs. |
| 1 hhd. Molasses. | 2 trks Personal Effects. |
| 1 tierce Molasses. | 1 box containing scaling ladder. |
| 1 box Cigars. | |
| 2 cases cont'g Pianos. | 53 cases Rhine Wine. |
| 4 cases Magnesia. | 1 bbl. Irish Whisky. |
| 24 boxes Tin Plate. | 591 bdls. iron Ties. |
| 1 case Meerschaum Pipes | 12 casks Curry Combs. |
| 2 casks Chloride Lime. | 1 box Samples |
| 7 bdls Iron Ties. | 2 pkgs Samples. |
| 12 cases Brandy. | 100 baskets Champagne. |
| 8 octaves Brandy. | 50 boxes Champagne. |
| 1 case Soap, etc. | 5 baskets Champagne. |
| 7 crates Earthenware. | 2 cases cont'g fire extinguishers. |
| 1 keg Rum. | |
| 2 cases Quinine. | 167 bdls iron Ties. |
| 1 cask Bottled Ale. | 3 boxes Labels. |
| 27 gross Tooth Brushes. | 1 case Mustard. |
| 1 bbl cont'g Water Filterer. | 1 box Whisky. |
| | 1 box Salad Oil. |
| 1 box Matches. | 1 case Muscat Wine. |
| 2 bags Cloves. | 1 box Books. |
| 1 case Tacks. | 1 bag Coffee. |
| 1 case Wine | 2 cases Absynthe. |
| 1 case Books. | 128 pkgs Samples |

WM. P. KELLOGG,
mh15 17 20 22 24 27 29 31 ap2 Collector.

### ESTATE OF NELSON B. PROTHRO AND JAMES B. ROSSER.

Individually, and as Members of the Firms of Rosser, Prothro & Co., and Prothro, Cauthers & Co.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of March, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of NELSON B. PROTHRO and JAMES B. ROSSER, individually, and as members of the firms of Rosser, Prothro & Co., and Prothro, Cauthers & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 535—mh7 ap10 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF HENRY B. FOLEY.

Office of United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, La., March 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY B. FOLEY, of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 572—mh21 ap16

### ESTATE OF KNOX & HIGGINS,

And Hugh B. Knox and Randall G. Higgins, Individually.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of KNOX & HIGGINS, AND HUGH B. KNOX and RANDALL G. HIGGINS, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the second day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 505—mh4 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, of Rosedale, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of April, A. D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 487—mh3 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JESSIE R. IRWIN.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JESSIE R. IRWIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 526—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ISOM C. DAVENPORT.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ISOM C. DAVENPORT, of the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 550—mh13 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY OTIS.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty ninth day of February, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY OTIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 498—mh3 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROBERT McBRIDE.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT McBRIDE, of the town of Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom house building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register on the third day of April A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana
No. 508—mh4 ap3

### CHARLES H. McKNIGHT, JOHN T. SAWYER, AND RICHARD GEAR,

Composing the Firms of C. H. McKnight & Co., and C. H. McKnight.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of CHARLES H. McKNIGHT, JOHN T. SAWYER, and RICHARD GEAR, composing the firms of C. H. McKnight & Co., and C. H. McKnight, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 573—mh21 ap22 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES STAFFORD.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES STAFFORD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 497—mh3 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF PIERRE DEGUILHEM.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of PIERRE DEGUILHEM, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 4?2—mh3 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. FULHAM

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. FULHAM, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 493—mh3 ap10 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF GEORGE W. KIDD

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. KIDD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 488—mh3 ap1

### ESTATE OF ROSCOE C. OGLESBY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Lewis & Oglesby and Blackmon & Oglesby.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROSCOE C. OGLESBY, individually, and as a member of the firms of Lewis & Oglesby and Blackmon & Oglesby, of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON.

U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 491—mh3 ap3

### ESTATE OF JOHN H. H. CAMP.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN H. H. CAMP, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 568—mh20 ap18 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF GEORGE PEARSON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Pearson & Winslow.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE PEARSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Pearson & Winslow, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 480—mh3 ap2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF PILCHER & GOODRICH,

And Mason Pilcher and Ferdinand M. Goodrich, Individually.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of PILCHER & GOODRICH, and Mason Pilcher and Ferdinand M. Goodrich, individually, of New Orleans in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 541—mh10 ap1 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H. BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, AND WILLIAM C. WATTS.

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Given, Watts & Co.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H. BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, and WILLIAM C. WATTS, individually, and as members of the firm of Given, Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 531—mh7 my 30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. HERRICK,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Gordon & Herrick.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. HERRICK, individually, and as a member of the firm of Gordon & Herrick, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 513—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF FREDERICK BOCK.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of FREDERICK BOCK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 621—mh25 ap21 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DESIRE PERES.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DESIRE PERES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON,

U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 619—mh25 je20

### ESTATE OF ALPHONSE TERTRON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Lobit & Charpentier.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE TERTRON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Lobit & Charpentier, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,

No. 620—mh25 je30 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF VICTOR HEBERT.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of VICTOR HEBERT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom house building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 567—mh20 my2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ALEXANDRE LANDRY

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALEXANDRE LANDRY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 517—mh5 28 District of Louisiana.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 19.**

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE FOLSOM, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS GEORGE FOLSOM, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 24, 1868.
mh26 ap14 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 66.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH PLONSKY Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of David, Levi, & Plonsky—Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PLONSKY, INDIVIDually, and as a member of the late firm of David, Levi & Plonsky, of Abbeville, in the parish of Vermillion and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 23, 1868.
CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.
mh23 ap14 21

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 1.**

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY D. STONE, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS HENRY D. STONE, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the second day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 11, 1868.
mh13 20 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 31.**

IN THE MATTER OF W. S. GRAYSON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS W. S. GRAYSON, OF THE PARISH of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh24 ap10 20 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 24.**

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS S. GARRETT, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS S. GARRETT, OF THE parish of Iberville and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 7, 1868
mh10 2 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF T. A. KELLER AND Julius Hoerner, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 135.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOtice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of T. A. KELLER and JULIUS HOERNER, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON.
JOSEPH ELLISON,
mh21 law3t Assignees.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 10.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF the parish of Orleans and District aforsaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.
mh14 21 29 K. LOEW, Clerk.

### UTITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL KAHN, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 46.**

WHEREAS SAMUEL KAHN, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
mh6 20 29 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**No. 38.—In Bankruptcy.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM D. WINTER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM D. WINTER, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
mh13 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### E. Mandin vs. Schooner Lydia, Her Tackle, Apparel, Etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9042—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The schooner LYDIA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by E. Mandin, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Lydia, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans nineteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 566—mh20 25 31 ap4 United States Marshal.

### J. H. Harper and J. H. Harris vs. Steamboat Wenona, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9031—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat WENONA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by J. H. Harper and J. H Harris for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Wenona, her tackle, etc should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 565—mh20 25 31 ap4

### Good Intent Dry Dock Company vs. Steamer J. M. Sharp, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9038—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamer J. M. SHARP, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libelled by the Good Intent Dry Dock Company for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer J. M. Sharp, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 552—mh14 18 24 28

### J. J. Link vs. Robb & Duke.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5251—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the thirty-first January, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, April 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the door of the Court house at Harrisonburg, parish of Catahoula, Louisiana—

Sundry GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISE, being the usual contents of a country store, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized as above stated to satisfy the plaintiff, J. J. Link's, claim herein, viz: one thousand and seventy dollars and seventy cents, with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes at the time of adjudication

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 569—mh21 28 ap4 11 District of Louisiana.

### United States vs. the Distillery of Frank Page, No. 635 Tchoupitoulas street.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9040—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The DISTILLERY of Frank Page, No. 635 Tchoupitoulas street, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can why the said Distillery should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON.
United States Marshal.
No. 558—mh17 24 28 ap4

### Vincent Fauria vs. Schooner Rita, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9026.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner RITA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Vincent Fauria for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Rita, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 570—mh21 25 31 ap4

### Thomas J. McCullough and others vs. Steamer Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9037—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamer SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Thomas J. McCullough and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said steamer Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 562—mh19 25 31 ap4 U. S. Marshal.

### J. Durville vs. Steamer Hunter, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9036.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer HUNTER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. Durville for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer Hunter, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 551—mh13 18 24 28

### Jacob Sample and Others vs. Steamboat Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9035.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Jacob Sample and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eleventh day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON.
No. 545—mh12 17 24 28 United States Marshal.

### Frank Scheib et Als. vs. Steamboat W. W. Bierce, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9046.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat W. W. BIERCE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Frank Scheib, et als., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat W. W. Bierce, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 571—mh 21 25 31 ap 4


**SEAMLESS CLOTHING Manufacturing Company.**

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer
fe17 1y C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent


## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### George L. Morrill vs. Schooner Florence Shay, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9041—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner FLORENCE SHAY, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by George L. Morrill for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Florence Shay, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 563—mh19 26 ap3 11

### Thomas Morgan vs. Schooner Cora, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9039.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner CORA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Thomas Morgan for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Cora, her tackle, etc should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 557—mh 17 24 28 ap4

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

### J. P. Van Bergen vs. J. N. Wafford.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5368.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the first day of February, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1868, at the door of the courthouse, at Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, at the hour of twelve (12) o'clock at noon, the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, established as a sugar plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, fronting on the Bayou Shaffer and on the Bayou Bœuff, containing about twelve hundred superficial acres and known as the "Wafford plantation," bounded on the east by lands belonging to Messieurs Vincent, on the north by Bayou Bœuff, and on the west by Bayou Shaffer, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the appurtenances and improvements of husbandry, live-stock, etc., thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

2. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND OR SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, on the west bank of Bayou Shaffer, bounded east by said bayou, west by public lands, south by lands of Barker Dazy and by lands of Thomas Evins, and containing about one hundred and twenty-seven acres. Also another tract of land, situated on said Bayou Shaffer, containing about fifty-nine and one-tenth acres, bounded east by said bayou, north by lands of Barker Dazy, (as supposed,) south and west by public lands, together with all the buildings and improvements on said tract of land, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appurtaining.

3. A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situated in the aforesaid parish of St. Mary, on the southeast side of Bayou Bœuf and running back forty arpents, with twenty arpent fronting on Bayou Bœuf, bounded below by the land of Jared T. Sanders, and above by lands belonging to Tarleton, and containing eight hundred arpents, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the stock, appurtenances, implements of husbandry, etc., thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, viz:

On Tract 1—Dwelling House and Outbuildings, 14 Negro Quarters, Sugarhouse and Machinery, 1 Stable and Corn Crib, Blacksmith Shop, Draining Machine, 2 Mules, 2 Harrows, 2 sets Mule Harness, 2 Spades, 1 Axe, 8 Plows, and about fifteen acres Seed Cane.

On Tract 2—Dwelling House and Outbuildings, 4 Negro Quarters, 1 Cane Mill, and 4 Sugar Kettles.

Seized as above stated, to satisfy the plaintiff's, J. P. Van Bergen's claim of ten thousand one hundred dollars, with interest and all costs as per judgment.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States Treasury notes; costs of deed and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, February 25, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 460—fe26 mh4 12 20 28 District of Louisiana.

### Alfred Marchand vs. John P. Becker

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5458.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, issued by the above-named Court in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the door of the Courthouse, in Greensboro, parish of St. Helena, Louisiana, the following described PROPERTY, viz:

All and singular the right, title, interest, and claims of the defendant, John P. Becker, in and to certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Amite City, parish of St. Helena, in this State, described upon the plan of said town, on file in the office of Warren A. Grice, Notary Public in and for said parish of St Helena, under date of April 9, 1860, commencing on the last line of square No. forty-five, 280 feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence south parallel with the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad 507 feet thence west 475 feet to First street, thence north along the line of First street 502 feet, thence east 475 feet, to place of beginning, containing about five and one half acres.

Also, a lot of land immediately in the rear of the above described, and commencing on the last line of square No. forty four, 280 feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence south, fronting on First street 499 feet, thence west 365 feet, thence north 495 feet, thence east 355 feet, to the place of beginning, containing about four and one half acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon or thereunto belonging, and being the same property acquired by the said defendant from Mrs. Gada F. Calhoun, by act passed before said W. A. Grice, notary, on the 6th day of March, 1867. Which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's Alfred Marchand's claim, viz: twenty-five hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, with privilege special mortgage upon said property as per said writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States Treasury notes; act of sale and internal revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 503—mh3 10 17 24 31 ap4

### United States vs. Distillery of Henry Lusse, No. 170 New Levee street.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. for the District of Louisiana, No 8953.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The CONTENTS of the Distillery of Henry Lusse, as per inventory on file in this office.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in U. S. Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 555—mh17 21 24 28

### W. H. Bushnell vs. H. H. Drake.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5103.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

36 CARTOONS, 10 TRUNKS, and 8 CASES, containing 2355 pairs, more or less, Ladies' Children's and Men's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, assorted as per inventory on file in my office.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 556—mh17 20 24 28

### United States vs. Eighteen Barrels Whisky and Thirty-One Hundred Cigars.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8865.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at United States internal revenue bonded warehouse, No. 9, corner of Julia and Fourcher streets—

Thirty-one hundred CIGARS more or less.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 554—mh17 20 24 28 U. S. Marshal.

### Paul H. Lewis vs. Charles Izard.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above named court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio, Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos. 30 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, Notary, as plan No. 103; said lots adjoin each other and measure each twenty-nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barrett, Notary, in this city on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 50?—mh3 10 17 21 31 ap4


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Supplement to the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE—No. 13.

# OFFICIAL:

## JOURNAL

OF THE

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF

## LOUISIANA.

### SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

[CONTINUED.]

To strike out, ninth line, before the word "race," the word "exclusive," and insert after the word "established" the word "exclusively."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

The following amendment was laid on the table:

Article 134—to strike out, first and second lines, the words "at least one free public school in each parish," and insert the words "a system of free public schools throughout the state."

W. H. COOLEY,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
T. S. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Packard was called to the chair.

Article 134, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

TITLE VIII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 134. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state, between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

Article 135 was adopted, as follows:

ART. 135. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article 134.

The following amendments to article 136 were laid on the table:

ART. 136. To strike out the entire article.

W. H. COOLEY,
T. S. CRAWFORD.

If the article is adopted, we propose to strike out, first and second lines, the words "elected by the qualified voters of this state," and insert the words, "appointed by the governor."

W. H. COOLEY,
R. WAPLES,
T. S. CRAWFORD.

To strike out all after the word "law," fourth line.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by striking out the words, "and salary," in the third line, and add at the end "he shall receive a salary of $5000 per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant."

Mr. Smith moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 35, nays 22—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Brown, Burrel, Cromwell, Douglass, U. Dupart, François, Gardiner, Thos. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Lange, Leroy, R. Lewis, Martin, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Pollard, Snaer, Steele, Tinchant, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—35 yeas.

Nays: Blandin, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Fuller, Harrison, R. H. Isabelle, Mushaway, Myers, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Smith, Thibaut, Vandergriff, Waples—22 nays.

Article 136, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 136. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout the state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

The following recommendation was laid on the table:

ART. 137. To strike out the entire article.

W. H. COOLEY,
W. R. CRANE.

Article 137 was adopted, as follows:

ART. 137. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

The following recommendation of the committee was adopted:

ART. 138. To strike out the entire article, and substitute article 137 of the majority report.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 137, majority report, as follows, was adopted in lieu of article 138:

ART. 138. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose, which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June 23, 1836, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

The following recommendation of the committee was adopted:

ART. 139. To strike out the entire article, as its substantial provisions are all expressed in article 137, majority report, as previously recommended by the committee.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Twitchell moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution:

ART. —. All children of the state, between the ages of six and twenty-one, not residing within a convenient distance of any established public school, shall draw their proportion of the public school fund.

It was laid on the table.

The following recommendation of the committee was adopted:

ART. 140. To strike out all after the word "whatever," in the third line.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 140, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the following as an additional article of the constitution.

ART. —. One-half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the University of New Orleans.

Adopted.

The following recommendation of the committee was rejected:

Article 141—To strike out the entire article.

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend article 141 by striking out all after the word "title," in the eleventh line.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the secretary be instructed to insert the words "general assembly" in the place of the word "legislature," wherever it occurs in the constitution.

Adopted.

Mr. Waples moved to amend article 141 by striking out the second sentence, and inserting the following:

It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties.

Adopted.

Article 141, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 141. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; *Provided*, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the legislature violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

Article 142 was adopted, as follows:

ART. 142. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind, and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

Title VIII. was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Waples moved to reconsider the vote upon the adoption of article 133, and title VII.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Pinchback moved to strike out title VII., and article 133.

Adopted—yeas 40, nays 13—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, Harrison, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thos. Isabelle, R. Lewis, Martin, Massicot, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Poindexter, Riard, Rodriguez, Schwab, Snaer, Steele, Thibaut, Tinchant, Twitchell, Vandergriff, Waples, Williams—40.

Nays: Francois, Harris, Jones, Lange, McMillan, Moses, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Wilson—13.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to strike out article 143 and insert in its place the following:

The legislature shall provide for volunteer militia organization, to be composed only of able-bodied registered citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The legislature shall allow no distinction of race or color in any militia organization.

Laid on the table.

The convention adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

A true copy:
WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

### SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

J. G. Taliaferro, president; Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Demarest, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Joseph Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Francois, Fuller, Gardiner, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Landers, Lange, R. Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Smith, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—65 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fisk.

The minutes were read and adopted.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bertonneau:

Motion, That the sum of four hundred dollars each be given to Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pickard, for their services.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Burrel:

Motion, That any delegate to this convention who has voluntarily absented himself from and after the first of February, 1868, and who has not answered to his name since, shall not be paid his *per diem* from that date.

Lies over.

Mr. Lange moved that Patrick Meade, who has been in constant attendance as police guard for the convention from its beginning, for his faithful and efficient services receive a warrant to the amount of one hundred dollars.

Adopted.

By Mr. Underwood:

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee of enrollment by instructed to have engrossed and enrolled forthwith the constitution as adopted up to date.

Lies over.

By Mr. Smith:

I move that on the final adoption of this constitution every delegate shall be allowed to explain his vote for or against its adoption or rejection.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, That the rule limiting debate to five minutes be suspended during the debate on the adoption of the constitution as a whole, and that on that question each member who wishes be allowed to speak thirty minutes.

Laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Smith was adopted.

Mr. Waples moved that the five minutes rule be repealed.

Adopted.

Mr. Jones moved that members of this convention shall be permitted to sign the constitution after its adoption by this convention.

Adopted.

Mr. Esnard moved that we shall not adjourn to-day until we get through with adopting the constitution as a whole.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. Hempstead:

Resolved, That an extra compensation of $200 each be allowed the warrant clerk and the clerks of the committees on printing, enrollment, and contingent expenses for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties during the session of this convention.

Laid on the table.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Article 143 was adopted as follows:

TITLE IX.—MILITIA.

ART. 143. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state, and all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this tate, shall be subject to military duty.

Article 144 was adopted as follows:

ART. 144. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army, and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

The following recommendation was rejected:

Articles 144 and 145—To strike out the entire articles.

W. R. CRANE.

The following recommendation was adopted:

Article 145—To strike out all after the word "as," fourth line, and insert the words "officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 145, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 145. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

Title IX. was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Crane recorded his vote as follows:

I vote no.

Mr. Cromwell moved to amend article 146 by adding:

*Provided*, That no amendment shall be proposed to this constitution until the year 1888.

Laid on the table.

The following amendment to article 146 was rejected:

Article 146—To strike out, third line, the words "two-thirds," and insert the words "a majority."

W. R. CRANE.

The following amendment to article 146 was adopted:

To insert, fifth line, the word "respective," between the words "their" and "journals."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cromwell moved to amend by adding:

And no more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time.

The amendment was rejected.

Article 146, as amended, was adopted as follows:

TITLE X.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 146. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

Article 147 was adopted as follows:

TITLE XI.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 147. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

Mr. Jones was called to the chair.

The following amendment to article 148 was rejected:

Article 148—to strike out tenth, eleventh, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh lines.

W. H. COOLEY.

Article 148 was adopted as follows:

ART. 148. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted. All judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith and in accordance with existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted, are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin." Approved March 14, 1867.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled 'An act relative to crimes and offenses.'" Approved December 20, 1865.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading or enticing away, harboring, feeding or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices." Approved December 21, 1865.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices." Approved December 21, 1865.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, in certain cases." Certified March 16, 1866.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs or assigns." Approved March 10, 1866.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners, of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll, to issue bonds," etc. Approved March 28, 1868.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved February 12, 1866.

Article 149 was adopted as follows:

ART. 149. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

Article 150 was adopted as follows:

ART. 150. The legislature shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

Title XI. was adopted as a whole.

Article 151 was adopted as follows:

TITLE XII.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 151. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention, this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay on the table the following recommendation:

Articles 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160—To strike out the entire articles, and insert articles 149 and 150, majority report, as follows:

ART. —. After the constitution shall have been ratified, the president of the convention, or, in case of his death or absence, the chief justice of the state, shall immediately give notice of the ratification thereof, and order an election of all elective officers under this constitution, to take place within thirty days thereafter. Immediately after the ratification of this constitution the president of the convention shall appoint one registrar in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint commissioners to hold the first election under this constitution.

ART. —. The election thus ordered shall be held at the place now prescribed by law, and shall continue two days: the place for voting to be kept open from sunrise to sunset each day. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrar of the parish or district. The registrar shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the president of the convention, or in case of his death, to the chief justice of the state, who shall within ——— days after the last day of the said election make proclamation of the result thereof. All officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties on the Monday next succeeding the day upon which the proclamation heretofore provided for shall be made, and continue in office until their successors shall be inducted into office.

W. H. COOLEY.
W. R. CRANE.

Adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to fill the blank in article 152, by inserting "Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law."

Adopted.

The following recommendation was adopted:

Article 152—To strike out, first line, the words "or rejection."

Recommended by the
COMMITTEE.

Article 152, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 155. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law, and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "for the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "against the constitution."

Mr. Blandin moved to lay the following recommendation on the table:

Article 153—To strike out, fourth line, all after the word "ratification," to the word "at," sixth line, and insert the following: "For members of the general assembly, members of congress, and for state officers to fill the offices created by this constitution in the articles under the title of executive department."

R. WAPLES.

Adopted.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend article 153, by striking out the words, seventh line, "under the reconstruction acts of congress."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Packard moved to amend article 153 by adding, eighth line, "*Provided*, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state."

Adopted.

Article 153, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 153. In order to establish a civil government as required by act of congress, passed March 23, 1867, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; *Provided*, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the following as an article of the constitution in the place of article 154.

ART. 154. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government, as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificate of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

Adopted.

Articles 155 and 156 were adopted, as follows:

ART. 155. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall, also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered, provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven, appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers, shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans—counting Orleans, right bank, as one district—who shall each, in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold said election for said officers and representatives, at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 156. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter, to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the following as an article of the constitution, in the place of article 157:

ART. 157. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend by adding the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-seven" after November, in the last line, and striking out the words "following their election."

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Cooley on the table.

Adopted—yeas 35, nays 22—as follows:

Yeas: Baker, Blackburn, Blandin, Burrel, Cromwell, Douglass, U. Dupart, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Moses, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Schwab, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—35 yeas.

Nays: Belden Bertonneau, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, P. G. Deslonde, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Esnard, Fuller, Ferguson, Harrison, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Mushaway, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez—22 nays.

The substitute of Mr. Wickliffe for article 157 was adopted, as follows:

All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

Mr. Crane moved to adopt the following recommendation:

Article 158—To strike out, second line, the words "Baton Rouge" and insert the words "New Orleans."

W. CRANE.
R. WAPLES.

Mr. Lange moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

The amendment was adopted.

The following recommendation was adopted:

To strike out the words "Baton Rouge," and insert the words "New Orleans."

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the following recommendation by members of the committee:

Article 158—To strike out all after the word "1866," in sixth line.

R. WAPLES,
W. R. CRANE,
W. H. COOLEY.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Article 158, as amended, was adopted as follows:

ART. 158. The general assembly elected under this constitution shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June 13, 1866. Said legislature shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members or any other subject after organization until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

Mr. Waples moved to amend article 159 by striking out, in the sixth line, the words "herein provided for."

Adopted.

Article 159, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

ART. 159. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven, and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

Article 160 was adopted, as follows:

ART. 160. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December 24, 1867, not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the following as an article of the constitution:

ART. —. Nothing contained in article 148 shall be construed as a repeal of the laws excepted therein, as it is not intended by the convention either to ratify or disapprove of them.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the motion of Mr. Cooley on the table.

Adopted.

Title XII. was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the constitution as a whole.

Adopted—yeas 71, nays 6—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Crane, Cromwell, Cuney, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Joseph Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Fuller, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, Richard Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Mushaway, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—71 yeas.

Nays: Cooley, Crawford, Dearing, Ferguson, Harrison, Vandergriff—6 nays.

The yeas and nays being called upon the adoption of the constitution as a whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Claiborne, voted "yes," with the following protest against some of of its features:

PROTEST.

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to give some reasons for dissenting from portions of the constitution now about to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, while at the same time I shall agree to vote for the adoption, and sign the instrument as a whole, and recommend its ratification; and what I say may not be entirely original in either thought or language, but is nevertheless gathered from mature meditation upon what I have read and experienced, and will, I trust, be deemed appropriate, and worthy to be spread upon the journal of the convention.

Then, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, allow me to say in the forcible and telling language of one of the ablest writers of the age, that the great false idea from which we have suffered and are suffering so much, viz: "That if you can only get a certain law or constitutional provision passed, your object will be accomplished," is an idea drawn from aristocratic societies, and has in truth neither use nor practical application in this country. In aristocracies the opinions of but few men are expressed in legislation; and they are generally maturely weighed, and form a part of a deliberately framed policy before they are embodied in legislation. The acts in which they are clothed are therefore likely to stand, and do stand, and often work important social changes, no matter how unwise they may be, or what the people think of them. But in a democracy like ours, there is no use in legislating in advance of the popular sentiment, by which I mean a patriotic and enlightened public sentiment. True, the legislator may be a better man than his fellows, and he may seem to have a splendid opportunity of setting the world to rights, and it may be that he is only trying to enforce some principle to which, though the people may not be prepared for it yet, they will one day work up; but he will, under such circumstances, not only not help the cause he has at heart, but hinder it, if he seeks to base his legislation on simply his own ideas of right, and not on firm popular and well matured *public conviction*.

If there is one thing which experience is teaching modern nations more thoroughly than another it is the comparative worthlessness of all mere political arrangements on paper, whether constitutions, treaties, or legislative acts. The mere fact that they are laws passed and recorded with the proper formalities seems of itself to gain for them neither durableness nor authority. I believe I alluded to this fact, and instanced the practical futility of the Civil Rights bill in localities where the popular sentiment is opposed to its execution, in discussing an important provision in the Constitution which was passed against my solemn protestation and earnest advice—a provision, the "importance" of which, I may say, consists in its folly and impracticability. The pages of our legislation are dotted and marred everywhere with those worthless and mischievous paper guarantees, formed in folly and against reason and the public approbation. Of all the treaties which have been made between civilized nations since 1800, not one has the least force except what it draws from the support and approval of public opinion at the present day. The treaties of 1815 were supposed to have made the settlement of Europe, arranged in that year, perpetual. They began to be rent in twain, however, fifteen years later, and now not a shred remains. The treaty of Paris was supposed to have driven Russia out of the Black Sea and settled the "Eastern Question." But what is the treaty worth to-day?

Forty years ago, about the time when the British and American Constitutions were furnishing models for "charters" to such of the other nations of the earth as longed for constitutional government, there was a widespread belief among politicians that if you only gave a country a well drawn constitution, properly engrossed, attested, and sworn to, its happiness was sure. France, Greece, Belgium, and the Spanish and American republics all sought this *imaginary*, short, and easy road to liberty and prosperity. And during the anti-slavery struggle in this country, each side flattered itself that if it could only procure the embodiment of its views in an act of Congress, or in a judicial decision, the struggle would be over. When the ordinance of 1789 was passed, the Northwest was supposed to be henceforward secured to freedom. When the Missouri compromise was made, the conflict between the rival systems of labor was believed by the authors of the measure, and by a large portion of the public, to be at an end. The Fugitive Slave Law was looked upon as another great quieter of controversy. But none of these measures could compare with the Dred Scott decision! We all know the shouts of triumph that came from the throats of the devotees of slavery, as that was hurled at the heads of Republicans. There it was, duly rendered in full court on final appeal, with reasons given, and every form complied with; what was there left for the friends of freedom to do but to submit and be silent? But where are all these "settlements" now? And the temperance reformers all over the North have for many years been fully satisfied that if they could only get drinking prohibited by law, they would confer one of the greatest of benefits on the community; and they were ever ready and willing to have the law passed any way, by stratagem, by surprise, in a fit of excitement or enthusiasm. The great thing was to make drinking illegal; this done, no matter what the moderate drinker said or felt, the good cause was triumphant. But we all know what the end of these unnatural efforts has been. And the late so-called acts of secession in the Southern states form another striking example of the folly of legislative "snap-judgments," as against the moral sentiment of the patriotic and enlightened masses in a free country; and if necessary, we might even come down and enumerate some of the practical inconsistencies and wordy impossibilities, not to say self-destroying injustice, to be found in the reconstruction acts under which we are now operating,

In fact, the mere passing of an act in a democracy, if it is not the expression of the popular will—and by this I mean the popular will formed by careful reflection, by time, and by a fair consideration of all the arguments for and against the proposed measure—may be said to be not only worthless, but injurious; because it leads to that incessant unrest and uncertainty, that want of fixity in policy, want of respect for vested rights, and that constant doing and undoing which are every year more and more the characteristics and curses of our legislation, both congressional and state.

These brief allusions may clearly indicate, outside of any party consideration, my objections to some features of the constitution which this convention is now submitting to the qualified voters of the state for their action. But with all its faults, I consider that it contains much more of good than of evil, and shall therefore vote for its adoption as a whole, and heartily recommend its ratification, believing that it may prove, at least, a stepping-stone to better days—and feeling, too, that any change in this country at the present time, whether in a political, financial, social, or moral sense, can not fail to be for the better.

Respectfully submitted, with the request that it go upon the record—under the rule that a member has the privilege of explaining his vote in writing.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
Claiborne Parish.

Mr. Crawford recorded the following reasons for his vote:

PROTEST OF T. S. CRAWFORD, OF CALDWELL AND OUACHITA.

The undersigned member of the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana respectfully submits the following as some of the reasons which impel him to vote against the adoption of the constitution framed by this convention:

1. In the bill of rights, social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the right of citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them.

2. A judicial system has been adopted, which; in my opinion, is radically defective, and will render uncertain and insecure the rights to property and the lives and liberties of the people.

3. A system of public education has been adopted, which, in my opinion, will force heavy contributions from the taxpayers of the state, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, and tend to prevent the rising generation from being educated, and to entail upon the state a large class of ignorant inhabitants, and will subject the state to the exclusive control of the ignorant and uneducated.

4. A system of proscription is adopted which attempts to deprive a large class of citizens of the privilege of voting or holding office who are liable to pay taxes and assist in bearing the burden of government, and the manner of restoration is calculated to invite the mean and unprincipled to participate in voting and holding office, and to drive away the good and honorable.

5. The oath of office is inconsistent with the constitution, is absurd, disgraceful, and ridiculous.

6. The direct tendency of the constitution

as a whole, is to engender andperpetuate a state of strife between the citizens of the state, to such an extent as will lead to hostile collisions, anarchy and, the utter subversion of all law and governments; that the adoptionof the constitution will drive many good citizens from, and prevent emigration to the state, retard her progress, destroy her internal improvements, blight her prosperity, and destroy her peace and happiness.

He respectfully asks that these reasons be entered upon the journal of the convention.

T. S. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Harrison recorded the following reasons for his vote:

In addition to the reasons assigned by Judge Crawford, I vote against the constitution because:

1. I am opposed to any disfranchisement.

2. In my opinion, the whole plan of reconstruction is agraian and adverse to Christian civilization.

(Signed) THOMAS P. HARRISON,
of Morehouse and Carroll.

Mr. Ingraham recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I vote *yes* with the profound conviction that the constitution secures to all people of this state equal justice.

Mr. Twitchell recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I vote for the constitution, protesting against title eight, believing that in the present condition of the state a just division of the public school fund among the children of the state is the only proper course to be pursued.

(Signed) M. H. TWITCHELL.

Mr. Bertonneau moved that absent members be allowed to record their vote on the adoption of the constitution.

It was adopted.

Mr. Waples moved that the phraseology of article ninety-eight be changed so as to read as follows:

ART. 98. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and from holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage, by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who have held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the confederate states of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal; provided, that no person who prior to the first of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefits of this proviso.

Mr. Cooley moved that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the enrolling of the constitution.

Adopted.

By Mr. Wickliffe:

Motion, That the chairman of the committee on enrollment be instructed and authorized to employ additional clerks, so as to have three copies of the constitution ready for the signature of the members to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Adopted.

The president appointed the following members upon the committee on the enrollment of the constitution.

Messrs. Wickliffe, Blackburn, and Ingraham.

Mr. Valfroit recorded the following reasons for his vote:

I vote *yes* for the adoption of the whole constitution as it stands, for I don't see anything in it that restrains the rights of any loyal citizens of the state of Louisiana nor of the United States. And, moreover, I believe that this constitution is the only one that will secure our sacred rights, and bring the blessing of Almighty God upon our noble state, and give us our rights and liberty, and the unity of minds and *hearts* hereafter forever.

(Signed) P. F. VALFROIT,
Delegate of Ascension parish.

Mr. Baker recorded his vote as follows:

The removal of prejudices and time-honored civilized customs, by mere acts of legislation, is not encouraged by the teachings of history; keeping this fact in view, I must, as a practical man dissent from some of the provisions of the constitution as adopted, but I vote for the instrument as a whole, believing that a return to civil rule is preferable for the people of Louisiana, even upon a basis which may be temporary or some of the features of which may be unjust—to that increased ruin and desolation—moral and political, into which they must soon drift under our present status of anarchy and military despotism.

L. W. BAKER,
of Bossier.

Mr. Dearing recorded the following reasons for his vote:

In casting my vote against this constitution, I desire briefly to explain my motives and sentiments. I am not actuated by any captious opposition to the will of the majority, for against that will far greater abilities than mine have strugled in vain upon this floor, and if it be subsequently ratified by the people, I shall of course yield to it with the submission and good grace, I hope, that is due by every citizen to the doctrines of our institutions, that the majority must govern; not that I think the majority are always right. For I contend that in such an important and delicate a matter as the framing of the social contract under which all are to live and be governed, the feeling, the convictions, and even the prejudices of any respectable minority should be treated with some regard, and some spirit of mutual concession.

In the bill of rights the attempt that is made at legislating on social equality will do no good to any one, and is calculated to open up the way for much turmoil; it attempts to deprive persons of vested rights, and the voluntary control of their property. It will prevent the introduction of capital, prevent emigration, and retard the progress of the state.

The judiciary is faulty in many respects. I am opposed to the articles on franchise, oath of office, also the articles on public education. And, also, the making of the seat of government at New Orleans. I am opposed to the whole title on ordinance.

The constitution contains, I know, many valuable provisions which I should regret to lose, but as I can not here separate the good that is in it from what I consider to be the overweighing rubbish, I feel myself compelled to vote against the whole.

GEORGE W. DEARING, JR.,
of Rapides.

Mr. Fuller recorded his vote as follows:

I vote for the constitution, protesting against article thirteen, article ninety-eight, and article ninety-nine.

I am strongly opposed to disfranchisement.

HENRY W. FULLER.

Mr. Martin recorded his reasons for his vote as follows:

I vote *yes* for the adoption of the constitution as a whole, with a protest against the proposed substitute offered by Mr. Waples, known as article ninety-eight of the constitution, and adopted as the disfranchisement clause, for the following reasons:

1. That I do consider and believe that men of my race are equal to the white race, and that they are endowed of all manly and intelligent faculties; and that they are able to fight their way through without using any proscriptive means against their opponents.

2. Because I think that this article is in conflict with the fourteenth article of the reconstruction act.

3. Because those who have voluntarily engaged in rebellion and insurrection against the United States are not deprived of their rights of citizenship.

4. Because said article embodies contrary principles of republicanism.

Respectfully submitted, with the request that it will be spread upon the minutes, agreeably to resolutions adopted to said effect, allowing members the explanation of their vote.

THOMAS W. MARTIN,
of Jefferson.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

A true copy:

WM. VIGERS,
Secretary.

## SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president at 10 A. M.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

President J. G. Taliaferro; Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, J. Deslonde, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Fuller, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harrison, Hempstead, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jones, Kelso, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Martin, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Mushaway, Myers, Newsham, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—71 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fiske.

The minutes were read and adopted.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Pinchback:

Resolved, That the warrant clerk be authorized to issue warrants for one hundred and fifty dollars each to Sandy Rose, Jeff Stokes, and Allen Vincent.

Mr. Underwood offered the following substitute:

Motion, That the enrolling clerks, committee clerks, and warrant clerk be allowed each two hundred and fifty dollars. The sergeant and assistant sergeant-at-arms, each, one hundred and fifty dollars. Doorkeeper one hundred dollars, as an additional compensation for the faithful performance of their duties during the session of this convention.

Mr. Hempstead moved to amend by adding after the words "doorkeeper" "each page fifty dollars."

Mr. Wickliffe offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That E. Gauthier, A. Gury, J. R. Verbois, Ernest Longpre, and G. W. Mader, clerks, be allowed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, as compensation for additional services rendered, and that the warrant clerk be authorized to issue warrants to the said parties for the respective amounts.

Adopted—yeas 52, nays 11—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cooley, Cromwell, Dearing, P. G. Deslonde, U. Dupart, François, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Mushaway, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schawb, Smith, Snaer, Thibaut, Tinchant, Twitchell, Underwood, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams—52 yeas.

Nays: Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Douglass, G. Duparte, Ferguson, McLeran, Myers, Riard, Waples—11 nays.

Mr. Smith recorded his vote *yes* upon the constitution as a whole.

Mr. Tinchant recorded the reasons for his vote *yes* upon the constitution as follows:

Most sincerely hoping that the loyal people of this state will through their legislature soon wipe out any of the disfranchising clauses of this constitution, and most earnestly believing that under the constitution, on the adoption of which I am about to vote, all the rights and privileges of all men, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, shall be fully secured and warranted forever in this state, I cheerfully record my vote in the affirmative.

By Mr. Ferguson:

Resolved, That each member of the convention be allowed an extra compensation of $2000. The warrant clerk will issue warrants accordingly.

Laid on the table as ridiculous and irrelevant.

By Mr. Hempstead:

The warrant clerk is hereby authorized to issue warrants in sums of fifty dollars each for the pages of this convention.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend by inserting $25 in place of $50.

Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

By Mr. Underwood:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this convention on the seventeenth of December, 1867, giving the publication of the official journal of this convention to several newspapers of this state, be amended by striking out the words "St. Landry *Progress*," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Assumption *Progress*."

Mr. Bonseigneur moved to lay on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Crawford asked for a division of the question, so as to take the vote separately on the first and second clauses of the resolution.

The first clause was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this convention on the 17th of December, 1867, giving the publication of the official journal of this convention to several newspapers of his state, be amended by striking out he words "St. Landry *Progress*."

The second clause, as follows, was adopted:

And inserting in lieu thereof the words "Assumption *Progress*."

Yeas 39, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas: Baker, Blackburn, Burrel, Cuney, Douglass, U. Dupart, Duplessis, François, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, Landers, Lange, Marie, Martin, Massicot, McLeran, Morris, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Roberts, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Tinchant, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe, Williams—39 yeas.

Nays: Antoine, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, P. G. Deslonde, Donato, G. Duparte, Fuller, Ferguson, R. H. Isabelle, Jones, J. B. Lewis, Mushaway, Myers, Riggs, Rodriguez, Vandergriff, Waples—24 nays.

Mr. Tinchant moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. Cooley moved to reject the vote of any member who may be pecuniarily interested in the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Pinchback raised the point of order that the motion of Mr. Cooley should not be entertained.

The chair ruled adversely.

Mr. Pinchback appealed.

The chair was sustained.

Mr. Vidal asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Cooley moved that his request be granted.

Adopted.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail—yeas 22, nays 43—as follows:

Yeas: Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Depasseau, Donato, Duparte G., Ferguson, Harrison, Isabelle R. H., Kelso, Mushaway, Pinchback, Pollard, Rodriguez, Tinchant, Vandergriff, Waples, Williams—22 yeas.

Nays: Baker, Blackburn, Burrel, Cromwell, Cuney, Deslonde P. G., Douglass, Dupart U., Duplessis, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, Jones, Landers, Lange, Leroy, Lewis R., Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Reagan, Riard, Roberts, Schwab, Snaer, Thibaut, Twitchell, Underwood, Wickliffe—43 nays.

Mr. Simon Jones registered his vote upon the motion to reconsider the vote taken upon the adoption of the resolution repealing that of December 17, 1867, relative to the St. Landry *Progress*:

I vote no, because the convention has passed the resolution against my vote, and I do not feel it my duty to reverse the decision of the convention.

By Mr. Oliver:

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms be allowed an extra compensation for his services of two hundred dollars, and each assistant sergeant-at-arms, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars: and for which sums, the warrant clerk issue warrants to them as provided by the resolutions of this convention.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. Harper:

Motion, That the warrant clerk be authorized to issue warrants of $250 each, to Messrs. G. Krubbe, J. J. Lane, and Catlin, for faithful reportorial services rendered to the convention.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. Newsham:

That each regular attendant of the lobby who has neglected his business in his attendance here receive as compensation the per diem allowed as member of convention, and that every other man without money receive any amount of warrants.

The chair decided the motion to be irrelevant and tending to cast ridicule upon the proceedings of the convention, and that it should be laid aside.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle moved to amend by adding "and the vendors of ginger cakes in the lobby."

Laid aside as ridiculous and irrelevant.

By Mr. Ferguson:

Resolved, That $500 be allowed to each member of the lobby for their good behavior.

Laid aside as irrelevant and ridiculous.

By Mr. R. H. Isabelle:

Resolved, That the warrant clerk of this convention be and he is hereby authorized to issue warrants in sums of $100 each to Messrs. G. Krubbe, J. J. Lane, and G. Catlin, for their impartial reports of proceedings of this convention.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by adding:

Resolved, also, That my old hat and boots be given to Town Talk for his efficient services as a *perfect brick*.

Laid aside as ridiculous and irrelevant.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by adding "to the person who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Town Talk in 1865."

Laid aside as ridiculous and irrelevant.

Mr. Crane was called to the chair.

By Mr. Cooley:

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That the collection of the penalty imposed by ordinance of this convention of date the fourth January, 1868, is hereby extended to the first April next, and the same not to be exacted by the different tax collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, until the said first April, 1868.

It is further ordained, That the warrants issued by authority of this convention, for the payment of per diem and mileage of delegates, and the pay of its officers, except the official printer or printers, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes and licenses due to the state of Louisiana; and when paid in the treasury of the state on account of any state tax or license, the same shall be placed by the treasurer of the state to the debit of the convention "fund" on his books, and shall be paid out of said fund, for the benefit of the general fund of the state.

Be it further ordained, That all country members of this convention, who have caused the warrants issued in their favor to be recorded and registered in the office of the auditor of public accounts, shall cause the said registry to be canceled, and obtain from said auditor a certificate to the effect that they have no warrant registered in his office for payment, in order to obtain payment for their per diem from the sheriffs of their respective parishes, and without said certificate from the auditor it shall not be lawful for the sheriffs of the respective parishes to pay any of their warrants.

Mr. Packard moved to amend by striking out "April first," and inserting in lieu thereof "March twenty."

Accepted by the mover.

The ordinance, as amended, was adopted as follows:

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That collection of the penalty imposed by ordinance of this convention of date of January 4, 1868, is hereby extended to the twentieth March next, and the same shall not be exacted by the different tax collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson until the said March 20, 1868.

It is further ordained, That the warrants issued by authority of this convention for the payment of the per diem and mileage of delegates and the pay of its officers, except the official printer, or printers, shall be received in payment of all taxes and licenses due to the state of Louisiana; and when paid into the treasury of the state on account of any state tax or license, the same shall be placed by the treasurer of the state to the debit of the convention fund on his books, and shall be paid out of said fund for the benefit of the general fund of the state.

Be it further ordained, That all country members of this convention who have caused the warrants issued in their favor to be recorded and registered in the office of the auditor of public accounts shall cause the said registry to be canceled and obtain from said auditor a certificate to the effect that they have no warrant registered in his office for payment, in order to obtain payment for their per diem from the sheriffs of their respective parishes; and without said certificate from the auditor it shall not be lawful for the sheriffs of the respective parishes to pay any of their warrants.

Yeas 46, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas: Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Depasseau, Donato, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Harrison, Hempstead, R. H. Isabelle, Thos. Isabelle, R. Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Morris, Myers, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Thibaut, Twitchell, Valfroit, Waples, Wickliffe, Wilson, Williams—46 yeas.

Nays: Blackburn, Cuney, Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, U. Dupart, Ferguson, Harris, Lange, Leroy, Meadows, Moses, Murrel, Steele, Underwood, Vidal—15 nays.

Mr. William Murrel registered his vote *yes* on the adoption of the constitution as a whole, because it embodies the highest principles of justice, humanity, and equality before the law.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Adopted.

The convention, pending the enrollment of the constitution, adjourned until Thursday at 12 M.

A true copy:

WM. VIGERS,
Secretary.

## SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president at 10 A. M.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

President J. G. Taliaferro, Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Demarest, Depasseau, J. Deslonde, G. Duparte, U. Dupart, Duplessis, François, Fuller, Ferguson, Guichard, Harris, Harrison, Hempstead, Ingraham, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Lange, R. Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Moses, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Reagan, Reese, Roberts, Schwab, Snaer, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—62 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fiske.

The minutes were read and adopted.

The president stated that having been absent from the convention at the time that the vote was taken upon the adoption of the constitution as a whole, he now desired to record his vote *yes* upon its adoption, and the secretary was ordered to record it accordingly upon the minutes.

President Taliaferro voted *yes* upon the adoption of the constitution as a whole.

Mr. Waples called up his motion of March 2 to change the phraseology of article ninety-eight.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to lay it on the table.

Lost—yeas 26, nays 40—as follows:

Yeas: Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, J. Deslonde, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Ferguson, Guichard, Kelso, Massicot, Myers, Pinchback, Pollard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Steele, Williams—26 yeas.

Nays: Antoine, Baker, Blackburn, Burrel, Cromwell, Cuney, Donato, U. Dupart, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jones, Landers, Leroy, Lange, R. Lewis, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Reagan, Reese, Roberts, Schwab, Snaer, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Wilson—40 nays.

Mr. Waples moved the previous question upon its adoption.

Mr. Cooley raised the point of order, that this motion sought to accomplish indirectly what could not be done directly by a motion of this nature, viz: to alter the substance of an article of the constitution, under the pretense of changing its phraseology, and that the object sought could only be attained by a motion to repeal or to reconsider, and that therefore the motion for the previous question should not be entertained.

The chair decided that the point of order was well taken and that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Waples appealed.

The chair was not sustained.

The motion for the previous question was seconded by a majority of the delegates present.

The question recurring upon the changes in the phraseology of article ninety-eight, proposed by Mr. Waples, they were adopted—yeas 37, nays 28—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Blackburn, Burrel, Jos. Deslonde, François, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Landers, Leroy, Marie, Meadows, McLeran, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Packard, Pierce, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Roberts, Schwab, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—37 yeas.

Nays: Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonsigneur, Bonnefoi, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, G. Duparte, Duplessis, Fuller, Kelso, Martin, Massicot, McMillan, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Smith, Tinchant—28 nays.

And the article, as thus amended, reads as follows:

ART. —. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office: all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who have held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the confederate states of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal; *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the first of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefits of this proviso.

Mr. McMillan was called to the chair.

Mr. Cooley moved to repeal section two of the ordinance proposed by him March 3, and adopted, reading as follows:

It is further ordained, That the warrants issued by authority of this convention, for the payment of per diem and mileage of delegates, and the pay of its officers, except the official printer or printers, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes and licenses due to the state of Louisiana; and when paid in the treasury of the state on account of any state tax or license, the same shall be placed by the treasurer of the state to the debit of the convention "fund" on his books, and shall be paid out of said fund for the benefit of the general fund of the state.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to lay the motion to repeal on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Jones moved to take from the table Mr. Brown's motion to reconsider the vote upon the adoption of the ordinance offered by Mr. Cooley March 3.

Mr. Blandin moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to take from the table.

The motion to postpone prevailed.

Mr. Crawford moved that when the convention adjourns to-day, it do adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the motion on the table.

The chair decided the motion to lay on the table the motion to adjourn sine die not in order.

The motion of Mr. Crawford did not prevail.

The following bill, reported by the committee on contingent expenses was ordered to be paid. Bill of Mr. Joyce for $24.

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That a committee of three members of the convention be appointed by the president with power to supervise and direct the collection of the tax levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, and to take all measures necessary to enforce and compel the collection thereof, and, if necessary, to employ counsel to represent the convention in any court or courts of this state or of the United States, and to warrant upon the treasurer of the state, payable out of the convention fund for fees of counsel, other expenses incurred by them in carrying the object of their appointment, and the per diem of said members so appointed as said committee shall continue as fixed by the rules of the convention until the first of April, 1868, and shall be payable upon their own warrant.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to amend as follows:

And that said committee be empowered to settle all other accounts of this convention.

Mr. Packard offered the following as a substitute for the proposed ordinance:

To strike out all after the words "be it ordained," and insert "that the board of registration created by ordinance adopted by the convention February 15, 1868, shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes levied by the several ordinances of the convention, and to perform any and all duties appertaining to the same."

The substitute was adopted.

By Mr. Packard:

*Resolved*, That when we adjourn, it shall be subject to the call of the board of registration, appointed by the convention by virtue of the ordinance adopted fifteenth of February, 1868, in case of the non ratification of the constitution, or for any cause prior or subsequent to election for the ratification of said constitution.

*Resolved*, That any business which may be left unfinished by the convention, such as the discharging of clerks, the printing and publication and circulation of the constitution, etc., the settlement for the official printing, etc., shall be performed by said board of registration.

*Resolved*, That said board shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes levied by the several ordinances of the convention, and to perform any and all duties appertaining to the same.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle moved to amend by substituting the following:

*Provided*, That in case this convention be not reassembled within twelve months after adjournment as above mentioned, it shall be considered as being adjourned sine die.

The amendment, with the consent of the convention, was accepted by the mover, and was ordered to be incorporated with the original resolution.

Mr. Packard asked and obtained the consent of the convention to strike out of the resolution proposed by him the abbreviation "etc." wherever it occurs.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Packard on the table.

Adopted—yeas 40, nays 17—as follows:

Yeas: Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Demarest, Depasseau, Deslonde P. G., Duparte G., Dupart U., Duplessis, François, Gardiner, Kelso, Lange, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McMillan, Murrel, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Poindexter, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Steele, Tinchant, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Waples, Williams—40 yeas.

Nays: Burrell, Douglass, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Jackson, Jones, Landers, Leroy, Marie, Newsham, Packard, Pollard, Reagan, Underwood, Vidal, Wilson—17 nays.

Mr. Demarest recorded the following explanation of his vote upon the adoption of the constitution as a whole:

I vote *yes* for the adoption of the constitution, with a protest against the disfranchising clause, as the motto of my party is universal suffrage.

A. J. DEMAREST, St. Mary.

Mr. Meadows moved that the convention do now proceed to the election of the board of registrars provided for in the ordinance of the constitution.

Adopted.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

A true copy:

WM. VIGERS,
Secretary.

The Boston *Journal* says: "A report has been printed that President Johnson would escape impeachment, even if found guilty, through the influence of the Masonic members of the senate." If he depends upon this loophole his chances are very small, for a man's Masonic obligations are not political in the slightest degree.

The warrants drawn on the treasury for expenses of the government during February amount to $24,000,000.

### A PARODY.

Let me kiss you for your mother—
For your sister—cousin—aunt—
Or for somebody or other
Whom I long to kiss and can't.
I could wish my love beside me,
As I've you beside me now;
But the pleasure is denied me,
So I'll kiss you anyhow.

You have silken yellow tresses,
While my love's are black as night;
And your eyes—e'en Love confesses—
Are a dozen times as bright;
But I covet from another
What another can not grant;
So I'll kiss you for your mother—
Or your sister—cousin—aunt!

The senate chamber on the fourth of March 1865, and the fourth of March 1868, is thus pictured by the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*:

The day was an unusually bright one, and the ladies, who were in the majority in the audience, were attired as for a state occasion, very nearly resembling in brilliancy of array the scene of just three years ago to-day, when Mr. Johnson was inaugurated vice-president in the same chamber, and when admittance was vouchsafed only by tickets, and restricted to the select and favored. The same damask chairs, old and faded as they look, that now stand to receive seven men, charged with the maintenance of the articles of impeachment against President Johnson, were arranged in precisely this order this day and hour three years ago, and were occupied by the cabinet of President Lincoln and members of the supreme court, to whom Vice-President Johnson addressed words memorable because inappropriate. There are those present to day who can recall that scene, and to whom the ceremony of to day is interesting as showing how sharply these two pages in our national history stand out in contrast.

The St. Louis *Republican* has an editorial expressing sympathy for General Hancock and the rebel element in this city, concluding thus:

We do not see therefore that General Hancock is required by any sense of duty to remain at a post, the retention of which imposes so immense a personal sacrifice. His ability and means for doing good there have been exhausted. Should he remain, he can only be a register of decrees which he feels to be unjust and injurious; an instrument of measures which, in the honesty of his heart, he can not but believe are tending to the ruin of the people in those subject provinces. As an obedient soldier of the republic, he feels every disposition to do his duty in any sphere where his acts are not brought into constant collision with his convictions of right and expediency. There are many such spheres, and to one of them we hope he will be soon transferred.

The state of Vermont is entitled, like other states of the Union, to two United States senators and her proportionate number of representatives; but in the present congress she is represented by no less than fourteen of her sons. Besides the five senators and representatives there are two other natives of Vermont in the senate—Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan—and seven in the house. Among the latter are Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Vermont in 1792, Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

General Hancock is a Pennsylvanian, but the loyal press of that state do not afford him much support at the present time. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

General Hancock desires to be relieved from the command of the fifth military district. The public interests will be promoted by granting his request. It is not necessary to pronounce any opinion upon the integrity and patriotism of General Hancock in his present command. The facts that the friends of speedy reconstruction upon a loyal basis in the states of his district have been able to find absolutely nothing in his policy to encourage them, while the rebel element not only welcomed him with joy, but has sustained all his official acts, and will mourn, as for a lost friend, over his withdrawal from the command, suffice to render his retirement acceptable to the friends of the Union everywhere.

In Virginia, twenty five out of 105 delegates, or less than one-fourth, are colored men. In North Carolina, thirteen out of 120, less than one-ninth. In Mississippi, twelve out of 128. In Louisiana, the delegates are about equally divided. In Florida, twenty out of eighty are colored. In Georgia, fifteen out of 195 or one-thirteenth, are colored. In Alabama, eighteen are colored, about one-fifth of the whole body. In Arkansas, five out of seventy-eight are colored. In South Carolina the two races are about equal in the convention.

The Albany (New York) *Journal* says:

General Hancock "went up like a rocket." Circumstances indicate that he may "come down like a stick." General Grant's order to reinstate the municipal officers at New Orleans, whom General Hancock suspended, must be exceedingly mortifying to the gallant commander. And this mortification must be all the more intense from the fact that his order of suspension was issued while he was basking in the glowing heat of the president's bombastic eulogy, and as a demonstration of his right to the appellation of the "second Washington."

We do not believe that he would intentionally swerve a hair's breadth from the line of duty, as he understands it. His misfortune is a want of intellectual breadth; entire destitution of skill in and knowledge of civil affairs; an undue susceptibility to flattery, and a want of self-reliance, as the result of a conscious want of adaptation to any work outside the routine of military life. If he had not been tampered with by men who knew his weaknesses, and who wished to use him as an instrument to accomplish their mischievous purposes; or if he had had discreet friends to counsel him, he would have retained in New Orleans all the lustre he gleaned upon the scene of battlefields with which his name is so honorably associated.

The rapid and steady progress of impeachment has electrified the Union men of the South. The news came in good time, just as the rebels were rejoicing over the success of their plans in Alabama, and expecting new aid and comfort from Andrew Johnson. The Republican papers of the South come to us filled with gratitude to congress, while their cruel enemies once more realize the folly of opposing the great organizations which, having conquered them on the battle field, will as surely conquer them at the ballot box.—*Washington Chronicle*.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN raises the name of Edward H. Durell, of that state, for the vice-presidency, and his claims are urged by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. If the Southern states should promptly reorganize under the reconstruction acts, there might be strong reasons for giving the vice-presidency to that section. *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

It is a suggestive fact that the men who failed to carry such states as Maryland and Kentucky out of the Union have returned to those states and disfranchised the men who kept them in the Union.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 14. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868. WHOLE NO. 114.


## Life Among the Mormons.

Life Among the Mormons and a March to their Zion, by an officer of the United States Army. Cloth, pp. 219. New York, 1868. Morehead, Simpson & Bond. New Orleans, sold by Gresham. Price, $1 25.

This neat volume, issued by a new publishing house and appropriately illustrated embodies, (with considerable additions,) the series of interesting letters, communicated to this journal in 1866, written from the plains and Utah. To our older readers, it supplies an opportunity of preserving, in a convenient form for reference, the valuable matter contained in these letters—which so instructed them at the time. The genial and unostentatious style of the brave and accomplished author gives an especial charm to his subjects. The late war did much for the participants in it, in the way of developing habits of keen and philosophical observation of men and things aronnd them, and we have in this book a pleasing illustration of the fact. Our author begins his narrative by stating that he started for Utah from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with troops destined to garrison that territory: he leads us pleasantly through the plains of the far west, ever and anon, diversifying his succint narrative with pleasant anecdote and philosophic reflection. But, in his remarks on the present overland system of travel, he leads us to conclude that the completion of the Pacific railroad is a consummation devoutly to be desired by all present or prospective travelers over the plains, whether to Utah, Colorado, or California. He himself was not subject, however, to these annoyances, since the troops traveled as a train by themselves, guided by their own judgment and convenience. The party was quite too numerous to be troubled by the treacherous Indians, but we have interesting allusions to meetings with them, as also adventures with antelope, prairie dog, and rattlesnake.

The greater part of the work is given up to the consideration of the social, religious, and political workings of the Mormon creed, and the writer seems to have had special advantages for observing the details of their system.

The journey's record complete, leaving the writer in the midst of the Mormonites, he then proceeds to give us a history of the sect since their stay in Utah, with a full account of the difficulties occurring there just previously to the recent civil war, and which, but for it, must have resulted disastrously for Brigham Young as bringing upon him, and his associates the wrath of an outraged government.

Mormonism had its rise in New Hampshire in 1830, when Joseph Smith claims to have received and translated the "Book of Mormon." Their early location and spread was in Missouri and Illinois; from the latter state they were driven, after the mobbing and slaying of Smith at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844.

Their exodus to Utah occurred in 1848, the abode left being on the Missouri river. Their sufferings in the first winter were intense. Even on the journey their provisions gave out, and they were compelled to resort to eating beetles, grasshoppers, and wild herbs. But with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause they persevered, and have now made the bleak and barren so-called "Promised Land" to blossom, and every plant to abundantly give of its increase. When they first occupied the Salt Lake region it was Mexican territory, but we shortly afterward acquired it by treaty with Mexico. In 1849 the Mormens adopted a so-called "Constitution for the State of Deseret," and applied for admission to the federal Union, but they still remain under territorial government. Brigham Young, the present Mormon chief, first becomes prominent in 1835, when he was elected president of the "Twelve Apostles." His accession to supreme power is described as follows:

After the death of Joseph Smith Sidney Rigdon, one of his counsellors, assumed the presidency; but before he had ruled a year he was deposed by Brigham. It appears that no "revelation" had been recorded providing for successor in the event of the death of the prophet, and Rigdon being next highest in rank naturally claimed the position. As there was then no one individual to receive a revelation that would satisfy the clashing interests of aspirants, Brigham Young proposed to show the will of God concerning the succession by a miraculous demonstration. So on one occasion Brigham went into the pulpit to preach as he had often done before, and upon rising before the congregation he assumed the appearance, manner, and tone of voice of Joseph Smith, the martyr, so perfectly as to quite electrify the people. Whereupon it was at once conceded that the mantle had fallen upon him, and he was by acclamation declared to be the president of the church. This made poor Rigdon to be an imposter, and he was cut off and delivered over to the buffetings of Satan. Brigham Young's course met the disapprobation of Emma Smith, who had been the PUBLIC wife of Joseph. She contended then, as she does now, that her husband had expressly declared that at his death his mantle would fall upon his oldest son, and he become the leader in Israel. The people loved Joseph and revered his memory, and had it not been for the powers of mimicry of Young the counsel of Emma would probably have prevailed, and long ere this he would have been a subject of Joseph II., or more probably the church would long since have ceased to exist."

As regards the published creed of the Mormons given at length in the text of the book our author says:

This strange admixture of doctrines culled from the tenets of almost every religious as well as Pagan sect, is modified from time to time to better suit their materialistic views, increase the despotism of the church, and sanction their lustful pleasures.

With an energy and a zeal worthy of a better cause, we find the Mormon missionaries pursuing in almost apostolic simplicity journeys to all parts of Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, France, Germany, and even the sunny south of Europe, and from all these quarters and from the mountains of Switzerland come each year great numbers of new converts, pouring over, chiefly by way of Liverpool and New York, thence westward to the city of the saints, and the land of promise. These migrations are frequently superintended and accompanied by an "apostle." The deluded flock frequently find, long ere their journey's end, the utter hollow-heartedness of these false prophets.

But even Mormonism is not altogether bad. Army officers agree with Hepworth Dixon, that some of the Mormon leaders, even, possess good traits of character, and that the masses are more sinned against than sinning. The foul blot of polygamy, with its accompanying horrors, receives the full attention of a clear, calm, and philosophic mind, and the conclusions are deserving of careful consideration. One brief extract:

Certainly the Mormon woman knows that it is foreign to her nature to be made happy in such relations, and all, of both sexes, who have observed the workings of polygamy, know the tendency is to, and that it does, degrade woman. The female Mormon is early taught that she is the inferior of man in everything, and she aspires to be his equal in nothing. She becomes a wife, knowing that she is to be made a servant, rather than a companion and helpmate, and the true relations of the connubial state are "entirely perverted."

Among the vast accumulation of trashy books recently published, we look upon this little volume as a gem of purity and candor, as well as giving so much valuable information on a matter of growing interest. The Mormons are a powerful people, situate in a region remote and difficult of access; should they continue to defy the wishes of the nation in their shameful practices, one may readily see a cause for a serious commotion in the "cloud, the size of a man's hand," now hovering on the distant western horizon.

We recommend to our readers to buy this book and read it.

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[For the New Orleans Advocate.

## Travels in Western Africa.

NUMBER FIVE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

In my last I stated that there are cheering as well as painful things to record of the interior of Western Africa. The reprobate, though numerically strong, are still the minority, and over many of them, the better thinking, sober-minded, and industrious Mohammedan, excercises no inconsiderable influence. This is particularly observable at the hours of devotion in the outward respect paid by the multitude of pagans, who are in heart estranged from the Koran. I found that Mohammedanism, that wonderful delusion, had spread over a large portion of the interior of Western Africa. Owing to the hindrances of climate, Africa has been shut out from the influences which have operated upon those countries which have outstripped the land of Ham in the race of civilization. They have been for the most part left to the fostering hand of nature alone, or dependent upon the slow and uncertain process of traditional information handed down with accumulating imperfections from one generation to another. The influence of those mighty agencies for promoting civilization, such as emigrations, extensive conquests, visits of foreign traders, etc., has been but little felt in the interior of Western Africa.

And had it not been for Mohamedanism, which, by making converts of the negroes, has penetrated as far as the western coast, even to the borders of the republic of Liberia, the natives throughout Soudan and Senegambia, the active and enterprising tribes in the valley of the Niger, the Jaloffs, Foulahs, Mandingoes of Musadora and Boporah, and Veys of Grand Cape Mount would, perhaps, have been sunk in the same moral degradation, the same intellectual torpor and lifelessness as the Hottentots, Booseys, or the aborigines on the banks of the Congo river.

The Vey people are intimately connected with the Mandingoes, the greatest trading people of the interior of Western Africa, who read, write, and keep accounts in the Arabic language, and whose commercial intercourse extends to the comparatively civilzed nations of Central Africa where the Arabic is vernacular. To these nations European missionary societies have been in vain seeking access through Egypt and Abyssinia for half a century. Liberia College has, through Messrs. Joseph J. Roberts, Edward W. Blyden, and H. R. W. Johnson, already begun to distribute among the Mandingoes Arabic books, from the press of the American mission, at Beyroot, in Syria. Much as I may lament the extraordinary development of the Moslem faith in the interior of Western Africa, I can not but admit that it has produced a religious sense among the people. It has taught them somewhat of the properties of life; it has inspired them in some measure with the power of self-restraint; and when we consider the long protracted darkness of centuries which has enveloped the land of Africa, it is a fact not without encouragement—nay, it is a cheering sign, and full of promise for the moral and political destinies of the African race—that we find tribes with a degree of veneration for divine things, with a certain amount, if limited, of acquaintance with the great hereafter, and a feeling of responsibility to a personal omniscient God; tribes who, if they have not so exalted and so informed a piety as the generality of Christians in America, who pretend to know so much of the negro's origin, yet have turned from idolatry and renounced fetichism. I affirm then, without fear of contradiction, that the faith of the Koran has achieved a preparatory work. It has taught the unity of God. It has initiated an intellectual and abstract worship without intermediate pictures and images. Hundreds of natives in the interior of Africa who are not professed followers of Islam, can repeat the four words of the Koran, Bismi illahi 'r-rahman 'r-rakim: "In the name of God the merciful and gracious," Allah Akbar, "God is great." It has engendered reverence for the great moral and spiritual characteristics of religion and a susceptibility to divine light. It is but the coming of Ismael before Isaac, the bastard before the child of promise. The Mandingoes and Veys seem to be more civilized than the other tribes nearer the seaboard. They dress after the manner of Arabs, and dislike liquor. They are tall, sprightly, and neat in their apparel, differing in features in many respects from those I had hitherto met. They were dextrous weavers of cotton cloths, which they sell. Iron ore exists in considerable quantity in the vicinity of Boporah, and the Mandingoes melt it in little thick earthenware pots of their own manufacture, using charcoal to temper the metal. Their towns were larger, better arranged, and neater than those of the Golah, Pesseys, and others through which I had passed. The patriarchal form of government prevails everywhere in the Mandingo and Vey settlements. Each village being ruled by a chief or by elders. The power of the chief is not despotic, but subject, in cases of life and death, at all events, to a council of elders. Polygamy exists throughout the whole interior of Western Africa. After making a few purchases of the Mandingoes, and being their guest for two weeks, I bade them adieu, and bright and early on the morning of February 16, 1861, took up my line of march toward the town of Tosoquinda, twenty-miles distant, belonging to a Golah named Marmorah, and contained about three thousand five hundred people. Marmorah is about forty-six years of age, quite intelligent, and is really king of the country, yet the revarence for the Mohammedans gives them a patriarchal government. He was raised by a Siberian physician, J. B. McGill, and when sober conforms to civilized habits. He has in his town a frame two-story building, the basement of which he uses as a store, it being filled with guns, powder, callicoes, cotton goods, rum, etc., of American and European manufacture. There were other fine and commodious buildings of native construction. Here I purchased forty-two bullocks, three cows, one heifer, two hundred bushels rice, ten bushels ground peas, three hundred and four native cloths, fifty billets camwood, three large and four small elephant's tusks, four sheep, four goats, ten dozen fowls, two hundred dollars in gold ornaments, and one white horse, and seventy-five gallons palm oil, for which I paid powder, guns, cutlasses, beads, tobacco, calicoes, and looking-glasses, etc., at one hundred per cent above cost. Horses are not reared at this place, but are brought from further interiorward by the Mandingoes, where they roam at will. (Upon my return to Monrovia I slaughtered one of the bullocks, and it weighed twenty-seven pounds to the quarter, and was about fifteen months old.) In this town of Marmorah's I counted over one thousand slaves, belonging to different tribes from that of the owners. An African king's or chief's wealth is estimated according to the number of his wives and slaves. Some of the slaves are wealthy in women and slaves, and have small towns, but are subject to Marmorah's will. Being anxious to further prosecute my explorations, I made arrangements with Marmorah to leave in his care all my purchasers until I returned. After which I shouldered my rifle and set out for Futa-Walla, a baracaded town, about thirty-five miles north of Tosoquinda. We passed several little towns of no importance; the forest abounded with leopards, deer, gazelle, monkeys, birds, and reptiles, some of the most venomous. I was struck with the with the beauty of the country, number of people, and varieties of dialect spoken by the different tribes. In every town through which I passed I found the natives anxious for trade, friendly, and good-hearted, but exceedingly superstitious. About 6½ o'clock P. M. the town of Futa-Walla appeard in sight. As they were hourly expecting a war upon them from the Golahs, they were strongly barricaded around with heavy timber about ten feet long, with a lattice work of twigs around the top raising it twenty-five feet from the ground over which the enemy can not climb to gain admittance. Around this fence, five feet from its base, are sharp pointed poisoned stakes to assist in keeping off the enemy. Once inside of the barricade I found that the population numbered some six thousand persons. The system of doing business here is similar to New York. Salt is their gold, and regulates the price of everything for sale.

A stick of salt contains about one quart, and is made of bamboo three feet long and eight inches square, the bamboo being closely tied together with twine of their own manufacture. The salt is either made on the beach near the city of Monrovia, by the natives, or it is purchased of the merchants. These "sticks," as they are called, are carefully enclosed in leaves, and placed over a fire for several days to dry, when they are put in bundles of from 100 to 150, just such sizes as the men can carry on their backs in a "king-jar," or native sedan. Salt is in this manner carried throughout the interior of western Africa. Nothing is sold in the town until market hours, which are from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. The town is on a considerable elevation, and from it I had a splendid view of the surrounding country. It is governed by Wassa-Walla, a young man of twenty-nine years of age. I was treated with kindness and cordiality. At the expiration of three days, I proceeded toward Zinglise, which I reached after a hard day's travel. The population partook largely of the the Arabic character. They were not the negroes proper. They seemed adapted physically and intellectually for a better state. Indeed many of them possessed much intelligence; some had traveled extensively, and had good experience in trade and the ways of the world; and strangers coming often from the north of Africa have diffused much knowledge among these people. Mohammedism prevails all over this village; and there is great bigotry. The graceful palms, the beautiful cocoanut, with its clusters of fruit surrounding the parent stem; the luxuriant orchards of banna and plantain, loaded with huge bunches of ripening fruit, and long, broad leaves shining in the sunlight; the pyramidal bread fruit, the fragrant lime—all conspire to rivet the gaze of the stranger, and fill him with admiration. From Zingletre to Coasa the rout lay eastward. Cornfields abounded, magnificent tamarind trees rose in majestic beauty, and forests of ebony and other valuable timber, were seen on every hand. I found the soil of remarkable depth and fertility, ready to pay labor most amply, the natives almost living on its spontaneous productions. The Coasas are a powerful and haughty race, and form the ruling class in a large extent of territory, which they seem to to have occupied by conquest. Their slaves were less intelligent and spirited than the rest of the slaves, but not destitute of good qualities, physical and mental. There were kings and courts, and a body of counsellors always attend the royal head. The strictest etiquette is observed, and a slight inadvertency dooms the unfortunate offender, however high his station, to execution. Life and death are in the king's hand and depend on his wildest and most capricious whims. To the king of this village your humble servant owes a debt of gratitude, though it cost the lives of seven men. I may here mention the circumstance. At a short distance from Coasa was a large clear stream, to which I repaired for the ostensible purpose of bathing. Just as I was about to plunge in the stream I heard terrible screams proceeding from an opposite direction. I immediately clothed myself, seized my revolver and went to the spot from whence proceeded the screams, and there found a burly African tyrant unmercifully beating a bound frail woman. Acting upon the impulse of sympathy and forgetting my own danger I rushed to the villain and struck him to the ground with the butt of my revolver, and released the poor female, who immediately fled to the village. A few minutes after the man arose, and not speaking to me, or even showing any signs of anger, he left me alone. I then returned to the stream and disrobed myself, and plunged in. I had not been bathing more than half an hour ere a ball whistled past me, and I saw the smoke from a musket. Soon after I recognized my man with six other men equally as bad looking as himself. Believing that the years of my pilgrimage on the earth were numbered, I tried with all my might to reconcile myself to my fate, but the image of my wife and brother and parents rushed before me, and I think I may truly say I seemed to have gained new strength and courage. The fellow ordered me out of the water. I complacently obeyed. He then tied my hands behind me, and disarming me, marched me barefoot over sharp rocks to his small town, where a great deal of laughter was created at my expeuse. Towards midnight they became sleepy and negligent of me. I was sitting against an old palm tree, when I felt a slight touch, and turned to behold the female I had rescued, who in turn rescued me and guided me to the king. Balkie Kamie, who bade me lie in his hammock. I then heard some order given, and saw from my room a guard of twelve men, well armed, leave the town, guided by the female who had just rescued me. I heard or saw no more of the king until next morning about nine o'clock. I was told by a boy that the king wanted the American to come to him and eat breakfast, after which there would be a grand palaver. I went trembling, as well I might—a stranger in a strange land, surrounded by fifteen thousadd savagely painted warriors, armed *cap-a-pie*, and no protection but the escort of twenty Golah and Pessah boys, who would run if one of the Coosa raised a hand.

Once in the presence of the king, a look at his face banished all my fears. He kindly bade me be seated on a velvet cushion on the right of the female, whose name I learned was Sisiley. Soon as all the guards were stationed, the king ordered the prisoners to be brought forth. Now I comprehended what was about to be done. The prisoners were brought in, and after some moments the king asked me to look on the men and see if I knew them. I told him that I recognized seven of the prisoners; there were eighteen. He then requested me to make a statement of the difficulty between the prisoners and myself. I did so; and the woman immediately arose and charged the seven prisoners with violating the laws of hospitality by ill-treating me, the guest of King Balkie Kami.

Of course there was a long talk upon the subject. After the palaver the king ordered the seven culprits to to be shot and burned. And I assure you it was done with alacrity. All I could say in their behalf could not stay the judgment.

I left this place two days after, with fifty warriors as an escort, to the village of Balkie Bellisay, fifty miles north. But here I must leave your readers, and in my next will give an account of the town and inhabitants, etc. Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

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## Opelousas District.

NUMBER SEVEN.

RED RIVER SNAGS—THREE MILLION BALES—TEXAN MARTYRS OF FREEDOM.

March, 1868.

Red river is slowly rising under the influence of the recent heavy rains, and seven or eight feet of water is reported at the falls. Navigation was getting to be dangerous. Three steamboats have been sunk by snags within a few days between Shreveport and the mouth. The cost of one would have paid to remove the obstructions. It is strange, with all the trade of Red river, no dredge boat is employed. This rise of the river is happily coincident with the rise in cotton, which has brought from their hiding places several thousand bales, making the crop of last season nearly three million, and materially relieving the money market. Every steamer coming down the river is heavily laden with the precious staple, from ten to fifteen hundred bales being an ordinary load. Much of it is hauled a hundred miles or more by ox and mule teams from points in Texas, and on the way down from Shreveport the steamboat stopped frequently at out-of-the-way places for small lots of from one to a dozen bales. Everybody now wants to plant cotton, and laborers are in great demand, high wages being offered.

I had as fellow-passengers several Texans, registras of election, who had been to New Orleans with their returns. One was a brother Methodist preacher, of the M. P. church, and had much valuable information to impart regarding the condition of Western Texas before and since the war. He had been well acquainted with the martyr Bewley, and other ministers of the gospel who had been shot, hung, whipped—victims to the barbarism of slavery. Once under loyal rule, and there will be opened to us a vast field of usefulness in that mammoth state.

SHREVEPORT FRIENDS—REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION—CHURCH BROKEN UP—PREACHER IN JAIL—ELECTION.

Shreveport is as dirty, ragged, wicked as ever, with some increase of business; for here, certainly, cotton is king. The itinerant fell among kind friends—young merchants who, having marched and fought for the Union during the war, are now storekeeping, and meanwhile doing good service in the work of reconstruction. Their cordial welcome and timely hospitality will be ever remembered. That sterling patriot and faithful bureau agent, General Flood, was still at his post, making his influence felt for good in all directions. Lieutenant Monroe, his assistant, and one of our hosts, finds enough to do in the present disturbed and impoverished condition of the freedmen. I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the parish executive committee, and heard telling speeches by General Flood, Colonel Keating, Messrs. Smothers, Armstead, and others. Their organization is admirable, and their feeling harmonious. The parish was well canvassed by our young friend McLeran, who deserves much credit for his arduous labors in times of great peril.

Our work in Shreveport has been interrupted greatly by the loss of our place of worship, a poor shanty, but our all. Being United States property, it was sold by the quartermaster, and for several months the society have been out of doors. The membership had increased to a hundred and fifty. Much religious interest had prevailed, and numbers professed conversion. Of course the enemies of God and our country rejoiced. The sad condition of the missionary treasury in New York also gave occasion for taunts. "Where now are your Yankee friends, who are your best friends now?" But most of the little band kept together in church fellowship. The poverty and discouragement of all classes has prevented any move for a building in town, but in the country there are several excellent societies Brother Boyd had recently some experience of General Hancock's "civil authorities." One of his neighbor, a white man, because offended at him, opened fire at short range as Brother Boyd stood on his gallery. Next day on making complaint before a justice, the assailant was put under one hundred dollar bonds to keep the peace, but on leaving the office said he would kill the preacher. Boyd then asked the justice what he should do, and was told to defend himself. In the evening the battle was renewed, and after several shots were exchanged, the police came up, entered the white man's house, took a few drinks with him, and then entered the colored citizen's house, arrested him, and put him in jail for the night. A collection had to be taken in our church to pay this brother's jail fees and get him released. If a starving freedman shoots a hog belonging to the man who has had his labor several months without pay, the civil authorities are eager to punish him. These are specimes of the sort of government we mean to set aside on the 17th and 18th of April, and elect men who will do better, for it is next to impossible to do worse than the present state and parish officers.

AFRICAN ZION CHURCH—QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—UNFAITHFUL ITINERANT—CHURCH UNION.

The Zion brethren kindly offered their house for our use, and every night when the weather permitted I preached with much enjoyment. The rain and bad traveling hindered us greatly, and caused the postponement of their quarterly conference. Our business meeting was held at the house of Brother Boyd, Saturday evening. Five members were present, one new local preacher's license was granted, and two exhorters; others were renewed, one member was expelled, six appointments were reported with over a thousand members. On Sabbath four adults and one infant were baptised. The preacher appointed here by the Bishop at conference, has not reported to the presiding elder nor done any duty on the circuit, although he received sixty-two and a half dollars missionary money. He came to Shreveport, remained four days, did not preach nor hold an official meeting, borrowed money on the elders credit, and left the place. Of such material Methodist itinerants are not made. A good minister is much needed here; it is a grand work. The Zion African presiding elder called upon me and gave in all his charges of over a thousand members; he and his people are in earnst for union with the Northern church, do not desire to be longer known as Africans, and will use their influence to bring their brother Zioners to the same mind.

ITINERANT.

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TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.

*Colored men of Louisiana.*—The grandest hour of your life is at hand! All that is dear to you in this world is at stake. If you fail to do your duty NOW, the tears and sweat of the next twenty-five years can not wash out the error. On the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH DAYS of APRIL will be held the state, parish, and city elections. At that election you will be called upon to ratify the NEW CONSTITUTION. That constitution is your political BIBLE. By its provisions all your rights as MEN and CITIZENS are secured to you. It makes you the POLITICAL EQUAL of any and every WHITE MAN IN LOUISIANA. It declares that you and your children shall never be SLAVES again. It gives you the right of FREE SPEECH and FREE MEETINGS. It opens to you all places of public amusement, and gives you equal rights on all steamboats and railroad cars. By that constitution you may be elected to any office in the state; you may be armed and equipped as a part of the state militia, and your children may attend any public school in the state.

But you must vote for this constitution or you can not enjoy these rights. Remember that your old masters, the Democrats, do not offer you any kind of a constitution. They are opposed to your voting, and will do all they can to defeat the constitution which offers you so many blessings. Do not vote the ticket which they vote, and you will vote right. When they say NO, you say YES, and the constitution will be ratified, the state will be saved, and you will have all *your rights*.

The adoption of this constitution will bring prosperity to Louisiana. Our levees will be rebuilt; Northern men will come with money and settle among us; and the rich men of the North will invest their funds in the lands and trade of our state. You will then obtain higher wages for your labor, and in a short time you will be rich enough to buy a little farm. And in the possession of your property you will be protected by well organized courts and by a powerful militia force composed of Union men.

To secure the adoption of such a constitution it is your duty to make any sacrifice. You may live far from the polls, but if necessary walk a HUNDRED MILES to vote for so many rights. Your employer may threaten to discharge you if you leave off work to go to vote, but pay no attention to his threats, go and VOTE.

It will be better for you to have a constitution which will bring to you so many rights and blessings than to save a few dollars now. Your present loss will be your future gain. Do not be alarmed by threats of violence. Go quietly to the polls and vote, and no one will dare to hurt you. Do not fail to take your registration papers with you on the day of election, and if any of you have not registered, go at once and get your papers.

Colored men of Louisiana, you are in the majority in this state. You are EIGHTY THOUSAND strong. If you all vote one way the constitution will be adopted, but your greatest danger is you may divide among yourselves, and if you do, ALL is LOST. In your *Union* there is STRENGTH. All vote one way.

Let us warn yon of another danger. There are three tickets in the field—one Democratic, one Republican, and another that is said to be Republican. If you divide and vote on the two Republican tickets, the Democrats will run in between and carry the state. Suppose there are one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes polled. Now, suppose you divide, and forty thousand of you vote for Warmoth and forty thousand vote for Taliaferro and forty-five thousand Democrats vote for Baker. Now, these forty-five thousand Democrats united will do more than the eighty thousand Republicans divided can do. But how can you defeat the Democrats? Why, in a very simple way—by all voting for H. C. WARMOTH, O. J. DUNN, and the regular nominees of your party.

They are the regular candidates. They are your true friends. Congress wants them elected, and they are the only Republicans who can possibly *be* elected. Then, Republicans of Louisiana, arise in your might, adopt the Constitution, and elect the Radical Republican ticket. Your enemies will be defeated, and you will stand forth in all the pride and glory of true American citizens.—*New Orleans Republican.*

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

### Hon. Hugh J. Campbell.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell is the regular nominee for state senator of the second district. Let the readers of the Advocate and all of our friends south of Canal street rally around this true Republican. He is eminently fitted for the position, and he will prove a true friend to the colored people in the state senate.

Hon. E. C. Baxter.—This true Republican is the regular nominee for parish recorder in the parish of St. Tammany. We have known him long and known him well. He is a gentleman of sound judgment, and will discharge his duties with impartiality. The people of St. Tammany should be proud to have such a man in a position of trust, and our friends should vote for him to a man.

### John Page

Is the regular nominee of the Republican party for the state legislature from the parish of Jefferson, He is a true man, and should receive the vote of every Republican.

### Judge Fiske.

We understand that at the nominating convention held at Carrollton on the sixth of February last, Judge Josiah Fiske was regularly nominated as a candidate for judge of the second judicial district, embracing the parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines.

We think that the Radicals could not have made a better choice. He was among the first in New Orleans to advocate the cause of the colored race, and has been a leader in the Radical party from its organization. Judge Fiske has been a practicing lawyer in Texas and Louisiana for more than twenty years. The last five years he has been practicing in New Orleans, where he has stood among the first at the bar. If he should be elected we have no doubt but that he will discharge the duties of that office faithfully and impartially, and that he will administer justice to all regardless of race or color in accordance with the law and testimony.

### George A. Fosdick.

In last week's issue the name of George A. Fosdick is associated with that of Monroe and other notorious rebels. He objects to be classed with such men, but the classification was not with Monroe, the patron of massacres, but with Monroe, the *conservative*. For the sake of decent men we are glad to make this correction. In '64 and '65 Mr. Fosdick was a recognized Republican, but when Andy backslid he and others slid with him, and to-day they are all at the foot of the hill of popular favor. In the convention of '64, Mr. Fosdick was one of its most sensible members and he led the van of the Republicans, and is the author of the constitutional article extending suffrage to the blacks, and for which they owe him gratitude. Mr. Fosdick has been badly treated by the Democrats and we hope he will now return to the party that will restore Louisiana.

### General Conference.

The religious and political interests which cluster around this mission do so absorb our time and tax to the uttermost our powers, that we have written but little on the necessary and probable action of the coming General Conference of our church, which meets in Chicago in May proximo. But we have read with care every line on the subject contained in our greater church weeklies of the North, and have noted our reflections *en passant*.

We can not for a moment so suppose that the General Conference will deny admission to the Southern delegates, and our supposition is based upon the sacredness of vested rights, the courtesy due those who for the time voluntarily waived their vested rights, and the importance of the experience of such men to the future legislation of the church. The right of representation is sacredly guaranteed to the Southern delegates by the constitution of the church, in which (to render it the more secure and inviolable), it is contained in the second article of "limitations and restrictions," limiting and restricting the powers of the general conference, and in part is as follows: "*That no conference shall be denied the privilege of one delegate.*" The material point in the argument is, What constitutes a "conference" as contemplated by the above-recited law. According to the Book of Discipline an annual conference is composed of "All the traveling preachers, both those who are in full connection, and those who are on trial." (Page 48.) But only those who are in full connection are eligible to representation, for in declaring who shall compose the general conference it is stated: "yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time they are received on trial by an annual conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the conference." (Page 45.) Thus we have a clear statement who shall compose an annual conference and the general conference. And the question may be further relieved of its embarrassment by considering what are the constitutional functions of an annual conference, and whether such functions are properly exercised by what are known as the Mission Conferences in the South. And this double question may be answered under one reply. The Southern conferences are composed of all the traveling preachers; the time of holding their sessions is fixed by the bishops; the place of the session is appointed by the conferences; the bishops preside at these conferences, and of the sixteen interrogatory replies to question five, all are put to these Southern annual conferences except numbers seven and fourteen, and these are not, because of the recency of said conferences. And it is equally true that our Southern preachers are subject to the three years rule; they are supported in part or in whole by the people; they obey the discipline as to reports and collections, and in a word the organization of the church in the South is as complete as in the North. And we submit the question whether the last general conference had the constitutional right to deprive the Southern conferences of representation without first having secured the repeal of the "second restrictive rule," which can be done only "upon the concurrent recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the several annual conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, and this change must have the approval of a two-thirds vote of the general conference."

It is certainly no mean commendation of the Southern delegates that they obeyed the bishops and entered "mission conferences," which were generally considered as stripped of their right of representation in the general conference, and thus in a sense these men waived for the present their "vested right." To them the good of the church and the glory of God were more than ecclesiastical rights and honors, and heroically they threw themselves into the thickest of the fight, at the front where the strife was deadliest, in an enemy's land, where persecutions, and perils, and hardships, were their daily experience. These men, who have "fought with the beasts at Ephesus," should be gladly received, as were the maimed confessors into the famous Council of Nicæ. A distinction has been made between "delegates" and "representatives," but they are terms used interchangeably in the constitution, and if one has any pre-eminence over the other it is the latter, for it occurs *first* in the law declaring who shall compose the general conference.

Much has been, editorially and otherwise, written on the legislation needed for the South; but how can the great council of the church move wisely and successfully in its legislative capacity, unaided by the personal experience and practical knowledge of those of her ministers for whose future guidance and that of their brethren such legislation is designed to affect. As in the first Christian council ever held, so in this, let our Peters, our Pauls, our Barnabases be admitted "to speak what they know and testify that which they have seen."

### Young Men's Association.

A large and interested audience was in attendance on last Monday evening in our Chapel to witness the exercises of the association. President Bussey was in the chair. Brother Jayled in prayer. Mr. John Howell read a very fine essay on "Appearances," and which we regret we are unable to publish. Its sentiments were refined, its language chaste, and its author applauded. Messrs. Hitch, Houghton, James, and Brown ably discussed the question: "That we have a legal and a moral right to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits in Louisiana." Mr. Hitch is a close reasoner, and in his quiet way made a good argument on the affirmative. Mr. Houghton took the opposite side, and entertained and instructed the audience for half an hour. He declared that all his dead relations were proof of the salutary effects of whisky in cases of consumption, and he himself was a monument to New England rum as a medicine. But Mr. James knocked down the monument, and made an admirable argument for the affirmative. He was replied to by General Brown who thought he had a right to invest his capital in the manufacture of "ardent spirits." This no one questions provided said "spirits" are not used as a beverage. Evidently the question was mixed, for while no one questions the usefulness of alcohol as a medicine, and in mechanic arts, yet nearly all present favored a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage.

We were glad to hear this question discussed, as it may be the beginning of a temperance movement in our city. By the civil power which we possess we should protect ourselves against the evils of intemperance. The people have this right and power, and they themselves are to blame if they do not exercise it. When we say civil government should do thus and so, we mean the people should act, for they are the government, and their legislators will legislate for God or the Devil just as the people say.

### A Word to the Churches.

Your pastors have asked our counsel as to their duty and yours in the present political struggle; and our reply is both simple and direct: Vote for the ratification of the constitution and for H. C. Warmoth for governor of Louisiana. The constitution grants you many rights, and by its provisions you are entitled to all the rights of American citizens, and Judge Warmoth is the man to inaugurate the new government and administer the new constitution. The church has a profound interest in this election, and every preacher and member should use his utmost power to make it a Republican success. Nothing should keep our people from voting at this important election. If you can't walk to the polls then get some one to carry you. The peace of the conntry and the prosperity of the state depend upon the ratification of the new constitution, and therefore every Christian should be active in securing its adoption.

### Our Legislature.

Republicans, look well to your candidates for the state legislature, for the admission of the state into congress does not depend wholly upon the ratification of the constitution, but upon the adoption of the fourteenth article or constitutional amendment, which is the keystone of the reconstruction arch; and it would be impossible for congress to admit the state in the face of the refusal to adopt the amendment.

Here, then, is danger, and this danger is likely to happen if the Republicans run two tickets for the state legislature, for the Democrats will run in between, and having a majority, will vote against the XIV article, and the state will not then be admitted. If you divide on any other question of the ticket, don't divide on the candidates for the legislature. Vote in a solid body for the men named in the Advocate and *Republican*, and all will be safe.

### Watch the Registry.

We caution our friends to watch the registration. A noted rebel was heard to say that he had been assured by the registrar that he could register now. This man was excluded by General Sheridan, and would still be by any honest registrar. He well remarked afterward, "If I can register any bloody rebel in New Orleans can do so likewise."

Make an example of the first man who perjures himself, and also of the registrar who allows him to do so. Keep your eyes on these men, and let them know they are watched. We have a United States commissioner here who is just the man to attend to their cases.

Upon the recommendation of his excellency Governor Baker, of Louisiana, A. S. Morefield and H. Zeigler have been appointed by General Buchanan trustees of the city of Shreveport, Louisiana, in place of Jonas Robeson and E. B. Bennett, who failed to qualify.

The *Republican Pioneer*, published by Captain Mortimer F. Smith, is doing excellent campaign service in St. John the Baptist parish.

### Colonel Boyd,

The Republican candidate for judge of the fourth district court, is a gentleman whose nomination does honor to the party, and whose election will reflect credit upon this city and state. With a deservedly high and well-established reputation as a lawyer, he is also a gentleman of thorough education and liberal attainments. We copy from the *Republican* the following sketch of his public life:

Colonel Boyd removed to Illinois a short time after, where he resided at the beginning of the war. He received a commission as colonel in one of the regiments of the Prairie state, and saw some very hard service in his country's cause. At Vicksburg he was shot through the lungs and so severely wounded that for many tedious weeks his life was despaired of by his surgeon.

It would take up more room than we have to spare to follow Colonel Boyd through a moiety of the notable events in which he has been engaged for the cause of the Union. Possessed, as he is, of a clear, strong, logical mind, with great power of analysis, a lawyer both by profession and peculiar adaptation, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and of often proved loyalty to his country, he is not only a proper man to appoint to the present position, but is eminently qualified to adorn a much higher one.

Recently Colonel Boyd has been attorney for civil affairs in the state of Louisiana. The readers of the *Republican* are familiar with some of his legal views, as we have published several articles from his pen on the proper construction of the military bill, and recently one on the legality of the "rebel state" laws. He takes the affirmative of that question in matters not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

## RADICAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

—FOR THE—

PARISH OF ORLEANS

—AND—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following are the nominations, as far as completed, made by the Regular Nominating Convention of the Radical Republican Party for Parish and Municipal Officers:

### PARISH TICKET.

Criminal Sheriff—A. P. DUMAS.
Civil Sheriff—JOHN M. DAVIS.
Coroner 1st and 4th Districts, and Algiers—Dr. W. H. HIRE.
Coroner 2d and 3d Districts—Dr. M. P. AVILA.
District Attorney—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Judge First District Court—W. W. HOWE.
Clerk First District Court—THOMAS LEON.
Judge Second District Court—R. H. SHANNON.
Clerk Second District Court—S. B. PACKARD.
Judge Third District Court—J. K. BELDEN.
Clerk Third District Court—F. G. LLORENS.
Judge Fourth District Court—J. P. BOYD.
Clerk Fourth District Court—A. ROUGELOT.
Judge Fifth District Court—CHAS. LEAUMONT.
Clerk Fifth District Court—L. A. SNAER.
Judge Sixth District Court—ALANSON E. LONG.
Clerk Sixth District Court—HENRY R. HUBERT.
Judge Seventh District Court—STEPHEN S. FISH.
Clerk of Seventh District Court—E. DULUC.

**Justices of the Peace and Constables.**

First Justice—E. GIFFORD; Constable—TERENCE COOK. Second Justice—F. S. GANTER; Constable—JAMES W. QUINN. Third Justice—V. E. MACARTY; Constable—RICHARD KENNER. Fourth Justice—JOS. G. BAUM; Constable—EUGENE MEILLEUR. Fifth Justice (Algiers), EUGENE McCARTHY; Constable—JOHN P. CAZELAR. Sixth Justice—Dr. D. MACKAY; Constable—LEON POSTHIL.

**State Tax Assessors.**

City of New Orleans—J. W. MENARD, JOS. O. LAINEZ, W. C. KINSELLA, GEORGE P. CARE. Right Bank—E. J. BRUNETT.

**State Tax Collectors.**

First District—FRANCIS C. MAHAN. Second District—VICTOR GERODIAS. Third District—O. C. BLANDIN. Fourth District—E. P. DUCLOSLANGE. Algiers—V. E. FREVILLE.

**Senate.**

First District—GEORGE W. MADER, DAVID WILSON, SOLOMON R. MOSES. Second District—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, P. B. S. PINCHBACK. Third District—T. V. COPELAND, Captain MONETTE. Fourth District — W. E. GRAY.

**Representatives.**

First Representative District—Col. C. B. YOUNG, CHARLES H. HUGHES. Second District—CHARLES H. FOX, CLERMONT F. GLAUDIN, BENJAMIN G. EDDES. Third District—BARTHOLOMEW COLLINS, F. C. ANTOINE, E. H. ISABELLE, MORTIMER CARR. Fourth District—J. HALL, HENRY HEIDENHAIN. Fifth District—JOS. MANSION, V. L. CERRESSOLLE. Sixth District—JOHN G. SELDON. Seventh District—CHAS. MARTINEZ, A. M. VICTOR. Eighth District—AUGUSTIN MAURICE. Ninth District—SAMUEL CARTER and WM. MOORE. Tenth District—JAMES DORSEY, GEORGE W. KINCAIDE. Eleventh District—EDWARD WILLIAMS. Right Bank—FRANK ALEXANDER.

### MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Mayor of New Orleans—SETH W. LEWIS.
Controller—ST. FELIX CASANAVE. Street Commissioner—WILLIAM BAKER.

**Recorders.**

First District—JOHN P. BECKER. Second District—EUGENE STAES. Third District—J. A. MASSICOT. Fourth District—WILLIAM WEBER.

**Aldermen.**

First District—JOHN M. G. PARKER, W. G. McCONNELL, and PATRICK BARNAN. Second District—J. A. RAYNAL, LUDGER BOGUILLE. Third District—L. PESSOU, OSCAR POYDRAS. Fourth District—A. JEHLEN and EDMOND FLOOD.

**Assistant Aldermen.**

First Ward———. Second Ward — W. B. ARMSTRONG, J. B. NOBLE. Third Ward—W. H. PEMBERTON, C. CAMP. Fourth Ward—J. H. INGRAHAM, LEWIS BANKS. Fifth Ward—CHARLES GRANDPRE. Sixth Ward—A. ST. LEGER. Seventh Ward—E. C. MORPHY. Eighth Ward — HENRY SCHULTZ. Ninth Ward—OSCAR ALLEN. Tenth Ward—GEO. SCHANTZ. Eleventh Ward—YORICK CAMPBELL.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, Chairman.
F. G. LLORENS, Secretary. mh23

# OFFICIAL.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Article 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Art. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

Art. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

Art. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Art. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

Art. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

Art. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

Art. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

Art. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

Art. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Art. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

Art. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

Art. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Art. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

Art. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

Art. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Art. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

Art. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

Art. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Art. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

Art. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Art. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

Art. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

Art. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

Art. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

Art. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

Art. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

Art. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

Art. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Art. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Art. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

Art. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

Art. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

Art. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

Art. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses, This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

Art. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

Art. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected,

nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected: but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it: if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them: he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and he associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace: the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurre aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law, and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN,
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

SEVERE ON THE COPPERHEADS.—The Natchitoches *Spectator* says:

We are surprised to see the names of a few rather prominent citizens of New Orleans affixed to a card in the papers, requesting Mr. Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record and New York Vindicator*, to deliver an address on the "State of the Country." He needed no invitation, but came South—like his prototype of the La Crosse *Democrat*—to gain a cheap notoriety by exhibiting himself on every possible occasion, drumming up subscribers for his penny paper. Such blustering ultra harangues can result in no good. Let these fire-eating agitators remain as silent now as they were during the war.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says:

Freights for all points were offering in liberal quantities, although rates continue low; an advance in the rates to New Orleans, however, took place, and now rate at 40c. per barrel for flour, 25c. per 100 lbs.; 30c. per sack for corn, and 35c. for oats, by steamer; the barge line taking at rates 5c. per barrel, 2½c. per 100 lbs., and sack less. The rate now established is barely a paying one, and it is to be hoped will be sustained.

## Lutheran Benevolent Society.

A special meeting of this society was held March 15, 1868, at the society rooms, 318 Gravier street.

At 8 P. M. the director called the house to order, and after singing the 421st hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Royal.

On motion of *Mr.* Williams, the constitution was read.

Mr. Cambridge moved to proceed to the election of director, whereupon Edward Letraw and George Williams were nominated, but on the former declining, Rev. E. P. Royal was named in his place. On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Henderson Bland was appointed to preside during the election of officers. The following persons were then duly elected:

Director—Rev. E. P. Royal.

Trustees—Same as last year, except Mr. Ricks declined, and in his place J. Perkins was elected.

Stewards—Same as last year with the addition of J. Grant, R. Allen, and M. Harris.

Secretaries—F. G. Chinn and E. J. Oglivie.

Treasurer—Peter Ricks.

Preacher—Rev. William Forest.

Marshals—Messrs. Williams, Campbell, and Therigood, Junior.

Pilgrims—Same as last year.

Mourning Women—Same as last year.

Sick Committee—Same as last year.

On motion of Mr. Forest, it was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans ADVOCATE and New Orleans *Republican*.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the chairman appointed the following committee on printing:

L. Cambridge, E. J. Oglivie, J. Rines, and H. Harrison.

The meeting then adjourned, and was dismissed with the benediction.

E. P. ROYAL, Director.
F. G. CHINN, Secretary.


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### ESTATE OF JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CAMPBELL, of the parish of East Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom house building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 484—mh3 ap4

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE, of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 654—ap3 18 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS J. C. BATCHELOR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS J. C. BATCHELOR, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the sixth day of April A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 536—mh7 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF H. VON PHUL, JR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of H. VON PHUL, JR., of New Orleans in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 532—mh7 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DAVID B. PUGH.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID B. PUGH, of the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 527—mh6 ap10 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF M. A. WINEHILL,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of M. A. Winehill & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of M. A. WINEHILL, individually, and as a member of the firm of M. A. Winehill & Brother of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON.
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 504—mh4 ap7

### ESTATES OF ROBERT ALEXANDER AND JAMES ALEXANDER,
Composing Firm of Alexander & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of ROBERT ALEXANDER and JAMES ALEXANDER, individually, and as members of the firm of Alexander & Brother, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 559—mh17 ap8 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS F. WALKER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS F. WALKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 518—mh5 ap8 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF VALENTINE E. BEAMER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of VALENTINE E. BEAMER of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 496—mh3 ap8

### ESTATE OF J. CURTIS WALDO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. CURTIS WALDO, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register on the sixth day of April A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 481—mh3 ap4

### ESTATE OF JORDAN HOLT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JORDAN HOLT, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 494—mh3 ap7

### ESTATE OF ABRAHAM BASS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM BASS, of the town of Lake Providence, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 516—mh5 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF CERF & MEYER,
And David Cerf and Leon Meyer, Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of CERF & MEYER, and DAVID CERF and LEON MEYER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U S Marshal,
No. 515—mh5 ap7 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Nolan & Caffrey.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER J. CAFFREY, individually, and as a member of the firm of Nolan & Caffrey, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 520—mh5 ap8

### ESTATE OF FRANCIS WEBB.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of FRANCIS WEBB, of the parish of St. James and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 523—mh5 ap9 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN GORDY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN GORDY, of the parish of St Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON U. S. Marshal,
No. 651—apl 28 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF R. N. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of March, A D 1868, an ALIAS WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of R. N. LEWIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and for a new election of one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 649—mh31 ap30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF SAMUEL R. WALKER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL R. WALKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 510—mh4 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES L. C. DUPUY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 509—mh4 ap4 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ISOM C. DAVENPORT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ISOM C. DAVENPORT, of the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 550—mh13 ap4 District of Louisiana.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
In Bankruptcy—No. 89.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER SOHLENKER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, INvividually, and as a member of the firms of A. & S. Schlenker and J Schlenker & Bro, of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April, 1, 1868.

K. LOEW,
ap3 15 21 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
In Bankruptcy—No. 26.

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. GOMILA, BANKrupt.

WHEREAS A. J. GOMILA, OF THE PARish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

ap3 15 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
In Bankruptcy—No. 88.

IN THE MATTER OF LEOPOLD BEER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS LEOPOLD BEER, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 13, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh15 25 ap8 Deputy Clerk.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF T. A. KELLER AND Julius Hoerner, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 135.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOtice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of T. A. KELLER and JULIUS HOERNER, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
JOSEPH ELLISON,
mh21 law3t Assignees.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### Paul H. Lewis vs Charles Izard.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above named court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio, Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos. 30 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, Notary, as plan No. 103; said lots adjoin each other and measure each twenty-nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barrett, Notary, in this city on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 502—mh3 10 17 24 31 ap4

### Frank Scheib et Als. vs. Steamboat W. W. Bierce, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9046.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat W. W. BIERCE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Frank Scheib, et als., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat W. W. BIERCE, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 571—mh 21 25 31 ap 4

### E Mandin vs. Schooner Lydia, Her Tackle, Apparel, Etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9042.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The schooner LYDIA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by E. Mandin, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Lydia, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 566—mh20 25 31 ap4 United States Marshal.

### Vincent Fauria vs. Schooner Rita, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9026.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner RITA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Vincent Fauria for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Rita, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 570—mh21 25 31 ap4

### J. H. Harper and J. H. Harris vs. Steamboat Wenona, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9033—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat WENONA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by J. H. Harper and J. H. Harris for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Wenona, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 565—mh20 25 31 ap4

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Assessor's Office, First District Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL INCOME LIST OF ASSESSments for the year ending December 31, 1867, made in compliance with "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by subsequent acts, having been returned by the Assistant Assessors of the First District of Louisiana to the undersigned, Assessor of said district—

Notice is hereby given that said annual income list will remain open for examination by taxpayers for the period of ten days from this date, at room No. 4 United States Customhouse, during which time any person or persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the action of Assistant Assessors may appeal to the Assessor.

And immediately after the expiration of said ten days, on the eleventh and twelfth of April, 1868, I will determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors.

All appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground of error complained of.

The First District of Louisiana is comprised within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Ascension, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany.

In the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. James, and Ascension, appeals may be made to this office through Assistant Assessor Jules A. Druilhet at Convent Landing.

In the parishes of St. Tammany and Washington, appeals may be made through J. H. Arthur, Assistant Assessor, at Covington.

In the parishes of St. Helena and Livingston, appeals may be made through C. J. Bradley, Assistant Assessor, at Pontchatoula.

In the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne, appeals may be made through Assistant Assessor J. A. Sullivan, at Thibodaux.

Said Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to transmit all such appeals to this office immediately upon their receipt; all other appeals must be made directly to this office.

JAMES READY,
apl 5t Assessor First District of Louisiana.

### PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., March 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at the office of Lieutenant John N. Coe, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, until 12 M, FRIDAY, the tenth day of April, 1868, for the delivery at Baton Rouge of such quantities of HARD WOOD as may be required for one year from the first day of May, 1868.

Wood must be best quality of hard wood (ash and oak) and must be delivered in such quantities, at such times, and at such places as may be designated by the post quartermaster at Baton Rouge.

Satisfactory evidence must be furnished of the ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed Lieutenant John N. Coe, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Bt. Brig. General and Chief Quartermaster,
mh29 6t Fifth Military District.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fourth Military District,
Vicksburg Miss., March 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by mail at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the fourth day of April next, for the delivery to the Post Quartermaster at Natchez, Mississippi, of—

225,000 Hard BRICK.
50 Barrels CEMENT, good quality.
75 Barrels COAL TAR.

On or before the eighth day of April, 1868.

Separate bids will be required for each class of supplies above specified, and bids may be made for the whole or any part of the amount required.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a copy of this notice, and guaranteed by two responsible parties, who will agree to enter into sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of contract when awarded.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

By order of the General Commanding:

J. G. CHANDLER,
Bvt. Col. and Quartermaster. Chief Quartermaster Fourth Military District. mh28 6t

### ESTATE OF HARLOW J. PHELPS,
Who has been Trading as H. J. Phelps & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARLOW J. PHELPS, who has been trading as H. J. Phelps & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 653—ap3 28 District of Louisiana.


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Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been authority upon the farm. We make features of the Farmers' Club, and permit no question of interest to the agriculturist to pass without comment and advice. When it is remembered that this advice is given by one of the most conscientious farmers in the country, the reader may estimate its value. It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we have arranged to print the best things written on the subject of agricultural by American and foreign writers. We intend to increase these features in the coming year very largely. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that the journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New York for half the money, and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the largest, and cheapest, and best-edited weekly newspaper in the country. There is little special merit in this. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. Their machinery and resources are only a part of the Weekly. This paper has long had the largest circulation in America, and we have tried to justify the confidence. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars the farmer in the course of one year buys as much matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, and those volumes containing the greatest works of the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may know the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men who serve the TRIBUNE in almost every country. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making the best and cheapest weekly newspaper in the world. We think we have reached that point in giving for two dollars fifty-two duodecimo volumes a year.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been considered that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man can not afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No Newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but the TRIBUNE was offered at that price, and the TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we can not give it a million weekly circulation.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 15. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868. WHOLE NO. 115.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### MEMORIES.

BY LU ELLINGS SPALDING.

Old memories like fall leaves are rustling
Familiarly now to my tread,
The fate winds that sweep through life's branches
Came hurling them down to me dead,
With the low dews of anguish upon them,
Came hurling them down to me dead.

Life's twilight has gathered about me,
Old memories are singing to-night;
And woven with life's broken fancies—
Old pictures, that fade with the light,
Are traced out by shadowy fingers—
Old pictures, that fade with the light.

Ah, link after link has been broken,
Till the chain of our circle is o'er,
Till it's lost in the dust and the rubbish
That feeds this uncertain shore.
Half-buried, with the red rust upon them,
That feeds this uncertain shore.

My glasses are dimmed by soft fingers,
Their timid prints never will fade,
For the fingers that traced them are pulseless,
Low down 'neath the blue grass are laid.
And the young moon shines fondly upon them,
Low down 'neath the blue grass are laid.

White faces are gazing upon me,
From their beds 'neath the blue, tumbled mold.
Their lives have run down in their bosoms,
And their touch, and their glances are cold.
Oh, they never can warm me with gladness,
For their touch, and their glances are cold.

Farewell, for a little while, sleepers,
There's a spot by thy side for me.
Let the birds and the wild bees sing o'er it,
And the winds from the far off sea
Chant lullabies softly above it,
They will hallow my bed for me.
And the great stars glow ever above it,
They will hallow my bed for me.

## Baton Rouge.

MR. EDITOR:

Under date of March 16, Rev. James Hayard, of Baton Rouge, writes me the following:

"I am happy to say to you we had a good time at Comite last Sabbath. The people are very poor, but they are willing, and at Stony Point, too, where Brother Montgomery is doing well. A local preacher from the African Methodist Episcopal Church has joined us there, and I think the whole of the African congregation will come to us. We seem to be on the victorious side every where. And, thank the good Lord, we are gaining ground here in Baton Rouge.

"I want to see our church here dedicated, and if we could get a few thousand feet of lumber it could be done soon. We are in debt some, but are trying to get out. Pray for us that God may send help.

"We had a good time down at Baughton's plantation with Brother Isaac. Brother Williams came up and preached and administered the sacrament, and held quarterly conference, and licensed two local preachers. The Lord blessed his labors and the people rejoiced greatly. It stopped the mouths of our enemies, who said that we did not allow colored men any rights or to give sacrament. I have a letter since from Brother Isaac; he says the Baptists there are coming to us.

"We were disappointed on the second Sabbath in the month. The people had heard of Brother Williams' visit down the river and desired to hear him in Baton Rouge, but that blessed man. Father Asa Brown, was with us and preached a fine sermon, and administered the sacrament to a large number. Father Brown is almost home. The old Pilgrim will soon rest; his soul was alive with the love of God and his sermon was full of the Holy Ghost. He will go North in April, and we are so sorry to have him leave. He has been a father to us, and his wife has been a mother indeed; they have given us all so much good instruction. God bless them."

And under date March 24, he writes as follows:

"I have just returned from a visit to Ascension parish, where Brother Isaac is doing well. The people are coming to the light. They need a great deal of teaching, and seem willing to be taught, and many of them are ready to receive the discipline and submit to the laws of the Church. I preached to them and enforced the law of marriage, and they are coming to it, as you will see, and thank God for it.

"At Baughton's I married the following parties: Anthony Chism to Miss Esther Clark; Jerry Segone to Miss Margaret Johnson; Samuel Jones to Miss Martha Wooden; Daniel Kenner to Miss Martha Ross; Benjamin Lannis to Miss Jane Whitington; Thomas Carroll to Miss Molly Gillam; Thomas Bachus to Miss Dicy Flennoy; Moses Coleman to Miss Harriet Todd; Luther Frazer to Miss Sophia Hull. That is nine couples on the Borghton place. I then went to the Homer plantation, in the same parish, and married Samuel Backson to Miss Kitty Backson; David Jones to Miss Lucy Clarke; Thornton Jones to Miss Clarinda Clarke; Robert Williams to Miss Priscilla Clarke; York Bibb to Miss Phillis Logan.

"Some of the above parties were fifty or sixty years old, and have been living together for years, and have grown children, but were never before married. To me it seems solemn to see the old gray-headed fathers and mothers just coming to the light, and learning the laws of the church and the morals of the Gospel.

"The quarterly conferences are doing great good. I wish your lecture to them could be given to every class in the country. I am happy to say the membership is increasing. The people in the country want the sacrament every month, like they have it in the city (New Orleans). But there is no elder to give it. I tell the people: Wait two years, and we young men will be ordained elders; and then we'll have the Lord's supper often as we want."

N. L. BRAKEMAN.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Resurrection.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

"The eyelids of morning" were opening behind the mountains of Moab, but Galilee and the Jordan were yet in sleepy darkness, and there was no stir in that sacred city where such wondrous scenes had passed only two days before.

The priest whose turn it was to attend the morning offering was watching for the signal to put the fire to the sacrifice upon the altar, yet pondering deeply upon the rent vail which opened his vision into the place only seen in past time by the high priest.

There, in the softness of that morning twilight, a shadow was flitting along all muffled in her vail; it was the loving Mary with her bundle of spices.

The weary hours since her Lord was laid in the tomb were passed, and she returned to the spot so dear to her soul; she was intent on finding the sacred body, but the glory of the Godhead had been before her in that grave, and his divinity burst asunder the bands of death, for the life he laid down he took up again. The sacrifice was finished! No more need of another typical offering; only one act remained, that was to ascend and anoint the horns of the altar of the heavenly mercy-seat with the blood of the everlasting covenant.

Mary bowed down and looked into the sepulcher, but Jesus was not there; grief and perplexity were rising in her heart as she turned about undetermined what to do. She thought of the figure she saw before her that it was the gardener, and asked, "Where have ye laid Him?"

It was Jesus, he is always near to his loving Maries when they inquire for Him.

He said "Mary" in his own soft tone. The voice she knew, and cried, "Rabboni!" In her joy she fell at his feet to embrace him, but he was content with her devotion, and said, "Touch me not." Her Lord had risen and fulfilled his own word in the type of Jonah. Lost in his divinity, she cried, "My Lord and my God!" She was satisfied that he was the long expected Messiah, the glory of Israel. She had seen him crucified, and now beheld him risen from the death of the cross and the weight of the tomb. His omnipotence had burst all asunder. In that solitary spot, in the obscurity of early morning, the risen Jesus revealed himself to a woman, and sent her with the first message of salvation through a risen Savior, and bade her tell his disciples that he was alive. That resurrection heralded by a woman has been life to a lost world. If Jesus only sends the message, great will be the results.

Fear not, woman, to go with messages from your loving, risen Lord.

## The New Mission House.

For several years past there has been a growing dissatisfaction both among ministers and laymen of the church with the mission rooms on Mulberry street. Men and women who visited the rooms went away dissatisfied, and indeed disgusted. There has been a general demand for a new mission house more in keeping with the cause and its prosperity. Associated with this demand for a new mission house was a feeling of desire among the pastors and people that it should be near the book concern, so that our friends who might visit the city would find it convenient to call at the mission rooms and the book concern at the same time.

For the accomplishment of this plan two measures were taken. First, the new mission house was made one of the objects of the Centenary contributions. Secondly, the board sold the mission rooms in Mulberry street, and purchased a suitable property for new rooms, and purposed to hold over building or altering until the book concern should have time to act. But both these fundamental measures were comparative failures. The title to the property purchased proved defective, and it was given up; and the Centenary contributions have amounted to not more than $25,000. And not a dollar of this sum has yet come under the control of the board. Add to the Centenary contributions, $25,000, the proceeds of the sale of the old mission premises in Mulberry street, say $28,000, and the board would have $53,000 toward building the new mission house. But they can not proceed further until the Centenary contributions for the new mission house are placed in their hands, and not then until the amount is greatly enlarged. The board is standing still until the proper authorities shall place the Centenary contributions for the new mission house under its control, and until the book concern shall have opportunity to act.

It is evident, from what is said above, that the board has not been in a condition to proceed with the building of the new mission house; and what is said above is intended to explain why not, and to answer the inquiries of many friends who have fallen into doubts as to the accomplishment of this new mission house. Some have even gone so far as to withhold payment of their subscriptions, and even to direct them to other objects. This ought not to be. The new mission house will be built, and we all should be glad to have a part in building it.

We look to 1869 as a jubilee, in which our missionary society will have attained to its fiftieth year. Let this jubilee be the occasion of a general contribution throughout the Church for building the new mission house.

Having sold our old mission premises in Mulberry street in advance we were obliged to find new mission rooms. The Book Concern could not accommodate us. We were, therefore, obliged to rent rooms at quite an expense. But this spring the book agents were enabled to offer us an office which will serve us temporarily until we can build, and we have determined to accept the offer, chiefly to save the expense of renting rooms elsewhere, in the present condition of our missionary treasury, until the board can erect a new and suitable mission house.

We have to request, therefore, that all letters on missionary business be hereafter addressed to the secretaries at 200 Mulberry street, New York.

## Peter's Denial.

BY M. ANNESLY.

We like to notice the sacred festivals of this season of the year, dear alike to Jew and Christian, and more so as we know of the certainty of their time.

How many people have closed the book after reading how Peter denied his blessed Master, and said, "Poor Peter!" little thinking of the many times they did the very same thing, although not in the same circumstances. Words are not always needed to make a clear case of denial, as bad in its effects as Peter's.

Ashamed of Jesus, at any time, is denying him. When the name of the blessed Master is treated with contempt and slight, and we are afraid to show our colors, we deny him. When there is an opportunity to say something in his behalf, and we lift not up the heart for the help, and are silent, we deny him. When we should express our thanks at the table or family altar, and are deterred by the presence of some one whom we fear more than we fear God, we deny him. In the social meeting, when we sit and listen under a sense of our obligations to be faithful, and we put off from moment to moment, and think the confession of Christ a heavy cross and burden, and at length rejoice that some one else occupied the time, we most willfully deny him. And this is done in this way so often, until in some cases the Holy Spirit ceases to reprove for this kind of denial. And oh, how great is the loss these souls experience, sometimes only repented of on sick and dying beds, too late to retrieve lost ground. Only a sense of pardon can be claimed through that denied Savior.

Friend, ask yourself if you can remember by the light of the Holy Spirit how many times you have denied the Master since last Good Friday; and seriously resolve, through *his help* to do so no more, that the coming year may record more blessings to your soul.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE SOUTH. At the close of the war the Congregationalists made some vigorous efforts to plant churches of their faith and order in the South. Three churches only are in existence, namely: a church in Newbern, North Carolina, a church in Memphis, Tennessee, and a church in New Orleans. The reports from these churches, contained in the last number of the "Home Missionary," are gloomy in the extreme. The church in Newbern has only four resident members, and is dependent on the "Home Missionary society." The church in Memphis, once self-sustaining, has come back to to dependence on the same society. The church in New Orleans is in a somewhat better condition, but it is almost entirely dependent on the Home Missionary society.—*Presbyterian.*

## Accessions.

Nine persons united with the Ames Methodist Episcopal church on last sabbath; two of whom joined on probation, and seven by letter. Of the two probationers, one came from the Roman Catholic church, and of the seven who presented their letters, one was a Baptist, one a Presbyterian, one from the Church South, and four were Methodists. And these persons represented five states, as follows: One from Massachusetts, one from Indiana, one from Illinois, two from New York, and four from Louisiana.

Thus slowly but surely the Lord is raising up unto himself in New Orleans a people who are the heralds of a better dispensation in the South. Hitherto, the Southern church has failed in her morality, but now God is calling a people who will add morality to devotion. The South has ever had *devout* Christians, but her greatest need has been *moral* Christians. In New England morality has been practiced at the expense of devotion; in the South the people have been more devotional than moral. Our church will unite the two; and while moral duties are strictly enjoined on all no little regard is paid to personal piety.

On the evening of April 2 we held our monthly love-feast, and it was a time of divine power and a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. Many gave testimony to a deep religious experience; others expressed a longing for more of God; while not a few were filled with holy joy.

Let no one now say that there is no religion in this ungodly city, and that we can not here have a true Methodist love-feast. Christ is mighty to save!

On Good Friday morning at six o'clock we held divine service in our chapel in commemoration of our Lord's death. We preached to the people on the solemn occasion, and dwelt upon the crucifixion.

To-morrow morning at six o'clock we shall hold a Resurrection prayer meeting in honor of Christ's ascent from the tomb. All are invited.

## Respectable.

We have in this community a class of respectable croakers who are always talking about putting up respectable men for office, and assigning as a reason why they do not vote the Republican ticket they wish to vote for respectable men. Exactly. And if Moses should come to life again and run on the Republican ticket for governor, or the angel Gabriel should come down from Heaven and be the Republican candidate for mayor of New Orleans, these respectable croakers would not vote for either, but would prefer Judge Able to Moses, and John T. Monroe to the angel Gabriel. Most of these persons are down here to make money, and they foolishly think that they can make the most by voting the Democratic ticket, and their talk about respectability is all bosh! We happen to know the history of most of these men. But there are some Northern men here who have sense enough to be Republicans.

## Dr. Roudanez.

It has been a puzzle to many to understand why the chief proprietor and director of the *Tribune*, with his acknowledged ability and learning, has so little influence, and commits his paper to such foolish policies. He claims to be honest, yet stops at no misrepresentation or deception.

He uses men as he did poor Crane and Smith, only to make them serve his purpose, and then throw them away. So he did in the canvass for governor.

He is kicked and abused by the rebels, and turns around and kisses their hands.

He pretends one month to be the especial champion of the colored men, and the next month he is trying to persuade them to coalesce with their old masters. He goes into a nominating convention with his candidate, recognizes its legality, and when beaten repudiates it, and says it never was a convention.

He takes the printing of the Republican party, from its committees, from congress, from the convention, from the United States offices and departments, and then turns around and seeks to betray that party which fed him.

The secret of all this is, that the proprietor of the *Tribune* is a despotic man, who wishes to govern all with whom he acts; a suspicious man, who believes every man a rogue, unless he agrees with him; a jealous man, who hates to share any power or success with others; a treacherous man, delights in playing off one man against another, and then discarding both; and an ambitious man, who would like to go to the United States senate.

Dr. Roudanez must take more honorable means to gratify so high and so laudable an ambition.

## Working Men.

The *Crescent* appeals to working men to vote against the constitution because it gives the colored man the same right to work for a living as themselves. The working men if they are wise will vote for the constitution, because its adoption will give us five new railroads, new levees, fifty thousand emigrants, small farms, and cheap bread and bacon. It asks restaurant and hotel keepers to vote against it because it will ruin their business, by obliging them to admit colored persons.

The restaurant and hotel keepers if they are wise will vote for it on the sly, because it will relieve them from the burden of a very troublesome prejudice, and add a good many dollars to their pockets. The fact is these people will be very glad to at last be decently rid of the not very high-toned business of being "nigger smellers" for the community at large.

After the constitution is adopted not one customer less will frequent Victor's, or the St. Charles, or the Varities theatre because a colored man who can afford it has been admitted there.

Plenty of colored men have gone to the opera for years. Yet our fastidious creoles never left it in disgust.

## The Tribune.

In the reply of this paper to our article upon its inconsistency in now opposing Warmoth and Dunn, whom it so warmly supported three years since, it accuses us of slandering Judge Taliaferro. The charge is false, willful, and malicious. We said not a word against the character of Judge Taliaferro, except so far as a statement of the facts of his political record reflect discredit. For these facts Judge Taliaferro is responsible, and not we.

We challenge the *Tribune* to print all or any part of the article it accuses of being slanderous, and point out the paragraph which contains the slander. We said that Warmoth was not supported by the rebels, and Taliaferro was. This is true. We said that Taliaferro was a conservative till lately, and was elected as a conservative president of the convention.

This is true.

We said that Warmoth was an advocate of universal suffrage in 1865, and Taliaferro was not.

This is true.

We said that Warmoth was in the Union army, and Taliaferro was not.

This is true.

We said that Warmoth is the candidate of the Republican party, as nominated by the Republican convention, and that Taliaferro is the candidate of the *Tribune* newspaper and a few sore-headed bolters.

This is true.

We will add one more point of difference: Taliaferro will not be elected; Warmoth will. The difference between the votes will be in the same ratio as the Congo square meeting of twenty thousand to the Canal street meeting, at No. 291, of seventy-five.

## "He is Risen."

With what joyful memories the morning light of to-morrow will fill the Christian's soul! Another joyous Easter will have dawned upon our earth. In every hamlet, town, and city, and in every pious home in Christendom the dominant thought will be the resurrection of Christ, and the happy exclamation of each of his followers will be, "He is risen, as He said." And this illustrious event will unify humanity by suggesting a thought common to all believers. On this day each Christian will know what is the thought of each other Christian throughout the world. Thus Christ becomes the union-thought of his people.

And who can recall that blessed event without gratitude, or dwell upon its glory without love for Him who "rose for our justification." His resurrection is the pledge that we also shall rise from the tomb in bodies which never more shall die. Let us, therefore, celebrate the approaching Easter with mingled love, hope, and faith, and

"Sing praise! the tomb is void
Where the Redeemer lay;
Sing of our bonds destroyed,
Our darkness turned to day!"

## SPEECH

### Of Colonel Hugh J. Campbell at the Great Mass Meeting at Congo Square on Friday Evening, April 3, 1868.

MY COUNTRYMEN: This is not the time or place for an elaborate speech or argument. Neither am I prepared, through the unexpectedness of your flattering call upon me, to respond in fitting terms to the distinguished honor you have thus conferred upon me.

As a plain, practical man, however, in response to the call from this vast assemblage, I will present to you in a plain way a few practical suggestions.

The distinguished speakers who have preceded me, General J. H. Sypher, your illustrious candidate for Congress, who is carrying his district by storm, Hon. T. W. Conway, whose eloquent and forcible appeals have been of such signal service in arousing our people, and the war-horse of our parish canvass, Colonel Charles Fox, have completely exhausted the argument and left little to be said.

The presence of this vast multitude, which completely fills every nook and corner of this immense square, your enthusiasm, your banners and mottoes, show that your minds are all awake to the transcendent importance, the overshadowing magnitude the far-reaching consequences of victory or defeat to all your interests and those of your children's children in the coming election.

We feel joyful to-night over this grand demonstration of the union and zeal of all true Republicans in this city. My friends, a greater trust is reposed in you than has ever yet been confided to any people.

The great free party of the North, who have steadfastly held up your cause for eight years of bitter contest against a formidable rebellion, against a bitter opposition at home, and lastly against all the power and patronage of the president, has at length succeeded in bringing to a practical test the grand and sublime plan of reconstruction by the Congress. It consists simply in this: in giving to the whole people of the rebel states, white and black, the right to reconstruct the government of these states, and to make secure forever the rights and liberties of all the people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition. Congress now puts the question in your hands, and the civilized world looks on with bated breath to see whether you are capable of exercising properly the new rights now offered to you. The enemies of equal rights have proclaimed it all over the world that you are not. They say you are unfit to be freemen; that it is unchristian and barbarous to put the ballot in your hands. Your action is now to give the lie to these charges or to prove them true. If with a majority of eighty thousand in this state, you suffer yourselves to be divided, give the state government into the hands of the rebels, and fail to secure the ratification and acceptance of your constitution, will it not go far to prove that what your enemies say is true?

What will you say then of the Republican, of the colored man, who at this grave juncture tries to divide you? who forgets the danger to his own people, who forgets the high trust reposed in him by the great free party of the North, and think only of personal ambition and spoils of office?

My friends, mark what I say, every vote given against the regular ticket of the Republican party is a vote against the constitution. I will show you why:

Division in our ranks on the head of the ticket begets hard feeling and dissensions which extend clear down to the lowest office on the ticket. Suppose by means of these dissensions the rebels elect their legislative ticket? That is their game. If they obtain a sufficient number in the general assembly, to prevent by delay or mistakes, or in any of a thousand ways, the ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, or the performance of any other of the conditions prescribed by Congress for readmission, the acceptance of your constitution is postponed perhaps till after the next general elections, your majority in Congress is gone, and with it all the precious rights now almost within your grasp.

Our only safety is in union. Our greatest enemies are those who would encourage any division among ourselves. Let us fight this battle out on this line, the line chosen by our representatives in convention.

Let us win this victory. After that, when our liberties are secure, our rights guaranteed, our beautiful state again invested with the purple and the diadem of sovereignty, and her destinies in the hands of her own people, that people being the whole people, of whatever class, race, or condition who dwell within her borders, we can turn to minor questions, and divide upon other issues. Till then let our watchword be the constitution and the regular ticket; the election of the one is necessary to the safety of the other.

## Washington Conference.

The fifth session of the Washington annual conference, colored, met in the Mt. Zion church, Georgetown, D. C., February 27. Bishop Ames presided in place of Bishop Janes, who had gone to the South Carolina conference instead of Bishop Simpson, detained at home by the sickness of his son.

The examination of the characters of effective elders was commenced, and the presiding elders of the several districts called upon for reports. The responses indicated great prosperity and much progress, especially in the Virginia portions of the conference.

On the afternoon of the second day a session was held for the collection of statistics.

| | This year. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Members | 17,409 | 3,159 |
| Probationers | 3,500 | 298 |
| Total members | 20,909 | 3,437 |
| Local preachers | 127 | 25 |
| Adults baptized | 878 | 174 |
| Children baptized | 2,504 | 466 |
| Church edifices | 117 | 28 |
| Parsonages | 4 | 1 |
| Value of church property | $278,680 00 | $57,280 00 |
| Mission collections | 895 21 | 295 52 |
| Tract society | 55 53 | 30 46 |
| Bible society | 32 14 | 17 06 |
| Church extension | 16 25 | .... |
| Sunday school union | 62 41 | 23 04 |

In 1864 the conference was organized with about 8000 members and probationers. The increase since that time has been about 250 per cent.

On the third day all the members of the second year's class were admitted into full connection and elected to deacon's orders, except T. Elliott, who was discontinued at his own request.

Winchester, Virginia, was selected as the seat of the next conference.

## India Mission Conference Proceedings.

The fourth annual session of the India Mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal church commenced Thursday, January 16, in Bijinour, India. In the absence of the bishop, Rev. J. M. Thoburn was elected president. T. J. Scott was elected secretary. The session was one of much interest and profit, and will be long remembered by us all on account of the amount and dispatch of the business transacted,

All the departments of the work show a most encouraging increase. Our schools are growing; missionaries and helpers are becoming more faithful; and the people are more anxious for the conversion of their fellow countrymen. God has most graciously blessed some parts of the work. In Shahjehanpore district nearly one hundred of our community have been baptized, and others are renouncing their false religion. Indeed, there seems to be a great moving of the hearts of the people of that part of the country toward christianity.

The "half-hour" prayer meetings, which were held last year in connection with the daily sessions, with so much profit, were also observed this year, and resulted in much benefit to all participating in them. Thursday evening Rev. D. W. Thomas preached the "annual missionary sermon," which was one of unusual interest and power. Friday evening Rev. H. Mansell delivered a carefully prepared lecture before the Conference Literary Society on "Low Castes of India."

On Sunday service in both English and Hindostanee were held. Rev. J. M. Thoburn preached in the morning in English, and Rev. T. J. Scott in the evening in Hindoostanee.

The conference love feast was one in which all realized the presence of the Master in an unusual manner; it was a veritable feast of love to all present. In the afternoon the sacriment of the Lord's supper was administered. At night the annual missionary meeting or anniversary was held.

Rev. J. T. Gracey, returning home on account of the extreme illness of Mrs. Gracey, was elected as our representative to the ensuing general conference.

Bareilly was selected as the place for the next conference session.

BAREILLY DISTRICT—C. W. Judd, P. E.
Bareilly, C. W. Judd, J. T. Janvier.
Pilibheet, to be supplied.
Shahjehanpore, F. A. Senar.
Budaon, T. J. Scott.
Nynee Tal, H. L. Humphrey, J. T. Gracey.
Hurdui, to be supplied.
Bareilly, Girls' Orphanage, D. W. Thomas.
Shahjehanpore, Boys' Orphanage, T. S. Johnson.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT—J. W. Waugh, P. E.
Lucknow, Hoosainabad, J. H. Messmore.
E. Lucknow, H. Jackson, F. M. Wheeler.
Seetapore and Luckempore, J. D. Brown.
Gondah, S. Knowles.
Buraech, S. S. Weatherby.
Roy Bareilly, P. T. Wilson.
Nawabgunge, J. David.
Manager Mission Press, J. W. Waugh.

MORADABAD DISTRICT—E. W. Parker, P. E.
Morabadad and Chandausi, J. M. Thoburn, E. W. Parker.
Amroah and Babukhera, Zhar-ul-Hugg
Sumbhal, J. A. Caldwell.
Bijnour, R. Hoskins.
Gurhwal, H. Mansell.

The official statistical returns, showing the state of the work on each charge, will be furnished hereafter. Rev. S. S. Weatherby, to whom we are indebted for an early and welcome letter furnishing the above items, writes most encouragingly of the prospects of our work in that distant country. He intimates, however, that great regret was felt because the appropriations to the mission had been reduced by the general missionary committee and board at home, thus preventing the prosecution of the work with the vigor required.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# New Orl ans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE NITED STATES.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY C. WARM OTH

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

CEORCE E. BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

CEORCE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

THOS. W. CONWAY.

### ST. TAMMANY PARISH TICKET.

District Judge—N. F. HYER.
District Attorney—WM. PIPKINS.
Senate—D. D. RIGGS.
House of Representatives—JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.
Sheriff—C. E. STEVENS.
Parish Judge—HIRAM NEWELL.
Recorder—E. C. BAXTER.
Clerk of Court—FREDERICK PERIN.
Coroner—CHARLES STRATMAN.

### Easter Sermon.

Dr. Newman will preach an Easter sermon to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock in his church. All are cordially invited to join with him in celebrating this great festival.

### Judge Fiske.

Having been informed that a few men are trying to get up opposition to Judge Fiske, we would say to the Radical voters of Jefferson. St. Bernard, and Plaquemines parishes, be sure that his name is on your ticket, that you may vote for the man that has done much to promote the interests of the colored race.

### Coming Home.

Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was recently received by Brother Lynch into our church and re-appointed to the Woodville circuit.

Brother Fitzhugh is a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention. He is a native of Mississippi, quite young, possessing a good English education, and eminently successful as a preacher. He belongs to one of the oldest and most influential colored families of that state.

### Mr. A. D. Sargent.

This gentleman, through the influence of Mr. Charles Heath, has taken an active interest in the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana. He has recently collected a barrel of clothing and forwarded the same to the care of Mr. Heath, by the politeness of Captain Robinson, of the ship ——, and which has been turned over to Mrs. Dr Newman for distribution. And now in thanking Mr. Sargent for this donation, we also call his attention to the fact that any books, old or new, which he can send us will serve a good purpose for our mission school.

### Laying the Corner-Stone of a Tomb.

We have received information from Donaldsonville, Louisiana, that the benevolent society or burial association connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of that place on the 2d instant laid the corner-stone of their new tomb. It is to cost about $500, which money we understand is now raised. They formed in procession, under Mr. J. F. Brown, of New Orleans, who acted as marshal, and marched through the principal streets of Donaldsonville, after which they proceeded to the cemetery, where the exercises were to take place, which were of the usual nature on such occasions, The society was organized and money raised through the persevering efforts of Brother Kennedy.

## ATTENTION, COLORED MEN!

### The Parish and Municipal Ticket.

There will be many devices of the enemy to divide and distract your votes.

They will also aim to discourage and bluff off as many colored men as they can from the polls.

Watch this. Let every man who is turned away wrongfully come immediately to the parish committee and give his name, residence, and the facts, and swear to it.

If they cheat us, we will seek redress from higher authority.

We have a good ticket. Many of the gentlemen upon it are personally known to us. We append sketches of the lives of these gentlemen, so far as we have time and space in this issue.

J. M. DAVIS, CIVIL SHERIFF.

Mr. Davis is an old resident of New Orleans, a gentleman of unblemished integrity and high moral character, an ardent Republican, and a hard, indefatigable worker. It is is true he is a poor man, and not a kid-gloved, patent-leather booted gentleman, but he is what is better, an honest man.

He will make a faithful, good officer, he will befriend the poor man, and he needs the office.

Vote for him.

JUDGE W. W. HOWE,

Judge of the first district court, is a candidate for re-election. He is a gentleman who as a lawyer stands very high, as a judge who has fulfilled the duties of his high station with such ability, fairness, and faithfulness as to have extorted even the admiration of his political opponents. An able, independent, and fearless judiciary is of the first importance to the people of New Orleans.

Vote for him.

JUDGE R. H. SHANNON,

Now United States commissioner, has endeared himself especially to the colored people of Louisiana by the bold and prompt measures of redress which he has always afforded them. His was the first civil tribunal opened in Louisiana, before which a colored man stood a fair chance with a rebel. He has brought several desperate scoundrels to justice for outrages committed on colored men whom the state authorities suffered to go unpunished because they were rich and influential rebels.

Vote for him.

HON. S. B. PACKARD

A member of the constitutional convention and candidate for clerk of the second district court, is one of the best men on the ticket. He is a gentleman of high character and social standing, of great attainments and fine intellectual qualities. He was one of the solid working men of the convention, author of several of its best provisions, and an uncompromising Radical.

Vote for him.

HON. DAVID WILSON,

Also a member of the convention, is a candidate for the senate. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of good sound judgment and practical ability. He was one of the most faithful and industrious delegates, did not talk much but worked "a heap." The securing of the capitol at New Orleans is due very much to his exertions. He is also the originator of several important features of the constitution.

Vote for him.

HON. SOLOMON R. MOSES,

Also a delegate to the convention, is emphatically a man of the people. He is self-taught, and like a black walnut, pretty rough outside, but with a great stock of common sense and mother wit inside. We could pick out a good many smooth-speaking, soft-handed men, in whose hands the interests of the state would not be so safe as in those of our friend Moses.

Vote for him.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

Also a delegate to the convention, is a candidate for the senate. He is a young man of natural talents, and is an effective speaker. He was a bold and outspoken advocate of all the rights of the colored men in the convention, and proposed the original article which, as afterward amended and corrected, became article thirteen.

Vote for him.

MAJOR T. V. COUPLAND,

Candidate for senator in the third district, is an ex-army officer, and a gentleman of high moral and social standing. He served with distinction through the war, and has since resided in New Orleans.

He is a gentleman of education and fine ability, and will worthily represent his district.

Vote for him.

COLONEL C. B. YOUNG,

An ex-army officer, is a candidate for the house. His services in the war were distinguished. He is an ardent and hard-working Republican, and a gentleman who will exert a marked influence with his colleagues.

Vote for him.

MR. JOHN G. SELDON,

Candidate for the house, is president of the sixth ward club, and is a tried and consistent Republican.

Vote for him.

MR. ST. FELIX CASANAVE,

Candidate for controller, is well known among our business circles. He is a gentleman of experience and skill in finance, who has managed successfully his private affairs, of integrity and high reputation. He is just the right man for the right place.

Vote for him.

MR. EUGENE STAES,

Candidate for recorder of the second district, is a young gentleman of fine education, with intellectual abilities of a high order, of unblemished character, and of great popularity and influence in his district. He will make one of the best recorders whom New Orleans has elected for many years.

Vote for him.

COLONEL J. M. G. PARKER,

Candidate for alderman, first district, is an ex-army officer, and a gentleman who, as one of the pioneers of Republicanism in this state, and one of the founders of the *Republican* newspaper, is too well and favorably known to our citizens to need any eulogy at our hands. His abilities and influence will make him a valuable accession to the common council in the present embarrassed state of the city affairs.

Vote for him.

CAPTAIN W. G. M'CONNELL,

Candidate for alderman, first district. A better soldier, a truer friend, and an honester man never went before the people of his district.

Captain McConnell was a member of the senate of Illinois before the war, and has a host of warm friends in that state who would have welcomed him back with any honors he could have asked; but he was taken prisoner after the war by one of Louisiana's fairest daughters, surrendered at discretion, and is now a naturalized Louisianian. Captain McConnell is identified with the interests of his adopted state and city, and will make as good an alderman as he did a soldier, and that is saying a great deal. Our only objection to him is that he is too thin and slender to come up to the traditional aldermanic proportions, but we hope to see him soon fill the proper aldermanic circumference.

Vote for him.

MR. PATRICK HARNAN.

Candidate for alderman, first ward, is a true Republican, for he is an Irish Republican. Mr. Harnan is a gentleman of property and high character, and one in whose hands the interests of the city can safely be trusted. The Irish will vote for him.

Vote for him.

MR. L. PESSOU,

Candidate for alderman, third district, is an indefatigable hard-working Republican. He is giving his whole time and energies to the canvass, and will worthily represent his district.

Vote for him.

MR. EDMOND FLOOD,

Candidate for alderman, fourth district, is an old and esteemed citizen, a tried Union man, and an unflinching Republican, and is at present a member of the board of assistant aldermen.

The present position is not sought by him, but the citizens of his district demand that he should serve them, and he has consented.

They could not send a worthier man.

Vote for him!

### City and Parish Nominees.

Some complain that our candidates are not respectable, but we hold that the average respectability of the city and parish tickets is equal to that of any other ticket in the field. Some suppose that a poor man, and a man who does not dress in the fashion, lacks respectability, but our observation is that a rich man may be a rascal, and a dandy a villain.

MR. SETH W. LEWIS,

The Republican candidate for mayor, is intelligent, honest, and loyal, which can not be said of many of the Democratic candidates.

H. C. DIBBLE

Is a young gentleman whose industry and professional success are worthy the attention of Southern young men, and he will make a competent and an efficient districtt atorney.

S. S. FISH

will make an excellent judge, and he should be elected, because God would not allow the rebels to kill him in the July riots.

J. W. MENARD

Is a colored man of education and energy, and will make a competent state tax assessor. He has worked hard, and deserves well of his friends.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL

Is a gentleman of whom too much can not be said. Having been liberally educated he will bring into the state senate a vast amount of useful intelligence, and his devotion to Republican principles is unsurpassed.

CHARLES H. FOX

Is now so well known to the public by his popular speeches that we need not add another word to what has been already said. We could wish that every Republican candidate was as sure of his election as Mr. Fox. We predict that he will be the most useful and popular member of the house of representatives.

For assistant aldermen we can not do better than vote for such noble and competent men as W. B. Armstrong, Dr. Pemberton, J. B. Noble, Lewis Banks, J. H. Ingraham, and Yorick Campbell.

Vote for the whole ticket. We have not time or space to prolong this sketch of the men on it. We give them as samples. Vote the whole ticket, and we will triumph.

## MURDERS! MURDERS!

### Where is Hancock's Civil Government?—Where are Buchanan's Troops?—A Minister Shot and Two of His Congregation Hung, and the Rest Driven into the Woods—Is there no Redress?

One of the most atrocious and foul assaults ever perpetrated upon inoffensive citizens was made on one of our congregations, worshiping at Holloway's prairie, near Alexandria, Louisiana, on March 15. Rev. S. Small, of Alexandria, writes as follows: "I am afraid that one of our appointments is entirely broken up. I got a letter that there had been trouble in the neighborhood. Some white men broke up our people's settlement, and drove them off from their farms, twenty-five miles into the pine woods. On March 15, at a night meeting, they shot the minister dead, and hung two persons till dead." And the New Orleans *Times* of last Saturday contained the following account of the dreadful affair:

For the last eight or ten days we have heard awful rumors of shooting, hanging, and other base outrages committed in our parish. We have at last been placed in possession of facts, as sworn to before Justice Orsborn, which undoubtedly go to prove that these rumors have proved too true, and that lynch law has been resorted to at or near Holloway's prairie, in this parish, on the 21st ultimo. On that day the affidavits of certain parties show that Dorinda Huffman, f. w. c., and her son, Moses Huffman, f. m. c., and Henry Cornies, freedman, were taken and tied, and ropes placed to their necks and hanged until they were dead. On the same day, near the same spot, Nathan Green, freedman, was shot and killed.

From the above extracts the facts are these:

Rev. Mr. Small, one of our ordained ministers and duly authorized, organized a church at Holloway's prairie and appointed Rev. Mr. Green, a local preacher of our church, over the young society. On the fifteenth of March he and his people were worshiping in their appointed place, when a party of rebel whites came in and commenced the assault, during which they shot the minister, and then in the most brutish manner took two men and a woman and hung them to a tree. Not cotennt with these murders, they then broke up the settlement of poor blacks, compelled them to leave their homes and crops, and drove them twenty-five miles into the piny woods, where they were compelled to wander until death relieved them of their burdensome life.

We ask, in the name of God and humanity, how long are the loyal, peaceable citizens of our state to suffer from the hands of those who are the sworn enemies of our government? The civil authorities in the interior of the state are either in league with such murderers or dare not arrest and punish them.

Nor is the above the only atrocity of the kind perpetrated within a few weeks past. At Vermillionville, recently, a colored man was shot dead, cut up, head cut off, and the mangled body thrown into a well. And what was his offense? A drunken white man had entered the colored man's cabin in his absence and took possession of his bed. The black man coming home ordered him out of his house and the white man refusing to go, the black man knocked him down. The white drunkard then went out but soon returned with several companions, who murdered the helpless black man. The murderers were arrested, tried, and ACQUITTED. And the spirit of that acquittal is, that a black man has no right to defend his own home and family. But we declare the black man has that right, and the country will sustain him in its proper exercise.

Still another case. Not long since a favorite servant of Dr. Piquette, who resides near New Iberia, went into town on business for the doctor, and while there he was assailed without cause by some drunken steamboat men, who beat him to death, chopped off his head, and otherwise mangled the body. The doctor made complaint; but at first no justice of the peace would notice the murder so much as to issue a warrant for the arrest of the guilty parties; and when they were arrested they were immediately discharged, and in turn threatened the life of Dr. Piquette because he had presumed to demand the punishment of white men for killing a negro.

And we have still another case of brutal assault upon another minister of our church. He is the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Shreveport, Louisiana. During the week he taught school, and one of his white neighbors becoming offended at him because the school children were noisy, he opened fire at short range while Mr. Boyd stood on his own gallery.

The next day, on making complaint before a justice, the assailant was put under one hundred dollars bonds to keep the peace, but on leaving the office said he would kill the preacher. Boyd then asked the justice what he should do, and was told to defend himself. In the evening the battle was renewed, and after several shots were exchanged, the police came up, entered the white man's house, took a few drinks with him, and then entered the colored citizen's house, arrested him, and put him in jail for the night. A collection had to be taken in our church to pay this brother's jail fees and get him released.

We now respectfully demand of General Buchanan, and we do so in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the whole country, that he investigate the above cases and bring to deserved punishment the perpetrators of these horrid crimes. And we call upon the people of Louisiana to establish a better government for our state on the 17th and 18th of April.

### The Black Crook.

Let the new constitution be ratified by an overwhelming majority. Our enemies must be taught that we believe in Congress, and the ratification of the constitution will be a glorious approval of a Congress which has stood firmly by the loyal men of the South. And it will be no less an approval of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Thus the influence of the loyal vote of Louisiana will be felt outside of her own borders and tell mightily upon the national legislation. Our enemies are zealously at work to defeat our new constitution. They know that if it is adopted it will be their tomb stone, but our guide-board, pointing us onward in the path of truth, wealth, and glory. They call it the "Black Crook Constitution." And why? What is the meaning of the word "Crook?" Does it not mean a shepherd's staff with which he drives off the devouring wolves which come to destroy him and his poor little lambs? And why do they call it a Black Crook? Because it a staff of defense and protection in the hands of BLACK MEN by which they can drive off the old devouring Democratic wolves and secession hyenas who still haunt the black man's home to kill him and his children. But, black man, take this crook and defend yourself! It is at once your sword and shield. Armed with it you are more than a match for all your foes. Invested with the rights it offers you will be strong to vindicate yourselves in the years to come.

Already our enemies are appealing to the baser passions of the poor whites on the one hand, and to the equally base passions of the aristocratic whites on the other. They tell the poor white laborer that if this constitution is adopted it will be the degredation of white labor in Louisiana. But what do these men care about the dignity or degradation of labor? Have they not always degraded it? Have they not always despised the poor man who was doomed to toil, whether he was white or black? But the new constitution makes labor honorable, and gives the poor man a chance to rise in the world. Let us ask the poor white man—What have you ever received from the white aristocrats who are now opposing the new constitution? Did not they keep you in ignorance and keep you poor? But we declare to you that this is the "Laborers' Constitution," and every poor white man in Louisiana should vote for its ratification.

Our enemies are now appealing to the coffeehouse keepers, and affirming that this "Black Crook" will break up their business by permitting the blacks to enter their places. But we don't believe this. And why? Because our enemies like whisky too well to be kept away from a coffeehouse bar because a black man occasionally patronizes the same saloon. Nothing will break up the coffeehouses but the death of the present loyal-hating and whisky-drinking generation of Southern chivalry. And it is a slander on the constitution that it permits intrusion into a citizen's private business. No sensible man can believe it.

Our enemies ask, "Do you want to be forced to send your children to school with negroes?" What impudence is this from men who sucked the milk of life from the breast of some old black mammy, and who in their childhood cut all sorts of "shindies with the little niggers." Are these men ashamed of their bringing up and of their old playmates that they now warn the whites against the "Black Crook?" We have no idea that the blacks will prefer to send their children to mixed schools. The danger is that the black children won't go with the white children, and that the city will be compelled to build separate schoolhouses for the colored children of the city.

What other objections have our enemies to the "Black Crook constitution?" Only this: If that constitution is adopted Warmoth and Dunn are elected, and they are left out in the cold. That's all. Were they sure of an election they would vote for the constitution to-morrow, and for the sake of office some will even dare to vote for it. But they can't come in. The door of public favor is shut and barred with a "Black Crook." Then give us the "Black Crook."

### MARRIED:

MILLER—BAZIN—In New Orleans, on the evening of April 4, 1868, by Rev. W. M. Henry, AUGUSTUS M. MILLER to MARIE BAZIN, all of New Orleans.

# OFFICIAL.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

ART. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

ART. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

ART. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ART. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

ART. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

ART. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

ART. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

ART. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the parish of Orleans: | | | |
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

ART. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

ART. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

ART. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

ART. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

ART. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes: the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

ART. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and he associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed

in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratificatinn of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. BEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN,
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

SEVERE ON THE COPPERHEADS.—The Natchitoches *Spectator* says:

We are surprised to see the names of a few rather prominent citizens of New Orleans affixed to a card in the papers, requesting Mr. Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record and New York Vindicator*, to deliver an address on the "State of the Country." He needed no invitation, but came South—like his prototype of the La Crosse *Democrat*—to gain a cheap notoriety by exhibiting himself on every possible occasion, drumming up subscribers for his penny paper. Such blustering ultra harangues can result in no good. Let these fire-eating agitators remain as silent now as they were during the war.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says:

Freights for all points were offering in liberal quantities, although rates continue low; an advance in the rates to New Orleans, however, took place, and now rate at 40c. per barrel for flour, 25c. per 100 lbs.; 30c. per sack for corn, and 35c. for oats, by steamer; the barge line taking at rates 5c. per barrel, 2½c. per 100 lbs., and sack less. The rate now established is barely a paying one, and it is to be hoped will be sustained.

## OFFIC

**MONITION.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
New Orleans, April 4, 1868.

The following described goods having been seized for violation of the revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction as provided by sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act of Congress approved July 18, 1866:

| Date. | Marks and Nos. | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868—January 10 | W. M., $86 | 1 box (12 bottles) Kirschwasser | St. Cloud | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| February 8 | C | 3 boxes (300) cigars | Juniatta | Section 50, Act March 2, 1799 |
| February 29 | No mark | 4 boxes (400) cigars | Henrietta | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 8 demijohns rum | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 64 boxes Guava jelly | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles fruit | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles gin | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles cordials | Aretusa | Section 21, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 1 bottle brandy | Aretusa | Section 21, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark, 29, 34 | 6 boxes absynthe | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 38, 42 | 5 boxes cognac | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 91, 5 | 2 boxes Jamaica rum | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 21 | No mark | 4 demijohns (18 gallons) rum | Aretusa | Sections 50 and 68 Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 23 | G. W. $9 | 1 case (3000) cigars | Salvador | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1 trunk containing | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1800 cigars | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles cognac | Liberty | Section 62, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles Florida water | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 2 cans (6 gallons) Zuctzenwasser | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 keg white wine | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 case (3 gallons) oil | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 31 | J. W. Wasson | 1 keg (5½ gallons) rum | Alico | Section 1, Act July 23, 1866 |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Collector.

ap5 12 19

**PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER AND SHINGLES.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans La., April 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, for the delivery in this city within thirty days from date of acceptance of proposal of—

135,469 feet of Yellow PINE LUMBER, board measure

225,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, 18 inches.

Specifications of lumber may be seen at this office. All to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber and Shingles," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap9 6t Fifth Military District.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., April 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the fourteenth day of April, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

1000 Barrels of Choice Extra FLOUR, equal in quality to the government standard samples on hand in the Subsistence Department.

50,000 Pounds of the best HAY in bales, the price per 100 lbs. to be stated.

Sealed proposals will also be received for the sale of a quantity of dry HIDES, on hand in the Subsistence Department; the price per pound will be stated for the entire lot.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
ap8 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS FOR OATS.**

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Office Chief Quartermaster,
Fort Gibson, C. N., March 24, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N., until three o'clock P. M. May 5, 1868, (at which time bids will be opened) to furnish for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N.—

8000 bushels OATS.

The requirements and formalities usual in contracting for government supplies will be exacted of all bidders and all to whom any contract may be awarded in the present case.

Delivery to commence as early as June 1, 1868, and to be supplied at the rate of not less than 1000 bushels per month, until the contract is filled.

By authority of Brevet Major M. Bryant, U. S. A., commanding District Indian Territory.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
ap5 6t Chief Quartermaster District I. T.

**PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., April 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, for the delivery in this city within thirty (30) days from date of acceptance of proposal, of

210 Barrels of CEMENT.

Cement must be of best quality, and will be subject to inspection before acceptance.

Bids will be opened at the time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Cement," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Signed) CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
ap4 5t Fifth Military District.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 30th instant at 12 M. for the following quartermaster property, viz—

About 139,030 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.

About 121,437 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

This property will be sold and delivered at the points above named.

By order of the Quartermaster General United States Army.

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS,
ap11 18 25 Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 20th instant, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, at this city with good merchantable hard WOOD, in such quantities as may be required.

The amount required for the ensuing six months will be about twenty-five (25) cords monthly.

This contract will continue in force one year, unless otherwise directed by the proper authority.

By order of Brevet Major General R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, Third Military District.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
ap11 18 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. Q. M.

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—OR—

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A Class Book containing the Principles of Music Applied to Piano Forte Playing, Adapted for private Tuition, but more especially arranged for the use of Schools for young ladies, Normal Schools, and other Seminaries of Learning. By J. C. Engelbrecht.

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ap4

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## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Margaret R. Deas, Widow, etc., vs. Mrs. C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3788.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the fourth day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the "Hard Times," but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tillotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Plows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes; act of sale, records, and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 30, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
For the District of Louisiana.

No. 650—ap1 4 7 11 18 25 my2

**H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Ewell & Coppell.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5495.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the auction store of Hoffman, Marks & Co., No. 38 Chartres street—

12 cases more or less of MERCHANDISE, as per inventory on file in my office, and being the usual contents of a country store, to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim herein, viz: four thousand and sixty-five and seventeen one hundredths dollars, together with interest and all costs as per judgment.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, first day of April, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 652—ap2 7 9 11 14

**United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana—Robert Patterson vs. Medora A. McGee, et als., No. 3646.**

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS AGAINST PLAINTIFF on judgment rendered in favor of Intervenor, Mrs. Elizabeth Emilie De La Ronde, Widow and Testamentary Executrix of Pierre Hea, deceased.

By virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias issued by the Honorable the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and District of Louisiana in the above suit, and received by me on the 12th of December, 1867, I have seized and will offer for sale according to law, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following movable and immovable property, viz—

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND established and cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, situated in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at about four miles below the city of New Orleans, having twenty-five and half arpents on said river, fourteen arpents of which on the upper side have a depth of seventy arpents, and the remaining eleven and a half arpents on the lower side have a depth of seventy five arpents bounded on one side by P. Cazelar's plantation, and on the other side by the public road leading to the parish of Plaquemines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, viz:

One Sugar house with Machinery and Apparatus.
One Main Dwelling house and Outbuildings.
One Cotton Gin and Engines.
One Stable, twenty Negro Cabins.
One Hay Shade.

And also the following stock and farming utensils, viz:

Twenty-six Mules, twenty-two Plows, and nine Carts.

Which above described property is seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in this case in favor of the above named intervenor for the sum of $31,833 33, and costs, with preference and privilege on the above described property, acquired by the said Robert Patterson, the plaintiff in the above suit, at a sale made in the said suit by the late marshal of this court on the 23d June, 1866.

Terms of Sale—This being the second adjudication, the above described property will be sold at twelve months' credit, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint and several security, with special mortgage on the said property, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, and to pay in cash an amount to cover all costs of suit, amounting to about ($1000) one thousand dollars, more or less.

Costs of deed and internal revenue stamps, recording, etc., at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 665—ap7 11 18 25

**A. H. D'Meza vs. P. Gallaher.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5386.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., on the premises, the CONTENTS OF THE GROCERY STORE No. 53 Poydras street, in this city as per inventory on file in my office, seized and to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand herein viz: twenty-nine hundred and thirty-five 12 100 dollars, interests and all costs as per judgment.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 6, 1868. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 666—ap7 11 15 18

**Jacob Sample and Others vs. Steamboat Southerner, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. —.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at entrance to Customhouse building on Old Levee street—

The steamboat SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, etc., as she now lies in the river opposite this city.

Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, seventh day of April 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal.

No. 679—ap8 11 15 18

**J. J. Link vs. Robb & Duke.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5251—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the thirty-first January, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, April 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the door of the Courthouse at Harrisonburg, parish of Catahoula, Louisiana—

Sundry GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISE, being the usual contents of a country store, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized as above stated to satisfy the plaintiff, J. J. Link's, claim herein, viz: one thousand and seventy dollars and seventy cents, with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes at the time of adjudication

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 569—mh21 28 ap4 11 District of Louisiana.

**William Hale and Laurence Williams vs. Schooner Alice, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8914.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The schooner ALICE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., as she now lies in the New Basin.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-seventh day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 625—mh28 ap1 6 11

**United States vs. a Certain Still on Pontchartrain Railroad.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9029—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at United States internal revenue bonded warehouse No. 9, corner of Julia and Foucher streets—

A certain STILL, etc., and APPARATUS.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-seventh day of March, 1868.

F J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal.

No. 626—mh28 ap1 6 10

**United States vs. a Certain Still, etc., in Carrollton, Louisiana.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9028.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at United States internal revenue bonded warehouse, No. 9, corner of Julia and Foucher streets—

One STILL and appurtenances.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal.

No. 645—mh31 ap4 7 11

**United States vs. 9100 Cigars, marked "Lacoon."**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8867.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of April, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

9100 CIGARS, more or less.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication, in U. S. Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 646—mh31 ap4 7 11

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## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**George L. Morrill vs. Schooner Florence Shay, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9041—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner FLORENCE SHAY, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by George L. Morrill for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Florence Shay, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 563—mh19 26 ap3 11

**Chas. Turner and Jas. D. Bell vs. Steamship Texas, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9049.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamship TEXAS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Chas. Turner and Jas. D. Bell for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-sixth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 624—mh27 31 ap6 11 United States Marshal.

**United States vs Twenty-Nine Cases of Distilled Spirits.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9050—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Twenty-nine cases of distilled SPIRITS, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said twenty-nine cases distilled Spirits should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 647—mh31 ap7 14 18

**James Weaver vs. Steamer Bienville, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9051.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer BIENVILLE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by James Weaver for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer Bienville, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal.

No. 648—mh31 ap7 14 18

**Charles G. Goff vs Steamboat Anna Perrett, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9052—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat ANNA PERRETT, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Charles G. Goff for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Anna Perrett, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirty-first day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 652—ap1 7 14 18

**L. L. Sherrod vs. Steamer Era No. 8, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and Isaac Kouns, Master.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9053—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Steamer ERA No. 8, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by L. L. Sherrod for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirty-first day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 653—ap1 7 14 18

**Emile L. Rotz vs. Schooner Lilly Preis, Her Boats, Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9054.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner LILLY PREIS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and her Boats, now libeled by Emile L. Rotz for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said schooner Lilly Preis, her tackle, apparel, and her boats, should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, third day of April, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 664—ap4 9 14 18 United States Marshal.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF JOHN W. DODD,**
Individually and as a Member of the Firm of Dodd & Bateman.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN W. DODD, individually, and as a member of the firm of Dodd & Bateman, of Jefferson City, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 561—mh18 ap14

**Several Millions of the Reading People OF THE UNITED STATES Have Never Read the Waverley Novels.**

Alison says: "Who can read without transport his glowing description of the age of Chivalry."

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## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF JOHN T. MONROE,**
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Monroe & Reddington.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN T. MONROE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Monroe & Reddington, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 668—ap7 30 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM L. SHAFFER.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. SCHAFFER, of the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg Register, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 669—ap7 my6 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF SAMUEL KAISER.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL KAISER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 667—ap7 my2 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF MINNIE ALEXANDER.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of MINNIE ALEXANDER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 622—mh27 ap16 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF MARION W. LEWIS.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of MARION W. LEWIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 623—mh27 ap22 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF BENJAMIN J. WEST, JR.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN J. WEST, Jr., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 627—mh28 my28 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF HARLOW J. PHELPS,**
Who has been Trading as H. J. Phelps & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARLOW J. PHELPS, who has been trading as H. J. Phelps & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 653—ap3 28 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF HENRY B. FOLEY.**

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., March 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY B. FOLEY, of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 572—mh21 ap16

**ESTATE OF JOHN D. WILCOX.**
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Reeves, Wilcox & Lambert.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. WILCOX, individually, and as a member of the firm of Reeves, Wilcox & Lambert, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A.M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 560—mh17 ap18 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOSEPH BENJAMIN.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BENJAMIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 564—mh19 ap15

**ESTATE OF NATHANIEL CROPPER.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL CROPPER, parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 574—mh21 ap15

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E. FRANK & BRO.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 110.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of E. FRANK & BROTHER, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
CHAS. SOUTHMAYD,
PETER MILLER,
ap5 law3t Assignees.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WM. FELLOWES, JR.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 189.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM FELLOWES, JR., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
ap5 law 3t Assignee.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FELLOWS & CO.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 169.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of FELLOWS & CO., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. E. E. NORTON.

ap5 law 3t Assignee.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. E. CASTENDYKE.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 240.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of B. E. CASTENDYKE, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. E. E. NORTON.

ap5 oaw3t Assignee.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 144.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. P. MARIONNEAUX, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS A. P. MARIONNEAUX, OF THE parish of Iberville and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 8, 1868.

K. LOEW,
ap9 17 24 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 89.**

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the firms of A. & S. Schlenker and J. Schlenker & Bro., of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

K. LOEW,
ap3 15 24 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 26.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. GOMILA, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS A. J. GOMILA, OF THE PARISH of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

ap3 15 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 139.**

IN THE MATTER OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., vs. H. L. Liberman, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. LIBERMAN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. S. Kellogg, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 548—mh12 ap30

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 31.**

IN THE MATTER OF W. S. GRAYSON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS W.S. GRAYSON, OF THE PARISH of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh24 ap10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 19.**

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE FOLSOM, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS GEORGE FOLSOM, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

mh26 ap14 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 66.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH PLONSKY Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of David, Levi, & Plonsky—Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PLONSKY, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the late firm of David, Levi & Plonsky, of Abbeville, in the parish of Vermillion and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 23, 1868.

CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

mh26 ap14 21

**AGENTS WANTED.**

We want first-class Agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and Sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or St. Louis, Missouri.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 16. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868. WHOLE NO. 116.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### EASTER MUSINGS.

A halo o'er the brow of morning must
Have heralded the dawning that proclaimed
A risen Savior; angels noiselessly
Were hov'ring round the portal of the tomb,
And loud their hallelujahs swelling, sped
Them to the heights of glory, telling there
The wondrous story of the triumph o'er
Its gloom; and heaven's arches echoed far
The resurrection anthem. Ne'er before
Had the seraphic minstrelsy attuned
Their lyres to theme like this; the chorus wide
Resounding strange, sweet harmony all earth
Pervaded. Nature seemed an altar whence
The incense of thanksgiving rose on high.

Soon Mary came unto the sepulchre
With offerings of love, ere yet the tints
Of gray in eastern sky were softened by
The brighter ones preceding early day.
She saw the stone was rolled away, and stood
With wond'ring gaze, yet failed to comprehend
That spirit hands the change had wrought.
Then, hast'ning forth with eager step, she met
The two disciples, Peter and the loved
One. "They the Lord have taken, and I know
Not where they've laid him" was the greeting that
She gave them; pressing on, the sepulchre
They found deserted—here "the linen clothes,"
And there the "napkin wrapped together," as
With care the drapings of the grave were laid
Aside, yet no conception of the great
Event, which scripture had so long foretold,
Could chase the shadows that enveloped their
Despairing hearts; and angels, looking o'er
The battlements of heaven, marveled at
Their unbelief.

"Then the disciples went
Away again;" but Mary lingered near,
And as she wept, two shining ones revealed
Themselves, and asked, "Why weepest thou?" The tale
Of sorrow she repeated, knowing not
That Jesus listened, that her grief had stirred
His loving sympathy. "Whom seekest thou?"
He asked; but tears her eyes were blinding, and
The question roused no recognition, till
She heard her name pronounced in tones that thrilled
With joy her inmost soul, and "Master!" she
Replied. "Touch me not yet," he said, "for I
Am not ascended to my Father; go
And tell my brethren all." The victory
O'er death and sin had been achieved, and now
The conqueror the homage of the hosts
Of paradise received.

Such tidings ne'er
Before had been to our lost world announced,
And woman was the chosen messenger.
Oh Mary, first to greet our risen Lord!
We love thy memory, and fain thy zeal
Would emulate. M.

## Jackson District.

FOREST, Miss., April 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Allow me to break a four weeks' silence which the pressing demands of my district imposed, and tell your readers of our quarterly meetings, hoping thereby to exhibit our progress.

ENTERPRISE.

I visited Enterprise March 3, and remained there until the ninth. Considerable improvement had been made during the quarter. Miss Edmonia Highgate, formerly of New Orleans, had established a fine day and Sunday school. A revival of energy took place after she commenced her labors; windows were put in the church, and the rude seats gave way to well-made benches. The attendance at quarterly conference was good. The brethren came in from all parts of the northern half of Clark county and made good reports.

At our meeting on Sabbath eight were added to the church and the altar crowded with penitents. Brother Jones, the faithful minister in charge, concluded to carry on a protracted meeting.

SHUBUTA CIRCUIT.

This circuit under the pastoral charge of Rev. Jesse Fern has now eight appointments. Brother Fern is really a *circuit preacher*, and believes in aggression. He had added one appointment during the quarter—Bethel—with thirty-seven members. At the quarterly meeting and the meetings which followed twenty-one joined on probation. Rev. Hardy Ryan was present at the quarterly meeting, March 14 and 15, and did eminent service in the great cause. Two day schools have been established on this circuit, and are taught by competent Northern teachers; also two Sunday schools.

CANTON.

Few places in the state can boast of greater religious and educational progress than Canton. Our church building there is new, neat, and commodious. The people take a pride in it. At divine service it is usually crowded; they have organized a choir; it does good service. They have a good day school taught in it by Miss Mary Close, and the children are learning rapidly. The Sunday school, though only three months old, has fifty-three scholars and is still increasing. Our quarterly meeting March 21 and 22 was greatly blessed of the Lord. There were accessions, conversions, and convictions. Eighteen were added to the church. One new point with sixty members had been added to the charge during the quarter. Rev. A. Handy is the minister in charge. He is a faithful pastor and hard student. The people like him well.

MACON.

The church at Macon like that at Canton is an excellent building. It has enjoyed this pre-eminence over all our other churches in Mississippi that Bishop Ames preached there not long since, greatly to the delight of the colored people. The white Methodist Episcopal Church South was not opened for him to preach though there was an understanding that he would willingly preach for them. The school interest at Macon is highly prosperous. A Quaker family are the teachers; they have a school of two hundred and fifty scholars. Rev. Wesley Jones, minister in charge, is greatly encouraged in his work. Our quarterly meeting March 28 and 29 was greatly blessed of the Lord. Fourteen united with the church and a revival commenced.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Last Saturday and Sunday I labored in this county; preached twice at Forest on Saturday in the courthouse. The white as well as the colored people turned out largely. I am much indebted to General Tarbell, a gallant ex-federal officer, for personal attentions. He did much to make my mission a success, and defying the prejudices of his neighbors made me the partaker of distinguished and sumptuous hospitality.

Scott county, containing a population of 5000 white and 3000 colored persons, without a Methodist Episcopal church or school, was really missionary ground. I organized the Methodist Episcopal church at Forest on Saturday, and at Hillsboro on Sunday. Hillsboro, unlike most places in Scott county or in the state, contains a number of Union men. I was made welcome there to the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and preached in it, and within its walls organized the Methodist Episcopal church. Brother A. Simms, a man of fervent zeal and deep piety, was placed in charge. Thus the foundations of a good circuit are laid in Scott county. As yet they have only one meetinghouse—a comfortable log building, holding about one hundred and fifty persons.

Major Corliss, the bureau agent at Forest, has interested himself in school matters, and in a few days the work of education will be commenced.

I send along with this a few subscribers' names with the cash.

JAMES LYNCH,
P. E. Jackson District.

## Slightly Prejudiced.

CAMDEN, Ala., April 6, 1868.

Dr. J. P. Newman:

DEAR DOCTOR—In order that our Northern friends may see and the better understand the bitter hostility of the unhung rebels of this state toward all who profess to believe that "all men were created free and equal," I inclose a copy of a letter of a leading commission house of Mobile to an honest honorable citizen of this county, (Wilcox), the only one in the county, a native born Southern man, who dared to vote for the constitution at the late election. As this is about the season of the year when our commission merchants make their annual pilgrimage to New York for money to do business with, it is perhaps proper that Northern capitalists should see who are benefited by the use of their means. Consignments of produce from the great West are prayed for by these same men, and it is to be hoped that a frankness such as they use may be of use to them in the way of teaching them a lesson. Please to pass them around. Yours, etc., J.

MOBILE, March 12, 1868.

L. M. Davis, Esq. Clifton, Alabama:

DEAR SIR—We wrote you on the 25th ultimo that we would make you an advance of $300. We now write to say that we can not do it, and to be frank with you will tell the reason. We are informed that you belong to that *mean, contemptible party called Radical*, a party that we loathe and abhor both individually and collectively, and want no dealings with any member of said party, and are astonished that any one claiming to be *white*, living in the South, should belong to such a party. However, in this *free, enlightened*, corrupt, rascally nigger government, every one has a right to his opinions and every one has a right to use his greenbacks as suits him.

Respectfully, etc.,
SMITH & ROBERTS.

## Les Penses.

BY M ANNESLEY.

When we see a young man living beyond his salary we must conclude that he runs in debt or gets his money in some disreputable way.

It is a sad thing to live in secret dread of something being known of us which would blot our fair name forever in this world. The inconvenience of poverty is nothing in comparison with one vast perpetual regret. It is always best to keep a sacred friendship with a good conscience, then our solitude is happy. But no outward success can take away the sting of a defiled conscience.

The young should strive to live for the respect of their own judgment in riper years, for they will see things differently then in comparison with the ignorant light in which they now behold them. It is certainly a sad sight to look upon an aged person ruminating over a lost life, turning page after page blotted and soiled with what he knew how at the time to avoid. The sighs of regret fill all his lonely hours. Even if he has availed himself of the atonement of Jesus, still his faithful memory reproves him.

Some people plead for an honesty to speak out all they think; what would be the state of our families and neighborhoods if this was done? No, the etiquette and restraints of society are wholesome guards in preserving our peace and harmony.

The great secret of happiness is to be good company for one's self, then we walk in all the light we have. Self-torture is the hardest of all to bear. Very few have occasion to blame themselves for too much self-denial.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

OUR NEW CHINA MISSION.—We have already advised the church of the extension of our mission into the city of Kinkiang, in the province of Kiangsi, and that Revs. Brethren Hart and Todd, with their wives, were already at work in the new station. God had provided them three native Christians resident there, one of whom speaks good English. With this class, and with this English-speaking member, they commenced their work, and report to Dr. Maclay, our superintendent, as follows, dated January 1, 1868:

"You will be gratified to learn of the safe arrival of Brother and Sister Todd. You can not guess how pleased we were to welcome them to our home and common work. We had our first mission meeting to-day; we met in the name of God, and felt of a truth that the Savior was present to bless, and I believe that he will bless us from the beginning. Last Sabbath we had an excellent meeting with the Chinese, and to-morrow evening we have a prayer meeting for the Chinese Christians. I never felt better, or more like working for my Divine Master."

The brethren Allen and Lambuth, mentioned by Brother Todd, are missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Christian hearts coalesce in that far-off land; why should they not blend at home?

"I avail myself of the return of the steamer Fire Queen to write you that we are well and comfortably situated. We started from Shanghai on Christmas morning, and arrived here on Friday afternoon. We were kindly entertained at Shanghai by Brother Allen, though we spent most of the time at Brother Lambuth's. Mr. and Mrs. Lambuth did much to assist us in purchasing the articles we wished to buy, and in many ways were very kind to us. We found Brother Hart waiting for us at the jetty when the steamer arrived, and we were soon in the hotel. We are much pleased with the place, and doubt not we shall find a pleasant home here. Especially are the indications for prosperity in our work favorable. Our three Christians are all very intelligent, and one speaks English very well. We are getting our furniture made at reasonable prices, and articles of food are quite cheap. We expect very soon to be settled in our rooms, and to proceed to our work."

FOREIGN MISSIONS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.—One of the foundation principles of foreign missions is to shape their administration toward becoming self supporting churches as early as practicable. This is one of the first lessons taught in our foreign work, and we have good reason to believe that our brethren in these missions keep this end in view. It will take years for our foreign missions to reach this point, and some of them will not reach it before many years have passed. Our thoughts have been again turned to this subject by a letter from Dr. Maclay, superintendent of our China missions, just received at the mission rooms, and dated at Foochow, January 8, 1868. He says:

"We profoundly sympathize with you and the church in the crisis through which you are passing; you may be assured that we exercise great care in the disbursement of the funds placed at our disposal, and we are earnestly seeking to train our Chinese Christians to give money for the support of the gospel in China. Our policy is to make our native churches self-supporting at the earliest possible moment, and to use the funds of the missionary society for carrying on the gospel to the regions beyond. I hope you will not infer from this that the church may now reduce her missionary offering to China. The great work of evangelizing China has only commenced, and as God, in a most remarkable manner, is now opening up this empire to the gospel, the offerings of the church for the conversion of these untold millions must largely increase."

In a letter just received at the mission rooms from Dr. Maclay, he says, "We never before had such openings for preaching the gospel in this province." He refers to the work in and around Foochow.

## Green Tea.

The conference room was thronged. The venerable Bishop adjusted his glasses and read the appointments. Mucklebarrow station, William Wexell. Two of the stewards, Brothers Smith and Jones, were at conference. They approached Mr. Wexell. We seemed to overhear them: "So this is Brother Wexell. You are our preacher. Don't know how the people will like it." Brother Jones here broke in: "No, I am afraid they won't be satisfied, for they expected Rev. Mr. Flop-and-go-high, and had arranged for him. Our people are very intelligent, and want a first-class man; but we can't always be suited, and perhaps it's all for the best."

Brother Smith resumed: "Be sure to be on hand next Sunday; our people always expect to see the new preacher the Sunday after conference, and our late preacher has let things run down desperately. He is a good man, but oh dear! not the man for Mucklebarrow. Hope you haven't a large family. Mucklebarrow folks don't think it best that the pastor should have a large family; it interferes with his wife's usefulness; she can not give attention to the Sunday school, the sewing circle, the visitation of the poor; can not accommodate the strangers that would otherwise stop at the parsonage." "And Brother Wexell," chimed in Brother Jones, "we are glad to learn that your oldest daughter plays splendidly on the cabinet organ; it will save the church fifty dollars a year."

By this time the Rev. Mr. Wexell, whose features took on a stupefied expression, managed to get in a word: "Have you a parsonage!" "No, our people think it not best to build one, so many of the ministers don't take good care of the property." "Have you any house in view?" "Well, no, ahem—it is true that—ahem—it was understood that if Mr. Flop-and-go-high was sent to us, we would take Squire Winter's new house, but, you know, that has all fell through."

Brother Wexell did not seem to see it, or comprehend why the Wexells shouldn't have a floor and a roof as well as the Flop-and-go-highs, but he meekly said: "Have you any heavy furniture?" "Well, no—our people have never bought any. You know, so many ministers' families don't take care of it."

"But Brother Flop-and-go-high has just told me that you had purchased beds, tables, bureaus, stove, dishes, and toilet sets,"

"Oh, that was talked of, but, you know, it has been given up."

"Given up! When? The change that causes me to be sent to Mucklebarrow was made at the last meeting of the cabinet; how could the matter have fallen through?"

"Oh, we—Brother Jones and I—telegraphed Plush, Sponge & Co. not to send the goods."

We greatly fear that Brother Wexell did not look serene, and there were some gleams which did not betoken a mind fully ready to endure all sorts of established insults. He resumed:

"If I come to Mucklebarrow on Saturday where are we to stop?"

"Well, we supposed you would board your folks somewhere and come over and look around for a house. It will be tough work to find one, but there are some that might do."

"Where do you say I am to stop?" The syllables were cut shorter.

"Well, most likely Sister Webb can give you a room for a day or two."

"What salary do you propose to pay?"

The faces of the stewards elongated and were composed into a manifest sadness as they answered, with an air worthy of the father of Miss Pecksniff:

"Brother Wexell, we hope you don't preach for money. True, you must be supported, but you ought to come on at once, and trust the Lord and the people!"

"What salary did you say?" said Brother Wexell, whose blood seemed to be coming up.

"Well, we thought, you know, that $300 would be about right. You can rent a small house for $150."

"Is that what you paid your last minister?"

"Well, no; but you know prices are coming down."

"Indeed! Brother Jones, you are a farmer I learn. How much below last year's prices will you agree to supply my flour, meal, fruit, and wood?"

Brother Jones' face took on a sort of pucker, as if he had swallowed very strong vinegar, and he slowly replied:

"Well, really, I—the fact is—those things are not so much cheaper as some others."

Brother Wexell's face must have been too near the gas, or something, for it was redder than at first, and he turned to Brother Smith:

"You are a merchant?"

"Yes, I am in the dry goods line, and also sell to the minister at a discount."

"Very well. Now tell me how much you pay your bookkeeper?"

"I have to pay him $1500, but you see—"

"Oh, yes, I begin to see. You also run a saw mill. What do you pay your engineer?"

"A hundred dollars a month. But you see—"

"Never mind what *you* see—I am seeing some things. Please tell me another thing. By what law of temporal economy do you prove that while you offered Mr. Flop-and-go-high $2000, a new house and new furniture, I am to live on $800, rent my own house, and buy my own furniture?"

Just here a certain familiar voice seemed to say: "My dear, you are dreaming," and the vision vanished. We rubbed our eyes and pulled our ears. It was surely a dream, and yet it was so like something we had seen and heard, and Smith and Jones looked so natural, that we could almost file an affidavit that we knew them, or first cousins of theirs, long ago.

How we fell asleep again—how we dreamed about mean men—how we seemed to get stuck in a black swamp full of Smiths and Joneses instead of swamp ash and water-elms—how old parsonages seemed ready to topple down—how Jones stood by, slate in hand, to prove that $800 to a minister was worth more than $1500 to "another man,"—and how some men seemed meaner than there was any necessity for, how the familiar voice suggested that it was that last cup of green tea drank at Sister K—'s, and how there was another dream of another sort, we may tell one of these days.

Meanwhile, how is your parsonage? Have you fixed your estimates? Have you solemnly resolved that a minister is worth less per year than a village book-keeper or a saw-mill engineer? Have you?—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

## Astronomical Speculations.

If two bodies were placed in space, without any forces acting on each other than their own gravity, they would immediately start to each other, and would rush together. The sun and planets, which constitute the stellar system to which our solar system belongs, are prevented from running together in one mass by their revolutions about each other. The revolutions of the planets around our sun, and of the statelites about their primaries, have been ascertained with that wonderful precision which is the just pride of astronomical science, and astronomers are now engaged in the sublime problem of unraveling the revolutions of the countless suns that make up our stellar system. Already the cluster of the Pleiades is indicated as the proximate locality of the centre around which our sun, with his attendant planets, is sweeping his vast orbit; and it is suggested that it is probably the common centre of the orbits of all the suns of our stellar system.

If the force of gravity extends across the inconceivable spaces which separate the several stellar systems of the universe, those systems must rush together, unless they are held apart by revolutions around each other.

If light were an emanation, as held by Newton, the spaces between the solid bodies of the universe might be absolutely empty; and, in that case, the revolutions of the bodies around each other might go on forever. On the other hand, if light is a vibration in a subtle fluid, the fluid might obstruct the motions of bodies revolving in it, and they must finally come together in one mass. The experiment so ingeniously devised by Arago, and carried out with such honorable regard for the fame of its designer by Messrs. Foucault, Ficeau and Bereque, to determine whether there is a difference in the velocity of light in its passage through air and water, has demonstrated that light is a vibration. It follows from this that, as far as light extends, space is filled with a material fluid which resists the motion of bodies revolving in it; and bodies within this space must gradually wind their way inward, and ultimately come together in one mass.

The moon must be drawing very closely nearer the earth, and the two bodies in the far distant future will come together. The solid crust of the earth will be broken up by the shock, an immense quantity of heat will be generated by the destruction of the moon's motion, and the two bodies will fuse together in one molten globe. As the new and enlarged earth is cooled upon its surface, a second series of geological deposits will be constituted, accompanied, perhaps, by strange and inconceivable forms of animal and vegetable life.

At the same time, the earth is winding its way inward toward the sun, and must ultimately fall, an inconsiderable member, into the vast glowing mass. The same fate awaits all the planets, and our solar system must one day be but a single globe. When this globe is cooled to the right temperature, it may be covered with a multitude of inhabitants, and astronomers may rise who will watch its revolutions among the associated suns of our stellar system. If their knowledge and intellect are equal to the science of our astronomers they will foresee the ultimate coming together of all these suns into a common globe. And not this only, for they will predict the final coming together of all the stellar systems of the visible universe into one mass of matter.—*Scientific American.*

## "Taste Not, Touch Not."

The late Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, was a well-known and able advocate of "total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks." He told me that he was once accosted by a lady at a large and fashionable party, who said, as he declined a glass of wine:

"Really, Governor Briggs, I think you are a little fanatical on this subject. What possible harm can a glass of wine do, taken at parties and weddings with one's friends?"

Governor Briggs replied, "If you will go by yourself into some corner here, and spend half an hour thinking over the families of your acquaintances and friends, and count the number of victims to intemperance in each family, and can then come back to me and say you think me fanatical in trying to avoid so great a danger for myself, and doing all I can to keep others from an end so common and so dreadful, I will take wine with you, if you wish me to do so, for I know you are a reasonable woman; but I feel very sure that you will come back agreeing with me that 'touch not, taste not' is the only safe rule."

She replied laughingly, "Of course I'll do it or anything else that you request, but don't expect me to be converted; for you radical reformers always exaggerate dangers."

She went and in half an hour returned pale, her eyes filled with tears, exclaiming: "O Governor Briggs, how could you ask me to do such a thing at a party! I am appalled; it is so dreadful to find that I do not know a family that does not number one victim, and some have had all their brightest and best fall by it—fathers, husbands, children; it is too dreadful to think of. I would not have believed it. You are quite right, and I will never ask you to drink wine, nor ever call you fanatical for not taking it."

Let any one think over the victims of intemperance he has known, and he will be convinced that Infinite Wisdom wrote this warning: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

While I write this, I remember that my father, the late Major B——, who was also a warm advocate of total abstinence, told me of a dinner he once took with Judge ——, a man of uncommon ability, and at that time honored and esteemed. There was a decanter of wine on the table, and when Major B—— declined it saying "I am a believer in the total abstinence rule," the judge replied: "How can a man of your sense and moderation adopt such an extreme opinion! One glass of wine a day never hurt anybody yet, and never will;" and he drank his "one glass," and so did each of his noble, promising sons who sat with him at the table. My father's years were not prolonged to threescore; but long before he died Judge —— and his three sons had gone down to that grave over which our heavenly father has written, "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God."—*American Messenger.*

## The Wrong Woman.

A distinguished professor and divine from this neighborhood was on a visit to some friends east of the mountains, and was introduced to a very respectable family which had two accomplished daughters—one of them very handsome, the other rather plain. After spending some weeks in the neighborhood, and having frequent opportunities of meeting the ladies, he became quite enamored with the younger and prettier of the sisters. He, however, returned home without showing any preference. He was a man of very sedate and studious habits, and soon became absorbed in his books, and for a time he seemed to forget his new acquaintances. But the image of one of them seemed to be continually before his mind. After having maturely considered the matter, and having, I have no doubt, sought guidance from on high, he concluded to commence a correspondence with the object of his affection. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as he afterward stated, he addressed the wrong lady. He had got their names transposed. The correspondence finally led to engagement. The day was fixed for the wedding, and the grave and reverend D. D. entered his appearance at the proper time. But what was his consternation to find that he was going to marry a lady he had not courted. But being a sensible and an honorable man, he said nothing about it, believing the hand of Providence was in the matter, and he was married to the sister of the girl he thought he had won.

Time wore on; she proved to be a most amiable, intelligent, and affectionate wife. He never told the story till after the younger sister was happily married. He never had reason to repent the mistake, and he to this day is firm in the belief that God so ordered it for his happiness. "All's well that ends well."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

## A Baby Soliloquy.

I am here; and, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannely world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig with my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler. Whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered she trotted me. That comes of being a two days' old baby. Never mind; when I'm a man I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out today. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby." That's me. I'm "Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty white-faced woman over on the pillows is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now, and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to? Yes, there's another one—that's "Ganma," Emmeline told me, and she took me up and held me against her soft cheek, and said, "It was ganma's baby, so it was." I declare I do not know who I belong to; but I'll holler, and maybe I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to!

## Giving a Tenth.

If a Christian may lawfully devote less than a tenth of his income to holy purposes, then Christianity has lowered the standard of a virtue, and that the virtue of liberality. The Jew who gave less than one-tenth was branded by his religion a sinner. And is it come to this, that our religion of love and sacrifice lets down the standard of this special virtue below the point where it stood when she came to warm our world? We know the ten thousand contrivances to escape from this conclusion. But however often you cite the difference between an agricultural and a commercial people; however much you talk of Levites, bribes, rent-charges, and adjustments; however many lanes you enter from your starting point, if you follow any one of them to its end, it will land you in front of this conclusion: "Christianity has lowered the standard of virtue," if a Christian does his whole duty in giving less than a tenth to God.

## Expanding the Lungs.

Step out into the purest air you can find; stand perfectly erect, with head and shoulders back, and then fixing the lips as if you were going to whistle, draw the air through the lips into the lungs. When the chest is about half full gradually raise the arms, keeping them extended with the palms of the hands down as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after gently forcing the arms backward and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath till the lungs are empty. This process should be repeated immediately after bathing, and also several times during the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it, the glorious sense of vigor which follows this exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman the measure of whose chest has been increased by this means some three or four inches during as many months.—*Dr. Paine.*


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# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.


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ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

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FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

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Sheriff—C. E. STEVENS.
Parish Judge—HIRAM NEWELL.
Recorder—E. C. BAXTER.
Clerk of Court—FREDERICK PERIN.
Coroner—CHARLES STRATMAN.
ap4

### Rev. Dr. Newman.

We are happy to announce that Dr. Newman, the editor of the ADVOCATE, has so far recovered from the congestive chill with which he was attacked on Thursday, the ninth instant, as to be pronounced by his physician out of danger.

### Information Wanted.

By Martha Brandsford, of Lynchburg, Virginia, of her sisters, Charlotte Tarry, Mary Ann Tarry, Fanny Brandsford, and Amelia Hudson.

Address Rev. A. Ross, pastor Wesley Chapel, New Orleans.

By J. Marshall, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, of his wife Mary Marshall, sold from the family of Betsey Thomas.

Address the inquirer, care Arthur J. Brown, Georgetown, District of Columbia.

By Celia Gamby, of Baltimore, Maryland, of her son Asbury Gamby. Since enlisting, however, in the seventh United States colored regiment he has gone by the name of Asbury Bright. The last news of him was that he had started with his regiment from Texas to Baltimore via New Orleans.

By Helen M. Daniels, formerly of Newbern, North Carolina, of her mother Anna Maria Williams. Also of her sister Charlotte.

Information may be sent her at Mrs. Fowlkis's, corner of Josephine and Dryades streets, New Orleans.

By Nancy Gibson, who left Baltimore in 1844, of her two sons, Frederick Gibson and Thomas Barrick, from whom she has been separated about twenty five years.

Address her care of Rev. A. Ross, pastor of Wesley Chapel, New Orleans.

By Mary Ann Ganhart of her two daughters Julia Ann Branch and Mahala Ganhart, and her son Jacob Ganhart They formerly belonged to Thomas Turner, Pointe Coupee.

Address her care of Rev. E. Green, pastor Poet street M. E. church, New Orleans.

We have received from the Quartermaster General's Office two pamphlets. One is "A Statement of the disposition of some of the bodies of deceased Union Soldiers and prisoners of war, whose remains have been removed to National Cemeteries in the Southern and Southwestern States, Vol. I." The other is an "Alphabetical index to places of interment of deceased Union Soldiers in the various States and Territories, as specified in Rolls of Honor, Nos. 1 to 13."

The election to be held on the seventeenth and eighteenth instant will decide whether Louisiana shall resume her place in the Union under a loyal state and city government, or whether the new constitution, which secures equal rights to all men, shall be defeated. The loyal people of the whole nation are watching your action with great interest. Will you prove yourselves worthy of the great responsibilities imposed in this election, or will you disappoint the hopes of the friends of freedom and union in the great States of the North? If you fail to win a victory for loyalty in Louisiana you contribute to the final overthrow of the Republican party in the Presidential election this fall.

The State ticket headed by H. C. Warmoth represents loyalty and union, and has been so recognized by the Republican party of the whole nation, and the election of that ticket will be claimed as a victory for the Republican party, and an indorsement of the congressional plan of reconstruction. The election of any other ticket, headed by a man claiming to be loyal, will be claimed as a defeat of the Republican party, and as a victory for Andrew Johnson, Copperhead Democrats, and Rebels. The ratification of the new constitution, and the election of the Warmoth State ticket, will cause rejoicing in the hearts of all loyal men everywhere. The defeat of these will cause Democrats and Rebels to rejoice.

The election of the regular city ticket headed by Seth W. Lewis will be a victory for loyalty and Union, while the election of any other city ticket will be claimed as a defeat of the Republican party and a triumph for Johnson Democracy. Will any true lover of the Union refuse to vote for the regular nominees of the Republican party because the candidates are not his choice? If we ever succeed as a party we must learn that discipline without which political parties are powerless. The Democrats are preparing to divide the Republican party, and by uniting with the bolters defeat the regular nominees of the party. We do not believe any intelligent colored man will refuse to support the candidates of the regular State and City tickets. If there be such a man, he is unworthy the liberties and high privileges secured to him in a constitution which he labors to defeat, and by his vote against a principle and against the men who represent the Congressional Union Republican party of the country brings victory to rebels who destroyed their country in the vain attempt to rivet tighter the chains of the slave. The candidates of the regular Republican State and City tickets are the best offered for your suffrage, and we urge upon the loyal people of Louisiana to give them a hearty support. We can not afford to be defeated. The issues before us are of vital importance. The welfare and future prosperity of the whole country, and especially Louisiana, is involved in this election. Let us win a victory by the adoption of the Constitution and the triumphant election of our candidates, and a brighter era will dawn upon us. Let every loyal man in Louisiana who is eligible vote and work, and our victory is won.

### Sold.

Nothing can be more pitiable than the present attitude of the *Tribune* and the bolters. They struck out in the bold nefarious attempt to break up the Republican party of the state, relying on two schemes. The first was to divide the colored vote. This was to be done by slanders on the Republican candidates and insidious appeals to the old creole colored element. The second was to bid high for the rebel support, by secret pledges, involving a complete bargain and sale of the colored votes to the Democratic rebel party.

The scheme was an act of treachery to the great Republican party of the nation, for had it succeeded it would have transferred the whole political power and influence of Louisiana to the Democratic party. It was worse, it was a betrayal of all the rights, liberties, and dearest hopes of the colored people into the hands of their implacable enemies. The scheme was gigantic, deep laid, atrocious, and remorselessly carried out. The Napoleon of this combination was Dr. Roudanez. But as Victor Hugo said, "God fought against him." His great combinations have miserably failed, because they were too nefariously wicked, too destructive, too fatal to all the liberties and rights of the loyal people of this state, and to the safety of the whole country, for Providence to permit their consummation. The colored people, with their unerring sagacity and judgment of men, and that intuitive detection of treachery which is so remarkable in them, penetrated his design, saw through all his plans, and repudiated and deserted him so unanimously that we doubt if the Democratic-*Tribune*-Taliaferro ticket receives one solitary colored vote in the state of Louisiana outside of its own candidates for office, and perhaps one or two of their first cousins. But this was not all. To complete the humiliation and the already overwhelming defeat of the arch-conspirator, the rebels with their characteristic treachery and contempt of all promises to a colored man, broke their faith with him, and have refused to vote for any man on his ticket except Taliaferro, and worse than all, head their Taliaferro ticket "Against the Constitution." While he thought he was drawing them on he was the fooled and they the foolers. After they had used him as far as they could, and pushed him up to the most desperate attempts to divide and break down the Republican party, they contemptuously threw him overboard as the British did Benedict Arnold. They refused to keep one of their promises, refuse to vote for Dumas because he is a nigger, refuse to vote for Crane or Smith, vote against the constitution, and take Taliaferro's name and put it at the head of the Democratic ticket, followed by the names of Voorhies, Peralta & Co.

Poor Roudanez! The Devil took him up onto the top of an exceeding high mountain in Camp street, and showed him all the power of the Democratic party, and "All the offices of Louisiana, including a United States senatorship, and said, all these will I give out to thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me;" and Roudanez did so, and the Devil having called all the little devils, and all the people of Louisiana to witness the obeisance, then laughed in his face, took him by the back of the neck and threw him from the top of that high mountain, and he is now—falling. Such is the fate of bolters and traitors.

### Threats of Violence at the Polls.

The rebel press of this city are already commencing to use their favorite tactics. Harboring intentions of using violent and fraudulent measures at the elections, they begin the game by imputing these designs to the Republicans, thus seeking to nerve their followers to use violence, and arouse the passions, and also to intimidate quiet and law-abiding men.

The plain meaning of these hints and appeals to the passions of men is that the rebels will strive to provoke disturbances, and then throw the blame upon the Republicans. We warn them to beware of the repetition of the scenes of the thirtieth of July. All such deeds recoil furiously upon their instigators.

We say to Republicans, be peaceable, forbearing, and law-abiding, while you insist upon every right that the law gives you. Be firm, but prudent and calm; commit no violence.

We say to the military authorities, you are warned in time. The rebel press have advised their followers to come prepared for violence.

We also say to you there is danger, and will hold you responsible to the country and the United States Government for the preservation of the peace. If riots and bloodshed occur, it will be because the military authorities do not discharge their duty.

### The Ballot Boxes.

We ask General Buchanan, for the sake of his own reputation as well as for the ends of justice, to place a military guard over the ballot boxes between the closing of the polls on Friday night and the opening of the same on Saturday morning, and to have them thus guarded in a public place, open to the inspection of all, in order that all parties may feel secure that there shall be no tampering with them.

It would also not be out of place, we think, to adopt the plan of General Meade, and allow a guard of civilians, appointed by each political party, to keep watch over them with the soldiers. There are unscrupulous registrars and clerks on the boards, whom we would not trust farther than we can see them. There is money enough to buy them. The temptation is great, and the times are so unsettled as to make men capable of more than even their ordinary rascality.

We hope that General Buchanan will accede to every possible reasonable precaution that may be asked of him to prevent fraud and assure the public of the security of the ballot boxes.

### Colonel Simon Jones.

The above named gentleman is the regular Republican candidate for Congress in his district. He supports Warmoth and Dunn and the whole ticket. This should be reason enough for all Republicans to support him. We have heretofore published a sketch of the life of Colonel Jones. We have only time here to repeat that Colonel Jones is a tried and consistent Republican, and is capable of representing well the interests of his constituents. As a member of the convention he voted for all the provisions of the constitution securing the rights of the colored people.

His opponents are Mr. Straight, who is a supporter of the Bolters and the Taliaferro ticket. This of itself is sufficient to forfeit for him the confidence of every Republican.

Mr. Mann is the rebel and copperhead candidate, and will divide the supporters of Mr. Straight and Mr. Taliaferro. So there is no reason why Colonel Jones should not be easily elected.

Republicans, it is important that we have our friends in Congress. If Mr. Straight were the regular nominee, we should gladly support him. But he is not, and must share the fate of his company.

Vote for Colonel Jones.

### Revivals.

A goodly number have been converted recently at Poet street and Marais street churches. At Sixth street extra meetings have been held with favorable results. Reports reach us from various churches in the country of revivals and conversions.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—This work for April has arrived, and like those of the previous months is well filled with just the information needed by the traveling public. It contains a large map, on which are laid out plans of the railways of the country, with the various connections; also smaller maps of each separate road, with the latest time-tables, etc. If you are going to travel it is just what you need.

### Social Wine Drinking.

At an Episcopal convention a discussion on temperance brought up the "wine question." A part of the clergy advocated its entire disuse, and a part took the other side. At length an influential clergyman arose and made a vehement argument in favor of wine, denouncing the radical reformers for attempting to banish this token of hospitality from use. When he had resumed his seat a layman, trembling with emotion, rose and asked if it was allowed for him to speak. The chair having signified that he would be heard he said, "Mr. Moderator it is not my purpose in rising to answer the learned argument you have just listened to. My object is more humble, and I hope more practical. I once knew a father in moderate circumstances, who was at much inconvenience to educate a beloved son at college. Here this son became dissipated, but after he had graduated and returded to his father, the influence of home, acting upon a generous nature, actually reformed him. The father was overjoyed at the prospect that his cherished hopes of other days were still to be realized. Several years passed, when the young man having completed his professional study, and being about to leave his father, to establish himself in business, he was invited to dine with a neighboring clergyman, distinguished for hospitality and social qualities.

At this dinner wine was introduced and offered to this young man, who refused; pressed upon him, and again refused. This was repeated, and the young man was ridiculed for his singular abstinence. The young man was strong enough to overcome appetite; but he could not resist ridicule. He drank, and fell, and from that moment became a confirmed drunkard, and long since has found a drunkard's grave. "Mr. Moderator," continued the old man, with streaming eyes, "I am that father; and it was at the table of the clergyman who has just taken his seat that this token of hospitality ruined the son I shall never cease to mourn.—*Christian Secretary.*

### Links in a Chain.

The blast that drove the storm-clouds across the heavens shook the oak, and the acorn cup, loosened from its fruit, fell on the pathway.

The clouds burst, and the rain-drop filled the acorn cup. A robin, wearied by the sultry heat of an autumn day, hopped along the path when the storm was over, and drank of the rain-drop. Refreshed and gladdened he flew to his favorite perch in the ivy that overhung the poet's window, and there he trilled his sweetest, happiest song.

The poet heard, and rising from his day-dream, wrote a chant of grateful rejoicing.

The chant went forth into the great world and entered the house of sorrow, and uttered its heart-stirring accents beside the couch of sickness. The sorrowful were comforted, the sick were cheered.

Many voices praised the poet. He said, "The chant was inspired by the robin's song."

"My throat would have been too dry to sing," said the robin," if I had not found that sweet drop of water that was in the acorn cup."

"I should have sunk into the earth had not the acorn cup been there to receive me," said the rain-drop.

"I would not have been there to receive you but for the angry blast," said the acorn cup.

And so they that were comforted praised the blast; but the blast replied, "Praise him at whose word the stormy wind ariseth and who from darkness can bring light, making his mercies oftentimes to pass through unseen and unknown channels, and bringing in due time, by his own way, the grateful chant from the angry storm-cloud."

### Converted Prize-Fighter.

Richard Weaver, the converted prize-fighter and collier, is one of the most remarkable men in England. Before his conversion he was ignorant, brutal, and a terror to his neighborhood. His first act after his reformation was to drive a Bible van within the inclosure of a horse race, and taking off his coat and cravat, went to work selling Bibles and singing sacred songs, undaunted amid threats of personal violence, till he actually broke up the gambling booths and spread consternation among the revelers. He is now one of the most persuasive and eloquent preachers in England. Popular alike in the rural districts and in the cities, he can crowd the largest theatres overflow the largest churches, and among the miners, colliers, and operatives in factories he can count his audiences by thousands when he preaches in the fields. He is expected to be in America shortly.

## OFFICIAL.

### The Municipal Election.

### PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., April 14, 1868.

Circular No. 12.

The following places are hereby designated for holding the polls in the city of New Orleans, at the election to be held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868:

**First Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No. 12, Tchoupitoulas street, between Orange and Race streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No. 1, Hunter street.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 2, Engine House No. 20, Thalia street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 2, corner Euterpe and St. Charles streets.

**Second Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 3, Engine House No. 6, St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and Common streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 3, Poyefarre street, between Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 4, Engine House No. 18, Calliope street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 4, No. 239 Triton Walk, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

**Third Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 5, Engine House No. 2, Tchoupitoulas street, near Natchez street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 5, Tchoupitoulas street, between Girod and Lafayette streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 6, Engine House, Perdido and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 6, Engine House No. 5, Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 7, Engine House No. 14, Common street near Marais street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 7, corner of Girod and Basin streets.

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 7, corner of Liberty and Poydras streets.

**Fourth Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 8, Eagle Engine House, No. 7 Dauphine street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 8, 125 Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 9, Engine House No. 4, Basin street, near Conti street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 9, School House, corner of Robertson and Bienville streets.

**Fifth Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 10, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 10, corner of Toulouse and Rampart streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 11, Street Commissioner's office, St. Peter, near Chartres street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 11, No. 23 Orleans street.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 10, Dumaine street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 21, corner St. Peter and Claiborne streets.

**Sixth Ward.**

Polls No. 1 and 2, Precinct No. 13, School House, St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 14, corner Claiborne and Bayou Road.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 14, Engine House No. 3, corner Galvez and Esplanade streets.

**Seventh Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 15, Engine House No. 9, Esplanade street, opposite United States Mint.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 15, School House, corner Union and Greatmen streets.

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 15, Methodist Church, on Girod street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 16, Mechanics' Hall, Derbigny street, between History and Columbus streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 16, residence of A. Durignenands, on Bayou road, opposite Le Breton Market.

Precinct No. 17, Engine House, Milneberg.

**Eighth Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 18, Hook and Ladder Engine House No. 3, corner Marigny street and Levee.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 18, Phœnix Engine House No. 8 Victory street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 19, Girod street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 19, corner Spain and Goodchildren streets.

**Ninth Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 20, Engine House No. 24, Greatmen street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 20, No. 16 Louisa street, opposite Washington market.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 21, corner of Congress and Levee streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 21, corner of Independence and Levee streets.

**Tenth Ward.**

Poll No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jackson street, near Rousseau street.

Poll No. 2, Engine House No. 22, Tchoupitoulas street, near Sorapuru street.

Poll No. 3, Dryades street, corner Philip street.

Poll No. 4, Dryades street, corner Jackson street.

**Eleventh Ward.**

Poll No. 1, northwest corner Fourth and Apollo streets.

Poll No. 2, northwest corner Fourth and Prytania streets.

Poll No. 3, Engine House, No. 23 Washington street, near Magazine street.

Poll No. 4, southwest corner Washington and Laurel streets.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.
ap15 5t

TO PREACHERS.—Be short and lively. Load up before you enter the sacred desk; announce your text when the time comes with distinctness, and dash right into the discussion. Fire at a point blank range. Keep your eye on the drowsy hearer until he becomes wide awake. Hold the children and those restless young folks under your command. "Give a portion" to the aged ones, who try so hard to catch every syllable you utter, and under those modern pulpit orators lose about half. Stir all the people! "Shake off dull sloth" in manner and tone. Be in earnest—tremendously in earnest! Time is passing; eternity is near; judgment is at the door. Make an impression if you can inside of thirty minutes; if not, ask God to give his blessing and close.—*Independent.*

## OFFICIAL.

### CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.**

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

ART. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

ART. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

ART. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ART. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

ART. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

ART. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

ART. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

ART. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the parish of Orleans: | | | |
| First representative district | | | Two |
| Second | " | " | Three |
| Third | " | " | Four |
| Fourth | " | " | Two |
| Fifth | " | " | Two |
| Sixth | " | " | One |
| Seventh | " | " | Two |
| Eighth | " | " | One |
| Ninth | " | " | Two |
| Tenth | " | " | Three |
| Orleans, right bank | | | One |
| Ascension | | | Two |
| Assumption | | | Two |
| Avoyelles | | | Two |
| Baton Rogue, East | | | Three |
| Baton Rogue, West | | | One |
| Bienville | | | One |
| Bossier | | | Two |
| Caddo | | | Three |
| Calcasieu | | | One |
| Caldwell | | | One |
| Carroll | | | Two |
| Catahoula | | | One |
| Claiborne | | | Two |
| Concordia | | | Two |
| De Soto | | | Two |
| Feliciana, East | | | Two |
| Feliciana, West | | | One |
| Franklin | | | One |
| Iberville | | | Two |
| Jackson | | | One |
| Jefferson | | | Four |
| Lafayette | | | One |
| Lafourche | | | Two |
| Livingston | | | One |
| Madison | | | One |
| Morehouse | | | One |
| Natchitoches | | | Two |
| Ouachita | | | Two |
| Plaquemines | | | One |
| Pointe Coupee | | | Two |
| Rapides | | | Three |
| Sabine | | | One |
| St. Bernard | | | One |
| St. Charles | | | One |
| St. Helena | | | One |
| St. James | | | Two |
| St. John Baptist | | | One |
| St. Landry | | | Four |
| St. Martin | | | Two |
| St. Mary | | | Two |
| St. Tammany | | | One |
| Tensas | | | Two |
| Terrebonne | | | Two |
| Union | | | One |
| Vermillion | | | One |
| Washington | | | One |
| Winn | | | One |
| Total | | | One hundred and one |

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

ART. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

ART. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

ART. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

ART. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

ART. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

ART. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses and going to or returning from the same and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if he do not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the state, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and he associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed

in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DEMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN,
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALFROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

## MARRIED.

BANKS—BINGHAM—At Albany, New York, on Saturday, April 4, 1868 by Rev. J. M. Ludlow, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Mr. CHARLES W. BANKS to Miss FANNIE A., only daughter of the late Hon. F. W. Bingham, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Banks, as will be remembered, was for a year or two connected with the Freedman's Bureau in this city, as chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, and who by his business capacity, integrity, and faithfulness in the management of the business of the office, won for him the esteem of all connected therewith. The large circle of friends that he has left here will wish him and his lovely bride, who also resided here a short time, much joy.


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# OFFICIAL.

## The Board of Registration.

## ORDINANCES CREATING THE BOARD.

## NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, March 10, 1868.

The board of registration was organized by the election of S. B. Packard, chairman, and R. C. Richardson, secretary.

On motion, resolved, that the following ordinance and resolution, creating said board, and fixing its duties, be published in the official paper of this board:

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, The act of congress of the twenty-third of March, 1867, sets forth as one of the purposes of the assembling of this convention "to establish a civil government for the state;"

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, That a board of registration for the state be appointed by this convention, to consist of seven members thereof, whose term of office shall begin with the adjournment of the convention, and end with the inauguration of state officers, as provided for in the constitution.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to elect a chairman from among its members, and a secretary, and that all public notices, proclamations, and orders shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the said board shall have power and authority to make rules, regulations, and orders concerning the registration of voters, the duties of registrars, the holding of elections, the duties of commissioners of the respective polls, the making of returns, and the announcement of the result of the election; Provided, That such rules, regulations, and orders shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of the act known as the reconstruction act, or with the schedule or ordinance contained in the constitution to be submitted by this convention, or with the lawful authority of the district commander, exercised in pursuance and furtherance of said acts and provisions, but shall be in cooperation with and furtherance of the same. Their authority shall extend to all matters of execution or detail not fully provided for in said reconstruction acts and constitution, and in case of the non-action of any officer of the state, or district commander, or any omission in carrying out said law, regulations, or ordinances, or detail "necessary to carry into effect the purposes" of said act, according to their letter or spirit.

Be it further ordained, etc., That they shall be empowered for the administration of oaths of office and the issuing of commissions to act in case of vacancy or the non-action or omission to perform their duties of any or all elective officers.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to fix the salary and regulate the duties of all officers of elections ordered to be held by the reconstruction acts and the constitution, and the salary and expenses incurred in carrying this ordinance into effect, shall be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee, out of any funds raised by the tax ordinance of this convention, passed December 24, 1867, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the board of registrars shall not have the power to fix their salaries at a greater sum than $5 per day.

Adopted in convention at the city of New Orleans this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domino eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That the board of registration created by ordinance adopted by the convention February 13, 1868, shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes levied by the several ordinances of the convention, and to perform any and all duties appertaining to the same.

Adopted in convention this third March, 1868.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

The following delegates having received the highest numbers of votes cast were duly elected to compose the board of registration created by ordinance passed by the Louisiana constitutional convention at its session of February 13, 1868, to wit:

Messrs. S. B. PACKARD,
N. UNDERWOOD,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
J. S. HARRIS,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
G. W. WICKLIFFE.

New Orleans, March 12, 1868.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing ordinance and resolution, the board of registration adopted the following:

On motion, resolved that all official minutes of the proceedings of this board, together with all proclamations, resolutions, and other legal notices be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the New Orleans *Advocate* and the Homer *Iliad*.

On motion, resolved that the official papers of this board be required to publish the constitution in their regular issues until the days of election, inclusive, to be paid at the regular rates fixed by the convention.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the board, held on Friday, March 27, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion, resolved that the final settlement of the tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state with the state treasurer, as fixed in the original tax ordinance adopted by the constitutional convention December 24, 1867, section 4, be extended to the first day of May, 1868."

By virtue of the above ordinance, approved March 3, 1868, I hereby notify all tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state that they continue to collect the convention tax up to the first of May next.

They are further instructed that the penalty imposed for non-payment of said tax, which penalty was revoked until after March 20, will be enforced from that date.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

mh28 dawtmyl

## REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.

The Radical Republican ward clubs of this city meet at the times and places specified below:

FIRST WARD CLUB—Every Sunday, corner of Polymnia and St. Charles streets.

SECOND WARD CLUB—Every Friday, corner of Triton Walk and Dryades streets.

THIRD WARD CLUB—Every Saturday, at Clay hall, on Perdido street.

FOURTH WARD CLUB—Every Wednesday and Saturday, corner of Conti and Treme streets.

FIFTH WARD CLUB—Every Friday, at Union hall, on St. Louis street.

SIXTH WARD CLUB—Every Tuesday, at Economy hall, Ursulines street.

SEVENTH WARD CLUB—Every Monday, at the orphan schoolhouse, on Greatmen street.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB—Every Wednesday and Saturday, Morales street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

NINTH WARD CLUB—Every Wednesday, at the Methodist Episcopal church, on Poet street.

TENTH WARD CLUB—Every Friday, corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets.

ELEVENTH WARD CLUB—Every Monday, corner of First and Dryades streets.


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## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BARNABAS STEVENS, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 64.

WHEREAS BARNABAS STEVENS, OF THE parish of St. Martin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 14, 1868.

ap16 my1 [illegible] K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 31.

IN THE MATTER OF W. S. GRAYSON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS W. S GRAYSON, OF THE PARISH of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

K. LOEW
mh24 ap10 20 Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 19.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE FOLSOM, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS GEORGE FOLSOM, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

mh26 ap14 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No 89.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, INdividually, and as a member of the firms of A. & S. Schlenker and J Schlenker & Bro, of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

K. LOEW,
ap3 15 24 Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 26.

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. GOMILA, BANKrupt.

WHEREAS A. J. GOMILA, OF THE PARish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.

ap3 15 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FELLOWS & CO.

In Bankruptcy—No. 169.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of FELLOWS & CO., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
ap5 law 3t Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WM. FELLOWES, JR.

In Bankruptcy—No. 189.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM FELLOWS, JR., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
ap5 law 3t Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E FRANK & BRO.

In Bankruptcy—No. 110.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of E. FRANK & BROTHER, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
CHAS. SOUTHMAYD,
PETER MILLER,
ap5 law3t Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. E. CASTENDYKE.

In Bankruptcy—No. 240.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of B. E CASTENDYKE, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

E. E. NORTON.
ap5 oaw3t Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 37.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT H. BARRON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ROBERT H. BARRON, OF THE parish of West Feliciana and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 12, 1868

mh1 22 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No 88.

IN THE MATTER OF LEOPOLD BEER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS LEOPOLD BEER, OF THE city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 13, 1868.

K. LOEW,
mh15 25 ap8 Deputy Clerk.


## MATERIA MUSICA,

—OR—

## MATERIALS FOR THE PIANIST.

A Class Book containing the Principles of Music Applied to Piano Forte Playing, Adapted for private Tuition, but more especially arranged for the use of Schools for young ladies, Normal Schools and other Seminaries of Learning. By J. C. Engelbrecht.

Just published. Price 75 cents. Mailed, postpaid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

ap4


## OFFICIAL NOTICES

MONITION.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, New Orleans, April 4, 1868.

The following described goods having been seized for violation of the revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claim ing the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction as provided by sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act of Congress approved July 18, 1866:

| Date | Marks and Nos. | Merchandise | Vessel | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868—January 10 | W. M. 5-6 | 1 box (12 bottles) Kirschwasser | St. Cloud | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| February 8 | [illegible] | 3 boxes (300) cigars | Juniatta | section 50, Act March 2, 1799 |
| February 29 | No mark | 4 boxes (100) cigars | Henrietta | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 1 | No mark | 8 demijohns rum | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 4 boxes Guava jelly | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 9 | No mark | bottles fruit | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles gin | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles cordials | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | bottle brandy | Arethusa | section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark, 29, 34 | boxes absynthe | Francesca | section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 38, 4 | 5 boxes cognac | Francesca | section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 94, 5 | 2 boxes Jamaica rum | Francesca | section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March [illegible] | No mark | 4 demijohns (18 gallons) rum | Arethusa | sections 50 and 68 Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 23 | G. W. 89 | 1 case (3000) cigars | Vector | section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1 trunk containing | Liberty | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 180 cigars | Liberty | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles cognac | Liberty | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts 15 | 3 bottles Flor da water | Liberty | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 3 can (6 gallons) Zuetzenwasser | Saida | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 keg white wine | Saida | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 case (3 gallons) oil | Saida | section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 31 | J. W. Wasson | 1 keg (5½ gallons) rum | Alice | section 1, Act July 24, 1866 |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
ap5 12 19 Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., April 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty-second day of April, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For 15,000 lbs cut LOAF SUGAR, of the finest quality, put up in superior packages, price per pound to be stated and sample furnished.

For 10,000 lbs DRIED APPLES, of the best quality, put up in barrels; price per pound to be stated and sample furnished.

For 100 kits of No 1 MACKEREL: price per kit to be stated

For 100 kegs of GOLDEN SYRUP; the Syrup to be put up in Cypress twelve gallon Kegs, with wooden hoops; each Keg to contain only ten gallons. Price per gallon to be stated, and sample to be furnished.

For 40,000 lbs. of the best White Navy BEANS, put up in new Barrels head lined. The price per pound to be stated and sample furnished.

For 50 barrels of CORN MEAL kiln-dried, put up in new barrels and head lined; the price per pound to be stated and sample furnished. None but the very best wanted.

For 10,000 lb of the best Canvased HAMS: sample to be furnished and price per pound stated.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city, within twenty days after opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
ap14 6t Brevet Maj Gen and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 3th instant at 12 M. for the following quartermaster property, viz—

About 139,030 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Gaines, Alabama

About 121,437 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

This property will be sold and delivered at the points above named.

By order of the Quartermaster General United States Army.

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS.
ap11 18 25 Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 20 h instant, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, at this city with good merchantable hard WOOD, in such quantities as may be required.

The amount required for the ensuing six months will be about twenty five (25) cords monthly.

This contract will continue in force one year, unless other wise directed by the proper authority

By order of Brevet Major General R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster. Third Military District.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS
ap11 18 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. Q. M.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF C. A. WEED and J. H. McKEE, Individually, and as members of the firms of C. A. Weed & Co., New Orleans, La., S. P. Griffin & Co., Shreveport, La., Stewart & Co., Mobile, Ala., Weed, Witters & Co., New Orleans, La.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the ——— day of April, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of C. A. WEED and J. H. McKEE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U S Marshal,
No 696—ap14 28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF A. P. SCHNEIDER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. P. SCHNEIDER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 695—ap14 30 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE, of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 651—ap3 28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF JOHN F. WYCHE AND JOHN R. RICHARDSON,

Composing the Firm of John F. Wyche & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of JOHN F. WYCHE, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, and JOHN R. RICHARDSON, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually and as members of the firm of John F. Wyche & Co., on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 522—mh5 my2 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF A. W. MACKIE AND GEORGE W. PRATT,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of A. W Mackie & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 2 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. W. MACKIE and GEORGE W. PRATT, individually, and as member of the firm of A. W. Mackie & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana who have been adjudged bankrupt on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before G. S Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U S Marshal,
No. 486—mh3 ap18 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF THOMAS APPLETON.

Individually, and Transacting Business as Appleton & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS APPLETON, individually, and transacting business as APPLETON & CO., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
No. 506—mh4 ap18 District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF HENRY F GIVEN AND DICKSON A. GIVEN,

As Members of the Firm of Given, Brown & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 6, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY F. GIVEN and DICKSON A. GIVEN, as members of the firm of Given, Brown & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 537—mh7 ap24 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W PHILLIPS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, of ———, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 540—mh11 ap18

ESTATE OF J. J. PERSON AND MOSES CLARK,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of J. J. Person & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of March, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. J. PERSON and MOSES CLARK, individually, and as members of the firm of J. J. Person & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 544—mh11 ap18 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. H. CAMP.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN H. H. CAMP, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 568—mh20 ap18 District of Louisiana.

CHARLES H. McKNIGHT, JOHN T. SAWYER, AND RICHARD GEAR,

Composing the Firms of C. H. McKnight & Co., and C. H. McKnight.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of CHARLES H. McKNIGHT, JOHN T. SAWYER, and RICHARD GEAR, composing the firms of C. H. McKnight & Co., and C. H. McKnight of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 573—mh21 ap22 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK BOCK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 24, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of FREDERICK BOCK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty first day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 621—mh25 ap21 District of Louisiana

ESTATE OF R. L. DESHA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of R. L. DESHA, of ———, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debt and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are to bidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of April, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No 539—mh11 ap18

ESTATE OF HARLOW J. PHELPS,

Who has been Trading as H. J. Phelps & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 2, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARLOW J. PHELPS, who has been trading as H. J. Phelps & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 653—ap3 28 District of Louisiana.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

Emile L. Rotz vs. Schooner Lilly Preis, Her Boats, Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9054.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner LILLY PREIS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and her Boats, now libeled by Emile L. Rotz for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said schooner Lilly Preis, her tackle, apparel, and her boats, should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, third day of April, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 664—ap4 9 14 18 United States Marshal.

Charles G. Goff vs Steamboat Anna Perrett, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9052—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat ANNA PERRETT, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Charles G. Goff for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Anna Perrett, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirty first day of March, 1868

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 652—ap1 7 14 18

L. L. Sherrod vs. Steamer Era No. 8, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and Isaac Kouns, Master

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9053—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Steamer ERA No. 8, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by L L Sherrod for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirty-first day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 653—ap1 7 14 18

United States vs Twenty-Nine Cases of Distilled Spirits.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9050—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Twenty-nine cases of distilled SPIRITS, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said twenty nine cases distilled Spirits should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 647—mh31 ap7 14 18

James Weaver vs. Steamer Bienville, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9051.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer BIENVILLE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by James Weaver for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer Bienville, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of March, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 648—mh31 ap7 14 18 United States Marshal.


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HISTORICAL NOVEL

WHICH HAS

YET APPEARED.

FROM THE PEN OF

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O. J. DUNN, Secretary
C. S. SAUVINET, Cashier.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 17. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868. WHOLE NO. 117.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### WARINE.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

'Twas a weird, wild wooing of ours, Warine,
In the forest dim and old,
Where the trees stood groaning their crude old rhymes,
Brooding above the mold.

The shadows put out their long thin arms,
And fingered the crumpled leaves,
That fell from the crest of the forest kings,
The old primeval trees.

In the dim, dead days of fall, Warine,
With the red and the brown on the leaves,
Where the frost-flowers lifted their glittering bells,
And the air was heavy with bees;
And the song of the winds in the wilds so lone,
And the clash of the nut through the leaves.

I pulled the long, red breaks, Warine,
For the fall of thy beautiful hair,
Blown back from the gloom of thy dusky eyes,
Dense with their slumbering fire.

I gathered the purpling mesh, Warine,
From thy bosom bright and brown,
I held it lovingly in my hands,
Those long and glistening ink-black bands,
That never were plaited or bound.

And I told my love, O bright Warine,
Thy picture is with me yet:
Thy young brown feet on the creamy leaves,
The rim of thy petticoat over thy knees,
That picture I ne'er can forget.

And soft hands, small as the fall-blown leaves,
And sliding over with native fall—
Scarf and hair so long and free,
The swell of the shining limb to the knee,
And thy naked arms' soft fall.

Only the red on the brown, Warine,
Like the red clover over the mold,
Burned on the dusk of thy cheek, Warine,
When I whispered my story bold.

The old trees stood up straight and tall,
And told their crude vespers again,
As I gathered my wild bride near—so near,
With lips like the winter, bright, full, and dear,
Till my happiness grew to pain.

As back from her forehead the dusk of her hair
Down to her waist in black meshes fell,
A still voice talked in the depths of her eyes,
And told me she loved me so well.

* * * * * *

Forgot is the burden of tired old years;
Gray winters have died in their crystallized halls,
My garners are full of sad, gathered tears,
And love has grown deaf to my call.

The wild jay calls from the dead gray trees,
And the silver-winged woodbirds sob to the air,
I roam no more with my wild-born queen,
But my heart still lives in the purpling snare,
Wove from the gloom of her dead, young hair.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Power of Christ.

BY REV. E. DAVIES.

The tragedy of the Cross is passed: its bleeding victim has expired in triumph. He has visited the region of death and bound the monster in chains. He rises, a conqueror, and for forty days lingers on earth, to comfort and confirm his tempted followers. In one of the mountains of Galilee, he meets "the eleven," and makes to them the following gracious announcement: "All power is given to me, in Heaven and in Earth." How consoling to their trembling hearts.

This power of Christ was the purchase of his precious blood, and includes all the energy necessary to carry on the work of human redemption. It was not assumed or usurped, but given to him as his own purchased right.

All angelic power is at his command. These celestial spirits worship around his mediatorial throne, ready to go on an errand of mercy or of judgment. They are "ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation." Christ is exalted at the right of his Father, "far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, in this world, and in that which is to come."

All redeeming power is given to Christ. The plenitude of the Holy Ghost was the "great gift of power" which he secured for men and shed down upon his infant Church, and still works in the salvation of men.

Christ has power, by the Holy Spirit, to enlighten, convert, and sanctify the souls of men. He has, also, power on earth to forgive sins, to call, qualify, and commission his embassadors, and send them out to the ends of the earth, and sustain them by the authority of "the King of kings."

He had power to lead forth his infant Church to certain victory. How feeble its beginning: without temples, without wealth, without secular or political power. Through the Roman empire, it was "the sect everywhere spoken against."

Yet, though philosophers scorned it, and the masses cried against it, it mightily prospered, and spread its beaming influence in the first century not only to the city of Rome, but also to the palace of Cesar.

In an age of literature, and when the arts and sciences flourished, it went forward from conquering to conquer. And when the Roman empire was decaying Christianity was still fresh and flourishing. Deep and strong its foundations were laid on the rock of eternal truth, and the gates of hell can not prevail against them.

The power of Christ preserved his church through the scholasticism and mysticism of the thousand years of the dark ages, till at length Luther arose and commenced the blessed era of the Reformation, which brought to light the doctrine of justification by faith and the infallibility of the word of God, which shook the foundations of Popery, and was the dawn of that latter-day glory that shall yet cover the whole earth.

Christ has power to carry forward his triumphs without the aid of intolerance and persecution. These are carnal weapons that the cause of Christ can well lay aside forever. We are told that even Calvin and Luther were inclined to use them, and that even Cranmer advised Edward the Sixth to put to death some persons for the opinions they held; and that Jeremy Taylor, the champion of toleration, was found considering what sects ought to be tolerated. Thank God! these days have forever passed, and now common sentiment enforces full toleration throughout Christendom. We no longer see the non-conformist exposed to the penalties of imprisonment, the rack, or the stake, or hunted down as wild beasts, for their religious views.

Christ has ever the war power in his hands, and it is refreshing to mark how successfully he has used it for the furtherance of the gospel within the last eighteen years. "The revolution of 1848, and the wars that followed it, planted constitutional government in Sardinia, and opened the door to the Bible in Piedmont. In 1854 came the war with Turkey. It had as its special issue the sultan's firman proclaiming toleration in the Mohammedan empire and repealing the death penalty attached to the profession of Christianity. In 1857 came the mutiny in India, followed by a great war in which the British arms triumphed, and with this triumph came the edict of toleration to all the tribes and languages of that great continent, in the shape of the queen's proclamation declaring Christianity to be the religion of the empire, of which India had now become a part. The next war broke out in the far East, and that war put an end to the complete isolation which China had maintained for so many centuries, and opened that distant land to the Bible and the missionary. Having touched the limits of the farthest East, war returned westward, and in 1859 broke out again in Italy. This, the war of independence as it is termed, opened the whole cuntry from the Alps to Sicily, the Papal States excepted, to the circulation of the Scriptures and to the preaching of the gospel.

War for a time had completed its mission in the old world. It now crossed the Atlantic and there with its hoarse voice it proclaimed liberty to the captive. Amid fields of unexampled carnage it struck down one of the most accursed systems of slavery the world ever saw. Having done its work in the new world it returned again to the old, and its thunder peal was now heard in the heart of Germany, and after a campaign of only nine days Austria was overthrown and ceased to exist as a German power. The last vestige of the once famous Holy Roman Empire was swept out of existence. The strongest political bulwark of the Papacy was overthrown, and by the rise of a great Protestant kingdom in Germany the balance of political power was turned in favor of liberty and evangelical truth.

This is a marvelous chain of events. It conspicuously reveals the footprints of Him who is the church's head and the world's king. Within the short period of eighteen years Satan's kingdom of idolatry has been smitten all around, and toleration has been proclaimed as law to the ends of the earth.

This Prince Immanuel can still make "the wrath of man to praise him," for all power is still in his hands. "And this power penetrates all depth of matter, moves in the roll of the sea, administers back of thrones, and tempers the courses of history."

Time would fail to tell of the power of Christ as seen in the glorious triumph of the missionary cause for the last fifty years. It is marvelous indeed to see how the kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdoms of God and of his anointed. Take a single instance: "Upon the hopeful condition and future prospects of Africa." On the western coast alone within the last fifty years some two hundred Christian churches have been organized, and upward of fifty thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into these churches. Two hundred schools, several seminaries, and a college at Monrovia are in operation, and not less than twenty thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those institutions. Thirty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into most of which portions of sacred scriptures as well as other religious books have been translated, printed, and circulated among the people. And it is believed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought within the reach of five millions immortal beings, who have never before heard the name of the blessed Savior. 'Bright lights now begin to blaze up at intervals along a line of seacoast of three thousand miles where unbroken night formerly reigned."

"With anthems of devotion
Ships from all the isles shall meet,
And pour the wealth of ocean
In tribute at His feet—
For Christ shall have dominion
Over river, sea, and shore,
Far as the eagle's pinions,
Or dove's light wing can soar."

## Revival Items.

The series of meetings which have been in progress for the last ten weeks in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marlborough, New York, Rev. N. B. Thompson, pastor, have been crowned with glorious results. Two hundred and twenty-six have united on probation. On Sunday, March 22, the ordinance of baptism was administered to eighty-five, and on the following Sunday it was administered to fifty-one more. Among those who are converted are thirty-five men and their wives; nearly a score are from fifty to seventy years of age; many young men and women, and several of the Sabbath-school children. The people have been most generous in their care for the pastor and the church, and God has greatly blessed their united labors.

On the Napanock charge, New York Conference, Rev. M. Couchman, pastor, about two hundred have professed conversion, and about one hundred and sixty have already joined the Church on probation. The village of Napanock is not the Napanock that it was before the revival. At Port Benjamin the work is almost universal.

At Honesdale, Pennsylvania, Rev. W. J. Judd, pastor, two hundred and twenty-five have professed conversion in a great revival still in progress. Nearly two hundred of the converts have already united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor has been aided in the good work by Rev. J. A. Wood, formerly a member of the Wyoming Conference. The missionary collection recently taken in the congregation was over $200, nearly double that of any previous year.

Marine City, Michigan, the home of sailors, Rev. W. Hagadorne, pastor, has not been passed by during the past winter of gracious revival. Twenty have professed renewal, and have nearly all joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A note from Rev. E. Osborne, received last week, states that the revival still continues in Milton, Ulster county, New York, Rev. J. Croft, pastor. About one hundred have professed conversion in the last six weeks, and eleven were seeking religion the last evening before the preacher came to conference.

We are gratified to learn that the precious revival work in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, Rev. S. McChesney, pastor, is still in progress. Up to April 4 about three hundred had professed conversion. The pastor has been efficiently aided during a part of the services by the Troy Praying Band.

## Dr. Hall and His System of Hygiene.

As the result of the practice of our principles we don't remember to have had but a single ache in thirty years, nor to have lost a meal for want of an appetite, nor to have closed our office for a single hour on account of sickness. We know that such a result has come from the goodness of the Infinite One, arising however from the carrying out of Cromwell's principles, "Pray to the Lord, and keep your powder dry," if you want to gain the battle on a rainy day, and he did. Here we are in our office from morning until night, and from night until morning, from one year's end to another, engaged in reading, writing, and arithmetic, prescribing, and listening to the long stories of the unfortunate sick; scarcely going outside of the city limits once a year; visiting nobody; not having a moment to spare from daylight until nine o'clock, when we jump into bed. Catch us trotting to a five-mile post and then back again before breakfast; or cutting monkey capers in a gymnasium two hours a day; or playing fisticuffs at imaginary windmills; or splashing around in cold water; we wouldn't wash our face and hands in cold water, even of a midsummer's morning for a premium; we should feel dirty all day afterward; cold water don't make the hands clean; the only legitimate use of cold water which we think of at present is to drink when one is thirsty; turn mill-wheels and float ships; and then, this way of scrubbing the skin by the hour with crash-towels, coarse brushes, and all that nonsense, as if it were desirable to make man's hide as tough and horny as that of a rhinoceros; what's the use of it? It's against nature and all common sense. Reader, what's the use of eating like a pig, and then have to work like a nigger—that is---a freedman to get rid of the surplus; wouldn't it be better to eat less, and have no surplus to work off? eat only as much as nature requires, then take your ease, that's just like what a pig does; you don't find him trotting round his pen by the hour to work off a surfeit: a pig don't surfeit himself; he has too much sense for that; he simply eats what he wants, then stops and lies down and takes it easy; but what does man do, with his magnificent mind, so towering above the humble instincts of the poor brute? He eats more than he wants, as you, reader, have done many a time; you have many a time eaten when you did not want anything; many a time have you coaxed your appetite with brandy and whisky and red pepper, as hot as fire, and pickles, and filthy "bitters," and made a confounded ass of yourself just for the good of a thing while it was passing down your gluttonous throat. Pshaw! you ought to be sick; no wonder you go around among your friends whining and mewing like a sick kitten, enumerating your aches and pains, and ailments, and wasting other people's time in listening to your pitiful lucubrations; to take you at your word, one would suppose you were at death's door, and couldn't possibly live a week: and yet you have been at the same old thing for years: get out!

It's all Tom-foolery about people killing themselves with hard study, by professional labor; if a man gets as much sleep as nature needs in every twenty-four hours, he will be as lively as a cricket at four score, if he will only eat and eat wisely. The papers have it now that Spurgeon is about being laid on the shelf from excess of labor; don't believe a word of it; that's only a kink that the supple London Doctors have put into his head; if he had consulted us as he ought to have done, we would simply have said "Go it, Spurgy," work while the day lasts and the fields are white, and while your hand is in; if you go to sleep, and rest on your oars, as young preachers do, when they marry rich wives, you will, when you wake up, find that it was a Delilah's blandishment, and that the locks of your strength are gone. Only think of Paul being advised to rest; to do nothing; he would have thundered out "As much as in me lies, I will preach the Gospel, if I hang for it." Do you think the impulsive Peter would have been persuaded to take a sea voyage for the sake of his health, when souls were perishing? Would the tender and loving John have been willing to have laid aside his work to take a course of shower baths, or movement cures of base ball or nine pins? or that grand old worker John Wesley; why if you had said he must rest a while, he would have told you, "Go to grass; I'd rather wear out than rust out." No, no; the way for a minister to recuperate is to work on; stop him suddenly, and like the puffing locomotive he will be exploded into atoms. It is not the variety of occupations which has impaired his health; the more different things a man attends to the less likely he is to receive injury; and to stop any machine in its busy whirl instantly is to destroy it. Mr. Spurgeon has become ill by a faulty method of eating, sleeping, and exercise.

## Remarkable Escapes of Eminent Men.

John Wesley, when a child, was only just preserved from fire. Almost the moment after he was rescued, the roof of the house where he had been fell in.

Many years have now elapsed since three subalterns might have been seen struggling in the water off St. Helena; one of them was succumbing. He was saved to live as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Baron, the sculptor, when a tender boy of five years old, fell into the pit of a soap boiler, and must have perished, had not a workman just entered and observed the top of his head, and immediately delivered him.

Two brothers were on one occasion walking together, when a violent storm of thunder and lightning overtook them. One was struck dead on the spot, the other was spared; else would the name of the great reformer; Martin Luther, have been unknown to mankind.

Doddridge when born was so weakly an infant that he was believed to be dead. A nurse standing by fancied she saw some signs of vitality. Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author and consistent Christian preserved to the world.

At the siege of Liecester a young soldier, about seventeen years of age, was drawn out for sentinel duty. One of his comrades was anxious to take his place. No objection was made, and the man went. He was shot dead while on guard. The young man first drawn became the author of the Pilgrim's Progress.

The holy St. Augustine, having to preach at a distant town, took with him a guide, who by some unaccountable means mistook the usual road and fell into a by-path. He afterward discovered that his enemies, having heard of his movements, had placed themselves in the proper road with a design of murdering him.

John Knox, the great Scotch reformer, was always wont to sit at the head of the table with his back to the window. On one particular evening, without being able to account for it, he would neither himself sit in the chair nor permit any one else to occupy his place. That very night a bullet was shot in at the window purposely to kill him; it grazed the chair in which he sat, and made a hole in the foot of a candlestick which was on the table.

Some years ago a young man holding a subordinate position in the East India Company's service, twice attempted to deprive himself of his life by snapping a loaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire. A friend entering the room shortly afterward, he requested him to fire it out of the window; it then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the young man sprang up, exclaiming: "I must be reserved for something great," and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which for some time previous had been uppermost in his thoughts. That man afterward became Lord Clive.

The life of John Newton is but the history of a marvelous deliverance. As a youth he had agreed to accompany some friend on board a man-of-war. He arrived too late; the boat in which his friend had gone was capsized, and all the occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide surveyor in the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, so that he came to his boat much later than usual to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his undeviating punctuality. He went out in the boat as heretofore to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few minutes sooner he must have perished with the rest on board.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant a monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him through a garret window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited among the inmates, and various devices used to rescue the child from the guardianship of the new-found protector. All were unavailing; his would-be rescuers had lost all courage, and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again, when the monkey quietly retracted its steps, and deposited its burden safely on the bed. On a subsequent occasion the waters had well nigh quenched his insatiable ambition. He fell into a deep pond, from drowning in which a clergyman named Johnson was the sole instrument of his rescue.

## The Bible at Death.

Life's last hours are grand testing hours; death tries all principles, and lays bare all our foundation. Many have acted the hypocrite in life who were forced to be honest in the hour of death. Misgivings of heart, that we have kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many also who seemed all right and fair for heaven have had to declare that they had been self-deceived. A gentleman of renown was on his dying bed, when a friend at hand spoke of the Savior.

"As to the Bible," he replied, "it may be true; I do not know."

"What then, are your prospects?" he was asked.

He replied in whispers, which indeed were thunders:

"Dark—very dark."

"But have you no light from the Sun of righteousness? Have you done justice to the Bible?"

"Perhaps not," he replied; but it is now too late—too late."

A mother who had laughed at and ridiculed religion and religious people was seen restless and miserable on her deathbed. She desired that her children should be called. They came. In impassioned accents she addressed them: "My children, I have been leading you in the wrong road all my life. I now find that the broad road leads to destruction. I did not believe it before. Oh! seek to serve God, and try to find the gate to heaven, though you may not see your mother." Her lips were closed forever, and her spirit departed to its account, while the household looked on terror-struck. Mother! father! would you die thus? Oh, no. Then point to heaven and lead the way.—*Bible Society Union.*

## The Gospel Sickle.

God's harvest must be gathered with his own implement—a full, unadulterated, undiminished gospel! Human nature may incessantly devise improved implements of labor. Our implement was invented by Omniscience eighteen hundred years ago; it was made perfect, and no room left for skill to alter it!

We hear much now-a-days of adapting preaching to the age in which we live. If by that be meant the sterner and more rigid Christian system of by-gone ages, I say let us have it; but if by "adaption" be meant more philosophy and less Christianity, more mystic spiritualism, and less evangelical simplicity, may God in his great mercy save us from it! It is treason against truth, and against the God of truth. You may as well attempt to reap a harvest with a lady's scissors as to save souls by some men's preaching. It may have the polish of eloquence, and all the keenness of wit, but be as nothing after all.

We want men that labor in the closet, which must be the spring of all our labor; we should all be better preachers if we were holier men. We must sharpen our sickle on the whetstone of the Bible in our closet! We want men like Owen, Baxter, and Martin. These were the men!—*Rev. J. A. James.*

## Hints for Young Christians.

1. Never neglect daily private prayer; and when you pray remember that God is present and he hears your prayers.—1 John v. 14.

2. Never neglect daily private Bible reading; and when you read remember that God is speaking to you, and that you are to believe and act upon what he says. All backsliding begins with the neglect of these two rules.—John v. 39.

3. Never let a day pass without doing something for Jesus. Every morning reflect on what Jesus has done for you, and then ask yourself, "What am I doing for him?"—Mathew v. 13-16.

4. If you are ever in doubt as to a thing being right or wrong, go to your room and consider whether you can do it in the name of Jesus, and ask God's blessing upon it.—Col. iii. 17. If you can not do this it is wrong.—Rom. xiv. 23.

5. Never take your Christianity from other Christians, or argue, because such and such people do so, that therefore you may.—2 Cor. x. 12.—You are to ask yourself, "How would the Lord have me act?" Follow him.—John x. 27.

6. Never trust your feelings, or the opinions of men, if they contradict God's word. If authorities are pleaded still "let God be true, but every man a liar."—Rom. iii. 4.—*National Baptist.*

## Do You Know there is a God.

A Frenchman who had won high rank among men of science, who had denied the God who is the author of all science, was crossing the great Sahara in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer that at certain times the guide, whatever obstacles might arise, put them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sands called on his God.

Day after day passed and still the Arab never failed, till at last one evening the philosopher when he rose from his knees asked him with a contemptuous smile: "How do you know there is a God?"

The guide fixed his burning eyes on the scoffer a moment with wonder, and then solemnly said:

"How do I know that a man and not a camel passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his feet in the sand? Even so," and he pointed to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert, "that footprint is not that of man."

## Curing Corns.

The safest, the most accessible, and the most efficient cure of a corn on the toe is to double a piece of thick soft buckskin, cut a hole in it large enough to receive the corn, and bind it around the toe. If, in addition to this, the foot is soaked in warm water for five or more minutes every morning and night, and a few drops of sweet oil or other oily substance are patiently rubbed in on the end after the soaking, the corn will almost infallibly become loose enough in a few days to be easily picked out with a finger-nail; this saves the necessity of paring the corn, which operation has sometimes been followed with painful and dangerous symptoms. If the corns become inconvenient again, repeat the process at once.—*Dr. Hall.*

THE CROOKED TREE.—A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied: "Somebody trod on it, I suppose, when it was a little fellow." How painfully suggestive is that answer. How many, with aching hearts, can remember the days of their childhood, when they were the victims of indiscreet impressions rather than the happy objects of some kind direction and culture. The effects of such misguided discipline have been apparent in their history and character, and by no process of human devising can the wrong be now rectified. The grand error in the education consisted in a system of rigid restraints, without corresponding efforts to develop, cultivate, and train in a right direction.

We clip the following from an exchange, and recommend it to the many "Aunt Judys" in the churches in these parts, when bestowing advice upon those who carry their demonstrations too far:

Concerning "hollering" in meeting, Aunt Judy, an old colored woman, said to one of her sisters:

"'Taint de *rale* grace, honey; 'taint de *sure* glory. You hollers too loud. When you gits de dove in your heart and de lamb on your bosom, you'll feel as ef you was in dat stable at Bethl'em, and de blessed Virgin had lent you de sleepin' baby to hold."

### RING THE BELL SOFTLY.

Some one has gone from this strange world of ours,
No more to gather its thorns and its flowers;
No more to linger where sunbeams must fade,
Where, on all beauty, death's fingers are laid;
Weary with mingling life's bitter and sweet,
Weary with parting and never to meet,
Some one has gone to the bright golden shore—
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!

Some one is resting from sorrow and sin,
Happy where earth's conflicts enter not in;
Joyous as birds when the morning is bright,
When the sweet sunbeams have brought us their light;
Weary with sowing and never to reap,
Weary with labor and welcoming sleep—
Some one's departed to Heaven's bright shore,
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door.

Angels were anxiously longing to meet
One who walks with them in Heaven's bright street;
Loved ones have whispered that some one is blest;
Free from earth's trials, and taking sweet rest.
Yes! there is one more in angelic bliss—
One less to cherish, and one less to kiss;
One more departed to Heaven's bright shore—
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!

## Humorous.

A bachelor's reply to a young lady, who rather significantly sent him, as a present, some wormwood:

"I'm glad your gift is not a Miss,
Much worse might me befall;
The wormwood's bad alone, but worse
The wormwood and the gal(l)."

The resolve of the landlords—"Let us prey."

A French newspaper's definition of a whale—an antediluvian sardine.

Judy knows a man so hard up that he sleeps on tick.

Another successful breeder of short "horns"—whisky tax.

An appropriate book for hotels—A come-an-tarry.

Long Odds—Tall husband and short wife.

A peaceful cargo of human beings—The Pacific mails.

Advice to husbands, "How to make home happy"—go off somewhere.

The "Poor in Spirit"—Bankrupt publicans.

An exchange asks, "How did Martin Luther die?" He was excommunicated by a bull.

A man behind the times is apt to speak ill of them. Probably they don't look well from behind.

It's no use to be miserable to-day because you're afraid you can't be happy to-morrow.

A club of hen-pecked husbands meet once a week out West, and their adjournment is called—the rising of the tied.

"Are our girls fitted for wives?" queries a sober exchange. "Are they fitted for husbands?" retorts a young itemizer.

"I am like Balaam," said a dandy on meeting a pretty girl in a narrow passage, "Stopped by an angel." "So am I," said she, "for I am accosted by an ass."

A friend in allusion to the practice of buying and selling wives in Egypt, said that though his wife didn't cost him a cent he was cheated in the bargain.

A good wife is like a printer's roller, which is composed of molasses and glue. She is sweet as the former article and sticks to her husband like the latter.

A young man in Chicago named Benedict, disgusted after a spree, undertook to shoot himself the other day, but the bullet flattened against the skull—showing in a very striking manner how hardened young men become in Chicago.

Mrs. Partington says that if she should be cast away she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the bay of Biscuits, for then she should have something to live on.

One of our exchanges praises an egg which it says "was laid on our table by the Rev. Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith seems to be a layman as well as a minister.

There is a man out West who drinks so much whisky that musquitoes that bite him die of delirium tremens.

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle the fastidious Mr. Spriggs observed that "ladies that lisped wished to be kissed." The young lady had before been speaking unaffectedly, but now replied, "tho' I've heard thay."

An old lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved." "It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted, after pulling that great dog out of the water."

Joe S—— resides in southern Oregon. When his wife arrived in San Francisco en route to join her lord, a gentlemen asked her if she came by water.

"Yes, I came by steamboat."

"What steamship?"

"Well, I don't know what the name on't was—Sary Navady (Sierre Nevada) was onto the blankits; but I don't r'ally know whether it was the name of the chambermaid or the name of the steamboat."

Evidently not an operator in "Pacific Mail."

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church to-morrow at ten o'clock, and Rev. R. K. Diossy at half-past 7 o'clock.

Rev. James Lynch has been chosen one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention.

### Personal.

On Monday next we leave for Chicago, to attend as delegate our General Conference. During our absence the editorial management of the Advocate will be with our assistant editor, Rev. Mr. Henry. We have engaged able writers to furnish editorial matter for the Advocate, and we shall keep up a weekly correspondence, and will furnish our readers with the doings of the General Conference and of the National Convention.

### Book Notices.

The American Artisan.—This is one of the largest and best scientific journals published. It is filled with interesting matter pertaining to the sciences and arts, and amply illustrated with cuts and drawings. We always read it with interest. It is published by Brown, Coombs & Co., solicitors of patents, No. 189 Broadway, New York.

The Waterloo Chronicle—Edited and published by P. E. W. Moyer, Waterloo, Canada. An excellent family newspaper, filled with good selections and editorial matter. And we judge it to be a No. 1 medium of advertising.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—The contents of this magazine for the month of May are as interesting as the previous months, which is saying a great deal. It contains engravings and music as usual.

Harper's Bazar—With its weekly visitations appears as attractive as ever to its readers. Its patterns, drawings, fashion plates, etc., are considered the best.

The New York Tribune.—We would call special attention to the advertisement of the *Tribune*, found in another column. The price of this prince of newspapers, as will there be seen, is surprisingly low.

"Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion" is a magnificent affair. It will be immensely popular. This great work is comprised in thirty-five numbers including the index, and contains one thousand illustrations. These illustrations consist of portraits of persons prominent in the late war, of maps and plans of campaigns and battles, and of views and scenes photographed on the spot. Price of each number is thirty cents.

"Charlotte's Inheritance," by M. E. Braddon, is a novel of much interest. By the Harpers; price fifty cents.

"Harper's Phrase-Book, or Hand-Book of Travel Talk," for travelers and schools, being a guide to conversations in English, French, German, and Italian on a new and improved method, with concise and explicit rules for the pronunciation of the different languages.

"David the King of Israel," a portrait drawn from Bible history and the Book of Psalms, by Frederick William Krummacher, D.D. By the Harpers. This work is full of noble thoughts expressed in that grand language which gave so much power to Krummacher's "Elijah."

The above books can be had of Krull & Dickey, wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, 106 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana.


Dentistry.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at one-half of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.


### Southwestern Methodism.

A history of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Southwest by Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., is one of this eminent Christian authors' most valuable contributions to the literature of the church. It would we think difficult to produce a more interesting history of the times from 1844 to 1864 than is found in this volume. The exciting events of the late war have blotted from the minds of many of our people the trying incidents and sufferings of our ministers and the people who were zealously laboring to advance the cause of Christ in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas. Dr. Elliot has preserved the records, and has presented them to the public, supported by testimony of the highest character. The reader can not peruse the book without being convinced that the Methodist Episcopal Church South was more solicitous about the preservation and spread of the institution of slavery than they were for the salvation of souls.

Wherever the Methodist Episcopal Church had an organization in the Southwest they were opposed by the "Church South," whose bishops and ministers aided to incite mob violence to drive them out, notwithstanding the Southwest was first occupied by preachers from the North. The warning of Rev. Mark Robertson to leave Arkansas, Rev. A. Bewley to leave Southwest Missouri; the persecution of Rev. William Sellers in North Missouri, Rev. W. H. Wiley in Southwest Missouri; the tarring and feathering of Rev. William Sellers and the murder of Benj. Holland in Andreas county, Missouri; the attack on Bishop James and the Arkansas Conference near Bonham, Texas, in 1859, and the arrest and murder by hanging without trial of Rev. A. Bewley, at Fort Worth, Texas, in September, 1860, were all crimes committed against the Methodist Church for remaining true the teachings and discipline as taught by the fathers of the Church, and such eminent statesmen as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, and others. These crimes were all encouraged by the "Church South," whose bishops, ministers, and journals are on the record.

The author gives a full history of the first years of the war in Missouri, during which period two hundred thousand loyal people were driven from Missouri, including all the ministers and members of the Methodist Church, many of whom enlisted in the Union army, and who remained true to their religion and country, and when the armed traitors were dispersed reorganized their churches and called on their people to return. The history of the reorganization of the Methodist Church in the Southwest is full of interest. Truly, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Where our ministers were persecuted and compelled to flee for their lives, they now worship God without fear, and are building up an organization which will in a few years number hundreds of thousands of members of the Methodist Church in the "Southwest." We can not speak too highly of Dr. Elliott's book. No work of its size contains more historical facts connected with the history of our Church. It should be universally read.

### A Moral View.

To the mere politician the recent election was brimful of excitement; he seemed to realize that all was at stake and that the hour had come for the final effort. Such a view was natural and consistent. But rising above the politician we felt influences at work of a moral character and felt the pulsations of a destiny big with consequences to the Church of God. It can not be denied that too many of the leaders on both sides derived their zeal from the promised benefits of office, while only a few calmly surveyed the whole field of action and entered the contest from profound convictions of right and duty. We sought the tranquillity of society. The people need rest. No community can forever endure the intense strain upon the nervous and mental systems which the events of the last seven years have caused. There must be release. The harp string will snap if not loosened. Society, maddened by such a pressure, will break into a thousand fragments. Believing that the cause of this abnormal condition of society is political, we sought a better state of things by political means, and confident that the ratification of the Constitution would be the peace of the State, we sought the desired end.

Where a people are frenzied with political excitement, it is impossible to induce them to attend to those great educational, charitable, and religious enterprises which relate to man's higher nature. These great interests flourish in peace—when the public mind is tranquil. Amid the tumult incident to the late partisan strife, they languished into dying, and ignorance, misanthropy, and irreligion were throwing their upas shadow upon the fairest portion of community. The good and the wise felt the deadly atmosphere and shuddered at the result. But the restoration of civil rule; the triumph of human rights; the ascendancy of Republicanism will avert the danger; relieve society of its burdens; and infuse into the body politic the vigor and joys of a new life.

### How Did the Northerners Vote?

We have lived here long enough to know that it is no guarantee that a man will do right because he is from the North; and this was well illustrated in the late election. We are proud to state that some of our Northern merchants boldly avow their political and religious sentiments, and fearlessly voted the straight Republican ticket; but it is with shame that we have to record that not a few of our people from the North voted against the Constitution, and voted the whole Democratic ticket without the erasure of a name. And not only this, but on the election days they entered the canvass with ardor, denounced Republican Northern men, and threatened to discharge their own employes if the latter voted for H. C. Warmoth. Doubtless they had a right to do all this, and to their manner of voting we can not object; but we do object to their political hypocrisy. In the North these men have a Republican record, and in their annual visits are blatant, Red Republicans, but down here and under a Democratic mercantile pressure they are the fiercest of the "unterrified Democracy." And to prove to their Southern masters that they are sincere they carry their political hypocrisy into their churches, from which they exclude patriotism and the "rights of all men." We have watched the course of these men, and regret that they can prove that they were born on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. Both morally and politically they are a positive disadvantage to society and New Orleans, and the sooner they can scrape together their few ill-gotten dollars and be off the better it will be for our community, for we predict for them failure in business rather than success. God will not prosper such men, and the Republicans who have now gained control of the State will see well to it that such men shall not be patronized at the expense of those who have stood firmly to their duty.

### To General Buchanan.

The frauds perpetrated at the last elections are so gross and enormous, and attended by such unparalleled outrages on the rights and persons of citizens that when the evidence is gathered together and submitted to the country and to General Grant a grave responsibility will be found to attach to some one (who it may be we can not say.) The illegal acts done were in many cases said by the perpetrators to have been under the orders of the General.

The illegal seizures of the registration papers of voters by the commissioners of elections, especially by Cavaroc, Hughes, and Haupht, at poll one, precinct nine, fourth ward, were alleged by these men to be done under direct orders from the Commanding General, through a member of his staff. We doubt if the General himself knew the nature of this order. It was infamous, and resulted in the barefaced robbery in that ward alone from at least sixty voters of their registration papers, and of their votes at this election. We have seen the affidavits of most of these men. They are generally old residents, well known, who have voted before, and whose names appear on the revised lists as published.

To add to these outrages a darker dye, these men in most cases upon demanding the return of their registration papers, and in many cases even before they had said a word, were arrested by the order of General Buchanan's commissioners, and hurried off to jail and there incarcerated without charges and without trial for *four days*, and then released by a certain recorder upon the promise to "go home and drop the matter, and say no more about it."

In other cases these Commissioners abused and insulted voters, calling them "d—d black rascals," and other like choice epithets.

At one of the polls in the fifth ward the commissioner, Mr. Field, refused to admit the policemen, or the committee from the Republican party authorized to be present by the General, for one hour after the closing of the polls. And for that hour the ballot box was locked from the sight of the public, and in the hands of the commissioners and deputy sheriffs alone, and when the door was opened the ballot box was found opened.

At poll nine, fourth ward, a deputy sheriff assaulted a colored man, and placed with violence a Democratic ticket in his hands and ordered him to vote it, and on being reproved by a citizen threatened to arrest the citizen. Evidence is collected indisputable that at least two hundred legal voters in the second district were thus driven and frightened from the polls.

There is also evidence of tampering with the ballot boxes, taking out ballots, and forging false tally lists.

We submit to the General that he can not too promptly investigate these matters.

## GRAND SCHOOL EXHIBITION BY COLORED CHILDREN.

### Large Gathering of the Friends of Education in the Senate Chamber.

We were among the fortunate recipients of an invitation to attend the school exhibition of colored children, which took place in the Senate Chamber on Monday evening, April 20, 1868. Long before the appointed hour, which was eight o'clock P. M., crowds of persons were seen wending their way through the inclement weather to Mechanics' Institute, the place selected for the exhibition. We were ushered in by the attentive managers, and in a few moments a most enchanting spectacle was presented to our gaze. The chamber, which is quite large, was decked in evergreens, and filled with the elite of the colored population. On the platform sat Frederick K. Hyde, Esq., director; Mrs. G. Deval, Mrs. M. A. Nelson, Mrs. C. Hyde, managers; Miss Medora Hyde, pianist; R. W. Bowie, and about one hundred handsome girls and boys.

The exercises consisted of speeches, recitations, dialogues, songs, and music, and created a good impression on the audience. The music and singing of Mrs. Laura Jacobs and Miss Medora Hyde were of a highly interesting and patriotic character. But where all did so nobly it is invidious to institute comparisons either in the dress, appearance, conduct, or success of the participants. To the friends of liberty no sight could be more encouraging than those bright, beaming eyes, and happy faces, giving promise that the now "despised" rising generation is to take a bold and decided stand in days to come—that the hour is surely advancing when the rosy flush, the opening stream of education shall broaden the river, and lake, and sea; when its waves shall be purpled with the reflected glories of liberty; when, on the shore of prejudice, educated minds shall light the beacon of reason, the flame of wisdom, before whose magic radiance the shades of error and ignorance flee; when the bright star of a life of unity shall arise, and the God-given injunction of excelsior lead men to the heights of mental, moral, political, and religious equality.

The exercises of the occasion were worthy in the fullest sense of the great cause they represented, and evinced the refined taste of those who had the management of the affair.

During the exercises Mr. Hyde introduced the Hon. Messrs. T. W. Conway and G. M. Wickliffe,, who addressed their willing hearers upon the value of the school and the worth of the glorious boon of education.

The exercises were frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, who seemed as if inspired with patriotic ardor.

Time slipped away so rapidly that ere we were aware the hour of midnight had arrived, and those who had been enjoying an intellectual feast for hours retired evidently well pleased with the festivities of that never to be forgotten occasion.

A bountiful supply of the substantial "good things" having been supplied by Mrs. Clarrissa Hyde, and enjoyed by the children, all were dismissed to their homes after singing that patriotic song of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," which was rendered with unity and great effect, causing a prolonged applause from the audience.

While memory remains the influence of such scenes as these imprinted on the plastic heart of childhood will remain to cheer the path of life to come. The coming generation, like our own, may be called to pass through trying scenes. The time may come when "the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fail:" but let them not be discouraged, for we are promised that "they that wait on wisdom shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint:"

In conclusion we desire to congratulate all connected with the exhibition upon the perfect harmony of action and complete success which crowned their efforts to prove the capabilities of the colored race for improvement, and that all are of the same Adam and Eve.

### Freedmen's Savings Bank.

We are happy to announce to the public that the Advisory Committee of this bank has been remodeled, and such modifications made as will increase the patronage of this excellent institution. Rev. Dr. Newman is chairman of the committee; C. S. Sauvinet is secretary, and with them are associated such gentlemen as Messrs. Waples, Crane, Bowie, Turner, Banks, Pemberton, etc. And we now invite the attention of our friends to the advantages of such a bank, where they may deposit their savings and receive a fair interest thereon. If you have a spare dollar, put it in the bank, and this will not only increase, but will incline you to put another there. Some laboring people give their spare dollars to some friend to keep, but it is better to place them in the bank, where they will be safe, and where you can draw them out when you have need of them.

### THE RESULT.

The smoke of the battle has now been sufficiently cleared away to enable us to take a pretty accurate survey of the field. It is obvious that the contest has been most determined on both sides, but the victory is with the majority and discipline. Outside of the city the result is extremely gratifying. Report after report comes to us from the country parishes, announcing the success of the Union ticket and the entire overthrow of the rebels in about three-fourths of the state. We publish this morning returns from about half the parishes in the State, by which it will be seen that so far as heard from the Republicans have carried seventeen and the Democrats eight out of the twenty-five reported. Neither Orleans nor Jefferson is included in the estimate, as the vote in both is so close that there will not be much majority either way. The majority for the constitution in the twenty-seven parishes heard from will probably reach fifteen thousand. Nominally the figures are much higher, but we have reason to believe that some of the reported majorities will be reduced. It is safe to estimate, however, that the constitution has been ratified by at least twenty-five thousand majority. For Governor H. C. Warmoth will have a majority equal to if not greater than that for the constitution. The rest of the State ticket has no organized opposition. The rebels have generally voted for the present incumbents, while the *Tribune* nominees do not appear to have been heard of at all in some localities. The average vote of the self-nominated candidates appears to be about two in every thousand.

Among the parishes that have the largest reported majorities are Assumption, 756 (official); Concordia, 1900; Iberville, 2000; Madison, 1200; Plaquemines, 1500; St. Charles, 1500; St. James, 1900; St. John Baptist, 1200; Terrebonne, 1500; West Feliciana, 900, and Rapides, 1700. To these we shall doubtless be able to add Tensas, Carroll, Bossier, Natchitoches, and Vermillion, returns from which have not yet come in. Avoyelles, Caddo, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Martin, Washington, and East and West Baton Rouge are already in with small rebel majorities. The highest reported is 800, and that will probably be reduced when the true count comes in. All their majorities combined can not offset any two of the largest Republican parishes. We publish in another place an estimate, based upon the returns, of the probable strength of the two parties in the General Assembly, by which it will be seen that that body will be Republican by a large majority. This will secure for our party the two Senators, besides giving other advantages which will be referred to by us hereafter.

The returns from Orleans parish foot up rather against the Republicans; but with a decided majority in the Legislature most of the accidents resulting from the loss of this parish and the city can be cured at the first session.

Altogether, the result is as favorable as we had reason to hope for. We have secured the ratification of the constitution, and elected a state government loyal to the Union, and loyal to the great national Republican party. There can be no doubt that under such auspices our Congressional delegation will be admitted. This will probably consist of two Republican Senators, and four out of the five Congressmen. The Democrats have no doubt elected their candidate in the Second District. We are now about to enjoy the blessings of civil government, and that too under the rule of enlightened men. Our laws will be made for the real benefit of the people, without regard to race or color, or length of residence in the state. It is impossible to overestimate the many blessings that we may reasonably expect to flow from the new and better order of things. For the first time in the history of this State, the whole people have spoken, and their verdict is recorded on the side of right and justice.—*N. O. Republican.*

### THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

We assure our friends in the country that the outrages which have been committed during the election will not go unpunished, nor the wrongs unrighted. Within ten days Benjamin F. Wade will be President of the United States, and within twenty days the scoundrels who have committed these frauds and outrages will be tried before military commissions. In many parishes the election will doubtless be set aside and a new one ordered under the supervision of commissioners who, not honest men, will at least have before them the wholesome example of the punishment of their predecessors.

We believe Major General Buchanan desires to do what is right in these election matters, and it may be the guilty parties will have justice dealt out to them sooner than they expect.

The accumulating evidence is developing greater and more outrageous frauds than have ever before been perpetrated in this city, or perhaps in any other part of the country. Evidently they have extended to some of the country parishes; to how many we are now unable to state. The party machinery of the Republican party, however, is so complete throughout the State, that it will be easy to detect these frauds, and also easy to convict and punish the guilty parties.

The Board of Registration appointed by and representing the Constitutional Convention are acting wisely and energeticaly in the matter.

The evidence they have already accumulated of frauds in this city and parish are sufficient when fairly weighed to insure the election of our city and parish tickets by large majorities.

In several parishes near New Orleans the evidences of fraud are also damning, and some of the Commissioners will probably grow wiser if not better within the walls of the penitentiary.

Unquestionably, if the New Constitution is rejected by fraud and violence, of which the Board of Registration will judge, the Constitutional Convention will reassemble, and these disgraceful wrongs will be righted; and the rebel threats of violence with which the whole atmosphere is filled will be crushed down by loyal laws enforced by loyal men, and the strong hand of a new commander of this Fifth Military District.—*N. O. Republican.*

### Letter from Thomas J. Durant.

We received the following letter from Mr. Durant last week a few hours after going to press. We therefore insert it this week. It speaks emphatically, and therefore needs no comment from us:

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1868.

Rev. J. P. Newman, Publisher New Orleans Advocate:

Dear Sir—In the New Orleans *Tribune* of the seventh instant is given General Frisbie's speech furnished them as delivered by him on Saturday, April 4, before a mass meeting held at the headquarters of the true Central Executive committee, in the course of which speech the general says in speaking of the deeds of those he opposes, "They deceived and betrayed," allow me to omit the general's overwrought epithet, "Thomas J. Durant."

This is a mistake. No man or set of men in Louisiana has either deceived or betrayed me for the reason that no promises have been made to me, and I have made none.

I am yours respectfully,
THOMAS J. DURANT.

### Spurgeon's "Naturalness."

Apart from the undeniable power of genius, there is evidently nothing so sure of success in a preacher as naturalness, the artless expression of an intelligent mind and a feeling heart. Books written on the "art of preaching" are all conceived on a false idea. A London correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* has heard Spurgeon, and speaks thus of his manner and appearance:

He is a plain, rather thick set man, apparently about forty years of age; has an eloquent voice and strength of lungs sufficient to fill the vast area of his tabernacle. The first impression you get of the speaker is the absence of every thing like art; extreme naturalness, so to speak, characterizes his whole manner. Nobody would suppose that he felt that he had any special responsibility to discharge, or felt the least concern of how the task before him should be disposed of. His prayers indicated depth of feeling and breadth of view, as well as ease and versatility in the use of language; and yet they expressed nothing more than the common and ordinary wants of the human soul. No soaring flight to the clouds, nor rhetorical description of the vale of woe. Heaven is an ordinary, plain habitation for the just, and hell is but the abode of the damned. Plainness in expression, plainness of thought, and plain and common illustrations make up the body of his devotion. But no class, condition, or character of men are forgotten in his plain, homely, but eloquently uttered prayers. The babe in its mother's arms, the father in his infirmities of age, the youth in his temptations, those in the toils, cares, and ambitions of middle life, and the sons and daughters of sorrow, are all commended to God's mercy and grace.

What is here said of his apparent age forms a singular incidental contradiction to the impression of executive ease conveyed by the preacher's manner. Mr. Spurgeon is thirty-three. The labor he has performed, and does perform, might well add seven years to his looks. The gout from which he now suffers may have aided in deepening the lines, though he pleasantly speaks of the infirmity as one of the "good qualities" inherited from his father, and in no way whatever affecting his tongue.

### Wonders of Man.

Wonders at home by familiarity cease to excite astonishment, but thence it happens that many know but little about the "house we live in"—the human body. We look upon a man as we look upon a house from the outside, just as a whole or unit, never thinking of the many rooms, the curious passages, and the ingenious internal arrangement of the house, or of the wonderful structure of the man; and the harmony and adaptation of all his parts.

In the human skeleton, about the time of maturity, are one hundred and sixty-five bones.

The muscles are about five hundred and nine in number.

The length of the alimentary canal is about thirty-two feet.

The amount of blood in an adult is near thirty pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight.

The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,882,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, seven and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ by its ceaseless industry,

In the allotted span
The Psalmist gave to man,

lifts the enormous weight of 360,700,200 tons.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe, on an average, 1200 times per hour, inhaling 600 gallons of air, or about 14,400 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room 12 feet square.

The average weight of the brain of the adult male is three pounds and eight ounces; of a female two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or through the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the mightiest army ever marshaled!

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds! Pretty tight hug.

Each square inch of skin contains 3500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length over the entire surface of the body of 301,156 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Man is made marvelously. Who is eager to investigate the curious, to witness the wonderful works of Omnipotent Wisdom, let him not wander the wide world round to seek them, but examine himself. "The proper study of mankind is man."

### The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If in my quiet voyage of life I am caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sails, and making all tight scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he can not get in any further. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them. If it is hinted that one has spoken ill of them they set about searching and finding out. If all the petty things said of any one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him he would become a mere walking pincushion stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my bed a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of musquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they slam the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress.

I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent or vulgar remark.

A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

The "Blue Laws."—The following from last week's *Independent* answers a question sometimes asked: "A correspondent desires to know if the blue laws of Connecticut were actual, bona fide statutes. No. They were satires. A tory churchman, who was driven out of New England for his toryism, indulged himself in the luxury of revenge by drawing up a code of laws as a caricature of the laws of Connecticut. The first publication of these pretended statutes (which never existed except in the author's brain and book) was in London in 1781. The name of the splenetic exile was Samuel Peters. Like the author of the Moon Hoax he had a good many believers at the time. And a good many innocent people (like those, for instance, who think that Andrew Jackson is still alive) still believe that the blue laws were veritable statutes, once on the statute book of the Nutmeg State. But let our correspondent ease his mind: the present distinguishing laws of Connecticut are not blue, but black."

What Luther Loved.—Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate, he took his guitar with him to the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy, (for he was a skillful musician), when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great, gnarled man had a heart tender as a woman's.

No man knows less of pleasure than he who habitually seeks it. For him there is but a step between novelty and satiety, and the charm of the former is utterly destroyed by the intemperate haste with which he plunges into the latter.

Brigham Young attended the theatre lately with six dozen of his daughters. Three or four dozen more are understood to have been on the stage. The rest of the family were kept at home to take their turn another time.


LADIES AFTER BATHING

Who suffer from the smarting effects of the soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston. ap25

Burnett's Florimel is an exquisite perfume, and is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin.

Ask druggists to order this delightful perfume, or obtain it at headquarters, 592 Broadway, New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine is not greasy or sticky. It is far superior to pomades or alcoholic washes as a hair-dressing.


### MARRIED:

PULLAM—WARD—At Pass Christian, Mississippi, April 12, 1868, by Rev. M. B. Avery, JAQUE PULLAM and FANNIE WARD, all of Pass Christian.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

AN ACT granting a certain right of way to the Hudson River West Shore railroad company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the Hudson River West Shore railroad company to locate, construct, and operate its railroad on the Shore line, across the property belonging to the government at West Point, in the State of New York, upon such location and under such regulations as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

Approved December 14, 1867.

AN ACT to provide for changing of names of persons in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Samuel Chase Barney, Jr., of the District of Columbia, be and he is hereby authorized to change his name to Samuel Chase De Krafft, and that this act shall take effect from December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person being a resident of the District of Columbia, being desirous to have his or her name changed may file a petition in the supreme court of the said District of Columbia, setting forth therein the reasons therefor, and also the name desired to be assumed; notice of the filing of such petition containing the substance and prayer thereof shall be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation published in said District, prior to the hearing of said petition. The said supreme court, or the justice holding the civil term thereof, on proof of such notice, and upon such showing as may be deemed satisfactory, may change the name of such applicant according to the prayer of such petition.

Approved December 26, 1867.

AN ACT to prevent frauds in the collection of the tax on distilled spirits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation, redistillation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed.

Approved January 11, 1868.

AN ACT to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all cotton grown in the United States after the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall be exempt from internal tax; and cotton imported from foreign countries on and after November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be exempt from duty.

Approved February 3, 1868.

AN ACT to suspend further reduction of the currency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency, by retiring or canceling United States notes, shall be and is hereby suspended; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received January 23, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT in relation to taxing shares in national banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section forty-one of the "act to provide a national currency," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located; and the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banks located within said State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: And provided always, That the shares of any national bank owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

Approved February 10, 1868.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for the service of the quartermaster's department of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, namely:

To provide for the expenses of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for the first military district the sum of fifty thousand dollars; for the second military district the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars; for the third military district the sum of ninety-seven thousand dollars; for the fourth military district the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for the fifth military district the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making, in all, the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the service of the quartermaster's department, to wit:

For regular supplies, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, four hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, seven million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making, in all, the sum of twelve million dollars.

Office of the Chief of Engineers:

To supply deficiencies in the office of the Chief of Engineers, for blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets:

To supply deficiency for fuel, compensation of fireman, and miscellaneous items, eight thousand dollars.

LEGISLATIVE.

For increased compensation to Congressional Printer to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand three hundred and forty four dollars and forty four cents.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year, the following sums, namely:

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no senator or representative shall receive any newspapers except the Congressional Globe, or stationery, or commutation therefor, exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any one session of Congress.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, fifty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent expenses of the Senate for the present fiscal year, namely:

For clerks to committees, and pages, horses, and carryalls, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and five dollars.

For additional messengers and laborers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For labor and materials in the folding room, to be provided by the Sergeant-at-arms, five thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States from April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, four thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

For amount required for salary of Commissioner to March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," as authorizes the President, on the application of the Secretary of any department, to transfer the moneys appropriated for a particular branch of that department to another branch of expenditure in the same department be and the same is hereby repealed; and all acts or parts of acts authorizing such transfers of appropriations be and the same are hereby repealed, and no money appropriated for one purpose shall hereafter be used for any other purpose than that for which it is appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received Friday, January 31, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT to facilitate the collection of the direct tax in the State of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the valuation enumerated in the assessment list for direct tax in the State of Delaware, completed April nineteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, being the valuation of real estate as owned at or near the time of the completion of said assessment, is hereby declared and made a lawful assessment of the direct tax of seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents, apportioned to the State of Delaware by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, upon the valuation therein enumerated, with the same force and effect as if made with reference to the date mentioned in the thirteenth section of said act; and that all existing provisions of law for the collection of said direct tax in the loyal States, except as provided in the fifty-third section of said act, shall be applicable to the collection of the tax therein assessed. The notification of the time and place where appeals would be received and determined relative to said assessment, given by the assessor immediately after said completion, shall be deemed a lawful notice, and all proceedings under said notice, and in general in relation to said assessment, are hereby made as valid and legal as they would have been had the assessment been valid from its commencement.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the time within which the assessor is required to deliver the assessment list to the collector shall be within thirty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the lien provided for by the thirty third section shall be and remain in force during two years after the taxes assessed in accordance with the first section of this act shall become due and payable.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all necessary expenses in procuring copies of the State assessment lists, and for advertising connected with the assessment and collection of the tax shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the accounts for such expenses being first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved February 21, 1868.

AN ACT to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river and establish a post route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, between the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and a point opposite, in the State of Minnesota, with the consent of the legislatures of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and said bridge by this act authorized to be constructed is hereby declared to be a post route, and subject to all the terms, conditions, restrictions, and requirements, and entitled to all the privileges named in an act approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as post roads."

Approved February 21, 1868.

AN ACT in relation to additional bounty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections twelve and thirteen of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall have died or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldiers as designated in said act in the order therein named, and to none other.

Approved February 21, 1868.

AN ACT for the protection in certain cases of persons making disclosures as parties, or testifying as witnesses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery, or evidence obtained by means of any judicial proceeding from any party or witness in this or any foreign country, shall be given in evidence, or in any manner used against such party or witness, or his property or estate, in any court of the United States, or in any proceedings by or before any officer of the United States, in respect to any crime, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture by reason of any act or omission of such party or witness: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any party or witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in discovering or testifying as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from its passage, and shall apply to all pending proceedings as well as to those hereafter instituted.

Approved February 25, 1868.

AN ACT to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, as hereafter constructed, a post road, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, build, and maintain bridges over and across the navigable waters of the United States on the route of said railroad between New Orleans and Mobile, for the use of said company and the passage of its engines, cars, and trains of cars, passengers, mails, and merchandise thereon; and said railroad and its bridges aforesaid, when constructed, completed, and in use, in accordance with this act and the laws of the several States through whose territory the same shall pass, shall be deemed, recognized, and known as lawful structures and a post road, and are hereby declared as such: Provided, however, That the said company, in the construction of its bridges over and across the waters known as the East Pascagoula river, and the Bay of Biloxi, the Bay of St. Louis, shall construct and maintain drawbridges in the channels thereof, which, when open, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than eighty feet in the channels of the East Pascagoula, and of the Bay of Biloxi, and of the Bay of St. Louis, and of not less than one hundred feet in the channel of the Great Rigolet: and said company shall at all times open the said drawbridges, and shall provide reasonable and necessary facilities for the passage of all vessels requiring the same, except during and for ten minutes prior to and after the time of the passage of the mail and passenger trains of said company.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said rivers growing out of the construction of said bridges is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved March 2, 1868.

AN ACT extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for completing a line of railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, for the construction of which lands were granted in alternate sections to said State by act entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be and the same is extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, subject to the reverter mentioned in said act at the expiration of the time therein limited: Provided, That said road shall be constructed on the most practical route by way of Webster City and Fort Dodge to Sioux City, which route shall be at all points within the limits of said land grant, and the same shall be completed to Fort Dodge on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and thereafter at the rate of not less than forty miles each year: and the said road shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as one continuous and unbroken line of road from Dubuque to Sioux City: and no lands shall be disposed of, or patented, or certified for said purposes more than forty miles in advance of the point to which said road may be constructed from time to time.

Approved March 2, 1868.

AN ACT in relation to islands in the Great Miami river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the case of such islands in the Great Miami river, in the State of Ohio, as are undisposed of, or any vacant public lands adjacent thereto, which are in the actual and exclusive occupancy of any persons who have made improvements thereon or of their heirs or assigns, such occupants thereof shall have the preference right to enter the same at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, on making proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and paying for the land within twelve months from the passage of this act, and patents shall issue for the tracts so entered as usual in entries of public lands.

Approved March 2, 1868.

AN ACT authorizing the sale of an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to sell to the highest and best bidder the military site of three acres of land at Waterford, Erie county Pennsylvania, belonging to the United States, and pay the proceeds into the treasury of the United States.

Approved March 4, 1868.

AN ACT restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific railroads and branches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement and entry, under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws, the even-numbered sections along the routes of the several roads therein mentioned which have been or may be hereafter located: Provided, That such sections shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and subject only to entry under those laws: and the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed to restore to homestead settlement, pre-emption, or entry, according to existing laws, all the even-numbered sections of land belonging to the government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific railroad and branches, wherever said road and branches have been definitely located.

Approved March 6, 1868.

AN ACT for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers, who have duly filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws with the register of the proper local land office, upon the unsold lands now included within the limits of the late Sioux Indian reservation, in the State of Minnesota, shall be allowed two years from and after the passage of this act within which to make proof and payment for their claims, in accordance with the provisions of the second and third sections of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, providing for the disposal of said reservation.

Approved March 6 1868.

AN ACT in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the Congressional Printer with a correct copy of every act and joint resolution as soon as possible after its approval by the President of the United States, or after it shall have become a law in accordance with the Constitution without such approval. And so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to expedite and regulate the printing of the public documents, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as requires the Secretary of the Senate to furnish such copy is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Congressional Printer, on receipt of the copy provided for in the foregoing section, shall in every case immediately cause an accurate printed copy of the act or resolution, as it shall have been furnished to him, to be prepared and sent in duplicate to the Secretary of State for revision, and on return of one of the revised duplicates the Congressional Printer shall at once have the marked corrections made, should there be any, and cause to be printed and sent to the Department of State fifty copies, and also cause to be printed separately the usual number for the use of the two houses of Congress: Provided, That on request of the Secretary of State the Congressional Printer shall furnish to the Department of State any additional number of copies of any act or resolution not exceeding five hundred copies.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Congressional Printer, at the beginning of each session of Congress, and thereafter when necessary, a list of all newspapers authorized by law to publish the laws of the United States, with their respective postoffices, so far as the same shall have been communicated to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer, on the printing of each act or resolution, excepting those which are of a private character, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State, to transmit a copy thereof to each of the editors of such newspapers for prompt publication: and the number of copies of the public acts and resolutions requisite for this purpose are hereby authorized and required to be printed: and all letters and documents to and from the Congressional Printer relating to the duties and business of his office shall be transmitted by mail, free of postage, under such regulations as may be established by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act which apply to public acts and resolutions shall in like manner apply to treaties between the government of the United States and foreign governments, after they shall have been duly ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States: and shall also apply to postal conventions made between the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President on the part of the United States, and equivalent officers of foreign governments on the part of their respective countries, under the authority of the second section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to transmit a copy of each of said conventions to the Secretary of State for this purpose, and that the printed copy of said conventions shall be revised by the Postoffice Department.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws requiring the Secretary of State to send the laws first directly to newspapers for publication, as well as all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1868.

AN ACT for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the temporary relief of the destitute population in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands: provided, that as far as practicable said sum shall be expended in the employment of persons upon the public grounds and works in the District of Columbia for which appropriations have been heretofore made by Congress, such laborers to be under the direction of the officer acting as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Approved March 10, 1868.

AN ACT to amend the act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel State,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, [second], eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 28, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT to revive an act to constitute Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six entitled "An act to constitute the cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of delivery," is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and effect for the term of two years from the passage of this act.

Approved March 12, 1868.

AN ACT providing for holding a circuit court at the city of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, in addition to the terms now held, shall be held at the city of Erie, in said western district, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the district court for said western district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Erie.

Approved March 12, 1868.

AN ACT to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in the settlement of accounts of paymasters of the army, to allow such credits for over-payments made in good faith on public account since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the passage of this act, as shall appear to them to be just, by such vouchers and testimony as they shall require.

Approved March 16, 1868.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five thousand eight hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, fifty-six thousand eight hundred and five dollars: Provided, That the second section of the act approved April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five," is hereby repealed.

For purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of board of visitors, two thousand dollars: Provided, That the second section of the act approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty seven be amended by striking out the first proviso in said section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: Provided, That the whole number of visitors each year shall not exceed seven.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars.

For horses for artillery and cavalry practice, four thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five thousand dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery practice, one hundred dollars.

For furniture for cadets' hospital, two hundred dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, six hundred dollars.

For purchase of fuel for cadets' mess-hall, three thousand dollars.

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars.

For breast-high walls of water battery, five thousand dollars: Provided, That the same shall complete the work.

For reflooring academic building and barracks, fifteen hundred dollars

For addition to soldiers' hospital, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, five hundred dollars: Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be expended in violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: And provided further, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received March 4, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ, for not more than one year, fifty additional clerks in the division of the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, to expedite furnishing information to the Paymaster General in regard to soldiers claiming bounty under the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, giving in all cases preference in said employment to soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all clerks employed in the examination of the muster rolls in said office.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assistant treasurers of the United States in the cities of New York and San Francisco be and they are hereby directed to pay duplicate checks, for bounties granted under the said act, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Second Controller and Second Auditor are each hereby authorized to detail one clerk in his bureau, who may sign all certificates and papers issued under any of the several bounty acts for such Controller and Auditor, and such signature shall be as valid in all respects as if signed by the said Controller and Auditor, who shall be responsible respectively for the official acts of said clerks.

Approved March 19, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the printing of the report of the Postmaster General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to cause to be printed and bound three thousand copies of the report of the Postmaster General, instead of twenty five hundred copies, as provided by the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred [and] sixty six, and that so much of that act as conflicts with the above provision be and is hereby repealed; and this resolution shall apply to the report for the present year.

Approved December 20, 1867.

JOINT RESOLUTION changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of directors, is hereby changed from the first Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday following the fourth day of March, and the stockholders are authorized to determine the place at which such annual meeting shall be held at the last annual meeting of the stockholders immediately preceding such annual meeting; Provided, The same shall be held at either of the cities of New York, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, or Saint Louis; And provided further, That on the election of directors herein provided for, to take place in March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the terms of office of all persons then acting or claiming the right to act as directors of said company shall cease and determine.

Approved December 20, 1867.

A RESOLUTION in relation to the erection of a jail in the District of Columbia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and hereby is directed and required to suspend for the period of forty days from the passage of this resolution all work upon the jail to be erected in the District of Columbia under the act of Congress approved July twenty five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the amendment thereto approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and that the Treasurer of the United States be directed to withhold for the period aforesaid the payment of any money appropriated for the erection of said jail.

Approved January 11, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the sale of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to adjourn the sale of eight hundred shares of the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company from the second day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (to which day said sale now stands adjourned,) until Saturday, the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Approved January 11, 1868.

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regent of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress" be filled by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey of Connecticut, William B. Astor of New York, John Maclean of New Jersey, and Peter Parker of the city of Washington.

Approved January 11, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of destitute persons in the South.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be hereby authorized to issue, for the relief of any and all classes of destitutes in the south, such desiccated potatoes and desiccated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war and are not needed for use in the army; the same to be issued under the direction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Approved January 31, 1868.

A RESOLUTION limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments to one year.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any of the executive departments to make contracts for stationery or other supplies for a longer term than one year from the time the contract is made; and that whenever proposals for supplies have been solicited, the parties responding to such solicitation shall be duly notified of the time and place of opening the bids, and shall be permitted to be present either in person or by attorney, and a record of each bid shall then and there be made.

Approved January 31, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for a commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission, to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby created whose duty it shall be, in connection with the existing commission of the Academy of Science, to carefully examine all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented to them, intended to measure, test, and ascertain the productiveness of grain, or other articles prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits, subject to tax, produced therefrom, giving due notice of the times and places where such examination will be conducted; and that the commission shall meet and proceed to the performance of their duties, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the earliest practicable day, and shall report in detail to the said Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the result of their examination, with such recommendation as they may deem expedient and most to the interest of the government, on or before the first of March next.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That pending the action of said commission, and until their report be made and a meter shall be by law adopted, all work on the construction of meters under the direction of the Treasury Department be and is hereby suspended. And in the mean time no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under the fifteenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the expenses incident to the carrying out of this joint resolution, and also a reasonable compensation for the services of such of the said commissioners as are not now officers of the United States or members of the said academy.

Approved February 3, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the sale of ironclads.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to dispose of such ironclad vessels, except those of the "Dictator," "Kalamazoo," "Monadnock," and "Passaic" classes, as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal, to be made by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers: and report shall be made to Congress, as fast as said vessels are sold, of the amounts realized from such sales and the parties to whom sold: Provided, That after such appraisal public notice shall be given that proposals will be received for thirty days for the purchase of said vessels; and that the highest price so proposed, being not less than the appraisal, shall be accepted: And provided further, That the proceeds of all such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved February 3, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION for reducing the expenses of the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate measures for the reduction of the expenses of the army and of the War Department, at and in the vicinity of New York city at as early a day as practicable, by concentrating the business of the quartermaster, commissary, clothing, ordnance, and medical bureaus and recruiting service in said city, and that for this purpose there shall be hired and used at some convenient and proper point in said city one suitable building, in which shall be accommodated all the offices connected with and required for the transaction of such public business, at a cost to the government not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; and also a suitable building or property within the harbor of New York, or on the navigable waters thereof, which shall have sufficient accommodation of warehouse, pier, dock, and basin room for the safe and convenient receiving, storing, and care of all arms stores of every kind and description belonging to either of said bureaus or branches of the service, at an annual cost to the government not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the storage or keeping of ordnance stores or other property at Governor's island, or the use in any way for the purposes of the government of any property or building which actually belongs to the United States.

Approved February 21, 1868.

A RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to employ counsel for the defense of the General of the army, Major General George G. Meade, and Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, provisional governor of Georgia, and any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts, or either of them, against any suit or proceedings in any court, in relation to their official acts.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 11, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

A RESOLUTION directing that the government of Great Britain be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be and is hereby directed to deliver to the Secretary of State a set of Dana's Crustacea, being volumes thirteen and fourteen of the Narrative of the exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes; and that the Secretary of State is hereby directed to deliver them to the government of Great Britain.

Aproved February 28, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the transmission through the mails, free of postage, of certain testimonials by the adjutant generals of the several States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjutant generals of the several States and Territories be authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials awarded, or which may be awarded, by the legislatures of said States and Territories to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Approved March 2, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Controller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to restore said bank to its owners under certain conditions.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Controller of the Currency be authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and restore the said bank and the management thereof to the directors, for the purpose of enabling the association to continue the business of banking; Provided, That said banking association shall first present to the Controller satisfactory assurances that the public interest will be promoted thereby, and shall secure, in such manner as the Controller shall direct, the full payment of all the creditors of the association, and shall restore the capital stock to its original amount in case the capital has been impaired by losses.

Approved March 2, 1868.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place warnings over obstructions at the entrance of harbors, or in the fairway of bays and sounds, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Lighthouse Board be and they are hereby authorized when, in their judgment, it is deemed necessary to place a light vessel, or other suitable warning of danger, on or over any wreck or temporary obstruction to the entrance of any harbor, or in the channel or fairway of any bay or sound.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint a board of competent engineers to consist of not less than three persons to examine the condition of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, now in the waters of the harbor of the city of New York, and ascertain whether the same is dangerous to navigation, and to report thereon at as early a day as practicable, with a particular estimate of the cost of the removal of said wreck.

Approved March 2, 1868.

A RESOLUTION relating to the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall not apply to the appropriation for the survey of northern and northwestern lakes.

Approved March 2, 1868.

A RESOLUTION providing for the representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to detail one or more officers of the navy, as he shall think best, to be present at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre, under the auspices of the French government, from the first day of June to the thirty-first of October of the present year, there to represent the United States, and otherwise to promote the interests of the exhibitors from our country; Provided, That no expenditure shall accrue therefrom to the treasury, or to any public fund, nor shall any mileage or other expenses, or any additional compensation be paid to such persons as may be designated under authority of this resolution, nor shall any national or public vessel be employed to convey the officers so detailed to or from the place of such exhibition.

Approved March 12, 1868.

A RESOLUTION providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, at any time on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the army, to order gratuitous issues of clothing to soldiers who have had contagious diseases, and to hospital attendants who have nursed and attended such soldiers, to replace the articles of their clothing which have been destroyed by order of the proper medical officers to prevent contagion.

Approved March 12, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the Postoffice and Sub-treasury of city of Boston.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and postmaster of the city of Boston, the assistant treasurer of the United States at the city of Boston, the president of the Board of Trade of the city of Boston, Alpheus Hardy and Daniel Davis, of Boston, be appointed a commission to purchase a site for a building to accommodate the postoffice, sub treasury, and public offices of the United States in the city of Boston, in accordance with their report submitted to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, and by them approved, viz: The estates lying on Devonshire street, and between Water street and Milk street, in the city of Boston, containing about thirty thousand square feet, and that they be authorized to purchase the same for a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay such sum of money as may be necessary to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect from any money in the treasury hereafter to be appropriated: Provided, That no money shall be paid out of the treasury in pursuance of this resolution, until the title to the aforesaid estates shall be properly certified by the United States district attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

Approved March 12, 1868.

A RESOLUTION to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to grant permission to William H. Kimberly, army and navy contractor at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to rebuild the military storehouse recently destroyed by fire at that post, upon such conditions and under such restrictions as the Secretary of War shall deem compatible with the interests of the government.

Approved March 16, 1868.

## CONVENTION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

The post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation by means of their respective post departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, book packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries, to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

On the part of the Swiss Confederation—
(a.) Basle.
(b.) Geneva (when the Swiss Confederation shall find it expedient.)

The two offices, by agreement, may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III.

The principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transport in that case in both directions; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, fifteen grammes.
2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the dispatching office shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight, or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VII, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States 15 cents.
2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation 80 centimes.
3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails dispatched, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII mentioned, but on registered letters and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ARTICLE VII.

If, however, the postage of any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts instead of fractions, of 1 cent or 5 centimes.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding five cents, and in Switzerland not exceeding twenty-five centimes. This fine, and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

ARTICLE VIII.

Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding fifty centimes in Switzerland, and this fee shall be always prepaid.

ARTICLE IX.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

ARTICLE X.

Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching officer shall deduct the amount required as the agreed rate for the cost of intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices in the proportion of three fifths (3-5) to the United States office, and two-fifths (2-5) to the Swiss office.

ARTICLE XI.

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the dispatching office, but always including the following:

First—No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state to whom and from whom the package is sent, and the numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

Second—No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Swiss measurement.

Third—Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Fourth—So long as any customs duty may be chargeable on any article exchanged in the mails, such duties may be levied for the use of the customs.

Fifth—Except as above no charge whatever otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE XII.

The two post departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in, or destined to, the other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation whether on sea or land. Such transit across its own territory shall be reciprocally free of expense.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean:
a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.
2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific ocean:
a. For letters, 10 cents per single letter rate.
b. For other correspondence, 20 cents per kilogramme, net.

For such transit by sea the Swiss office shall receive as follows:

For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean:
a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.

For intermediate territorial transit each office shall receive the amount it actually disburses for such transit.

ARTICLE XIV.

The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office either by exchange on London or Paris, or at the debtor office as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV.

When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XVI.

Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

ARTICLE XVII.

Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds not deliverable for any cause shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which can not be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

Any postage upon correspondence returned which shall have been charged against the office of destination shall be discharged from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The two offices shall by mutual consent establish detailed regulations for carrying those articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations in like manner from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XIX.

This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or otherwise until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, etc., etc.
[SEAL.] DR. J. DUBS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12 1867.

Having examined and considered the aforegoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, which were agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berne on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven by Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, etc., etc., on behalf of this department, and by Dr Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Postoffice Department to be hereto affixed with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. S.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Washington, November 12, 1867,

## POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG, CHINA.

Articles of agreement between the Postoffice Department of the United States and the General Postoffice at Hong Kong.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, by means of the direct line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, via Yokohama in Japan, it is agreed between the Postoffice Department of the United States and the Postoffice Department of Hong Kong.

ARTICLE I.

The postoffices of New York and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and the General Postoffice at Hong Kong the office of exchange of the colony of Hong Kong for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of Hong Kong, by means of United States mail packets, plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, comprising letters, newspapers, and prices current originating and posted in the United States, and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong and those Chinese ports with which the Hong Kong postoffice has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, and vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and addressed to and deliverable in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The postage to be levied and collected at the office of mailing in the United States upon letters, newspapers, and prices current, destined for Hong Kong and the above designated Chinese ports, with which Hong Kong has postal connections, shall be ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents each on newspapers and prices current; and the postage to be levied and collected at Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports on correspondence originating in those ports and destined to the United States, shall be eight cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents on each newspaper or price current. No postal accounts shall be kept between the respective postal departments upon the correspondence exchanged between them under this arrangement, but each department shall deliver the correspondence which it receives from the other free of all postage charge, that is to say the Hong Kong post department agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, and prices current, brought by the United States mail packets, addressed to Hong Kong, and also to forward without charge all such letters, newspapers, etc., as are addressed to the Chinese ports above named south of Shanghae; and the United States postal department on its side agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, etc., originating in Hong Kong, or the ports mentioned, and forwarded by said packets addressed to and deliverable in the United States. All letters, newspapers, etc., dispatched by either office to the other, under this arrangement, shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right hand upper corner of the face of the address, and shall also bear the stamp of the mailing exchange office on their face, and that of the receiving exchange office on their back.

ARTICLE IV.

The postal department of the United States and of Hong Kong shall each return to the other monthly, or as frequently as their regulations will allow, all letters, newspapers, etc., without claim, which can not for any cause be delivered.

ARTICLE V.

An exchange of mails shall also take place between the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, and the Hong Kong postoffice, by means of United States mail packets, comprising correspondence originating in Japan and addressed to Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and addressed to Japan, subject to the same terms and conditions as those established by Article III of this convention, with respect to the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports.

ARTICLE VI.

All letters, newspapers and prices current intended to be forwarded from Hong Kong to the United States by the direct line of United States mail packets running between San Francisco and Hong Kong must be specially addressed to be forwarded by that route.

ARTICLE VII.

The two postal departments may by mutual consent make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to be terminable at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VIII.

This convention shall come into operation the first day of November, 1867, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and the seal of the Postoffice Department this twelfth day of November, 1867.

[L. S.] ALEX W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the colony of Hong Kong, at Victoria herein, this tenth day of August, 1867.

RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

L. S. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Washington, November 12, 1867.

## CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSAL SERVICE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the North German Union, by means of their respective post departments; and this correspondence shall embrace—

1st. Letters ordinary and registered.

2d Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

The offices for the exchange of mails shall be—
(A) On the part of the United States:
1st. New York.
2d Boston.
3d. Portland.
4th. Detroit.
5th. Chicago.
(B) On the part of the North German Union:
1st. Aachen. (Aix la Chapelle.)
2d. Bremen.
3d. Hamburg.

The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III.

Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation.

The two offices, however, mutually agree that, in making contracts for the dispatch of mails from American ports, or from European ports, those steamers and lines should always be employed, so far as consistent with the rates of postage, by which the mails dispatched shall earliest arrive at their destination; and when the speed is substantially the same, that the most favorable pecuniary conditions should be preferred. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be—

1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, that which the dispatching office shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single weight for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

It is, however, understood that so long as the German office employs the "loth" as its standard for the single weight of letters which it dispatches, it shall also be accepted by the United States office as the equivalent of 15 grammes, in respect to the mails which it receives from the German office.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations shall be as follows:

1st. On letters from the United States via direct line of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, (conditioned that the sea rate shall not exceed five cents for single letter rate and ten cents per kilogram for other correspondence,) ten cents

2d. On letters from the North German Union via said direct line, (subject to same condition,) four silber groschen.

3d. On letters from the United States via England, fifteen cents.

4th. On letters from the North German Union via England, six silber groschen.

5th. Of the international letter postage via England, the ocean single letter rate shall not exceed eight cents, nor shall the English and Belgian single letter transit rates exceed one cent each

6th. It is further agreed, that when any other regular line of steam communication acceptable to the two offices may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the north of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate five cents, and for each kilogram of other correspondence ten cents, in that case the international single rate of letter postage by such line shall be reduced to ten cents.

7th. On all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article the rate shall be for the mails dispatched that which the dispatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions of Article VII mentioned: but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ARTICLE VII.

If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, but charged with the deficient postage.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied in the United States a fine not exceeding five cents, and in the North German Union an additional charge not exceeding two silber groschen. This fine or additional charge, as well as the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

ARTICLE VIII.

The correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the dispatching office, but always including the following:

First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Fourth So long as any customs duty may be chargeable on any articles exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

It is further agreed that except a small local carrier's charge, (so long as it shall exist in the rural districts of North Germany) no charge whatever, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery, or, when miscarried, for the recovery of any registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

ARTICLE X.

Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a registration fee, not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding two silber groschen in the North German Union, and this fee shall be always prepaid.

ARTICLE XI.

Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees and other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

ARTICLE XII.

The two post departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectfully exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries.

It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

But the North German office reserves the right to fix a time, if necessary, when this rule shall only apply to correspondence dispatched from the United States for such other countries, unless the latter shall have accepted the same rule in behalf of the correspondence dispatched through them by the North German office.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each office grants to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XIV.

The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practictible; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV.

When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XVI.

Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of any accounts between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVII.

Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which can not be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages upon correspondence returned which shall have been charged against the office of destination shall be discharged from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In view of the possible desire of other German states to avail themselves of the advantages of postal association with the states now embraced in the North German Union, it is further agreed that the provisions of this convention shall be extended to and shall comprise them, whenever such other states shall declare their desire to join for this purpose, and notice thereof shall have been given to the United States Post Department.

ARTICLE XIX.

The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XX.

From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices and between the United States office on the one part, and on the other part, of Bremen, and also of Hamburg, shall cease to be in force, except for the settlement of accounts which shall have previously accrued thereunder.

This convention, being first approved, shall take effect not later than the first day of January next, and shall continue in force until canceled by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have given notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL] JOHN A. KASSON
Special Commissioner, etc., etc.
[SEAL] RICHARD v. PHILIPSBORN,
Director General of the Post Department.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.

## ARTICLES

AGREED UPON

BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, REPRESENTED BY JOHN A. KASSON, ESQUIRE, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, REPRESENTED BY CAVALIERE AVVOCATO, GEORGE BATTISTA TANTESIO, DIRECTOR, Etc., Etc., BOTH INVESTED WITH THE NECESSARY POWERS FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION EXECUTED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, UNDER DATE OF THE EIGHTH JULY, 1863, AND AS PROVIDED IN THE XXIVTH ARTICLE OF SAID CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the post department of the United States of America and the postal administration of the kingdom of Italy, as well for correspondence originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, as for that originating in or destined for foreign countries to which the United States and Italy may respectively serve as intermediaries.

This correspondence shall embrace the following articles:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, prints of all kinds, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music printed or written, and pat-

terms or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

ARTICLE II.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

On the part of Italy—

1. Susa—traveling office.
2. Camerlata—traveling office.
3. Arona—traveling office.

The two administrations may, by common accord, establish additional offices of exchange whenever it shall be found necessary; or suspend an existing office of exchange.

ARTICLE III.

Each administration shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the other, and shall transport them at its own expense to the frontier of the country of destination.

It is also agreed that the cost of the territorial and maritime transit of the mails dispatched by one administration to the other shall be first defrayed by that one of the two administrations which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such transit; and any amount so advanced by one for the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage, and the rule of progression shall be—

For letters, fifteen grams.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, it shall be that which the dispatching administration shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience of its interior service.

Each administration, however, shall notify the other of the standard weight it shall adopt, and of any subsequent change thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be and additional single rate for each additional standard weight or traction thereof.

The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage for the direct correspondence is established as follows:

For letters from the United States, fifteen cents.

For letters from Italy, eighty centesimi.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, it shall be that which the dispatching administration shall adopt for the mails it dispatches, adapted to its own convenience, but each administration shall inform the other of the rate it adopts, and of any change of it.

The postage upon any correspondence, however, may be, by common accord, modified whenever the sender shall avail himself of any route which requires a higher rate than that established by this article, and the envelope shall indicate the route preferred either in writing or by the amount of postage prepaid.

ARTICLE VI.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters between the United States and Italy shall be optional.

The prepayment of postage on all other correspondence, including registered letters, shall be obligatory.

The correspondence of all kinds which shall not be prepaid shall be charged by the receiving administration with a fine not exceeding five cents in the United States, and not exceeding thirty centesimi in Italy.

The correspondence of any kind, insufficiently prepaid, shall be dispatched, but shall be charged by the receiving administration with the deficient postage, as well as the fine aforesaid.

Fractions of one cent in the United States, and of five centesimi in Italy, shall be counted for the full amount.

ARTICLE VII.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well that directly exchanged between the two countries, as that originating in either of them and destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries for registered correspondence, vice versa.

The international correspondence registered must always be prepaid, both the postage and the register fee.

The fee shall be, not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and fifty centesimi in Italy.

ARTICLE VIII.

Accounts between the two administrations shall be regulated as follows:

From the total amount of the postage collected upon letters, added to the amount of register fees, and of prepaid postages upon other articles than letters as collected by each administration, it shall deduct the cost at the established rates of the intermediate transit of the mails it dispatches to the other, and the balance shall be equally divided between the two administrations.

There shall be excluded from the account all fines upon unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, and the deficient postages upon articles mentioned in the second paragraph of article first, all of which shall be retained to the use of the administration which collects them.

ARTICLE IX.

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of article first shall be dispatched in conformity with the interior system of the dispatching administration, but always including the following rules:

(a.) The correspondence must be under bands, so that the contents can be readily examined.

(b.) There must be no written communication except the date, the name of the sender, the address, and the price, and manufacturers' marks upon samples of merchandise.

(c.) No pattern or packet may exceed sixty centimeters in length and thirty centimeters in any other dimension.

(d.) There shall be admitted no liquid nor other article which might injure the other correspondence, nor any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE X.

It is expressly agreed that all international correspondence exchanged shall be exempt in the country of destination from any charge whatever not expressly provided by this convention: Provided, nevertheless, That any duty which may be due to the customs upon any article, under the laws of the country of destination, may be collected.

ARTICLE XI.

The two administrations shall establish by common accord, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

ARTICLE XII.

The post departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to transport gratuitously across their respective territories all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries: Provided always, That such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use; and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories.

For the transport of closed mails by either administration for the other by sea, the following rates are fixed to be charged and received by the administration rendering the service, viz:

(a) For transport across the waters of the Atlantic ocean, 8 cents per single letter rate; and 12 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(b.) For transport across the waters of the Pacific ocean, 10 cents per single letter rate, and 20 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(c) For transport across the Mediterranean sea, 50 centesimi per 30 grams of letters net, and 60 centesimi per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(d) For intermediate territorial transport each administration shall charge and receive the amount which it shall have actually paid for account of the other.

ARTICLE XIII.

The accounts between the two administrations shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the debtor office shall pay the balance found due to the creditor office, either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XIV.

When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transport is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides free of all charge.

ARTICLE XVI.

Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable, for whatever cause, and all registered correspondence not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned as promptly as practicable to the originating office, at its cost, if any cost is incurred. Any postage on returned correspondence which may have been charged against the returning office shall be discharged from the account.

All other correspondence which can not be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving administration.

ARTICLE XVII.

Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted from one country to the other by means of postal money orders; and the rates and conditions may be arranged by agreement between the two departments, as soon as such arrangement may be found convenient.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The two administrations shall in concert establish detailed regulations for the execution of these articles; and both the articles and regulations may be modified from time to time by accord of the two administrations, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XIX.

This convention shall take effect on the first of April next, and shall continue in force until one year from the time when one of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its desire to terminate it, unless sooner terminated or modified by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE XX.

This convention shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster General, and on the part of Italy by the Director General of Posts, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

In testimony whereof the two commissioners have subscribed their names and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Florence in duplicate original, this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, etc., etc.

[SEAL.] GIO, BATTISTA TANTESIO,
Commissioner of Posts.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 29, 1867.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention, for the modification of the convention executed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Italy under date of 8th July, 1863, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Florence on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, etc., on behalf of this department, and by Chevalier Advocate Giovanni Battista Tantesio, chief director of the postoffice department of the kingdom of Italy, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Postoffice Department to be hereunto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General United States.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

JOINT RESOLUTION appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Erastus B. Walcott, of Wisconsin, John H. Martindale, of New York, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and hereby are, appointed managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of an act approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty six, from the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and is hereby, appointed manager to serve out the unexpired term of Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, resigned.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish, from the captured ordnance such ordnance with their implements as he may deem proper, to the several national asylums for the purpose of firing salutes; and also such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylums.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received March 12th, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]

JOINT RESOLUTION requiring certain moneys of the United States to be paid into the treasury, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys which have been received by any officer or employé of the government, or any department thereof, from sales of captured and abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, under or under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the collection and sale of such property, and which have not already been actually covered into the treasury, shall immediately be paid into the treasury of the United States, together with any interest which has been received or accrued thereon.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That if any officer or person having the custody, possession, or control of any money derived or arising from the sale or other disposition of any such property mentioned in the preceding section shall convert the same to his own use, or shall refuse or neglect for the space of thirty days next after the passage of this resolution to pay the same into the treasury of the United States, or shall in anywise pay away or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying the same into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held guilty of embezzling the public money of the United States and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years, and shall pay a fine equal to the sum so embezzled.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sum of the proceeds of such sales not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such suits as have been brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States for the recovery of such property, and for providing for the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the Court of Claims.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That final judgments in any circuit court of the United States in any civil action against a collector or any other officer of the revenue for any act done by him in the performance of his official duty, or for the recovery of any money exacted or paid to him, which shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, may, at the instance of either party, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon writ of error, without regard to the sum or value in controversy in such action.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act approved February five, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,' approved September twenty-four, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine," as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of the circuit court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by said Supreme Court on appeals which have been or may hereafter be taken, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 26, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,'" with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
March 27, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:
EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk of the H. R. U. S.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For inland mail transportation, including pay of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messengers ten million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, under the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act relating to the postal laws."

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For clerks for postoffices, two million dollars.

For payments to letter carriers, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, seventy thousand dollars.

For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any papers published in the District of Columbia except for advertising mail routes in Virginia and Maryland.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For mail bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment of balances to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, including allowances to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, fixtures stationery, envelopes, and so forth, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," shall not be construed to authorize the heads of departments to change or modify the balances that may be certified to them by the Commissioner of Customs or the Controller of the Treasury, but that such balances when stated by the Auditor and properly certified by the Controller as provided by that act, shall be taken and considered as final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government, and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts: Provided, That the head of the proper department before signing a warrant for any balance certified to him by a Comptroller may submit to such Controller any facts in his judgment affecting the correctness of such balance, but the decision of the Controller thereon shall be final and conclusive as hereinbefore provided.

Approved March 30, 1868.

## AGENTS WANTED.

We want first-class Agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or St. Louis, Missouri.

## SEAMLESS CLOTHING Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasu
C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 89.**

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER SCHLENKER, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the firms of A. & S. Schlenker and J Schlenker & Bro, of the parish of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap3 15 24 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 26.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. GOMILA, BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS A. J. GOMILA, OF THE PARISH of Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 1, 1868.
ap3 15 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 32.**

IN THE MATTER OF GOODRICH & CO., Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN C. GOODRICH, HENRY L. GOODRICH, and B. M. POND, composing the firm of Goodrich & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 21, 1868.
ap22 my10 18 K. LOEW. Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 83.**

IN THE MATTER OF C. C. SAMPSON VS. LEE Crandall, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY HAS BEEN issued by the said Court against the estate of LEE CRANDALL, formerly of the city of New Orleans, and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John F. Deane, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 701—ap17 my15 U. S. Marshal.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 144.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. P. MARIONNEAUX, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS A. P. MARIONNEAUX, OF THE parish of Iberville and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 8, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap9 17 24 Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 139.**

IN THE MATTER OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., vs. H. L. Liberman, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. LIBERMAN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. S Kellogg, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 548—mh12 ap30

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**United States Marshal's Office, District** of Louisiana—Robert Patterson vs. Medora A. MeGee, et als., No. 3646.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS AGAINST PLAINTIFF on judgment rendered in favor of Intervenor, Mrs. Elizabeth Emilie De La Ronde, Widow and Testamentary Executrix of Pierre Hoa, deceased.

By virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias issued by the Honorable the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and District of Louisiana in the above suit, and received by me on the 12th of December, 1867, I have seized and will offer for sale according to law, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following movable and immovable property, viz—

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND established and cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, situated in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at about four miles below the city of New Orleans, having twenty-five and half arpents on said river, fourteen arpents of which on the upper side have a depth of seventy arpents, and the remaining eleven and a half arpents on the lower side have a depth of seventy five arpents bounded on one side by P. Cazelar's plantation, and on the other side by the public road leading to the parish of Plaquemines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, viz:

One Sugar house with Machinery and Apparatus.
One Main Dwellinghouse and Outbuildings.
One Cotton Gin and Engines.
One Stable, twenty Negro Cabins.
One Hay Shade.

And also the following stock and farming utensils, viz:

Twenty-six Mules, twenty-two Plows, and nine Carts.

Which above described property is seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in this case in favor of the above named intervenor for the sum of $31,833 33, and costs, with preference and privilege on the above described property, acquired by the said Robert Patterson, the plaintiff in the above suit, at a sale made in the said suit by the late marshal of this court on the 23d June, 1866.

Terms of Sale—This being the second adjudication, the above described property will be sold at twelve months' credit, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint and several security, with special mortgage on the said property, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, and to pay in cash an amount to cover all costs of suit, amounting to about ($1000) one thousand dollars, more or less.

Costs of deed and internal revenue stamps, recording, etc., at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 665—ap7 11 18 25

**Margaret R. Deas, Widow, etc., vs. Mrs.** C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3788.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the fourth day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the "Hard Times," but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tiltotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Plows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes; act of sale, records, and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 30, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
For the District of Louisiana.
No. 650—apl 4 7 11 18 25 my2

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF J. M. SEIXAS,**

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Gladden & Seixas, and Conner & Seixas.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. M. SEIXAS, individually, and as a member of the firms of Gladden & Seixas, and Conner & Seixas, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 490—mh3 ap27 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOHN B. HOWARD.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana
New Orleans, March 5 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN B. HOWARD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 529—mh6 ap28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF C. A. WEED and J. H. McKEE, Individually, and as members of the firms of O. A. Weed & Co., New Orleans, La., S. P. Griffin & Co., Shreveport, La., Stewart & Co., Mobile, Ala., Weed, Witters & Co., New Orleans, La.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the thirteenth day of April, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of C. A. WEED and J. H. McKEE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 696—apl4 28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF A. P. SCHNEIDER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. P. SCHNEIDER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Lousiiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 695—apl4 30 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN T. MONROE, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Monroe & Reddington.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN T. MONROE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Monroe & Reddington, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 668—ap7 30 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF JOHN J. LANE AND ALEXANDER G. LANE,**

Composing the Firm of A. G. Lane & Brother.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of John J. Lane and Alexander G. Lane, composing the firm of A. G. Lane & Brother, of the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the first day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 512—mh4 my1

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM JEFFERSON BRISCOE, of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 654—ap3 28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF R. N. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of March, A D 1868, an ALIAS WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of R. N. LEWIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and for a new election of one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 649—mh31 ap30 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN GORDY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN GORDY, of the parish of St Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty eighth day of April, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 651—apl 28 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JAMES L. HATTEN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES L. HATTEN, of Winnfield in the parish of Winn and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No 631—mh31 my26

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM MAURY.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MAURY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 483—mh3 my23 District of Louisiana.

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ap4

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., April 22, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this city within twenty-five (25) days from date of acceptance of proposal with—

7000 feet Yellow Pine BOARDS, 1 inch thick, 19 feet long.

4000 feet Yellow Pine FLOORING, 1½ inch thick.

8235 feet Yellow Pine LUMBER, in accordance with specifications on file in this office.

Bids will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap22 4t Fifth Military District.

**PROPOSALS FOR CISTERNS.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., April 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., SATURDAY, the twenty fifth instant for furnishing and erecting at Fort Pike, Louisiana, within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of proposal of—

Six (6) Cypress CISTERNS.

Specifications can be seen at this office.

Bids will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
ap22 4t Fifth Military District.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., April 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty-ninth day of April, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

40,000 pounds of the best HARD BREAD, put up in barrels and head-lined; the price per pound to be stated, and samples furnished with the bid.

1,000 barrels of FLOUR, equal to the Government standard.

500 barrels of kiln-dried CORN MEAL, of the best quality; samples to be furnished, the price per pound to be stated. The Meal to be put up in good new barrels, head lined.

40,000 pounds of the best RIO COFFEE, in sacks; net weight of Coffee only to be considered. Price per pound to be stated, and samples furnished.

10,000 pounds of CORDOVA COFFEE, of the best quality; price per pound to be stated, and samples furnished. This Coffee may be in mats, sacks, or barrels.

500 barrels of the best MESS PORK.

10,000 pounds canvased HAMS, put up in tierces; samples to be furnished.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will also be received at the same time, for purchasing such SHEEP PELTS as the Subsistence Department may have on hand for sale; the price per pound will be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
ap21 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.**

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, First District Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 18, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE received from the Assessor of this district the list of taxes assessed and now due upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1867. All persons failing to pay said taxes within twenty days from date of this notice, become liable to a penalty of five (5) per centum per month, and interest at one (1) per centum per month until paid.

Unless taxes are paid promptly the penalties imposed by law upon delinquents will be rigidly enforced.

Payment may be made to me at the Customhouse, room No. 5.

JAS. G. P. SUMNER,
Deputy and Acting Collector in absence of James B. Steedman, Collector. ap19 10t

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 30th instant at 12. M. for the following quartermaster property, viz—

About 139,030 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.

About 121,437 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

This property will be sold and delivered at the points above named.

By order of the Quartermaster General United States Army.

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS.
apl1 18 25 Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 20th instant, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, at this city with good merchantable hard WOOD, in such quantities as may be required.

The amount required for the ensuing six months will be about twenty-five (25) cords monthly.

This contract will continue in force one year, unless otherwise directed by the proper authority.

By order of Brevet Major General R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, Third Military District.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
apl1 18 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. Q. M.

NEW YORK

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may know the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men who serve the TRIBUNE in almost every country. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making the best and cheapest weekly newspaper in the world. We think we have reached that point in giving for two dollars fifty-two duodecimo volumes a year.

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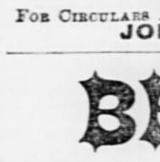


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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 18. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868. WHOLE NO. 118.


## Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### BUTTERFLIES.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

A mist cloud of crimson hangs over the clover,
Swinging and shimmering on the young dawn;
A mist cloud of crimson puffs up from the daisies,
Up from the daisies so wet and so warm.

Out from the hedge where the busy blue spiders
Have spun o'er the roses with tidies so bright,
Have spun o'er the roses so sweet and refreshing,
And pinned them with dew drops, that fell through the night.

Deep through the meadows the brown cows are wading
Knee deep in clover and cowslips and dew,
Frighting the butterflies slowly coqueting
Up from the trail of the long grasses blue.

Then the mist cloud of crimson swings up from the clover,
And is puffed by the breezes so musky and low;
Like small jets aflaming both under and over,
They flit in the sunlight with quaver and glow.

Deep in the foam of the ghost-faced lily-bells,
White as the woof of the moonbeams so thin,
Kissing the wax of her lips with a fervor,
Lavished on all, both brilliant and dim.

Oh! how many loves has a butterfly, pray?
Conquesting morning and night;
Burning with ardor the whole summer day,
Loving all things that are pretty and gay;
Loving from morn until night.

Deep in the mesh of the amber-haired lillies,
Probing their hearts till their sweetness has flown,
Kissing the tears from the blue eyed forget me-nots,
Draining their souls till their essence is gone.

The round cheek clover has frizzed her red tresses,
And holds up her pretty mouth, jaunty and gay;
Her conquest is sure, but its surety is fleeting,
The easiest won is the soonest to stray.

Oh! silly young beauties. Oh! daisies and clover!
Oh! roses and lilies so faultless and fair,
Why will you unlace your pure souls to a wanton,
And spill your soft sweetness on nothing but air.

But the fickle young butterflies burn on the meadows—
The fickle young butterflies flash on the world.
The heart of the *maid* is as slow as the *clover*,
And the fate of the flower is the fate of the girl.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The following letter and resolution were received from the Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward, by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"Pursuant to the provisions of a resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2, 1867, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, I transmit a copy of a volume which you will please accept from this Government as a testimonial of the grateful appreciation by the people of the generous expressions of condolence and sympathy in the national bereavement which were communicated in so touching a manner by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Department of State of the United States."

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the number of copies of papers relating to foreign affairs now authorized by law there shall be printed for distribution by the Department of State, on fine paper, with wide margin, a sufficient number of copies of the appendix to the diplomatic correspondence of eighteen hundred and sixty-five to supply one copy to each Senator and each Representative of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and to each foreign government, and one copy to each corporation, association, or public body whose expressions of condolence or sympathy are published in said volume. One hundred of these copies to be bound in full Turkey morocco, full gilt, and the remaining copies to be bound in half Turkey morocco, marble edged. Approved March 2, 1867."

A copy of this national work, "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln," has reached our office, containing over one thousand articles, including the action of our Missionary Society, taken when the calamity which befell the nation in the assassination of President Lincoln occurred.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rev. H. G. Jackson, with his wife and two children, left the port of New York in the steamer Merrimac for Buenos Ayres, via Rio de Janeiro, on Thursday last, April 23, from pier 43 North River.

WHERE ARE THE MEN?—Rev. Presiding Elder Boynton, of the Grand Traverse Mission district, Michigan Conference, writes under date of April 8: "The spirit of revival is still with us on this district. The tide of salvation is 'rolling on' in great force, and souls are being saved. Applications for preachers to dispense the word of life in destitute places are multiplying, but where to obtain the men to occupy these places I do not know. 'O Lord, send forth laborers into thy vineyard!'"

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The statements which we made under this head some time since have elicited much attention in various directions. We have now before us a letter from a friend who seems deeply affected at the small average amount given by our people for the conversion of the heathen world. His language is: "At the most we suppose our work for the salvation of the nine hundred millions of heathen who never heard of Jesus is now receiving ten cents each from our members." He does not count our German, Scandinavian, and South American missions, though foreign, among those; of course not, and this accounts for his reaching so small an average, which is not, we are sorry to say, very far from the fact in the case. He goes on to say: "Now I know a man who has given $50 a year and more for work among the heathen, besides doing about his share of the home work. He has creditably supported a family of eight children, and at no time in the twenty-six years, since he began this course, has his income been more than $1000, or averaging say $700, and nearly all of it the fruit of his daily labor. If he had no family to provide for he could as easily furnish $800 for the heathen this year as he now does the $75 which he is in the way of doing."

A MONTHLY OFFERING.—The largest monthly missionary offering of which we have heard lately came in on Sabbath afternoon, April 19, from the juveniles of the St. John's Sunday School and Juvenile Missionary Society, Brooklyn, one hundred and forty dollars.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.—Rev. Dr. Crary, of the *Central Christian Advocate*, says of it:

"It is always a pleasure to see it, for it brings good news. The society is not half a century old, yet it has done incalculable good, and grows in strength as it grows in age. Its collections in the aggregate seem large, and yet it never has attained to a sum equal to the aggregate of two cents a week per member. 'Take the whole Church together,' Dr. Hitchcock said the other day, 'and we do not pay two cents apiece per member per week.' We sometimes indulge in little calculations which do not increase our boasting. For instance, two cents a week for each member would give us over $1,000,000 for the missionary cause. Would it kill us if we should pay five cents a member? which would yield $2,500,000. Suppose we should give five cents a week to the cause of missions, yielding $2,500,000, two cents for Sunday schools and tracts, $1,000,000, two and a half cents for Church extension, $1,250,000, one-half to American Bible Society, $500,000. Then we have ten cents a week and $5,000,000 for benevolent purposes, and can not raise ten cents a week for the cause of Christ? There are very few that could not earn at least one dollar a week, and the tithe of that would yield a wonderful return. The report before us shows that the average per member runs from one cent a year for each member to $1 88. Georgia Conference—just organized—is the lowest, and Colorado the highest. Would it not be a good plan to bring up all our members if possible to the way of paying five cents a week?"

LAYING FOUNDATIONS.—A good woman within the bounds of the Pittsburg Conference is giving a special amount of one hundred and fifty dollars annually to the missionary cause to constitute some one of her children a life manager of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presenting to the party a certificate to that effect. After this manner it is that this good woman is laying foundations in the hearts of her children whereby to commit them to the maintenance of the missionary cause through all their days.

INDIA.—From a letter just received at the mission rooms from Rev. J. M. Thoburn, President of the India Mission Conference at its last session, we learn that the increase of members and probationers will be an advance of fifty per cent over last year.

He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weaknesses of his friends will in time find mankind united against him. The man who sees another ridiculed before him, though he may for the present concur in the general laugh, yet in a cool hour will consider the same trick might be played against himself.

It is the duty of every man who would be true to himself to cultivate if possible a disposition to be pleased.

## The Funeral of Mirabeau.

"Open the window. I shall die today. All that can now be done is to envelop one's self in perfumes, to crown one's self with flowers, to surround one's self with music, that one may sink quietly into everlasting sleep."

So said Mirabeau on the morning of the day of his death.

He had reached the summit of worldly glory. He was the popular idol of France. His statesmanship had given to the people a constitution to protect them from the tyranny of courts and kings. The king, in the presence of five hundred thousand people, had accepted that constitution amid the booming of cannon, the peal of triumphal music, and the ringing acclamations of popular applause. The shout that ascended when the proud monarch swore eternal fidelity to that charter of civil rights had been echoed from Paris to the Pyrenees, from the Rhine to the Alps, from the Alps to the ocean. Paris for a week had known no night, for the blaze of countless torches had linked the festal days. And in these unparalleled days of enthusiasm and festivity the name of Mirabeau had been perpetual music to the ear of every republican Frenchman.

With these scenes of triumph fresh in mind, Mirabeau was suddenly stricken with a mortal sickness. His thoughts were all engrossed in worldly concerns. He was a man of the world. His life, from the *bravura* of youth to the strength of maturer years, had been one of restless ambition. The current of infidelity that inundated France had borne him along its destructive course. He had never felt the presence of God in prayer, he had never known the streams of delight that flow from the unseen world. Such things to him were dark, vague, and mysterious, and death found him without hope or consolation. "All that can now be done," said the departing statesman, "is to envelop one's self in perfumes, to crown one's self with flowers, to surround one's self with music, that one may sink quietly into everlasting sleep." With such delights he would fain have lulled the voice of conscience and diverted his unquiet thoughts.

The funeral of Mirabeau was inconceivably splendid. Four hundred thousand men, headed by Lafayette, joined in the imposing pageant. The streets of Paris were draped, the bells tolled, and pealing requiems rose on every hand. The funeral oration was pronounced at eight in the evening, at the church of Saint Eustache. The arms of twenty thousand of the National Guard were simultaneously discharged, shivering to atoms every pane of glass in the costly edifice. It was midnight when the vast procession turned away from the vaults wherein was deposited the sarcophagus.

And all this pomp and homage was for one who had never known his God, and whose soul hungered for sensual delights to soothe his dying pillow. The reflection throws a shadow over the dazzling spectacle, and dampens our sympathetic elevation of soul, for our hearts beat in sympathy with the pulse of liberated France, and in Mirabeau there is much to admire.

"This is the last of earth. I am content," said John Quincy Adams dying in the national capitol. He asked not for music, nor perfume, nor flowers. The dying Christian needs them not. He breathes the aroma of heaven, and hears afar the music of celestial harps and the chiming of celestial bells. "I breathe the air of heaven," said Dr. Gano when dying. "Home, home," said Normand Smith. "I see the New Jerusalem. They praise Him, they praise Him!" At such hours

"The massive gates
Of Paradise are open wide,
And come forth * * *
Sweet echoes of unearthly melodies
And odors snatched from beds of amaranth."

## Vibrations.

The thought of the whole world of science is now directed to vibrations. The investigation of the subject commenced with those vibrations of the atmosphere which produce sound. These were first very thoroughly examined. It was ascertained that the particles of air vibrate in lines radiating from the sounding body, causing first a condensation and then a rarefaction of the air in hollow globes which expand swiftly outward. By means of that ingenious instrument, the sirene, the number of vibrations in a second to produce any given note can be exactly counted, and, from the ascertained velocity of sound, the length of the waves can be calculated.

The fact that sound is a vibration, or a series of vibrations, of the particles of the air, led to the suggestion that heat and light may be also a series of vibrations in the heated body. Some years since the great French astronomer, M. Arago, suggested a series of experiments to settle the question in regard to light, and the result was that light is a vibration, and not an emanation, as held by Newton. It is now regarded as almost if not absolutely settled, that all the forces—heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and chemical affinity—are vibrations of different kinds.

If we fasten one end of a cord to a rigid support and hold the other end, we may, by shaking the loose end up and down, or horizontally sideways, or round in a circle, or alternately in different directions, produce vibrations of various kinds, which will be propagated in waves along the cord. We can not, however, make that sort of vibration back and forth in the direction of the wave which corresponds to the vibration of sound, and we can imagine other vibrations in the particles of air that can not be represented by the motions of a cord. In air or ether we can conceive of enough different kinds of vibrations to produce all the imponderable forces.

It is well known that any one of these forces may be made to produce any other. In the galvanic battery the action commences by oxygen entering into combination with the zinc (chemical affinity); this generates electricity, the electricity will heat a wire, and when the wire becomes red hot it begins to give out light. The theory is that when the oxygen strikes the zinc it produces that kind of vibration which exhibits the phenomena of electricity; when the flow of electricity is obstructed, its vibrations are altered to those that present the phenomena of heat; and when these become sufficiently active, the heated body is put into that kind of vibration which impresses the retina of the eye with the sensation of sight.

It is supposed that these several vibrations, or at least those of light and heat, are transmitted from the vibrating body by means of similar vibrations in a subtle ether which pervades all space. The masters of science are now coming, or have come, to the conclusion that all this theory is established truth.

The earth is whirling on its axis, and sweeping its vast orbit around the sun; the sun with its attendant planets is moving on in its majestic march among the stars; the stars are weaving their dance in our stellar system; and the several stellar systems of the universe are revolving in orbits of inconceivable extent around each other. At the same time all matter is shivering and trembling in various and rapid vibrations.

## The Standard of Dress.

We are always excessive when we sacrifice the higher beauty to obtain the lower one. A woman who will sacrifice domestic affection, conscience, self-respect, honor, to love of dress, we all agree loves dress too much. She loses the true and high beauty of womanhood for the lower beauty of gems and flowers and colors. A girl who sacrifices to dress all her time, all her strength, all her money, to the neglect of the cultivation of her mind and heart, and to the neglect of the claims of others on her helpfulness, is sacrificing the higher to the lower beauty. Her fault is not the love of beauty, but loving the wrong and the inferior kind.

In fine, girls, you must try yourselves by this standard. You love dress too much when you care more for your outward adornings than for your inward dispositions, when it afflicts you more to have your dress tern than to have lost your temper—when you are more troubled by an ill-fitting gown than by a neglected duty—when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment, or spread a scandalous report, than having on a *passe* bonnet—when you are less concerned at the thought of being found at the last great feast without the wedding garment than at being found at the party to-night in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view it, ought to allow it to take up *all* of three very important things, viz: *all* her time, *all* her strength, *all* her money. Whoever does this, lives not the Christian, but the Pagan life—worships not at the Christian altar of our Lord Jesus, but at the shrine of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

THE GALAXY for May, 1868, has just arrived. Among the contents we notice "The Black Bess," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, with an illustration by W. J. Hennessy; "Our Millionaires," by T. W.; "The Trumpet Smith," by Charles Dawson Shanly; "Personalism," by Walt Whitman; "The Shadow on the Wall;" "Clementina Kinniside," by E. Lynn Linton, with an illustration by Gaston Fay; "The House and the Heart," by E. R. Sill; "The Pilgrimage to Mecca," by Edna Dean Proctor; "Words and Their Uses," by Richard Grant White; "Five Years in Japan," by D. B. Simmons, with an illustration from a Japanese drawing; "The Galaxy Miscellany," articles by Pierre Blot, Mark Twain, and others; "Driftwood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art," by Richard Grant White, E. L. Youmans, and S. S. Conant; "Nebulæ," by the editor, etc. The price of the *Galaxy* is $4 a year. Subscriptions should be addressed to Sheldon & Co., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

**An excellent old lady, being asked her opinion of the organ in a church the first time she had ever seen or heard one, replied: "It is a pretty box of whistles, but it is an awful way to spend the Sabbath."**

## The Candle and the Snuffers.

"You are a great snuff taker," said the candle to the snuffers.

"For your good not my own," replied the snuffers.

"You are indebted to me for snuff," said the candle.

"And you to me for snuffing," responded the snuffers.

"Your phiz is foul," said the candle.

"It has been in contact with yours," retorted the snuffers.

"All you have you receive from me," said the candle.

"What I receive from you," rejoined the snuffers, "is worthless to you and useless to me."

"You are cold and dark; I'm a burning and shining light," said the candle. "I give my body to be burned; my light shines before men, and for their good I'm burning up."

"No, you are burning down," said the snuffers.

Here they submitted the query to the candlestick, to decide whether the candle was burning up or down.

The candlestick, who held all the light there was on the subject, stated that the candle was neither burning up nor down, but burning out.

A puff of wind extinguished the candle.

"A temporary light," said the candlestick, "can not bear puffing."

"I care not," said the snuffers, "whether the candle went up or down, or out—enough for me that I survive my opponent."

"The candle lacked love," said the candlestick, "you lack light. He that exults at the fall of a rival shows that he feared him—and he that fears a foe will fail a friend. In all your debate," continued the candlestick, "self was in the ascendant; and self is but another name for sin, and savors more of one who saw him fall."—*Fables.*

## Humorous.

The Boston *Post* says: "Nothing is good when run into the ground." How about plows, and—and—posts, eh?

Note from the new cook book: In eating raw oyster peel the shells off before swallowing. They are indigestible, and are apt to lie heavy on the stomach.

A new volcano has been discovered in the moon—inaccessible to tourists at present.

A Leavenworth (Kansas) paper has a correspondent who thinks the colored citizens of that State are far too ignorant to be intrusted with ballots. He writes as follows:

KIKAPOO, nov the 24, 1867.

DERE ZUR—Will you pleze inform me whether nigger suphrage Was carried at The late lection. If sech ignrant peepul is to voat, I want to leave this God fursaking State, and go back to Souther illinois.

yeurs trool,

Why do Irishmen resemble the waves of the Atlantic? Because they never cease lavin the shores of the "ould country."

HOW PAT HEAVED THE LEAD.—Any one who has traveled on the Mississippi during low water has witnessed the process of heaving the lead, and will see where the laugh comes in in the following without much difficulty:

The —— was coming down the upper Mississippi loaded with pig lead. As she was going over a shoal place the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at the time was a green Irishman.

"Why don't you heave the lead?"

"Is it to heave the lead, your honor? Where to?"

"Overboard, you blockhead!"

The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard. The mate in endeaving to prevent him lost his balance and fell into the river.

The captain running to the edge of the roof asked: "Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water is there?"

"The lead is heaved, your honor, and the mate has gone down to see how much water there is," responded Pat.

SUCCESSFUL BEGGING.—It requires tact to draw money from cold hearts and tight purses, and many expedients of doubtful morality are resorted to to gain the desired end. The following device may be suggestive to those who are anxious for good collections:

A London preacher once delivered the anniversary discourse for a charitable institution, closing his remarks with a powerful exhortation to the audience to give liberally for its support. Just as the plates were being passed round for the collection the preacher rose and said, as follows:

"From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing that I am afraid of, that some of you may feel inclined to give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though it is not pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be called upon in your respective pews, I wish to be thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything on the plate who can not pay his debts!"

**It need not be added that his advice produced an overflowing collection.**

HIGH UP ON THE ROCK.—Once on a time there lived a powerful king, who reigned over a large and fertile country. He had crowns of gold and pearls, and scepters of ivory and precious stones. His treasury was full of the costly things of earth; tens of thousands of armed men were ready to obey his bidding, and his dominion extended from sea to sea. But without God's blessing worldly possessions are but an increase of care, and as this mighty monarch feared not God he was dissatisfied and unhappy.

In the dominions of the king there lived a certain dervish, famed for abstinence, sanctity, wisdom, and piety; and the king, willing to profit by the instructions of the holy man, paid him a visit. He found him clothed in sackcloth, living in a cave surrounded with high rocks, on the borders of a wilderness.

"Holy man," said the king, "I come to learn how I may be happy."

Without giving any reply, the dervish led the king through the rugged pathways of the place, till he brought him in front of a high rock, near the top of which the eagle had built her eyrie.

"Why has the eagle builded her nest yonder?"

"Doubtless," replied the king, "that it may be out of the way of danger."

"Then imitate the bird," said the dervish; "build thy throne in heaven, and thou shalt reign there unmolested and in peace."

Now, the king would have willingly given the dervish a hundred pieces of gold, if he would have accepted it, for this precious piece of advice. It may be as useful to you as to the king, for you are all as much interested in being happy as he was. As the eagle built her nest on the rugged rock, build your hope on the "Rock of Ages." As the dervish told the king to erect his throne in heaven, so I tell you to "seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affections on things above, not on the things of the earth." Do this, and you will be above the reach of danger for time and eternity.

"I find," says Sanderman, "almost invariably, that the more I am engaged in doing something for the good of others, the happier I am in my mind." The secret of his burning zeal was the threefold motto he took from the day of his conversion. "Looking unto Jesus." "My grace is sufficient for thee." "Whose I am, and whom I serve."

### An Australian Drought Fast.

The great drought of 1838 and 1839 was terrible. "God," said a dear old friend, "gave us a drop of rain now and then just to keep us alive, but it was terrible." If the reader should ever visit the western mountains of New South Wales, and the beautiful table lands lying beyond, the people of the Cornish settlement and Guyong will tell him of things worth hearing about the great drought and the great fast. The condition of the country was frightful. The Cornish settlement and Guyong resolved to fast. That night came the rain. None at Bathurst. Bathurst heard of what had transpired, and one week later Bathurst fasted. That night came the rain at Bathurst. Perhaps they erred at both places in not erecting memorials of these events, but the children of God need neither marble nor stone, obelisk or pyramid, to convince them that the Lord is a prayer hearer and a prayer answerer. We were mentioning these blessed things to a poor German woman in the western district as an incentive to her faith, when she replied: "Vell, I do remember ven I vos in Shermany ter vas von krate grout, te cattel vos tying, and te minishters and te pepel has von fast vot you call it, for all te pepel to go to te prayers, pecause ter vas no krass for te cattel, and I rememper vell te rain come ver soon after tat!" Glory be to God say we; "te rain come ver soon after tat." The poor German woman involved in it the realization of a principle so great and so blessed that if the children of men only knew its glory, they would fall down and worship before the throne from whence it always flows an everlasting, undimmed and glorious ray.—*Vanderkiste's Lost, but not Forever.*

### The Michigan Constitutional Election.

A correspondent of the New York *Independent* gives the following account of the causes for the defeat of the new Constitution in Michigan at the recent election:

LANSING, April 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR—Let me assure you that our Constitution was not defeated by the enemies of equal suffrage. Multitudes voted against it for other reasons. Some were indignant with a wretched clause relative to the power of supervisors. Some preferred to keep the old Constitution rather than risk the liquor question under the new. Thousands had the mistaken idea that it made salaries too high; and many feared that the expenses of the State generally would be ruinously increased. Of course, every besotted negro hater voted no; but they are not a majority. The battle was lost not by numbers on that question, but, as battles often are, by a combination of unforeseen causes outside of the relative strength of armies.

The party of progress has lost nothing but a little time in the result. The next Legislature will surely offer an amendment providing for equal suffrage, and the people will, on a distinct issue, ratify it. We have lost nothing in the election of township officers; and Michigan is just as sure as Massachusetts for 25 000 majority for Grant (and Colfax, I hope) next fall.

Yours, truly, C. B. STEBBINS.

Cheering reports of crop prospects continue to come to us from all parts of the West. The indications are said to show that the harvest of 1868 will be a large one. In Wisconsin the winter wheat is looking remarkably well, but little of it having been winter killed, and from the Northwestern States the prospect is equally cheering. Kansas promises the largest crop the State has ever been blessed with, and Illinois is equally hopeful. Indiana will have plenty and to spare. In Indiana it is said that wheat never looked better, and a much larger breadth has been sown than last year. The same good reports come from Ohio.

### ACROSS THE RIVER.

BY FRANCIS L. KEELER.

Ah! why do we sigh for the joys that are fled?
We know they are flown forever;
And we can not go back to bury our dead
Across Time's rapid river;
We see them die and are hurried away
Across the pitiless river,
And our pleadings are vain with them to stay
In the silence across the river.

But still we reach our helpless hands
Back across the river,
To phantom forms in viewless lands
That lies across the river.
We listen long for low replies
To float from o'er the river;
Weeping we watch with wistful eyes
For light across the river.

And oh! 'tis well for all to cast
At times across the river
A backward glance into the Past
That sleeps beyond the river.
Alas! for those who drink no joy
While sailing o'er the river,
Whose gold of life is all alloy,
Whose mourning lasts forever.

Cheer up, cheer up, unhappy life!
Look forward to the morrow;
Forget earth's bitterness and strife,
And banish thoughts of sorrow.
For oh! beyond the treacherous tide of
Time's temptestuous river,
Away upon th' eternal side,
Our joys will last forever.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The tax of one cent upon each box of matches produced last year throughout the United States about $1,500,000, or enough to arm, transport, and keep in the field 1500 men, and make us a match for any other nation.

A new visiting card has been patented; it is oval, and the border is divided into twelve angular sections, each carrying the figures from one to twelve, to represent the hours of the day. The visitor turns down the corner which contains the hour at which the call was made.

There are said to be upward of fifty thousand native Christian communicants in India, and two hundred and fifty thousand attendants at Christian places of worship.

Fowl culture is receiving attention in Paris. "I've got a hennery," lately said a great lady to her cousin. "Dear me," said the cousin, "I thought his name was Charles!"

A Portland schoolhouse caught fire the other day, and as the boys watched it one in another school said, enthusiastically and honestly, to his companion: "Oh! Johnny, don't you wish it was our schoolhouse?"

The Chilian war steamer Aranco recently brought to Valparaiso a young Indian girl, a native of Terra del Fuego, and perfectly wild. She was purchased for a bag of biscuits! We have some pretty wild girls in Chicago, but this one evidently beats 'em.

Farmington, Massachusetts, is scourged with a wonderful visitation of the measels, the first for forty years. Churches, courts, schools, and stores are closed; old and young alike are victims of the malady.

An auctioneer, at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder, but whether he was a brass or iron founder I can not tell."

The English are trying 20-inch smooth bores with 100-pound charges, and have fired one gun over 1000 times. They say that armor for ships is played out, and talk of building swift vessels with little or no armor.

France is thought to have reached the height of perfection as a military power. One million three hundred and fifty thousand men, or nearly the whole of the able-bodied male population of the country may now be said to be under arms.

A stupid fellow tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male"—looking his questioner full in the face—"yet alive in the flesh before me."

Fat is now the rage in fashionable circles. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves, and such like. It is said that a certain leader of the *ton* is quite corpulent, which, we presume, accounts for the style.

A youngster at the North is congratulating himself that he has got the measles at last. He says he shall not any longer be kept from playing with the boys for fear he may catch it. That little chap is a philosopher, and understands the doctrine of compensations.

In Connecticut the oyster beds are staked out to the different owners by commissioners elected by the people, under well-defined laws of the State. Every man, woman, and child resident in the State is entitled to select two acres of oyster ground, not previously appropriated, anywhere within the waters of the State.

Kratsalatt's wife discovered an old hen sitting in the back yard and "bust up her nest." Soon after the poor wife came in much excited and said, "My dear Kratsalatt, I took the eggs from 'Browne,' and she has gone and sat onto an old meat ax." "Let her set," said the billous old fellow, "if she sets on an ax may be she'll hatchet."

The Philadelphians are justly proud of their immense petroleum oil trade, and show by figures that its value is twice as great as that of the entire whale oil trade of New England. It is thought, therefore, that the Washington authorities have made an invidious and unjust discrimination against it by singling it out for continuance under the old burdens.

The St. Peter (Minnesota) *Tribune* gives an account of a desperate attempt of a young woman of that place to commit suicide. She shot herself a little below the heart, the ball glancing upon one of the ribs, following it half around the body, and passing out underneath the left shoulder blade. Disappointed love led to the act; but she will recover from both.

We have received quite a number of letters, recently, from men in the Northern and Western States, making inquiries about the price of land and the prospects of settling in Alabama. For the present we can not advise these men to locate here. It will do very well for a Copperhead Yankee to settle here now, but there are no inducements for a Republican, nor must he until the rebellion is suppressed more thoroughly.—*Montgomery Sentinel.*

A town in Hungary was the scene of a most audacious robbery. A telegram from Pesth says:

Hardly had the night train entered the station of Szezedin, and the travelers alighted, when all the gas-lamps were suddenly extinguished; the postoffice agents were then seized, bound, and gagged, and all the letters, the value of which has not been ascertained, carried off. The authors of this audacious act disappeared without leaving the slightest trace.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

### Rev. Dr. Newman,

The Editor of the Advocate, though not fully recovered from his congestive chill, left this city on Monday evening last to attend as a delegate the General Conference of our Church in Chicago, Illinois. He was accompanied by his wife, also by Rev. R. K. Diossy and wife. Brother Diossy goes to visit a sick mother in Brooklyn, New York, and will return in two or three weeks.

### Rev. Henry G. Jackson.

In a private letter received by the Assistant Editor of the Advocate from Brother Jackson he states that he is in New York city, awaiting the departure of the steamer Merrimack, on which he was to take passage on the 23d instant for Buenos Ayres, South America. He goes out as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is accompanied by his wife and two small children.

It will be remembered that Brother Jackson spent about a year in New Orleans in the work of our Church, and left here after receiving a dangerous wound on the day of the massacre, July 30, 1866.

His friends here will wish him great success in his new field of labor.

### Rev. Hardy Ryan.

A letter from Brother Lynch, Presiding Elder of Jackson District, Mississippi, informs us that Brother Ryan was to leave Columbus, Mississippi, last week for Liberia, Africa. Though Brother Ryan is about sixty years of age, yet he is hale and hearty, and good for several years hard labor.

He will doubtless accomplish much good in this distant field of labor. We hope and believe that he is but one of many thousands of preachers and teachers that will in a few years find their way to their native Africa, their fatherland, to bring this dark, benighted land to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

### Personal.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming to our city this week the Hon. L. B. Jacks, Senator from Iberville, the Hon. Carlos Wilcox, Senator from Pointe Coupee, and the Hon. J. S. Mathews, Representative from Tensas. They are all reliable Republicans, and we are glad that their constituents have sent gentlemen of such ability, character, and influence to represent them.

With such men in the General Assembly it will soon recover the tone and dignity which it had lost under Democratic auspices.

### Zion's Herald and the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the twelfth of March the *Zion's Herald* contained an editorial on caste in the Ames Methodist Episcopal church, to which the trustees of our church replied, but up to date the editor of the *Herald* has declined to publish their replication; we therefore give it to the public this week. In the meantime if Mr. Haven still refuses to publish the response we shall feel it our duty to say some plain things about him and his notions.

A Social Necessity.—"The Phrenological Journal" for May contains the portraits and biographical sketches of Rev. Samuel J. May; Dr. Lindley, the botanist; Rev. Jabez Burns, of London; Mrs. H. A. Manville, poet; King Theodore, the Abyssinian; Handel; Haydn; Mozart; Beethoven; Bach; Mendelssohn; Rossini; Auber; besides papers on Mental Action; Duty, the Popular Idea; Unity in Division; Hard Times—Cause and Cure; What is the Motive? The Origin of Man; Diversities of Gifts; Moral of a Cash Account, etc., with engraved illustrations. Thirty cents a number, or $3 a year. Address S. R. Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

### Secret Prayer.

Reader, do you spend much time in secret prayer? Candidly ask yourself the question and give answer. If you do not you are not a *strong* Christian, nor a *growing* Christian. How could you be when you neglect so plain an admonition as this. "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." That is, retire from the world, its cares and toils, to commune with your God. Not to *say* your prayers, but to *pray*. To commune with God as with a bosom friend. Of course you should *always* have a spirit of prayer, should always walk circumspectfully before God, and do, speak, and think all with a special view to please him; should feel that you are more clearly in his sight than in that of your friend with whom you walk at midday.

But aside from this and your public and family devotions, you need to withdraw from the sight of men and the cares of this world, and with nothing to distract your mind pour out your soul before God, unbosom your heart to him, confess to him your misdoings and shortcomings, and seek his mercy and his strength. Do you fear this being *alone* with God? If so, there is not perfect love and sympathy existing between you and your God. The faithful, obedient child will always reverence a kind and true parent, but will not fear to be alone in that loving parent's presence. Then why do you fear? Because you are a disobedient or unfaithful child. You are not doing all that you know you should do. But until you are reconciled this dread will continue. Now tell me where you would recommend an erring child to become reconciled to its parent if not alone with him? Take then your own advice to yourself, and seek alone an interview with your Heavenly Parent. Become fully reconciled and consecrated and your dread will be gone, and the hour spent each day in secret prayer will be by far the happiest as well as the most profitable portion of the day.

It is in secret prayer more especially that the soul receives its strength. And whatever robs us of this privilege, though it be the public means of grace, will not prove to us a source of profit. Young Christians particularly should remember this. It is secret prayer more especially that

"Is the Christian's vital breath—
The Christian's native air."

Neglect not then this great privilege, this solemn duty. Do you say that you have not time for secret prayer? What! not time to obey God? To whom does your time belong? Did you not consecrate this with all things else to God? Not time to serve God? For what, then, have you time if not for this most important matter of your life? You find time to meet and converse with friends; time for making visits; time to sit in idleness, when rest is not absolutely demanded; time for trashy or unimportant reading; time for much that is trifling; but no time to spend alone with God.

You, upon reflection, must confess that it is not for want of time but for a want of disposition that secret prayer is neglected. If a special friend in whom you delighted or from whom you expected some temporal good were near at hand you could find an hour each day to spend with him. Be mindful then of the fact that you may receive more good from Jesus than from all earthly friends combined.

Seek him with your whole heart and he will give you a love for secret prayer—will so charm your soul that so far from dreading you will look forward with longing desire to the hour when you are to have your *special* interview with your Savior and your God. The moments will then fly too quickly away, and the song of your heart will be,

"My willing soul would ever stay
In such a frame as this,
And sit and sing herself away
To everlasting bliss."

### The Danger of Bolting.

As the smoke of the battle clears away it now becomes apparent to our people how dangerous was the experiment tried by the bolters, and how near it came not only to defeating the regular candidates in many cases, but the Constitution itself. This was the great danger which this journal was the first to forsee and to point out to the people.

The rebels have come much nearer controlling the General Assembly than is at all pleasant. If they had done so the Constitution would have been just as dead as though every vote in the State had been polled against it. Let Republicans look at the danger so narrowly escaped, and let it teach them this lesson: never in the hour of battle to tolerate bolters and deserters. They are like the bummers, sutlers, and teamsters of an army, always in the rear in a fight; in the front when there's plunder.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Washington City, will preach in the Ames Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

### Old Maids.

This class of the community has so often been lightly spoken of in jest, and the terms used, "As cross as an old maid," "as notional as an old maid," or "as queer as an old maid," that some persons seem to believe that these terms are really applicable to them. We suppose that at the first some one in their good nature pretended to tease a maiden aunt or friend by telling her that the tendency of a single life was to make her become notional; that she would be happier if married; that perhaps she did not marry for the same reason that Jack did not eat his supper, etc., not thinking for a moment that any would be found so weak as to seriously receive as truth such absurd remarks, and really believe her condition would be bettered by a change. But here was his error. There are some people who can't understand a joke, and these idle remarks have been passed around in all seriousness by some of these numbsculls until scores of people are really beginning to believe them. We think, therefore, that the joke has been carried quite far enough. We would enter on their defense. If a young lady wishes to refuse the many offers of marriage made her, and live in single blessedness, we conclude she has some good reason for so doing. Perhaps she has noticed that the motto of the married woman is, "We, Us, & Co.;" that all she thinks of is her husband and children; that all her affections, interest, and cares are for them alone. And she, being a woman of broader, more generous views—a real philanthropist—looks beyond self and the little group she might gather around her to the world at large. She does not wish to dwarf or fetter these noble feelings. She therefore refuses all offers of marriage lest she restrict her usefulness, and do less good for the world. She intends to go about visiting the poor, careworn, and afflicted ones of the earth, the wives especially, and cheer them up and encourage all in the great battle of life. See how unselfish she is.

But as she goes about from house to house on her mission of love, as we have often seen her, you misjudge her and say that she goes on a mission of curiosity, that she goes to gossip. And when and where she makes inquiry about all the little family affairs you say she is pumping for news to go and tell elsewhere. You miserable fellow! You are judging her by married women. No, sir! She is simply inquiring about these matters that she may manifest her deepest sympathy.

But you say they generally are so cross. No, sir! That's another whopper! They are sensible women; women of great minds, generally, and do not go giggling about continually, but only laugh when there is something to laugh at.

Do you say they always seem to have a look of anxiety, as though they envied the married women they meet? Fudge! How blinded you are by prejudice. If you wish to speak the truth, why do you not say that the wifes are manifesting this envious spirit toward their single sisters.

To say nothing of being married to a tyrant or to a drunken brute, which is too horrible to mention, take the one beloved of her husband and contrast her with the single lady or the "old maid," as you call her. A thousand cares, which we will not attempt to enumerate, have occupied her attention until she discover, that it is nearly dinner time. The children are not yet washed and dressed. This must be attended to. Hastily she dips a large dish of hot water from the boiler to temper the cold water in the bath tub. Just then she hears little Kate and Charley in the next room struggling and quarreling over a China pitcher. She puts down the hot water on the floor and runs to save her pitcher from destruction. Scarcely has she succeeeed when a terrific scream from Tommy, whom she was preparing to wash, assures her of some calamity. She flies to his rescue and finds that he has commenced operations on his bath by thrusting his hand into the scalding water and has completely parboiled the flesh thereon. His screams waken the sick baby that she has spent so much time in getting to sleep, and the little thing, frightened from its slumber, vies with Tommy in its screeching. While she is attending to the unfortunate child she glances across the room, and there is little Maggie with mother's nice new lace cape which she had pulled from the drawer that in the haste was left open after getting the cloths to wrap up the wounded hand. And the innocent little creature is using this to wipe up the water which in the excitement was spilled on the dirty door. She snatches this, but alas! too late to save it. Just then she smells the meat in the oven burning, and for the first time recollects that the cook, a half-hour before, when going out on an errand, left the roast in her charge. It is now probably burnt to a coal, and the company that husband was to bring home to dinner, and who are soon expected, will have a poor prospect for satisfying their appetites. But the door bell is ringing furiously, and as one of the little ones manages to open it, there is seen Mrs. Highfalutin, Mrs. Gadabout, and Mrs. Talkforever come to make a call. The baby, to whom one of the children had given some bright red peppers from the kitchen table, has rubbed them in its eyes and is now squalling worse than ever. The one bestowing them has met with a similar accident, and is joining in the uproar. But we will not tell you of the rest of this poor wife's troubles, which rapidly followed those we have related. We know you could not endure listening to them. Suffice it to say that this is not half that occurs some days. Look at her sad and careworn expression as she, half-dead, drags herself about. Look at her pale or sallow countenance—contrast it with the rosy cheeks and smiling face of your maiden aunt. Yet this is what you call "*domestic bliss*," *connubial felicity*." We confess that we can't see it. Still there may be a great deal of poetry in this, to those who are better qualified for appreciating it.

O how greatly have old maids been misjudged! How much pity has been foolishly wasted on them who need none at all.

And now, dear girls, pray never allow the thought to enter your mind that to live a maiden life is a calamity, but consider it rather a privilege.

In conclusion, we would say, if you want to find persons not given to gossiping, persons devoid of curiosity, of envy, of jealousy and hatred, who are unselfish, philanthropic, sympathetic, cheerful, rosy-cheeked, happy, sensible, agreeable, contented creatures, then go among our maiden ladies to find them. Right heartily do we indorse them, and shout at the top of our voices, Old maids to-day! and Old maids forever!

*Long may they wave!*"

[For Zion's Herald.]

### Ames M. E. Church of New Orleans.

At a meeting of the official members of this church held on the evening of the 20th instant among other matters of business the attention of the board was called to an editorial article in *Zion's Herald*, of the 12th instant, based on a communication furnished the editor of that paper by a member of the Mississippi Mission Conference. The board, after carefully considering the correspondence and the editorial based thereon, were unanimously of the opinion that injustice thereby had been done both to Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the pastor, and to the trustees of the church.

Therefore, we the official board of this church, wish respectfully to disabuse your mind of the erroneous impressions that have been made by the correspondent referred to, and place ourselves and the church here in our true light before our generous friends of the North.

With all the Christian charity we can prayerfully command, we can not think that the author of the communication was actuated by sincere Christian feelings, or a desire to benefit our colored brethren, or to advance our great Redeemer's cause in this portion of our Zion. But on the contrary we believe that it was for the gratification of some personal and perhaps ambitious feelings that this firebrand, which failed to create the strife and division here which its author hoped for, has been thrown among our friends in the North to alienate them from us, while we are religiously struggling here to unite every Christian element to give us position in this great metropolis of the Southwest, and thus enable us to successfully combat the enemies of our religion, and also the enemies of our country, and build up a church that shall be a power for good throughout all the South.

It is true that this is a church for the whites to worship in. It is so from the fact that at the organization of our church in this State the proposition was distinctly submitted to the pastors and official members of the several colored churches, assembled for this purpose, for their action, whether they preferred churches to themselves and ministers of their own color, or all, white and colored worship together. They unanimously and very decidedly chose the former course, which was acquiesced in by our minister, and has ever since been satisfactorily adhered to by both parties. This course necessitated the erection of Ames' church, and its occupancy by the whites.

Our course of conduct toward our colored brethren here is not complained of by them, but is, on the contrary, fully approved, as is shown by the accompanying certificate of the ministers in charge of the churches in this city and vicinity.

Our prospects as a church here are to-day very flattering. The only course we could have pursued to get access to the great mass of the whites in this city is the one we have pursued. But we have abandoned no principle. Instead of furnishing our enemies, both of church and State, with clubs to injure us, we have disarmed them of an expected weapon with which they thought to crush us out, namely, depriving ourselves of a church for whites to worship in, and thus confining our labors and influence exclusively to the colored people. We have designed and are now in the providence of God prepared to offer places of worship to all classes of our fellow men.

We thank God that in his wonderful providence he has sent here a servant, the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., as our pastor, eminently endowed him with intellect and rare attainments, with piety and zeal, with energy and endurance, to carry forward the great work of re-establishing the mother church here in the Southwest against all the stupendous opposing influences that surround her. To this great work the Rev. Dr. Newman has unceasingly applied his varied abilities with a zeal and success for the last four years that challenge our admiration and gratitude, and that the long annals of eternity will be required to develop all the worth of these labors.

Our friends in the North can neither comprehend nor appreciate the wonderful labors of this man, both of mind and body, since he has been in this city, to accomplish the mission of the church in the South, as we who have witnessed his toils, listened with delight to his eloquent and instructive discourses, and in some measure endeavored to labor with him.

We can not, without violence to our own sense of duty and Christian feeling, see so eminent a servant of the church as Dr. Newman so misrepresented to the church in the North by this correspondent without entering our protest. We who have been here all the time have witnessed his conduct and approve his course.

William Jay, E. C. Baxter,
Cyrus Bussy, F. J. Emley,
E. Heath, W. B. Armstrong,
C. B. White.

Trustees and Stewards of the Ames Methodist Episcopal church.

From the colored pastors.

We the ministers in charge of the following Methodist Episcopal churches in this city and vicinity certify that we advised the course pursued by Rev. Dr. Newman in giving our people ministers of their own color, and separate churches in which to worship, and that we still adhere to the preference, and believe that it will providentially be the means of reaching more souls with the gospel, and bring them to the Redeemer from this city than by having mixed churches. And we also approve of the course of the trustees in the management of the Ames Methodist Episcopal church in regard to our people:

A. Ross, Pastor of Wesley chapel.
Scott Chinn, Pastor of the Marais street church.
Henry Green, Pastor of First street church.
E. P. Royal, Pastor of Laharpe street church.
E. Green, Pastor of Poet street church.
J. Gould, Pastor of Ross chapel.
New Orleans, March 20, 1868.

Other ministers who were present at this meeting, all of whom recommended the course pursued, are now on distant charges, and their signatures could not be conveniently procured.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

Mr. Editor:

The negro has heretofore been publicly assailed as an idler, and when freed from the "institution" now doomed in almost every part of the civilized world, has been, times without number, heralded as too lazy to earn his bread without having some one to drive him to it: but we have had occasion to see the influences that slavery in its mildest form exert over the mind, will, and disposition of a race considered superior mentally, morally, and intellectually to the negro. The results produced are to us one and equal, and prove to our own mind conclusively that like causes must inevitably produce like effects. Hence the white man under the influence of slavery is no more energetic and persevering when freed from its baneful and pernicious influences than the black man, and according to certain rules the converse must also be true.

From *The Guardian*, an English paper, of December, we make the following extract:

Russia.—The emancipation of the serfs is said to have produced results here something like the abolition of slavery did in the West Indies. A letter from St. Petersburg says: At this moment the condition of the country is very melancholy. The descriptions given of it by the Russian papers are very gloomy indeed. The peasant in many cases interprets personal independence as the right to do nothing beyond what is required to buy him a little food and a great deal of gin, etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is well known to your readers that the serfs of Russia are whites, and not blacks. The same results produced by the emancipation of the blacks of the West Indies by the British were followed by similar results, and to our minds hurls the oft-repeated declaration of unceasing maligners in their teeth, that the negro is inferior to the Caucasian race in every and any position. It gives us the right under such an admission as the above extract indicates to assert that no one race is superior to the other, and the negro being allowed equal facilities and advantages, actuated by the same motives, is equal to his would-be-called superior in capacity, acumen, and intellectual development.

Such an admisssion on the part of those who have so long and zealously labored in various ways and divers manners to prove the inferiority of the negro just now we consider opportune. Our beloved republic has been forced to extirpate slavery, and that, too, in its most hateful form—thus throwing millions upon their own resources for the first time since their birth, who will doubtless interpret freedom according to their own ideas, false though they be; but still we feel that the same *stigma* can not, and will not, in truth and justice to their education of the *lash* and chains and other means of torture, be attached to them as a *race;* but the fact that slavery, in any form, generates a certain degree of idleness, be the victim *white* or *black*.

Action and reaction are equal in ethics as in matter. The strength and tenacity of the wicked, unnatural prejudice which at present exists toward the colored race is itself a sufficient guarantee that public sentiment must and will receive a reactionary impulse.

"*Knowledge is power.*" And the time is not far distant when the most inveterate unbeliever in the capacity of the negro must yield to indubitable evidence, so earnestly do these persecuted people clutch at the hitherto "forbidden fruit" of knowledge, and so persistent are they in its acquisition.

Education is the silent instrumentality destined to lift this down-trodden race from the slough of ignorance and imbecility where it has remained since the tiny, apparently insignificant seeds of slavery were dropped at Jamestown. Taking deep root, they grew into the gigantic upas tree, whose branches overshadowed the entire nation. And they did notice in the bud the bitterness which to their sorrow they have tasted in the fruit.

Less than seven years ago the "Stars and Stripes" were to the colored race but emblems of the cruelest oppression; beneath its folds they groped in the darkest shadows of ignorance. Iniquity framed into law made it a penal offense, punishable with imprisonment for a certain term of years, and sometimes with death, to teach a slave the letters of the alphabet.

"Now the schoolmaster is abroad," and is reaping an abundant harvest from the seeds of instruction so industriously sown. It is Justice strikingly illustrated that churches from which eight years ago a slaveholding gospel was promulgated should be converted into schools for the instruction of the freedmen and women, that walls polluted by the breath of treason should now re-echo peans of praise and thanksgiving for the redemption of a race from worse than Egyptian bondage.

Everywhere in the South you may see a pacific band of teachers and civilians, whose glorious privilege it is to lift these brutalized people from their low estate, substituting the spelling-book and slate for the whipping-post and the lash, thus casting up a highway for the progressive civilization of the now despised and persecuted race.

When the South shall be reconstructed, and peace shall again wave her olive branch over our tortured country, when she shall come with her myriad attendants to rebuild our despoiled and dismantled cities, and to recultivate fields which have been swept by the fiery torrent of war, then will the equal humanity of these hitherto antagonistic people, wholly disenthralled, and brought into fraternal and harmonious relationship with the more favored race, be recognized and appreciated. As an industrial population they will prove, not the "mud-sills," but the prop of the political and social fabric—the sinews of wealth and prosperity to the country—restoring the worn and wasted Southern States to something better than their former condition, rebuilding the desolated towns and cities, and by the magic influence of free labor making the solitary places to be glad, and the plantations to rejoice and blossom as the rose, and conclusively prove that the light of intelligence beams beneath the swarthy complexion of the negro.

Respectfully,
FRED'K K. HYDE.
New Orleans, April 25, 1868.

New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

General E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse, New York:

Dear Sir—Your kind letter affords me great pleasure, mingled with very deep melancholy, in the long list of so many of our old friends gone to that bourne from whence there is no returning, so soon open to us. You ask my "best judgment what is to flow from and be the result of extending the elective franchise to the blacks of the Southern States?"

I answer never in the history of the world has any race of human beings improved so much in *centuries* as that race has in these States since the inauguration of the rebellion. And what has done this? It is the inspiration sent down from Heaven enunciated in the Declaration of Independence by our fathers, and that inspired the blacks to shed their blood so freely for the Union and rights of citizenship—the ballot-box, the equalizer and grand *elevator* and guarantee against overshowing aristocracy, despotism, and oppression of the masses of all races of men.

You would be astonished could you see what citizenship, schools, and association with our race in political meetings, clubs, and political rostrums have done and is to do for them. Many of them now in imagination and oratory on the political stage vie with our ablest men. In fact, that race in these States are now as capable of duly exercising the elective franchise as the greater number of that class denominated the "white trash" by our aristocracy—would-be aristocracy—men and women who have been living on the sweat and blood of human beings without just compensation, denying the race the privilege of education or reading the word of God. If more heavenly reasoning do not inspire our people to avoid further sin of slavery severer judgments and greater calamities are certain to overtake the nation.

In 1834, in Mr. Redfield's bookstore in Syracuse, our old friend V. W. Smith and several gentlemen alluded to the project of the New York and Erie Railroad, and all of them dissented—in fact, said it was impossible to build a railroad over that rough country. I said to them, "Gentlemen, you are mistaken. *Politics* will build that railroad," and *politics* did build it.

As sure as politics have done that—as sure as politics have opened the ballot-box to the Germans and Irish, will politics secure to the colored citizens of this State and nation the ballot-box as long as free government endures, and no majority party will ever venture to curtail it.

It is the virtuous and saintly men and women and virtuous press, who are wisely and surely working out the great problem of universal freedom and higher development of all races of human beings—one language, one universal brotherhood. If, then, your Northern and Western people believe God made all peoples of one flesh and one blood, let the dry bones of "good men" and "Christians" shake who deprive a citizen of the ballot-box, of freedom and progress and nobler manhood here, and higher hopes of happiness in heaven.

Freedom and the ballot box are the schools of progress, the fulcrum, the Archimedean lever of our republic to raise the world.

It is not for New Orleans or the blacks of our Union, but for all the races of human beings on the wide globe, for whom my soul sympathizes and would ask the attention of your people to the golden rule found in the book of books. You little know how painful it is for good Republicans to be taunted with the fact that your States labor for and desire the extension of the franchise to the blacks here and refuse them the boon there, without which boasted "liberty" and "freedom" are but terms of mockery.

Our revolutionary fathers ignored the law of primogeniture in justice to every member of the domestic family, to check the dangerous tendency of aristocracy, and elevate the masses.

God has been scourging our nation to prepare it to do justice to every member of the national family; to make man truly man. I answer yours asking "my best judgment" in this matter. It is that the inspiration sent down from Heaven to our revolutionary fathers is penetrating the hearts of this, and I hope your people, that equal freedom to both races to the ballot-box is imperative and destiny. God's will is in it, and such States as do not secure the honor, and that power, will give it to the Democratic party in two years from now, and I repeat no majority party will ever dare to curtail it. Colored men have been a most valuable element in saving the country once; arm them with the power to vote, and they will be equally useful and faithful in defending the Union—not a white man's or a black man's government, but a government of the people.

Fear not then, dear sir; ere long all will be well, and the republican oppressed from all lands will come to this great and grand republic to live under the egis of the declaration of American independence, and our glorious flag wave in far-coming time the beacon of freedom to the world.

With great respect,
Your sincere friend,
JOHN WHITE.

### A New Methodist Church at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mr. Editor:

We are seriously considering the propriety of making an effort to build a new church at Vicksburg at a cost of from five to eight thousand dollars. The pastor, Rev. Lev. Baker, has already with great energy commenced an effort to raise funds to make improvement, but the poverty of the people will scarcely permit them to raise more than a few hundred dollars.

We think, however, that we should have a substantial, large, and elegant building, to take the place of the rude, unplastered, and rickety building the congregation now own. Among the many reasons we suggest the following: First—This society is the only Methodist Episcopal society in Vicksburg. It has grown from ten persons to six hundred. Second—There is a growing Northern element in Vicksburg representing advanced views, and it contains some Methodists (though very few) who would become a constituent part of this society if there were such church accommodations as would be in keeping with their previous association. Third—Vicksburg is a growing city, the second if not the first in the State, large dwelling houses and stores have recently been erected, improvement is visible everywhere, and the house of God should be as respectable in appearance as its surroundings. Vicksburg is a point where the Methodist Episcopal Church needs a representative building, showing the strength and liberality of Methodism as does the Ames chapel in New Orleans. Fourth—There is a probability that the State of Mississippi will constitute before long a separate conference, and such a building as is proposed will be needed for conference gatherings, anniversaries, etc. Such a building would greatly encourage Methodism in the State, and be instrumental in adding to its efficiency. We look with hopefulness to our friends at the North to encourage this project.

JAMES LYNCH,
P. E. Jackson District.


Advertising Agency.—All who wish to advertise their goods and wares can do so to good advantage through William J. Carlton, (late Carlton & Smith,) 171 Broadway, New York. We can recommend him also to other journals as reliable and prompt in making his returns on advertisements for which he contracts. We have done business with him, and therefore speak from experience.

S. M. Pettingill & Co.'s extensive advertising agency is still located at 37 Park Row, New York.

New York Tribune.—See advertisement of this magnificent weekly on the fourth page.

# OFFICIAL.

## The Board of Registration.

### ORDINANCES CREATING THE BOARD.

### NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS,

Committee Rooms, Board of Registration,
New Orleans, March 10, 1868.

The board of registration was organized by the election of S. B. Packard, chairman, and R. C. Richardson, secretary.

On motion, resolved, that the following ordinance and resolution creating said board, and fixing its duties, be published in the official paper of this board:

ORDINANCE.

Whereas, The act of congress of the twenty-third of March, 1867, sets forth as one of the purposes of the assembling of this convention "to establish a civil government for the state:"

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, That a board of registration for the state be appointed by this convention, to consist of seven members thereof, whose term of office shall begin with the adjournment of the convention, and end with the inauguration of state officers, as provided for in the constitution.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to elect a chairman from among its members, and a secretary, and that all public notices, proclamations, and orders shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the said board shall have power and authority to make rules, regulations, and orders concerning the registration of voters, the duties of registrars, the holding of elections, the duties of commissioners of the respective polls, the making of returns, and the announcement of the result of the election; Provided, That such rules, regulations, and orders shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of the act known as the reconstruction act, or with the schedule or ordinance contained in the constitution to be submitted by this convention, or with the lawful authority of the district commander, exercised in pursuance and furtherance of said acts and provisions, but shall be in co-operation with and furtherance of the same. Their authority shall extend to all matters of execution or detail not fully provided for in said reconstruction acts and constitution, and in case of the non-action of any officer of the state, or district commander, or any omission in carrying out said law, regulations, or ordinances, or detail "necessary to carry into effect the purposes" of said act, according to their letter or spirit.

Be it further ordained, etc., That they shall be empowered for the administration of oaths of office and the issuing of commissions to act in case of vacancy or the non-action or omission to perform their duties of any or all elective officers.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to fix the salary and regulate the duties of all officers of elections ordered to be held by the reconstruction acts and the constitution, and the salary and expenses incurred in carrying this ordinance into effect, shall be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee, out of any funds raised by the tax ordinance of this convention, passed December 24, 1867, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the board of registrars shall not have the power to fix their salaries at a greater sum than $5 per day.

Adopted in convention at the city of New Orleans this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domino eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
Wm. Vigers, Secretary.

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That the board of registration created by ordinance adopted by the convention February 13, 1868, shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes levied by the several ordinances of the convention, and to perform any and all duties appertaining to the same.

Adopted in convention this third March, 1868.
JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
Wm. Vigers, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

The following delegates having received the highest numbers of votes cast were duly elected to compose the board of registration created by ordinance passed by the Louisiana constitutional convention at its session of February 13, 1868, to-wit:

Messrs. S. B. PACKARD,
N. UNDERWOOD,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
J. S. HARRIS,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
G. W. WICKLIFFE.

New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
William Vigers, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing ordinance and resolution, the board of registration adopted the following:

On motion, resolved that all official minutes of the proceedings of this board, together with all proclamations, resolutions, and other legal notices be published in the New Orleans Republican, the New Orleans *Advocate* and the Homer *Iliad*.

On motion, resolved that the official papers of this board be required to publish the constitution in their regular issues until the days of election, inclusive, to be paid at the regular rates fixed by the convention.
S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
R. C. Richardson, Secretary.

Board of Registration,
New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the board, held on Friday, March 27, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion, resolved that the final settlement of the tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state with the state treasurer, as fixed in the original tax ordinance adopted by the constitutional convention December 24, 1867, section 4, be extended to the first day of May, 1868."

By virtue of the above ordinance, approved March 3, 1868, I hereby notify all tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state that they continue to collect the convention tax up to the first of May next.

They are further instructed that the penalty imposed for non-payment of said tax, which penalty was revoked until after March 20, will be enforced from that date.
S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
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### The Georgia Homestead and Exemption Bill.

I. Each head of a family, or guardian, or trustee, of a family of minor children, shall be entitled to a homestead of realty to the value of $2000, in specie, and personal property to the value of $1000, in specie, both to be valued at the time they are set apart. And no court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree, or execution against said property so set apart—including such improvements as may be made thereon, from time to time—except for taxes, money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the homestead, or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of incumbrances thereon. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as early as practicable, to provide by law for the setting apart and valuation of said property, and to enact laws for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of said families as aforesaid.

II. All property of the wife, in her possession at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

Queen Victoria's last drawing room reception was held on the first instant. As on the preceding reception, Minister Adams "was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending." The "circumstances" referred to are that court etiquette demands that he should wear a fancy suit of clothes, while Congress forbids him to do so.

### Green's Chapel.

An entertainment will be given at Wesleyan Hall, on Liberty street, between Poydras and Perdido streets, on Tuesday evening, May 5, for the benefit of Green's Chapel, otherwise known as Poet Street Church. Tickets for supper, fifty cents. All are invited.

Dentistry.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at one-half of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

### Mr. Nelson's Speech.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press has had so much to say laudatory of the speech of Mr. Nelson, one of the counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, that public curiosity has become somewhat excited as to the forensic effort of the Tennessee backwoodsman. The following from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows with how much judgment the press reporters criticise when they make the attempt:

SPECIMEN OF TENNESSEE ORATORY.

Governor Boutwell finished his argument at one o'clock to-day, and, after a recess, Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, began what proved to be one of the most ludicrous speeches ever delivered in the Senate—in the manner of the speaker, in some of the matter, in gestures, in earnestness, and in effect upon the Senators. It was fully equal to a hard-shell sermon. It more than overbalanced the worst that has been charged upon the matter or bearing of any of the managers. Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts could not by any effort conceal their disgust, and Curtis withdrew at an early hour, but Evarts and Groesbeck sat it through. By turns the Senators were disgusted and amused, and these feelings were displayed without regard to party. Mr. Nelson began by giving a brief outline of his own professional career, from which it appeared that he had been a lawyer for thirty years, and had tried cases involving life, liberty, and character. The following is a fair specimen of the first portion of the speech:

"The charges had been made that the President was an unworthy successor to those who had filled his high office; that he was a ribald and a wanton, and that he bandied jests, etc., with the crowd. These charges had been made and reiterated, and until now no reply had been made to them, and he proposed now before entering on a review of the articles of impeachment to answer them. If the President was such a man as had been painted, then he (Mr. Nelson) would have said he was indeed a monster of such frightful mien as to be hated needed but to be seen: that a whip should be placed in the hands of every man to lash him naked through the world: that his name should be used to frighten children with: that the memory of his crimes would cause each particular hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

He then read from Wirt a paragraph, for the benefit of the managers, and went on with what appeared to be a parody on the old school-book speech, beginning "Who was Blennerhassett?" repeating frequently, instead of the above, the words "Who is Andrew Johnson?" Then he traced him from the time he was a small boy, in Greenville, where he soon after engaged in what Mr. Nelson termed a humble mechanical pursuit, up through his whole career, omitting, however, his service of alderman, to the Presidency. This, and his service in the Senate as a Union man, was Mr. Johnson's usual speech on that subject, almost word for word, bad grammar and all. In explaining who Andrew Johnson was, he declared he was an old Democrat, had so announced himself in his letter accepting the Republican nomination, and had been true to his early views. He had followed Mr. Lincoln's policy, and, according to Mr. Nelson, had retained Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, which was thought to be quite an admission by the managers. He next defended at length, with great warmth, the right and duty of the Chief Justice to assume and exercise judicial powers, and the earnestness with which he demanded that the Chief Justice should assert his right in these respects was regarded by all as utterly out of place. He however announced that he did not know as he was expressing the views of any other gentlemen of the counsel. The whole speech bore evident marks of being directly inspired by the President, and is universally laughed at by both parties to-night. Mr. Nelson did not finish, but will, unless counsel succeed in restraining him, occupy fully half the session to-morrow.

One of the meanest things in the impeachment trial was developed in the testimony of Walter Cox, a witness for the defense. Mr. Cox, who is a lawyer, swore that President Johnson told him he wanted to have the tenure of office act tested, and wanted him to see "Stanbery, who had been too lazy to look into the matter." Considering that Mr. Stanbery has been a faithful friend to this President, and has done everything possible to advance his interests, this abuse of him behind his back is most discreditable. The truth seems to be that A. J. is a very poor creature, and that if he is turned out the relief of the country will be great.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Senator Rice, of Arkansas.

Hon. B. F. Rice, who has just been chosen United States Senator, for the "long term," by the Legislature of Arkansas, was, a few years since, a well-known citizen of Minnesota. At the beginning of the war he resided at Mankato, in Blue Earth county, where, we believe, he was engaged in the practice of law. A native of Kentucky, and a moderate Democrat in politics, he from the first gave a zealous support to the government in its conflict with rebel slaveholders, and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in the service, being mustered in as captain of company H, third regiment Minnesota volunteer infantry. Soon after the arrival of his regiment in Kentucky he was detailed on duty as judge advocate of a general court martial, and after General Grant had opened the way into Tennessee in the spring of 1862, by the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, he was assigned to duty as provost marshal at Murfreesboro. In the following summer he acted as judge advocate under General Buell at Nashville. After the re-organization of the regiment and its return to the field, which followed its capture at Murfreesboro, he was again detached on the same duty in Arkansas, where he served as provost marshal under General Fred Steele. In July, 1864, having served nearly three years, he resigned and settled in Little Rock, where, we believe, he has since resided engaged in the pursuit of his profession.

Senator Rice is a gentleman of excellent abilities, while his record in the army, as well as his choice as the first radical United States Senator from the newly reconstructed State of Arkansas, prove his patriotism to be of a sterling quality. We do not doubt that he will prove an able and faithful representative in the United States of the first Southern State to reorganize its government on the basis of the reconstruction acts of Congress.—*St. Paul Press.*

The police president of Berlin has recently published a small, but rather startling, official document on prostitution in Berlin. He says the police has registered the names of twenty-five thousand professional prostitutes, and knows that as many women more, though seemingly respectable, lead a life of shame. He says also that the twenty-five thousand prostitutes spend annually on an average at least eight hundred dollars each, or twenty million dollars together, and that they have to pay for all the necessaries of life at least three prices.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Public Resolution—No. 22.]

JOINT RESOLUTION requiring certain moneys of the United States to be paid into the treasury, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys which have been received by any officer or emp'oye'e of the government, or any department thereof, from sales of captured and abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, under or under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the collection and sale of such property, and which have not already been actually covered into the treasury, shall immediately be paid into the treasury of the United States, together with any interest which has been received or accrued thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That if any officer or person having the custody, possession, or control of any money derived or arising from the sale or other disposition of any such property mentioned in the preceding section shall convert the same to his own use, or shall refuse or neglect for the space of thirty days next after the passage of this resolution to pay the same into the treasury of the United States, or shall in anywise pay away or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying the same into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held guilty of embezzling the public money of the United States and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years, and shall pay a fine equal to the sum so embezzled.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sum of the proceeds of such sales not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such suits as have been brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States for the recovery of such property, and for providing for the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the Court of Claims.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[Public—No. 26.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That final judgments in any circuit court of the United States in any civil action against a collector or any other officer of the revenue for any act done by him in the performance of his official duty, or for the recovery of any money exacted or paid to him, which shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, may, at the instance of either party, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of error, without regard to the sum or value in controversy in such action.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act approved February five, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,' approved September twenty-four, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine," as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of the circuit court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by said Supreme Court on appeals which have been or may hereafter be taken, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

In Senate of the United States,
March 26, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,'" with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,
March 27, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the judiciary act, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine,'" returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:
EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk of the H. R. U. S.

[Public—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For inland mail transportation, including pay of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messengers ten million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, under the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act relating to the postal laws."

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For clerks for postoffices, two million dollars.

For payments to letter carriers, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, seventy thousand dollars.

For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any papers published in the District of Columbia except for advertising mail routes in Virginia and Maryland.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For mail bags and mail bag catchers, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment of balances to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, including allowances to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, fixtures, stationery, envelopes, and so forth, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[Public—No. 28.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," shall not be construed to authorize the heads of departments to change or modify the balances that may be certified to them by the Commissioner of Customs or the Controller of the Treasury, but that such balances when stated by the Auditor and properly certified by the Controller as provided by that act, shall be taken and considered as final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government, and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts: Provided, That the head of the proper department before signing a warrant for any balance certified to him by a Comptroller may submit to such Controller any facts in his judgment affecting the correctness of such balance, but the decision of the Controller thereon shall be final and conclusive as hereinbefore provided.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[Public—No. 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, republic of Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Greece, Ecuador, United States of Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, and Mexico, eighteen hundred dollars each.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars: Provided, That this sum shall be expended for purposes of foreign intercourse only.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per acts of February eighteen, eighteen hundred and three, and February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eleven, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crew[s] of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, forty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.
Schedule B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.

II. CONSULATES.
Schedule B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Candia, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demarara, [Demerara,] Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguayra, Lahaina, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) Newcastle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Palerma, Panama, Paris, Pernambuco, Picton, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, [Porto Rico,] Saint John, [Canada East,] Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint John, [Newfoundland,] Saint Petersburg, Saint Pierre, [Martinique,] Saint Thomas, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tampico, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Turks' Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.
Schedule B.

Balize, (Honduras,) Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.
Schedule C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guayamas, Lanthala, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, Saint Catherine, Santa Cruz, [West Indies,] Santiago, [Cape Verde,] Spezzia, Stettin, Tabasco, Tahita, [Tahiti,] Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Zanzibar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.
Scheule C.

Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon Saint Paul de Loando, [Loanda,] including loss by exchange thereon, four hundred thousand dollars, and the salary of the consul at Guaymas shall be one thousand dollars per annum: Provided, that all moneys received for fees at any vice-consulates or consular agencies of the United States, beyond the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year, and all moneys received by any consul or consul general from consular agencies or vice-consulates in excess of one thousand dollars in the aggregate from all such agencies or vice-consulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States, and no greater sum than five hundred dollars shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice-consulate or consular agency for any one year: Provided, That hereafter the compensation of consuls whose annual salaries do not, under existing law, exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and the fees collected at the consulates where they are located and paid into the treasury of the United States amount to three thousand dollars, shall be two thousand dollars per annum.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, nine thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, whose salaries are hereby fixed at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers resident and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the fourth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, to fulfill the stipulations contained in the fourth article of the convention between the United States and Belgium of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the sum of fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars in coin, and such further sum as may be necessary to carry out the stipulation of the convention providing for payment of interest on the said sum and on the portion of the principal remaining unpaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any officer of the army or navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the government shall be considered as having resigned his said office, and the place held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no diplomatic or consular officer shall receive salary for the time during which he may be absent from his post by leave or otherwise, if such absence shall exceed sixty days in any one year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[Public—No. 31.]

AN ACT to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections ninety-four and ninety five of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections, be and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material; on illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, on wines therein described, and on snuff and other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots: Provided, That the products of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by the said section ninety-four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation, or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under existing laws, may accrue before the first day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the first day of June next no drawback of internal taxes paid on manufactures shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation; nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the tax had been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, actually purchased or actually manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation; and no claim for such drawback, or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations made prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares, or merchandise, (breadstuffs and unmanufactured lumber excepted,) not otherwise specifically taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages with his own name or trade mark thereon any articles or compound not otherwise specifically taxed, and whose annual sales exceed five thousand dollars shall pay for every additional thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars, two dollars, and the amount of sales in excess of the rate of five thousand dollars per annum shall be returned quarter-yearly to the assistant assessor, and the tax on the excess of five thousand dollars shall be assessed by the assessor and paid quarter-yearly in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid. And the first assessment herein provided for shall be made in the month of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the three months then next preceding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person engaged in carrying on the business of a distiller who shall defraud or attempt to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits and all raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of the duties of his office, or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, or shall do, or omit to do, any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report, in writing, such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no compromise, or discontinuance, or nolle prosequi of any prosecution under this act shall be allowed without the permission in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

Approved March 31, 1868.

[Public—No. 27.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

ALABAMA.

From Russellvill to Fayette.
From Basham's Gap, via Jones Chapel and Crooked Creek, to Arkadelphia.
From Fayette Courthouse, via Hide, Tierce's Store, Fairview, Waldrop, Jordany, to Eyton.

CALIFORNIA.

From Trinity Centre, in Trinity county, via Summersville, Petersburg, Cecilville, Centreville, and Black Bear, to Sawyer's Bar, in Kalmath county.
From Oroville, via La Porte and Gibsonville, to Quincey.
From San Juan to Picacho Mines.
From Oroville, via Hamburg Valley and Taylorsville, to Susanville.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

From Denver City to Cheyenne.
From Denver City, via Littleton, to Colorado City.
From Golden City to Mount Vernon.
From Frankstown, via Running Creek and Keowa, to Bijou.
From Boonesville, via Fort Reynolds, Fields, Doyles, Hermonsville, Saint Marie's, to Badita.
From Fairplay, via Salt Works, Helena, Cash Creek and Dayton, to Oro City.
From Sawacho City, via San Luis Valley, and Puncha Divide, and Arkansas river, to Canon City.
From Trinidad, via Purgative river, to Virginia City, in New Mexico.
From Pueblo, via Saint Marie's, to Trinidad.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

From Fort Totten or Devil's Lake to Saint Joseph's, on the Pembina river.

DELAWARE.

From Frankford, via Andy, to Tunell's Store.
From Fredonia, via Willow Grove, to Mount Moriah.
From Wyoming to Hazlettville.
From Mount Pleasant Station, via McDonough's, to Port Penn.

FLORIDA.

From Smyrna, via Halifax river and Matanzes river, to Saint Augustine, Florida.

IOWA.

From Monroe to Knoxville.
From Melrose to Centreville.
From Newton, via Monroe, Red Rock, and Knoxville, to Albia.
From Vinton, via Urbana and Spencer's Grove, to Quasqueton.
From Sac City to Carroll City.
From Sand Spring, via Golden Prairie, to Manchester.
From Nashan, via Bedford, Chickasaw, North Washington, and Busti, to Cresco.
From Worthington, via Sheffield, to Cascade.
From Mitchell, Iowa, via Staceyville, Iowa, to Adams, Minnesota.
From Sigourney, via Webster, North English, Millersburg, and Genoa Bluff, to Marengo.
From Glidden, via Lake City, to Twin Lakes.
From Carrolton, via Sac City, Buena Vista, and Douglass, to Spirit Lake.
From Toledo to Brooklyn.
From Sidney, via Bartlett, to Plum Hollow.
From Agency City to Bladensburg.
From Montezuma to Malcomb.
From Vinton to Buckingham.
From Lyons to Maquoketa.
From Orleans to Wells' Mills.
From Vinton, via Belle Plain, to Victor.
From Ottumwa to Sigourney.
From Northwood to Austin, Minnesota.
From Austin to Northwood.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

From Silver City to Oro.
From Boise City, via Salmon City and Leesburg, to Virginia City.
From Rocky Bar to Atlantic City.
From Boise City to Malade City.
From Lewiston to Collville.
From Lewiston to Helena, via Deer Lodge.

INDIANA.

From Crawfordsville, via Sunny Side, Steam Corners, and Van Doran's Mill, to Perryvsville.
From Parkersburg to Cairo.
From Thornton, via Dover, Shannondale, and Orth, to Mace.
From Elizaville, via Millwood, to Noblesville.
From Brownstown, via Freetown, Houston, and Elkins, to Nashville.
From Nashville, via New Belleville, Christiansburgh, Buffalo, Houston, and Freetown, to Brownstown.
From Bloomfield to Buena Vista.
From Medora, via Clear Spring, Houston, and Elkinsville, to Nashville.
From Decatur to Monroeville.
From LaClair to Clayton.
From Colburn, via Pyrmont and Prince William's to Wild Cat.
From Kirk's Cross Roads to King's Corner.
From Mount Carmel to Harrison, in Ohio.
From St. Mary's, via New Goshen, Toronto, and Quaker Point, to Newport.
From Indianapolis to Gosport, via Mooresville and Martinsville.

ILLINOIS.

From Iroquois to Leadersville.
From Mattoon to Majority.
From Mason, via Winterwood and Gibbon's Store, to Newton.
From Sullivan to Union Store.
From Hutton, via Dione, to Union Centre.
From Perotum, via Park's Mills, to Sadorus.
From Bement, via Mockville and Reuben, to Arcola.
From Sullivan, via Union Prairie, to Arcola.
From Decatur, via Mount Zion, Lovington, and Union Store, to Sullivan.
From Wenona, via Struter, to Ottawa.
From Auburn, via Wanly, to Alexander.
From Erie, via Kingsbury, to Morrison.
From Winchester, via Exeter and Oxville, to Naples.
From Dongola to Thebes.
From Roaring Springs, via Linton, to Murray.
From Rock Island to Galesburg.
From Paris to Oakland.
From Golconda to Metropolis.
From Hamburg to St. Louis, in Missouri.
From Pontiac to Chatsworth.
From Clinton, via Nixon, to Monticello.
From Cairo to Vienna.
From Vienna to Harrisburg.
From Harrisburg to Carmi.
From Du Quoin to Benton.
From Albion, via Bone Gap, to West Salem.
From Harrisburg to Elizabethtown.
From Baxton to Chatsworth.

KENTUCKY.

From Louisa, via Wayne and Logan counties, West Virginia, to mouth of Pond creek, Pike county, Kentucky.
From Barboursville to Boston.
From Olive Hill, via Epperhart's and Blair's Mills, to West Liberty.

KANSAS.

From Oswego, via Cherokee City, Centralia, Pleasant View, to Carthage.
From Pleasant Grove to Twin Falls.
From Twin Springs, Kansas, via Brooklyn, Trading Post, to Butler, Missouri.
From Burlingame via Onion Creek, Marais des Cygnes, to Neosho Rapids.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Cedar, Bames, and Towanda, to Gates.
From Marion Centre, via Moore's Branch and Sharp's Creek, to Ellsworth.
From Towanda to mouth of Little Arkansas river.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Middle Creek, to Lincolnville, and Clear Creek, to Salina.
From Union to Spring Creek.
From Monmouth, via Lewistown, to Oswego.
From Baxter Springs, via Centralia, to Lewistown.
From Iuka to Jackson.
From Junction City, via Quimby, Cains Creek, Five Creeks, Mulberry, and Elm Creek, to Lake Sibley.
From Humboldt, via Belmont, Pleasant Grove, Eureka, Eldorado, Whitewater Junction, to the mouth of Little Walnut.
From Amenia City to Centralia.
From Cedar Point, via Bill's Creek, Joseph Adams, and Towanda, to Whitewater Junction.

LOUISIANA.

From Lake Charles to Vile Platte.

MAINE.

From Kennebunk, via Kennebunkport, to Cape Porpoise.
From Biddeford to Saco Pool.
From Brunswick, Maine, to Orr's Island.
From Moose River to Canada Line.
From Forks of Kennebec to Canada Line.

MARYLAND.

From Havre de Grace to Lapidum.
From Accident to Davis' Mill.
From Spenceville to Colesville.
From West Friendship to Sykesville.
From Barkettsville to Broad Run.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Bane to West Brookfield.

MICHIGAN.

From Newaygo to Big Prairie.
From Battle Creek to Athens.
From Big Rapids, via Chippewa Lake, to Mill Brook.
From Manistee, via Portage Lake, Huntington's Dock, Henning Lake, Frankfort, Platte, and Empress Dock, to Glen Arbor.
From Port Huron to Minden, via Davisville.
From Saginaw to Saint Louis.
From Isabella to Midland.
From Pine Plains, via Fenn's Mills, to Ganges.
From Watervliet to Deerfield, in Van Buren county.
From Coldwater, via Bethel and East Gilead, in Michigan, and Nevada Mills, in Indiana, to Flint, Indiana.
From Bridgeton to Whitehall.
From Traverse City, via Rootville, south arm of Pine Lake, east arm of Pine Lake, and Bear River, to Duncan.
From Battle Creek to Nashville.
From Elk Rapids, via Dunbar, Rootville, east end of Pine and Waloon Lakes, to Bear Creek Mission.
From Pierson to Cedar Spring.
From Lowell to Smyrna.
From Petersburg, via Dundee, East Milan and West Milan, to Lake Ridge.
From East Saginaw to Alma, via St. Louis, Gratiot county.
From Midland City to Isabella.
From Marquette to Sault St. Marie.
From East Saginaw to Vassar, via Bloomfield.
From Cedar Springs to Mitchell's Prairie.
From Chesaning to Birch Run.
From Hubbardstown, Ionia county, via North Shade, to Elm Hall, Gratiot county.

MINNESOTA.

From New Auburn, via Transit, Eagle City, and Lafayette, to New Ulm.
From Rushford to Winnesheik, in Iowa.
From Rochester, via Pleasant Grove and Spring Valley, to Le Roy.
From Hutchinson, via Lynn, Collins, Lake Preston, and Beaver Falls, to Redwood Falls.
From Richmond, via Lake Ellen and Maple Lake, to Holmes City.
From Lansing, via Newry, to Geneva.
From Minneapolis to Big Stone Lake.
From Waterly, via Lake Mary, Winstead, and Bergen, to Glencoe.
From Glencoe, via Penn, Collins, and Preston Lake, to Greenleaf.
From Madelia, via Linden and Cottonwood, to New Ulm.
From New London to Burbank.
From Madelia to Antrim.
From Redwood Falls to Lynd, in McPhail county.
From Pleasant Grove, via Hamilton and Spring Valley, to Le Roy.
From Sauk Centre to Holmes City.
From Rochester to Pleasant Grove.
From Hastings, via Cottage Grove, Gilberts Mill, to Afton.
From Cottage Grove, via Woodbury, thence by the northern road, via McCattis Corners, to Saint Paul.
From Le Sueur, via Cleveland and Jefferson Lake, to Elysian.
From Lake Graham to Lake Shetek.
From Sauk Centre, via east end of Grove Lake, to Lake Johanna.
From New London, via Green Lake, to Chrstiania.
From Sauk Rapids to Maywood.
From Maywood to Saint Cloud.
From Prescott, in Wisconsin, via Point Douglas, Cottgae Grove, and Newport, to Saint Paul, in Minnesota.
From Cottage Grove, via Woodbury and German Settlement, to Saint Paul.
From Saint Cloud, via Santiago, to Princeton.
From Sauk Rapids to Gilmanton.
From Moor's Prairie to Rice City.
From Painsville to Sauk Centre.
From Saint Cloud to Rockville.
From Sauk Rapids, via Princeton, to Taylor's Falls.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Iuka to Baldwin.

MISSOURI.

From Johnstown, via Hudson, Johnson City, Chalk Level, to Osceola.
From Butler, via Belvoir, to Nevada City.
From Tuscumbia, via Little Gravois post office, to Bliss post office, Miller county.
From Holden, via Dayton, to Butler.
From Patterson to Doniphan.
From California, via High Point and Pleasant Mount, to Tuscumbia.
From Bethany, via Burr Oak and New Castle, to Gentryville.
From Warrenton, via Pinkney and Holstein, to Hopewell Academy.
From Cap au Gres, via Burr Oak Valley and Drydensville, to Old Alexandria.
From Bloomfield, via Indian Ford, Poplar Bluff, and Little Rock, to Doniphan.
From Pilot Knob to Doniphan.
From Farmington to Hazel Run.
From Brown's Shop to Shady Grove.
From Galena, via Curran and Marionville, to Mount Vernon.
From Rolla to Batesville.
From Morrison's Station to Fredericksburg.
From Macon City to Clifton.
From Rolla to Jefferson City.
From Rolla, via Cambell Mill, Plumpoint, Dodds, and Rowden Mill, to Rocktown.
From Holden, via Index, Dayton, and Altoona, to Butler.
From Dresden, via Elmwood, to Waverly.
From Lexington, via Knobnoster and Wall's Store, to Calhoun.
From Warrensburg, via Columbus and Mount Hope, to Greenton.
From New Haven, via Bauf Creek and Strong Hill, to Drake.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

From Virginia City, via Red Mountain City, Butte City, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Phillipsburg, to Bear Town.
From Beaverhead Canyon, down Beaverhead river to its junction with Big Hole or Wisdom river, thence up said river to Divide creek, thence up said creek and through Deer Lodge Pass to Silver Bow, and thence down Deer Lodge river to Deer Lodge City.
From Fleecer's Station to Red Mountain City.
From Silver Bow, by the mouth of German and French Gulches, to the mouth of Warm Spring creek, thence up said creek to Cable City, thence down Flint creek to Phillipsburg, thence down said Flint creek to Emettsburg, and thence to Bear Town.
From Blackfoot City to Washington Gulch, thence to Jefferson Gulch, thence to McClellan Gulch, and thence to Lincoln Gulch.
From Helena, via Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln Gulches, to Reynolds City.
From Helena, via French Bar, Cave Gulch, and New York, to Ruby City.
From Cave Gulch, via Eldorado Bar, to Helena.
From Virginia City, via Sterling, Willow Creek, Springville, to Helena.
From Gold Creek, via Emettsburg, Phillipsburg, and Cable City, to Helena.
From Helena, via Radersburg, Gallatin City, Morse's Store, to Bozeman City.
From Bannack City, in the Territory of Montana, via Fort Lemhi, Idaho City, Salmon City, to Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho.
From Helena, via Silver City, Trinity Gulch, Gravelly Range, and Piegan Gulch, to Atlantic City.
From Helena to Unionville.
From Bannack, via Fort Lemhi, Salmon City, to Idaho City.
From Virginia City, via Red Mountain City, Butte City, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge City, Phillipsburg, Cable City, and Emmettsburg, to Bear Town.

NEBRASKA.

From Tecumseh, via Helena, to Lincoln City.
From Lincoln, via the Oak Groves and Seward, to the mouth of Douglas creek, in Butler county.
From Elkhorn Station, via Forest City, Salt Creek ferry, and Ashland, to Lancaster.
From Lincoln, via Milford, to Beaver Creek and Fort Kearney.
From America, Kansas, via Pawnee City, Table Rock, Tecumseh, Latrobe, Saltillo, Saline City, and Lancaster, Nebraska, to Columbus, Nebraska.
From Padonia, Kansas, via Falls City and Elmore, to Nemaha City, Nebraska.
From Little Sioux, Iowa, via Arizonia, Tekama, Nebraska, to West Point, Nebraska.
From Beatrice, in Gage county, via Swan City and Camden, to Milford, in Seward county.
From West Point to Dakota City.
From Nebraska City, via Bartlett's Mill, Snyders, McClure's Settlement, and Morton's Ford, to Table Rock.
From Weeping Water, via Stone Creek and Shirley's Station, to Lincoln City, Nebraska.
From Bartlett City, Iowa, to Lincoln City, Nebraska.
From West Point to Norfolk.
From Beatrice, via Clatonia and Randall, to Camdem.
From Ashland, via Waho Ranch and Raccoon Fork of Oak Creek, to Ulysses, in Butler County.

NEVADA.

From Dayton, via Hot Springs, to Pine Grove.
From Virginia, via Oreana, Unionville, Star City, and Dun Glen, to Boise City, in Idaho Territory.
From the mail station on the overland mail route in Ruby Valley, to Camp Halleck.
From Wellington's, via Pine Grove and Washington, to Aurora.
From Aurora, via Mason's Ranch and Fort Churchill, to lower crossing of Truckee river, in Washoe county.

NEW JERSEY.

From Penn's Grove to Woodstown.
From Andover to Gratitude.
From Dickerstown to Mount Salem.
From Warwick to North Vernon.
From Rockaway to Hibernia.
From Burriton, via Stoney Brook, to Bloomingdale.

NEW MEXICO.

From Santa Fé, via Pojuaqua, to Abiquiu.
From Abiquiu, by El Rito, Ojo Caliente, Servietta, Los Conejos, to Fort Garland.
From Cimarron to Taos.
From Santa Fé, via Real de Dolores, Tuerto, and San Antonio, to Albuquerque.
From Cimarron, via Virginia City, to Taos.
From Santa Fe, via Las Trampas, Penasco, and Rio del Pueblo, to Taos.
From Las Vegas, via Antonchico, Canones, and Puerto de Luna, to Fort Sumner.
From San Jose, via San Miguel, La Cuesta, to Antonchico.

NEW YORK.

From Fabius to Pitcher.
From Rochester, via West Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush, to Honeoye Falls.
From Mina to Wattsburg, in Pennsylvania.
From Dundee, via Crystal Springs and Wayne, to Hammondsport.
From Chapelsburg to Humphrey Centre.
From Towanda, via Collins Centre and Newton's Corners, to Springfield.
From Pillar Point to Dexter.
From Green Point to Orient.
From Randolph to Little Valley.
From Lowville to Rodman.
From Syracuse to Euclid.
From Marathon to Smithville Flats.
From South Valley to East Worcester.
From Whitney's Point, via Lamb's Corners and Ketchamville, to New Ark Valley.
From Damascus, via West Damascus and New Lebanon, to Relayville.
From Oswego Falls, via Bowen's Corners and South Hannibal, to Hannibal Centre.
From Richland Station, via Orwell, to Molino.
From East Sandy Creek to State road.
From Greenport, via East Marion, to Orient.
From Roslyn to Port Washington.
From Little Neck, via Great Neck, to Manhassett.
From Fabius, via Cuyler, to Pitcher.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Newport, via Sanders' Store and Pettiford, to Peletier's Mills.
From Newport to Pettiford's Creek.

OHIO.

From Zaleski to New Plymouth.
From West Union, via Cedar Run and Mineral Springs, to Locust Grove.
From Dunbarton to Mineral Springs.
From West Union, via Wheat Ridge and Newport, to Tranquility.
From Copley to New Portage, via Bates' Corners and Clark's Mills, in Summit county, and from Denison to Bates' Corners, in same county.
From Cumberland to Caldwell.
From Barnesville, via Temperanceville, to Miltonsburg.
From North Georgetown, via Beloit and North Benton, to Deerfield.
From Copley to New Portage.
From Shadesville to Genoa.
From Greensburg Cross Roads to West Mill Grove.
From Berne Station, via Hartzler, to West Rushville.
From New Bremen to Anna Station.
From Hornersville, via Maple, to Freesburg.
From Van West to Celina.
From Urbana, via Spring Hills, to De Graff.
From London, via Lafayette, Somerford, and Tradersville, to Rosedale.
From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamsburg and Fidelity, to Union.
From New Bremen to Dinsmore.
From Hillsborough, via Samantha and Careytown, to Vienna.
From Frazeysburg to Bladensburg.
From Long Run to Fallsburg.
From Hanover, via P[e]rryton, to Fallsburg.
From Findley, via Benton Ridge, Bluffton, and Beaverdam, to Lima.
From New Holland, via Clarksburgh and Greenland, to Chillicothe.
From Anna to Minster.

OREGON.

From Brownsville, via Peoria, Corvallis Summers, in King's Valley, Haptonstalls, at the foot of Yaquima hills, Elk City, at the Yaquima bay, Military Wagon Road, and Oysterville, to Newport, on the bay of Yaquima.
From Portland, via Brideport and Chehalem Gap, to Dayton.
From Albany, via Boston Mills, to Brownsville.
From Corvallis, via Reeder's Mill, King's Valley, and Pioneer, to Yaquima.
From Dalles, Oregon, via Rockland, Washington Territory, Block House, and Simcoe, to Yaquima.
From Corvallis, via Somers, in King's Valley, Haptonstalls, at the foot of Yaquima hill, Pioneer City, Elk City, and Oysterville, to Newport.
From Express Ranch, in Rye Valley, to Humboldt Basin.
From Umatilla, via the county seat of Yaquima and the Snoqualmie Pass, to Seattle, Washington Territory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Armagh to Heshbon.
From Richland, via Millbach and Kleinfeltersville, to Scheafferstown.
From Conestoga to Lancaster City.
From Shelocta, via Advance, Hosack's Mills, and Atwood, to Barnard.
From Indiana, via Utah, to Minta.
From Lycippus to Ridge View.
From West Alexander to Independence.
From Scotland to Green Village.
From Schellsburg, via New Paris, Alum Bank, and Spring Meadow, to Saint Clairsville.
From Wittenberg, via Pocohontes, to Frostburg, in Maryland.
From Mill Run, via Draketown, to Harnedsville.
From York Sulphur Springs, via Idaville, to Weaks.
From New Hope, via Bucksmansville, to Pineville.
From Fannettsburg, via Carrick Furnace, to London.
From Hinkletown to Reamstown.
From Waynesburg, Mount Morris, Dunkard, and Wiley, to Greensboro.
From Greensboro, via Mapletown, Willow Tree, Whitely, to Waynesburg.
From Jamestown to Royalton.
From Ercildown to Gum Tree.
From Bridgewater, via Oakford, Feasterville, and Rocksville, to Richborough.
From Embreeville, via Mortonville, to Coatesville.
From Guthrieevill[e,] via Lindsey's store, to Coatesville.
From Cochranton to Wayne Centre.
From Mount Carmel to Danville.
From Rockton to Penfield.
From Cochranton to Wilson's Mills.
From Bealsville to Monongahela City.
From Dummingsville, via Vanceville, to Scenery Hill.
From Catawissa, via Mendenhall's Mills, Valentine Vaughts, to Elysburg.
From Rockwaysville to Reynoldsville.
From Waterloo to Shade Valley.
From New Wilmington, via Volant, to Leesburg.
From Union Station to Church Station.
From Troxelsville to Beaver Springs.
From Smith's Mills to Maderia.
From Brookville to Knoxdale.
From Allegony to Prentisville.
From Clarrington to Tylersburg.
From Maxelville to Beaver Springs.
From Fallbreok to Allen Boro.
From Carmichael, via Ceylon and Willow Tree, to Davistown.
From Harlansburg, via Plaingrove and West Liberty, to Centreville.
From Enon Valley to Marvin.
From Darlington to Elder's Mills.
From Freedom to Knob.
From Baden, via Wall Rose and Blair, to Perrysville.
From Claysville, via Atchison, to West Middletown.
From Dunningsville, via Vanceville, to Yortisville.
From Scrubgrass Station to Nicklesville.
From Damascus, via West Damascus and East Lebanon, to Cold Spring.
From Saegersville, via Germanville and Oswaldville, to Jacksonville.
From Catasaqua, via Saples, Goods, South Whitehall, Trextertown, and Albert's Station, to Rittenhouse Gap.
From Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill county, via Ringgold and Mountain Post Office, to Steinsville, in Lehigh county.

VERMONT.

From East Barnard to South Royalton.
From West Danville to Hardwick.
From North Ferrisburg to Monkton.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Dalles, via Simcoe, to Sharps.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Bulltown, via mouth of Oil Creek, to Glenville.
From West Milford, via Kinchelon Creek, to Cold Water.
From Weston, via Beall's Mills and Batton's Mills, to month of Sand Fork Creek.
From Holly Meadows, via Black Fork, Pleasant Run, and Taylor's Mill, to New Interest.

WISCONSIN.

From Menomonee, via Washburn Farm and Pine Creek, to John Quarter's Camp, in section twenty-eight, township thirty-four, range twelve east.
From Neilsville, via Hunsicker's, to John Graves's.
From Neilsville to Graves's Mills.
From Menomonee, via Sheridan, to John Quarter's.
From Chilton, via Rantoul and Brillion, to Wrightstown.
From Westfield to Harrisville.
From Monroe, via Twin Grove and Duncanon, in Illinois, to Dakota.
From Excelsior, via Brady's, to Sylvanus.
From Lone Rock to Ironton.
From West Lima to West Branch.
From Cassville, via North Andover, to Bloomington.
From Rolling Ground to Sugar Grove.
From Grovesville, via Rantoul and Potter's Mills, to Kasson Port.

Approved March 30, 1868.

# IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF ALPHONSE TERTRON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Lobit & Charpentier.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE TERTRON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Lobit & Charpentier, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 620—mh25 je30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF A. J. DESHA.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. J. DESHA, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 662—ap4 je1

### ESTATE OF ARTHUR PITTMAN.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ARTHUR PITTMAN, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 630—mh31 my26

### ESTATE OF W. Z. MAY.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of W. Z. MAY, in the parish of Bossier and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 639—mh31 my26

### ESTATE OF S. B. BRYAN.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., April 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of S. B. BRYAN, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 672—ap7 my26

### ESTATES OF JOHN HEINN AND MARY HEINN, His Wife.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN HEINN and MARY HEINN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 684—ap14 my12 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES L. HATTEN.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES L. HATTEN, of Winnfield in the parish of Winn and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 631—mh31 my26

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM MAURY.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MAURY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 483—mh3 my23 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF AMBROSE H. SEVIER.

United States Marshal's Office,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AMBROSE H. SEVIER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 06—ap21 my3 District of Louisiana.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR DOORS AND SASH.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., April 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, the fifth day of May, 1868, for the delivery in this city of—

41 pairs of SLIDING SASH, 12 lights each, 12x16.
15 TRANSOMS, 3 lights, 10x14.
10 DOORS and FRAMES, 1½ inches thick, 4 panels, 3 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and trimmings.

All to be made of best quality of Cypress Lumber.
Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Doors and Sash," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap30 5t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans La., April 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, the fifth day of May, 1868, for the delivery in this city of—

1,000 barrels of Rockland LIME.
32 barrels of Rosendale CEMENT.
95,000 LATHS.
96 bushels of PLASTERING HAIR.

All to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance.
Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Lime, Cement, etc.," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Bt. Brig. General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap30 5t Fifth Military District.

### NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 28 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS due May 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds issued by authority of act of the Legislature, No 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, or at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 29 Pine street, New York, at the option of the holder.

ADAM GIFFEN, State Treasurer.
H. PERALTA, Auditor.
ap29 10t

### PROPOSALS FOR WINDOW SASH.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., FRIDAY, the first day of May, for the delivery in this city of—

24 sets of WINDOW SASH, as per specifications on file in this office.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Window Sash," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
ap28 4t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR SHELLS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., SATURDAY, the second of May, for the delivery, in barges, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of—

1200 barrels of Lake SHELLS.

Within twenty (20) days of date of acceptance of proposal.
Bids will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Shells," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap28 5t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, the fourth day of May, 1868, for the delivery in this city within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of proposal of—

117,305 feet of yellow pine LUMBER.
9,000 feet of clear cypress LUMBER.
285,000 cypress SHINGLES, 18 inches long.

Lumber to be good merchantable lumber in accordance with specifications on file in this office.
Bids will be opened at time named, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Lumber and Shingles."

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap28 6t Fifth Military District.

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE received from the Assessor of this District, the list of Special Taxes formerly assessed as licenses, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869.

All persons failing to pay said Special Taxes by the 20th day of May, 1868, will be liable to five per centum penalty, and interest at one per centum per month until paid, and a fine of $500 for doing business without license.

The penalties imposed by law will be rigidly enforced against all who fail to pay within the time specified.

Payments may be made to me at room No. 5, Customhouse.

JOS. G. P. SUMNER,
Deputy and Acting Collector,
In absence of JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
ap26 10t Collector.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of section twelve of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described seized goods will be sold at public auction, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, (Customhouse street entrance,) on MONDAY, May 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

| Date. | Marks and Nos. | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868—January 10 | W. M., $86 | 1 box (12 bottles) Kirschwasser | St. Cloud | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866. |
| February 8 | O | 3 boxes (300) cigars | Juniatta | Section 50, Act March 2, 1799. |
| February 29 | No mark | 4 boxes (400) cigars | Henrietta | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | 8 demijohns rum | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | 64 boxes Guava jelly | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles fruit | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles gin | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles cordials | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark | ½ bottle brandy | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 19 | No mark, 29, 34 | 6 boxes absynthe | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866. |
| March 19 | No mark, 38, 42 | 5 boxes cognac | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866. |
| March 19 | No mark, 94, 5 | 2 boxes Jamaica rum | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866. |
| March 21 | No mark | 4 demijohns (18 gallons) rum | Aretusa | Sections 50 and 68 Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 23 | G. W. $9 | 1 case (3000) cigars | Salvador | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866. |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1 trunk containing | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1800 cigars | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles cognac | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles Florida water | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 28 | No mark | 2 cans (6 gallons) Zuctzenwasser | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 keg white wine | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 case (3 gallons) oil | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799. |
| March 31 | J. W. Wasson | 1 keg (5½ gallons) rum | Alice | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866. |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
ap25 my10 Collector.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 30th instant at 12. M. for the following quartermaster property, viz—

About 139,030 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.
About 121,437 pounds of Railroad IRON, at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

This property will be sold and delivered at the points above named.
By order of the Quartermaster General United States Army.

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS.
apl1 18 25 Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until the 20th instant, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, at this city with good merchantable hard WOOD, in such quantities as may be required.

The amount required for the ensuing six months will be about twenty-five (25) cords monthly.

This contract will continue in force one year, unless otherwise directed by the proper authority.

By order of Brevet Major General R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, Third Military District.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
apl1 18 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. Q. M.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 150.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN S. HARRIS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN S. HARRIS, OF THE PARish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my16 20 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 177.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. V. BARRINGER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS AUGUSTUS V. BARRINGER, of parish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my16 20 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 5.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES W. SEYMOUR, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES W. SEYMOUR, OF the city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
ap29 my16 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 182.**

IN THE MATTER OF DR. F. B. ALBERS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS DR. F. B. ALBERS, OF THE PARish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap28 my10 20 Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 36.**

IN THE MATTER OF ARTHUR McGUIRK, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ARTHUR McGUIRK, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.
ap 28 my10 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF HARVEY H. ROMINE, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 14.**

WHEREAS HARVEY H. ROMINE, OF the parish of Orleans and District aforsaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 13, 1868.
ap15 25 my8 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 27.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM COOPER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COOPER, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 16, 1868.
apl7 25 my6 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BARNABAS STEVENS, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 64.**

WHEREAS BARNABAS STEVENS, OF THE parish of St. Martin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 14, 1868.
apl6 my1 jel K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E. FRANK & BRO.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 110.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of E. FRANK & BROTHER, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
CHAS. SOUTHMAYD,
PETER MILLER,
ap5 1aw3t Assignees.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WM. FELLOWES, JR.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 189.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM FELLOWES, JR., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
ap5 1aw 3t Assignee.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 66.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH PLONSKY Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of David, Lévi, & Plonsky—Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PLONSKY, INDIVIDually, and as a member of the late firm of David, Levi & Plonsky, of Abbeville, in the parish of Vermillion and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 23, 1868.
mh26 apl4 21 CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FELLOWS & CO.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 169.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of FELLOWS & CO., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. E. E. NORTON.
ap5 1aw 3t Assignee.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 144.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. P. MARIONNEAUX, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS A. P. MARIONNEAUX, OF the parish of Iberville and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 8, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap9 17 24 Deputy Clerk.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. E. CASTENDYKE.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 240.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of B. E. CASTENDYKE, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. E. E. NORTON.
ap5 oaw3t Assignee.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF HENRY C. PENNIMAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY C. PENNIMAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 712—ap25my14 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ARTHUR WOODS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ARTHUR WOODS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 723—ap29 my14A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 725—ap30 my21A

### ESTATES OF BENJAMIN REINHARDT AND Adolphe Albrecht, composing the firm of B. Reinhardt & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 29 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of BENJAMIN REINHARDT and ADOLPHE ALBRECHT, of Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 724—ap30 my12 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN D. COBB,

Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of Cobb, Manlove & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. COBB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 717—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ANDREW JACKSON MORRISON

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of April, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ANDREW JACKSON MORRISON, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 711—ap25 my20 A

### ESTATES OF JOHN F. WYCHE AND JOHN B. RICHARDSON,

Composing the Firm of John F. Wyche & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of March, A. D. 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of JOHN F. WYCHE, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, and JOHN B. RICHARDSON, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually and as members of the firm of John F. Wyche & Co., on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 522—mh5 my2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN J. SHAFFER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans. April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of April A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN J. SHAFFER, of Bayou Black, in the parish of Terrebonne and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 694—apl4 my8 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. HAMILTON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. HAMILTON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 699—apl7 my5 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF VICTOR HEBERT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of VICTOR HEBERT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 567—mh20 my2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF SAMUEL KAISER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL KAISER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 667—ap7 my2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY B. FOLEY.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, an ALIAS WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY B. FOLEY, of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 702—apl7 my6 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN LOCKWOOD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN LOCKWOOD, of the city of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 719—ap28 je12A

### ESTATES OF ARRINGTON & ELMER AND ROBERT E. ARRINGTON AND ALBERT B. ELMER, INDIVIDUALLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of ARRINGTON & ELMER and ROBERT E. ARRINGTON and ALBERT B. ELMER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 718—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL,

Individually, and as Members of the Firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL, individually, and as members of the firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 722—ap28 my27A District of Louisiana.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Margaret R. Deas, Widow, etc., vs Mrs.** C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3788.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the fourth day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the 'Hard Times,' but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tillotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Plows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes; act of sale, records, and Internal Revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, March 30, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
For the District of Louisiana.
No. 650—apl 4 7 11 18 25 my2


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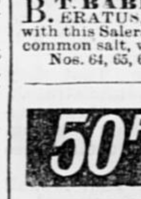


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 19. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868. WHOLE NO. 119.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### ALONE.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

A cloud was in my heart—I could not see
the sun;
A sob convulsed my being, and its wail
was, "I'm alone!"
I could not cheer my senses, I could not
rouse a smile;
For a woe sat sadly sobbing, like a poor
neglected child.

I caught the dirge she murmured, and I
wailed it o'er and o'er;
And I closed my every window, and I bolted
every door
Of my heart, that none might enter save
my melancholy moan;
And my poor blind senses chanted, "Alone,
I am alone!"

From a friendly ray of sunlight a beam
crept o'er my brow;
Its touch was full of kindness, it said, "I'm
with you now."
The warble of a birdling, as it flashed its
wing of blue,
Said plain as words could tell me, "I sing
this song for you."

A wild flower flashed its azure bells, and
breathed its life away;
Its language talked in perfumes, as it glowed above the clay.
A moonbeam laid its thin white cheek on
the pillow of my own,
And told me with its dim white lips "You
are not left alone;
I've traveled many a league to-night to
shine upon your brow:
Have done with all thy moanings, for I am
with you now."

Afar off in the distance a great light seemed
to break,
And it showed a fearful error and a long
delayed mistake;
Its light was full of language, for it spoke
in glow and tone,
And I saw by its effulgence that I NEVER
was alone.

Then my spirit ceased its sobbing, and
opened every door,
And I caught a million voices I had never
heard before.
And when earthly friends forsake me and
all I love are gone,
I shall know that he is with me—that I am
not left alone.

And he speaks in gentle language through
birds and light and flowers;
He talks in simple sweetness through all the
passing hours.
O my sister! O my brother! you have no
cause to moan,
For our father ne'er forsakes us—we are
NEVER left alone!

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR:

Deity has wisely implanted in the human breast a desire to be respected. This disposition may justly be esteemed as a characteristic of his wonderful goodness, and ought to excite in our hearts the most sensible gratitude. Such a desire may be well ranked among our strongest motives to act well our part. Notwithstanding the depravity of human nature we, generally speaking, know how to appreciate an action; but little reflection is necessary to ascertain its real character—whether it is produced by a laudable or unworthy cause—whether it is entitled to our praise or dispraise.

So strong is our inclination to gain the esteem of the world that if we chance to deviate from the right way we offer many apologies and excuses for the departure. Indeed the dread of censure drives us many times to wicked resorts; we plead human frailty, inexperience, or the examples of others if we can not deny the fact. We all have some idea of the advantages of a good name. Daily observation attests the anxiety many men have to attain such a name who are strangers to the practice of virtue; but the efforts of such must prove abortive.

The reputation of a good man can not be too highly valued. It is not the production of a day nor a year, and it is not to be acquired by barely abstaining from the perpetration of offenses. It grows out of a steady, undeviating discharge of those positive duties which are incident to us as rational beings and as members of a community.

A good name has many great advantages; it possesses charms with which every description of citizens must be enamored. To the owner it is real wealth, such as the mines of Peru never produced. It affords him the means of acquiring a competency, and what is better, it yields to his heart an indescribable satisfaction which is not to be obtained by gold or silver. A poet of great fame has justly said,

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

And Shakspeare writes that—

"Good name in man and woman
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing;
'Tis mine, 'twas his, and has been slave to
thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

What then are we to think of him whose poisonous breath tarnishes respectability?

High as a good name ought to be appreciated, how numerous are those who labor assiduously to blast it—to scandalize merit? What neighborhood is exempt from slanderers? Rather, where is the man of HONESTY whose character has not been assailed by defamation? The good man rises like the mighty oak on the mountains, and alas! his elevation exposes him the more to the blasts of detraction. Sometimes he survives the mighty attack, but more generally falls; and his only consolation is a consciousness of having merited different treatment.

He who speaks evil of his neighbor may very aptly be compared to the midnight assassin, who makes his approaches when least expected, unsheathes his sharpened steel, and buries it in the bosom of the innocent unsuspecting citizen—or to the robber, who leaps disguised from his unnoticed covert, and plunders the unwary travelers. He indeed is worse—he robs of that which can not ameliorate his own condition, and which to the possessor is life itself. Who, I ask, could wish to survive his injured, ruined reputation? Who that has sensibility could endure to live slighted and despised? To be treated with unmerited indignity is among the greatest misfortunes that can befall a human being. An attack upon character must proceed from the worst of motives—envy. This passion prompts men who are conscious of their own insignificance, and unwilling to behold the prosperity of others, to deal in defamation. Rankling in the heart, it finds relief in the pollution of a good name, in the contamination of a whole neighborhood. The envious man sickens at hearing his neighbor extolled for his industry, his honesty, and other virtues. He listens with painful anxiety, he speaks, he demurs; says he has one objection to him, which prudence and his friendship induce him to conceal; that he dislikes telling things which might turn to the prejudice of anybody, particularly his neighbor; that everybody will hear it before long. Thus he discourses in this ambiguous manner; hints, tells one half, and leaves the rest to be conjectured He is solicitous to asperse the reputation of his neighbor, and at the same time impress bystanders with the belief that he abhors slandering. At other times he is more bold and daring. He will with wonderful industry circulate some infamous report and give some other person whose name he is under the strongest promises to conceal as the author. He is very cautious—is unwilling to mention persons' faults—dislikes to say much, or at least, he is careful to conceal names, and will use such descriptions as no one can doubt.

It would be a happy circumstance were the fair sex free from this monstrous vice—a happy consideration indeed, if they would by their example endeavor to suppress it in the other sex. Such an accomplishment would raise them many grades higher, and entitle them to the veneration of all true lovers of true felicity.

Miss Frizzle appears to be quite dissatisfied with her present reputation among the youths of her acquaintance. Though she is not a beauty her person is far from being despicable. She dresses fine, appears very complaisant, and smiles like an angel, but alas! her suitors are few; she thinks she is neglected. Indeed, report says she is frequently in the last stages of despair. Upon inquiring into the reasons why Miss Frizzle is so shamefully forgotten I learned that she takes such unwarrantable liberties with characters that she is really dangerous. So sure as she attends a sermon or any other assemblage, so sure is she to make the most sarcastic and wanton remarks on her return. She tells fifty tales prejudicial to the young ladies in the vicinity, which in every recital she magnifies. Such a one is unladylike in her dress, and would make a poor housekeeper. Another is deeply in love with a young man of no merit. Another is always trolloping about hunting a beau; another drinks liquor; another shouldn't be her sister-in-law; and another is a stranger to chastity, etc., and she abuses their parents without bounds for not teaching their daughters better. And so many have had their feelings wounded in this way by Miss Frizzle that she is very unpopular. I might mention she does not confine her severities to her own sex. Young gentlemen who do not bow and pay their respects to her, or who show attention to other young ladies, find no mercy at her hands. She spares no pains to detract from their merits, hoping it will mortify their favorites. Such conduct, I may venture to say, bolts the temple of hymen against her.

It is a fact too notorious to be doubted that many undertake the investigation of character who are by no means capable of doing justice to such a task.

The person who undergoes the ordeal need not calculate on having justice done him. He receives no credit for his virtues, while his foibles are magnified into crimes and misdemeanors.

The envy of the connoisseur affects his vision, and will not allow any other to possess qualities superior to his own. He exults in the discovery of a blemish as if it were to draw upon him the plaudits of an interested community.

Since defamation is attended with such ruinous consequences—since the peace and felicity of an individual, indeed of a whole family connexion, may be destroyed by it—how many and strong are the arguments in favor of checking such a VICE. A lady of exalted merit may sustain the most irreparable loss from a single wink or nod. Indeed, sometimes a silence may be so ingeniously and significantly calculated as to injure if not demolish the fairest reputation. And when a female suffers an attack of this kind, though innocent, what must be her sensations! An attempt to retrieve the loss may but involve her in greater difficulties. Some miscreant may appear and attest to the truth of the report and her vindications be turned into mock and ridicule. Her nerves may be too delicate, her fortitude insufficient to prevent her descending to the grave.

Rather stab some vital part
Than wound dear reputation.

Respectfully,
FREDERICK K. HYDE.
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

### Missionary Recruits.

The question of a supply of missionaries, especially for the foreign work, is attracting increased attention. It seems to have taken definite form from the publication of several articles from some of our brethren in India; and an impression is made that there are young men enough willing and ready to go if they were properly called for. One writer says, "Now I know that the fault is not with the Christian young men of our church; the fault is with our system." Perhaps this brother is a little too sure. We could gladly wish that he was not in error; but is he aware that there is a provision in our Discipline by which the Bishop officiating is required to ask the members of the class severally, when about to be received into full connection "whether they are willing to devote themselves to the missionary work, and a list of the names of all those who are willing to do so shall be taken and reported to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, and all such shall be considered as ready and willing to be employed as missionaries, whenever called for by either of the Bishops." Discipline, Part II, chap ii, page 81.

For several years the Bishops put this question to the young men about to be received, after two years on trial, into full connection, and so far as the Corresponding Secretary knows not a name of one willing candidate has been returned to his office. The Bishops have nearly ceased to put the question to the young men as provided above.

Under this condition of things the Bishops and Secretaries have turned their thoughts toward young brethren of good education, particularly biblical and theological, and who have passed into the regular work of the ministry and served for a year or two. This sound education and this personal experience in the ministry are deemed very important qualifications for the foreign missionary work. But we do not always find in the regular work of the ministry the young men of the education so much desired who are ready to go, and we then turn to our biblical and theological schools for the men we want. We want young men of good education, and of one or two years' experience in the ministry. It is desirable that these two conditions should be found in every young missionary; but we have not always been able to find them combined in the candidate for foreign missionary work. Sometimes we find a well-educated young brother, but without ministerial experience; sometimes we find one whose ministerial experience is satisfactory, but his education is deficient. We must then choose between them. This we will have to do until we can find young men enough who are filled with the missionary spirit and are well educated, and have had some experience in the regular work.

The regulations and the practice of supplying men for the foreign work are substantially as follows:

1. The mission asks for the men it judges it needs the following year.

2. This request, with the expenditure that will follow, is submitted to the General Missionary Committee at its session in November. If it is not granted there the matter ends. But it is always granted if the condition of the treasury will allow of it, or as far as its condition will allow. If the mission asks for four men the committee may not be able to give them more than two.

3. When the General Committee has given authority and made the appropriations for so many men to be sent, the Bishops having charge severally look for the men. Sometimes they know men whom they incline to judge favorably of, and they direct the secretaries to make suitable inquiries in writing of wise and experienced brethren who have had good opportunities of knowing them well. The result of these inquiries are laid before the Bishop in writing, and he then decides the case. If favorably, the young missionary is placed under the direction of the secretaries, to be sent forward to his field of labor.

From what precedes it will appear that the supply of suitable young men for our foreign missionary work is not so abundant as some who have written have supposed. But the supply is increasing. This impression that the supply was abundant and the money at command having reached our mission in India, and our brethren there having supposed or assumed that the home authorities were not so much concerned as they ought to be about the greatness and exigencies of their glorious work, very naturally and rightly expressed their views and feelings in regard to their want of men to enable them to hold their work.

In regard to this subject we were led to append the following remarks to the annual report of the India Mission, which is now being distributed:

Shortly after the mission was established, under the superintendency of Dr. Butler, the brethren took formal possession of the territory as the part of India for the evangelization of which our Church ought to become responsible. The district thus assumed contained at least twelve millions of people and was without a single mission station. The brethren surveyed their field, and commenced their work. They found that, in their judgment, they could with men raised upon the field occupy the principal cities as missionary centres for the outlying villages around, if the Church would give them twenty-five missionaries from home to occupy the centres and supervise the large circuits, which would be formed around the central cities severally. They reported to the missionary authorities at home a description of their mission field, and of their proposed plan of operation; and after careful examination of their field and plan the home authorities gave both their hearty sanction. But in doing this they did not come under any formal obligation, or contract to keep a force of twenty-five missionaries from home in the field, or even to send so many. They declared their approbation of the field and of the plan; and also declared their purpose to occupy the one, and work up to the other, to the best of their ability.

Under these conditions of the mission the other Protestant Missionary societies signified their readiness to leave the large and populous territory we had selected to us alone, holding us to a moral responsibility in their judgment for the evangelization of the same. Our own brethren in the mission naturally regarded the matter in the same light, and we incline to think that our own home missionary authorities, and indeed the church in general have regarded it in the same light also, and would not willingly allow a failure in carrying out the plan if they were fully aware that there was danger. A careful perusal of the preceding reports will satisfy the reader that there is danger. There have at no one time been twenty American missionaries in service in India, including Brother Knowles and Brother Cawdell, who entered our service from Europe. There have been more than twenty-five sent out during the last ten years, but death has removed one, (Brother Downey), and ill-health others, so that our India Mission Conference is now scarcely as strong as it was two years ago. And when we remember that God has raised up, and is raising up, native helpers who are now to some extent evangelists to their countrymen, and becoming more so every year, but who very much need the experienced supervision of American missionaries, we will find good reasons on the part of our brethren for calling loudly for additional help in their preceding reports.

We feel distressed when we see clearly that our brethren are apprehensive that they cannot hold all their work strongly in hand without reinforcements; and that they are anticipating that the other missionary societies will see their inability to occupy strongly, and hence will enter our territory, because we do not occupy. It is to be carefully noted that our brethren do not express discouragement, except in their inability to fully occupy their assigned field for want of men. In all other respects they say their work is prosperous. The government still gives liberal aid to our schools; the European population still declare their confidence and interest by annually increasing contributions. These contributions will approximate $14.475 in the year 1867.

A somewhat new feature, but one of great importance and promise, is developing itself. We refer to "zenana schools," or schools among the ladies and daughters in the harems or private homes of the better class of the people. These schools receive instruction from ladies only, and hence there has arisen a new requisition for well prepared young ladies to go out to serve in our missions in India. These zenana schools are extending to the lower classes of young females. The reader will see that one hundred girls attend them in the city of Lucknow. The Church will take note of this new department of mission work in India, and the additional demand for lady teachers and for money for this new missionary field service. The ladies in our mission are actively engaged in this service, and the Board gives it pecuniary support as a part of our proper work.

From the preceding reports, as well as from the general tenor of the correspondence from India for the last year or two, it is apparent that the stations actively occupied are yielding precious fruit, the quantity and value of which are increasing, and was greater in 1867 than in any former year. [See statistical tables.] And nothing but additional men and money are wanted to make it one of the most fruitful mission fields to be found among Protestant missions. The brethren have been calling loudly for several years for more men; and from *their* standpoint it seems strange that they are not sent, according to their wishes and necessities. One of them says, "We have reason to know that the Church, with the men and means, are ready to supply both if she only knew the wants of our work." Another one says, "Good men from home write us of their willingness and anxiety to join us, but cannot get themselves appointed. We at this distance cannot understand this." If the first brother had been at the meeting of the General Missionary Committee, and there learn that a million dollars were needed to carry on our missions in the South, and in the Annual Conferences at home not in the South, and in our foreign work, with a heavy debt upon us, and that we could not count upon more than eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he would then understand why we can not give India more money and more men immediately; and if the second brother was aware what varied and important qualities and qualifications were required, and rightly, too, by the general tenor of our correspondence with India, he would not be surprised that the administration at home finds it difficult to get the suitable men, and might well have some doubts in regard to those who write to India that they can not get themselves appointed. When we have authority from the General Missionary Committee to send men, and a good and true man feels his heart and spirit stirred within him to go to the foreign work, and so signifies to his Presiding Elder, or directly to the Bishop, or to the Corresponding Secretaries, and his abilities and qualifications are satisfactory, there is no difficulty in such a one being appointed except the want of money.

## Methodist Singing.

BY BISHOP KINGSLEY.

The dispensation of instrumental music, for better or for worse, has fairly commenced in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Some hail it as the beginning of a musical millenium, others bewail it as the precursor of decline and spiritual apostacy. Both are wrong. It will neither do all the good nor all the harm that has been predicted. If instrumental music were to banish congregational singing, it would certainly be a vast calamity. But there is no necessity whatever for this. Probably the best congregational singing in the United States is found in connection with the organ. When the singers lean on the organ and fail to utter distinctly the words sung so that they may be heard and understood by the congregation, the instrument does more hurt than good. But after all this is not the fault of the instrument. Some of the most distinct and best enunciated singing in the United States is in connection with the organ. An instrument is often a great advantage when the singing is weak, on account of the few that can join advantageously in the service. It then becomes a kind of leader and educator of the congregation. The question is not whether the Church would be just as well off, or better, without instrumental music, if the people only thought so. The matter of fact is, the people do not think so, and will not think so, at least until they have an opportunity of trying what virtue there is in instruments. And it is better, as it seems to me, to allow the experiment to be fairly made, and submit to it in good nature, than to live in a constant storm. If our hearts are right God will prosper us with or without instrumental music; and it is worse than idle for any man to pretend that he can not enjoy religion in a house of worship which holds an organ or a melodeon. In such cases the devil is not in the instrument, but he has managed to get into the heart of the party complaining. He is not a very valiant soldier who can be vanquished by a little wind from an organ. The heart that for itself reposes confidence in Jesus Christ can enjoy the love of God even if the singing is not exactly to the taste.

When a man is tempted to leave the church because an instrument has been introduced into it he may set it down for certain that Satan is at work with him. Does any man in his senses believe that God has left the church? Are not the accomplished results of the gospel plain proof that God is still with us? May we not still know the tree by its fruit? If then God has not forsaken the Methodist Episcopal Church can not a poor, weak, sinful man afford to stay when God can afford to stay? Suppose the singing is not in our judgment the best that we can desire, is that any reason why we should quit serving the Lord? That will only ruin our own souls without at all helping the church music. It is melancholy, indeed, to see for what reasons some people will deliberately determine to sever their connection with the Church of God. Such a movement usually ends in perdition.

There is one practice, however, generally associated with instrumental music which certainly ought to be discontinued. It has no redeeming feature, but is only evil and that continually. I allude to the habit almost universal in this country of playing an interlude between each two stanzas of the hymn. These interludes are positive nuisances in every light in which they can be viewed. In wealthy churches where the organist is a fine performer the thing is done to show off. And weaker and poorer churches keep up the practice to be in the fashion. Many of our very best hymns form a continuous and connected discourse from beginning to end. Many of them are most earnest prayers, others earnest exhortations. Others embody sound Christian experience, and others set forth in a glowing light the plan of salvation, and so on. The sense is often incomplete at the end of a verse, and the hearts of all true worshipers are prepared by what has gone before for what is to come. Just then the connection is spoiled, the continuity of thought and feeling broken up by a diddling interlude! Every devout worshiper feels it to be an incongruity and an infliction, and is glad when it is over, so that the worship of God can proceed. How beyond all comparison better it is to sing right through. With persons to whom these hymns are familiar one verse calls up the next, but by the time the interlude is finished we have generally forgotten the connection. Why should the tune any more than the words be banished from the mind and heart at the end of every verse? Why should the warm glow of devotional feeling be chilled as by a cold bath every two or three minutes?

But it is said the singers need time to take breath. This is but a flimsy reason for perpetuating a fashionable folly. How comes it to pass that people have become so short-winded all of a sudden? Troops of musicians go through the country singing pieces three times as long as the average of our hymns, and so manage as not to get out of breath. There is more reason why the preacher should stop every few minutes to get his breath, and yet a public speaker will address an audience for hours together without resorting to any interlude. It is to be hoped that the time will never come when the ministry will become so short-winded as to need to stop at the end of every three or four sentences and drum on a board with their knuckles, or resort to any other equally silly subterfuge in order to take breath! The thing looks ridiculous enough now because it is not in the fashion.

The great masters of music, both in America and Europe, despise these interludes. They are as unscientific as they are inconvenient, and hurtful to the spirit of genuine worship; and the most attractive and most efficient church music dispenses with them entirely.

I wish that I could persuade every congregation that has adopted this habit to so much as try the experiment of dispensing with it for three months. I feel well assured that all Methodists who will do so will find the devotional tone of their singing so much improved that they will never revive the interludes again. Like many other bad fashions, when this absurd practice has been fairly abandoned we shall only wonder how we could have endured it so long.

And let congregations just starting off with an instrument remember that it is easier to avoid than to reform an evil habit. No professional pride on the part of the performer should be allowed to chill the warm glow of intelligent and heartfelt devotion.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

## Caste in New England.

At the New England Conference recently held in Boston there was read and adopted a report from a committee on our Southern missionary work strongly condemning caste, asking the General Conference to take the embargo from Bishop Roberts, and urging the Bishops to discountenance by their Episcopal acts the caste spirit. Bishop Ames, after the adoption of the report, said that he admired the New England brethren. They spoke out fearlessly their convictions. He had seen the forerunner of this report in editorial papers in *Zion's Herald*, and supposing it might be the pleasure of the New England Conference to move in such a direction he had while in the South consulted several of our colored preachers to ascertain their mind relative to the work in the North. He was now prepared to say to the Conference that he would gratify their best wishes in the case. He was ready to transfer eight or ten colored preachers to their Conference, and station them in their congregations. The announcement was received with applause. But there it ended. None asked that such transfers be made.

The next morning the bishop said to the Conference that he feared they had received his promise of the day before only as a little pleasantry. But he wished them to know that he was in earnest. Their resolutions invited such transfers—invited the Bishops to break down the evil of caste—and the Bishops were in the habit of conforming, as far as practicable, to Conference resolutions. When at this stage it became necessary that something must be done, our quondam friend, the editor of *Zion's Herald*, offered a resolution expressing their willingness to receive such transfers, when it was thought to be good for the work. What a lapse from the anti-caste resolution of the day before! But even this diluted affair could not pass. A spirited debate sprung up and arrested it. At last the mover and others modified it so as to say they would receive colored preachers when recommended by the Quarterly Conferences of their charges, or when they were petitioned for by the people. The Bishop now said that he was much obliged to them for their action. It indorsed what the Bishops all along been doing, and what he understood their former action to disapprove.

Will not the reader think it strange that the editor of *Zion's Herald*, who deals such trenchant blows against caste everywhere outside of Boston and New England, absolutely becomes the apologist of this caste action? The whole thing is a milk and water affair, and it takes shape and body from his pen. And he really attaches virtue to the back down condition—"when invited or recommended by our quarterly Conferences." *Et tu Brute.* Alas, that vaunted self-excellency should have such a humiliating downfall! *Zion's Herald* owes it to common sense to remain silent on caste hereafter. At least, let it go through a good long probation before it again lifts its voice on a subject on which its words and actions hitherto have been as various and uncertain as the changing winds.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

## Dancing, Gaming, Etc.

We clip the following from an English work:

"I understand you, Mr. Oldpath, said I: 'Thus, if I walk out in the fields to meditate, like Isaac, or if I walk in the city for my health, or for charity, or for duty in any form, I can ask the Lord to bless my steps. But if I sit down to a game of cards, or among the ungodly in the ballroom or the theatre, I cannot ask god to bless the act.' 'A child of God would quake and tremble to insult God by asking a blessing on such occasions,' remarked Abraham. 'But would any considerate person like to have his soul commanded away out of his body, while that poor carcass was dropped to his shame and confusion at the card table, at the theatre, or in the ballroom? Might not the Almighty put the question to the astonished spirit thus: Where didst thou leave thy other self? Art thou then not afraid to stand before me in all the pollution of thy employment of but the last five moments since? And what gamester shall say that he shall live to deal out his pack? What trifler, that he shall survive his next allemande?

"What voluptuary, that he shall watch the next immodest gesture of the frame of woman, distorted in the public exhibition of the ballet on the stage, where all the noble faculties of man, given him in such wise order and wonderful degree, are prostituted to the basest purposes, even to the heaping of every insult upon the Creator and His great name, and the setting forth of the acknowledged energy of that Creator, the Devil, as a plaything, a joke, an amusement? Alas! Alas! But what does the Lord ask concerning this Leviathan, when he says of him: Wilt thou play with him as with a bird, or *wilt thou* bind him for thy maidens? Shall thy companions make a banquet of him, or shall they part him among the merchants?

"For gain, for money, the merchants of the theatres do indeed play with this Leviathan as with a bird and for amusement; and to gratify the basest passions of man to be so amused. But death is approaching; hell is lighting up; the enemy is sharpening his eyes upon his prey, and only waits the command of God to fly on that prey and bear it from its poor framework, the body; and then it will be seen whether Satan is an object to be laughed at, to jest with, and to produce in effigy or not."

It is customary at concerts in New York now when a singer is to be complimented to make up a dozen or so ordinary bouquets into a basket about the size of an Orange county cheese, and hand it over the orchestra to the *artiste*, whose absurd appearance as he or she carries it off fully compensates for the outlay. One of the papers suggests as a needed convenience the erection of a derrick, by which one of these consolidated conservatories might be safely swung across the orchestral gulf and behind the scenes. The ladies subject to these floral afflictions are now compelled to make muscular trainings a part of their daily vocations.

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Wesley Chapel.—At a recent love-feast at this church eight persons were received in full connection.


The success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts is based upon their merits. The best are the cheapest. New York depot, 592 Broadway.

What Need of Bouquets? The odor of Burnett's Perfume is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice delicate flowers. Ask druggists to order this exquisite perfume.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair has had nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article. New York office, 592 Broadway.


The amount of deposits for March in the New Orleans branch of the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was $22,388 55. Amount of drafts $15,102 78. Amount due depositors $56,935 96.

Marais Street Church.—At this church the pastor, Brother Scott Chinn, recently received eighteen or twenty persons on probation. Brother Chinn reports his church in good spiritual condition.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Foundry church, Washington, D. C., preached with great acceptability at the Ames Methodist Episcopal church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, on last Sunday morning and evening. He will officiate there regularly during the absence of Dr. Newman. We hope that he may have a large concourse of hearers.

Rev. Dr. Newman, who left this city on the twenty-seventh ultimo, to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church arrived safely at Chicago. From a synopsis of his sermon which we noticed in one of the daily papers of that city, we learn that he preached by invitation in the First Presbyterian church, on Wabash avenue.

The Market Ordinance Defeated.—The Board of Aldermen Tuesday night refused to pass the proposed ordinance for the sale of the markets by a decisive vote. The indications now point to the measures of relief so often urged by the Republican—funding the floating debt under authority of a legislative enactment, and the prompt collection of taxes long past due. Any measure short of this will necessarily be defective, besides involving heavy sacrifices, which must be paid at last by the people. There is little or no prospect of relief until the Legislature meets.

President Graham argued that the passage of the ordinance would not appreciate the city currency, and maintained that relief for the city finances can only be had through the instrumentality of an act of the next Legislature authorizing the funding of this floating debt. He alluded to the greater degree of prosperity the city would enjoy in consequence of the settlement of political questions in this State, and insisted that to sell the markets from year to year about five million dollars in greenbacks and gold would be realized by the city in ten years instead of two million dollars in city currency for which it is now proposed to sell the markets.

## Information Wanted.

By John Glase, who left South Carolina in 1849, of his father, named Sandy; his mother Effie; his brothers Isaiah, Maly, Mingo, and Sandy. Some of these were living on James Island with a man named Ephraim Clark.

Address John Glase, care Rev. S. M. Small, Alexandria, Louisiana.

By Caroline Jenkins of her daughter Eliza Johnson, born in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and afterward belonged to George S. Younger, Jackson, Mississippi.

Address the inquirer, care Rev. Henry Green, pastor of First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans.

### MARRIED:

ROWLEY—COLEMAN—At New Orleans, May 7, 1868, by Rev. W. M. Henry, Mr. JAMES ROWLEY to Miss JANE COLEMAN, all of New Orleans.

### DIED:

RICHARDS.—Sunday, April 12, 1868, in New Orleans, DAVID RICHARDS, aged sixty-seven years.

Brother Richards had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, and for a long time a member of the official board of the Church.

He lived and died a faithful soldier of Christ.

## Editorial Correspondence.

Chicago, May 2, 1868.

After a railroad ride of fifty-three hours, we reached Chicago in safety. En route we enjoyed the company of General Hartsuff and lady and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Diossy, whose fund of fact and fancy relieved the tedium of the journey. On reaching Chicago we received a hearty welcome at the elegant residence and happy home of Mr. J. V. Farwell, whose guests we are. The next day we met several friends, and among those we prized most highly is Stephen Hoyt, Esq., formerly Mayor of New Orleans. He is the same pure and noble man, earnest in every good work. He is delighted over the election of Governor Warmoth.

The next morning at nine o'clock we attended the opening exercises of the General Conference. Excepting Bishop Baker, all our bishops were present, and appeared in excellent health. The *Daily Advocate* of May 2 contains the following account of the first day's proceedings:

The Fifteenth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in the First Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, in the city of Chicago, at nine o'clock on Friday morning, May 1, 1868.

At precisely the hour of nine the Conference was called to order by Bishop Morris, the venerable senior among his peers of the Episcopal Board. Bishop Scott read the sixty-first chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah. Bishop Simpson read the 293d hymn, commencing:

"The Savior, when to heaven he rose,
In splendid triumph o'er his foes"

and the Conference and audience, led by Philip Phillips, joined in singing. The singing was such as is heard only in a Methodist Conference, and as the song of praise poured forth its volume of harmonious sound we could not but think that the spirit of "old-fashioned Methodism" still survives.

At the close of the singing, the venerable and widely known Peter Cartwright, one of the heroic pioneers of Methodism in the Great West, led the Conference in prayer. He prayed—

Almighty and most merciful God, with profound reverence we appear at the feet of Mercy; and thank God that we now are permitted to call thee our Heavenly Father; that we are created reasonable beings, capable of loving and serving God, and that in early life many of us had religious influences thrown around us, and means given us whereby we were enabled to seek and obtain salvation through Jesus Christ; and we remember with deepest gratitude the kind providences of God that have been over us through life, and though our life has been one of toil and effort, yet we thank God that the agencies we have employed in the name of God, for the salvation of sinners, have been successful through the mercy of our Redeemer. Look now in mercy upon us, in the opening of this General Conference, and grant us thy blessing, and baptize us with thy Spirit, and with fire and power, and grant that all our doings may redound to the glory of God. Give us wisdom and understanding to keep us back from presumption, and from all that will not be for the glory of God and the good of the Church.

Bless our families that we have left at home. Bless our country, and grant to our rulers wisdom and grace. Bless the Church and the ministry, and help and bless us in our labors till thronging thousands shall press to Zion; and when our little work shall be done, bring us to our eternal reward in heaven, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Bishop Ames read the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians, after which Bishop Clark read the 297th hymn, commencing:

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode,"

which the Conference joined in singing, when George Peck led in prayer. He said:

"O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth. Thou art the Father of angels and men, and to thee would we look this morning for guidance, and for thy blessing as we need, as we are assembled together upon this occasion, for the purpose of attending to important and responsible duties, that we may honor thee, enjoy thy Fatherly favor, and our cordial Christian fellowship while we commune together and engage in the important deliberations and duties of this occasion.

"We thank thee, O God, for the enlargement of our borders and the success of our work; we thank thee for the multitudes that have been converted to God, and brought into the Church through the instrumentality of thy ministers and people. We thank thee for the unity of the Church, for her harmony and zeal, and for her spiritual power. We thank thee that through thy providence thou hast brought so many of us together in this place, in peace and prosperity, and with high hopes and prospects with regard to the purposes and work for which we are here.

"We thank thee, O God, for the gospel of thy Son, and for the demonstrations of its power which we have witnessed, and especially for the triumphs of grace in these ends of the earth. We thank thee for the examples set us by our fathers, for the purity of doctrine which has been preserved, and for the exercise of godly discipline in the conferences.

"We pray thee now, oh Lord, to come into our midst; preside over this body; give strength and wisdom to the bishops in the discharge of their duties in presiding over this body and directing its labors. Pour thy blessing upon every member of this conference. May we all duly feel our responsibilities to God, to the Church, to each other, and to the world. May thy fear rest upon us; may thy light shine upon us and through us; may our doings all be guided by thy Spirit; may our understandings be preserved from error, and may our conclusions all be such as shall glorify thee and serve the best interests of the Church.

"Pour thy Holy Sprit upon us, and may we have his enlightening influences and power. Without this we are dark and powerless. Baptize us, then, from on high, and pour upon us now the Holy Ghost and fire sent down from heaven. Let thy blessing rest upon the churches here represented; upon the families of thy servants; upon their flocks left at home, and upon all the interests which they represent.

"Grant that this may be one of the most favored seasons ever enjoyed by us from the beginning of our history. May this be a time of revival in this city. May the ministrations of thy servants be attended with power from on high, and may the Church be built up, sinners converted, and thy name be glorified.

"Grant, oh Lord, to save us from undue anxieties, and from excitement and error. Lead us all one way, fill our hearts with love for the Church and for each other, and may thy name be glorified by our coming together.

"Bless our country; grant wisdom to all in authority. Give wisdom to Congress and bless the President and all clothed with executive authority, and grant us prosperity and blessing as a people. Grant thy blessing upon all nations, and hasten the day when the earth shall be full of thy glory."

Mr. Peck closed by repeating the Lord's prayer, all the Conference joining.

ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of the prayer Bishop Morris said the introductory religious services are now concluded, and he would now inquire of the delegates what was their desire as to the manner of opening the business.

Daniel Curry suggested that W. L. Harris, the secretary of the last General Conference, call the roll of the last session. Brother Harris was called by the Bishop and came forward.

Brother Harris desired the assistance of George W. Woodruff, the assistant secretary of last General Conference, to assist him in keeping the tally of the roll, and there being no objection he did so.

W. L. Harris said: "Mr. President, I hold in my hand the official papers of all the conferences except the California Conference."

Daniel Curry suggested that where there was no objection as to the names called from the list held by the Secretary it be considered as the correct one.

The certificate of election of the California Conference was handed in.

W. L. Harris said that all the certificates were signed by the Secretaries of the Conferences.

The roll was called.

During the call Chester F. Burdick, reserve delegate from Troy Conference, was substituted in the place of Samuel Meredith, absent, of same conference.

Joseph B. Dobbins, reserve delegate from New Jersey Conference, was substituted in place of Isaac Winner, absent, from same conference.

William B. Edwards, reserve delegate from Baltimore Conference, was substituted in place of N. J. B. Morgan, absent, from same conference.

Benjamin St. James Fry, reserve delegate of Missouri and Arkansas Conference, was substituted in place of William H. Gillam, absent, from same conference.

Joseph E. King, reserve delegate of Troy Conference, was substituted in place of Erastus Wentworth, absent, from same conference.

Bishop Morris said this was the twelfth session of the General Conference, in regular and consecutive order, at which he had been present, four of them as a delegate and eight as bishop, and he had no recollection of hearing so many respond "Present" at the opening session before.

Bishop Morris then called upon Bishop Janes, who took the chair.

The Bishop desired to know the pleasure of the Conference as to the election of secretary.

Thomas Carlton moved that W. L. Harris be elected by acclamation.

James Cunningham hoped the Conference would not dispense with balloting at this early stage of the proceedings.

Daniel Curry said it would save a great deal of time to elect by acclamation, where there was but one candidate, and to proceed in that way was altogether according to usage.

Several nominations were then made, but subsequently withdrawn.

John Lanahan said the seeming opposition of these nominations was only because of the desire that the secretary should not be elected by acclamation. He personally was in favor of electing the former secretary.

After other nominations and withdrawals, on motion it was resolved to elect *viva voce*.

On motion, W. L. Harris was elected Secretary.

After discussion it was resolved to ballot for three Assistant Secretaries, and that the three persons having the highest number of votes should be the three Assistant Secretaries.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

As I had anticipated, so it turned out, there was much discussion on the motion to admit at once the delegates from the South. Dr. Foster, of New York, presented my credentials, and this was the signal for a long and lively debate. Dr. Curry and others will not admit that the Conferences of the South are Conferences in the true letter of the law, and hence his opposition to our admission. But Dr. Ried assumed the position that the General Conference had the power to legalize what had been done. Dr. Foster moved a reference of the whole subject to a committee of SEVEN. Dr. Ried offered the following substitute:

Whereas, There exist at the present time, in the Southern part of our country, several Annual Conferences, created by authority of the last General Conference, and known, or supposed to be known, as Mission Conferences, and

Whereas, These Conferences have had great and unanticipated success, now numbering in the aggregate over 450 preachers and 175,000 members, and

Whereas, It is the judgment of this General Conference that so considerable a portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America should not be unrepresented in this body, and

Whereas, We shall greatly need the aid and counsel of brethren from that portion of the work in forming plans for greater and more extended usefulness in that portion of the Master's vineyard where the promise is so glorious, and

Whereas, These annual Conferences have sent to the seat of this session chosen brethren, under the title of "Representatives"—in whose choice the modes and ratio of delegates to this body were observed; who, although conceding that they have no right, by virtue of their mere election, to claim a seat in this body, were yet provisionally elected in the manifest hope that their representative Conferences would be fully recognized, and they admitted as delegates; therefore

*Resolved*, 1st. That this General Conference hereby recognizes as annual conferences, with full powers, the following conferences, viz: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holston, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, and Washington.

*Resolved*, 2d. That we hereby express our gratitude to the Great Head of the church, and our abounding joy that, in the organization of these conferences, our lost territory is restored, and the Methodist Episcopal Church becomes again national, in fact and scope, as it always has been in name and person.

*Resolved*, 3. That qualified representatives of these conferences, satisfactorily accredited, are hereby admitted to seats in this body as delegates.

JOHN M. REID.
E. O. HAVEN.

William Young, of the Cincinnati conferences, said:

Mr. President—I do not suppose any member on this floor will deny these brethren from the South seats here, if they are constitutionally entitled to them, and I hope that the motion of the brother across the way will prevail, and not the substitute.

Jesse T. Peck said:

Mr. Chairman—If the General Conference would by unanimous consent invite these men without precise order, it will make the pending discussion on this question as short as possible. These representatives are entitled to take part in this discussion.

R. S. Foster said he did not open the discussion at this hour. He thought we should all come to a harmonious resolution. He hoped it would be referred to a committee who would bring it before the Conference, and they would be prepared to discuss it.

Daniel Curry said: The Conference will consider this: It was not a question of the qualification of these men, but a question of the delegates elect. It is said that two of those conferences named have elected delegates not constitutionally eligible. The whole of it can be got along with by a committee—where we can get every case perfected and ascertain every man who has been elected. He was not for shutting them out. They needed their presence and counsel—their instruction as to facts, and their arguments brought out of their great experience. He was not sure that they would be ready to report to-morrow, for there is a great deal to do.

Mr. Porter, of Newark, said Dr. Curry had made in substance the remarks he thought of making, and he would not repeat them. The question was one of great importance, and should be referred to a judicious committee. He hoped they should have a committee, and the committee should have time to report; and as soon as they are ready to report the General Conference would give it attention.

John M. Reid said he was opposed to a reference to a committee for the reason that if this matter went before a committee it would remain there for ten days. The facts were before them.

Every man had to judge for himself. He thought they might as well judge now as any time, and put these brethren out of anxiety and this question out of agitation this morning. This was the reason he had offered the substitute. Again, he had not determined in the substitute he had offered with respect to the qualifications of these brethren. He had said that these brethren, if they had come here accredited, and with the disciplinary qualifications, should be admitted. They present their qualifications, and each standing upon its own merits. It is said that this will exclude our colored brethren and admit the white brethren. He did not so understand it. If these brethren were qualified he should make no discrimination as to color. It was a single question of qualification whether the discipline authorized these men to be here. He would feel especially chagrined on this question of color if they were not to admit them, inasmuch as the difficulty would press upon the colored brethren. Suppose, for instance, that the colored brethren have admission here: Shall we put out our white brethren for fear of this sentiment of color? Let us be rid of this question of color.

Mr. Young said he just wanted to explain. He wished his worthy brother across the way to understand that he had not the slightest objection under the heavens of the Almighty on the ground of color. He happened to be one of the original anti-slavery men of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He early extended his sympathies toward his colored brethren, and he had been a friend to a colored brother when it cost something to be a friend to him, and this morning, if he is ready and permitted, he (Young) would take one of them into his seat and would sit by his side. He thought that his brother's remarks were calculated to mislead the minds of the brothers in regard to the constitutionality of this question.

Mr. Crary wished to call the attention of the Conference to the authority by which these Conferences in the South have been organized.

Mr. Gilbert Haven wished to say one word in respect to Dr. Curry's question. He thought it would mislead the minds of the Conference, not through inattention, but from want of examination of the point. He thought it would be found that these brethren of the Delaware and Washington Conferences have come within the scope of the Discipline; and more than that, that the authorization of the laws of the General Conference have put these brethren fully within the pale of the membership of this Conference. It does not read four full calendar years at all, but four full conference years from their reception on trial. They were admitted only at the Conference. He thought the brethren were ready to settle the question to-day on the merits of the Discipline of the Church and admit all these delegates. He hoped they would not send it to a committee, for it would defer the matter.

Mr. Lanahan thought this was not and should not be considered a personal question, but should be decided outside of all personal considerations. If he believed these brethren were properly elected and could be admitted here in accordance with the action of the last General Conference, he would lift both hands in favor of it. But there are principles of law underlying these questions, principles of importance, and which will affect the law of the Church in the future as well as in the present. Mr. Lanahan read from the journal of the last General Conference the action upon the subject, and said the action of the bishops, whatever it may be, has little to do with determining these questions, for they may act outside the law, and it was his opinion that in this case they had so acted. He referred further to the action of the last General Conference, which, in his opinion, settles these questions, and asked, has this General Conference authority to set aside the action of the last? If it may in one case, it may in another. He thought we should proceed carefully in these matters. The Church was not made in a day, and in all our action we should look to the future as well as the present. Precedents are being established, and precedents are often appealed to, and often carry the force of law.

I. C. Pershing said it seemed evident to him, and he thought to many others, that unless we adopt the suggestions of Mr. Foster we shall spend the whole session and yet reach no conclusion. There are points here that require time for consideration, and a committee would consider these and present their report, and then we can act intelligently. If these questions are of easy solution they may be prepared to report in the morning, and if not, then they should have time properly to consider them. He presumed that there is no man on this floor who is not prepared to vote for the admission of these brethren if we can do it by the book. He hoped, therefore, a committee would be ordered.

William Reddy, of Oneida, said as the book had been referred to, he wished to read from it and proceeded to read from the Discipline the provisions for the organization of Mission Conferences; also, the boundaries of the Delaware and Washington Conferences; also, the exceptions made to the powers and prerogatives of the Liberia Mission Conference and others. From these facts he was convinced that these conferences which ask representation here to-day are clearly entitled to it, and that it should be granted without debate. They are doing the same work we are doing. They are among us in our own country; their representatives have been elected under the supervision of the bishops, and their interests are such as demand representation, and I see no reason why we should delay to grant it.

W. L. Harris explained that the boundaries of these conferences referred to were not reported from the Committee on Boundaries at the last General Conference, but they were inserted by him by order of the General Conference.

On motion the substitute pending was laid on the table, and the motion to refer to a committee of seven prevailed.

On motion the substitute just tabled was taken up and referred to the same committee.

J. M. Reid moved that the committee be instructed to report to-morrow morning.

The motion was amended by adding the words "if found practicable," and the motion as amended prevailed.

Thus the whole subject went to the committee of seven, and it is understood that three of the committee are for immediate admission; three are against admission, and that the seventh, who is Dr. Foster, is inclined to admission. Thus the matter stands. It is said the committee will report next Tuesday. In the mean time, I am *serene*. The General Conference, like Congress, is determined that we of the South shall be thoroughly reconstructed before we are admitted.

MORE ANON.

## Tight Lacing—Why Injurious.

It is strange that there should be a necessity for writing on this subject—a habit alike ruinous to health and ruinous to beauty. But there are many ladies who, either from a want of opportunity or a want of inclination to pursue physiological works, know about as little of their physical system and the laws of life and health as the dog who bays the moon knows about the science of astronomy.

Though they may have often heard that tight lacing was injurious, yet not being told the reason why it was so, they have not placed much reliance on the information, and still persist in their course of "dressing to kill."

Never having seen an article published setting forth plainly the reason *why* tight lacing is injurious, we will now endeavor to show why it is so.

First, as to its being ruinous to health. In creating mankind the Creator placed the vital organs—the lungs, heart, liver, etc.—in the upper part or upper cavity of the body, and the stomach, bowels, etc., in the lower part or lower cavity. And these cavities were made just large enough for all the organs harmoniously to discharge their various functions. But he made no spare room.

It is plainly seen, therefore, that pressure from without tends to crush the organs one upon the other, thus retarding their action and preventing them from properly discharging their various functions. Something like pressing together the works of a watch; though it may not stop entirely from running, yet it will tend to make it run slow and irregular.

This pressure of the vital organs upon each other rapidly brings on derangement. The liver fails to do its office work well, bringing on evils too well known. The heart's action is disturbed and the circulation impeded. The stomach failing, as it must, brings on indigestion and dyspepsia, with a whole train of evils. The lungs, from a lack of pure air, which, of course, they can not receive unless allowed free room to expand, soon become diseased. But not only are the lungs diseased thereby but the blood, the life current, becomes corrupt. But this may seem strange to some, that compressing the lungs, so as to lessen their capacity for inhalation, should disease the blood. Nevertheless, it is so. The food of to-day is a part of the blood of to-morrow. And to change food to healthy blood, and fit it for assimilation, requires something more than the changes which it undergoes in the process of digestion. By absorption it passes into the current of venous blood—a milky looking fluid, called chyle—and on through the right side of the heart to the lungs. By the action of the oxygen of the air it is instantly changed to a bright, rich scarlet, and passing through the left side of the heart enters the arterial circulation and goes to supply the wasting tissues of the body.

Now a certain amount of oxygen is absolutely necessary to neutralize this digested food, or chyle, as it comes to the lungs. The lungs when free to expand supply just the amount needed, if the air is pure. If a less amount were sufficient doubtless the Creator would have made the lungs of less capacity. Now it is plain to see that if portions of this new blood are not properly oxygenized, the crude matter must create trouble, by being deposited in the lungs or elsewhere in the form of tubercles.

But not only the new blood should be thus supplied with oxygen, but all of it as it comes to the lungs should be thus vitalized before passing again into the arterial circulation. It thus may be seen that it is impossible to continue healthy if persisting in tight lacing. It is not possible to built up a pure, sound body out of impure blood.

Again, this practice weakens the muscles of the trunk of the body. For proof of this, how often do ladies complain that they are not able to sit up straight for any length of time without their corsets on, and complain of an "all-gone" sensation when they are removed? Some again feel the need of them during the whole twenty-four hours of the day. This is what might be expected from bandaging any muscle.

Again, those who expect to become wives and mothers, and but few young ladies anticipate a life of single blessedness, may be sure that they are sowing seed for an abundant harvest of ills to be reaped in the future.

But these are only a few of the evils of tight lacing. Their name is legion. And if the young lady who claims that she has not the time to peruse works on physiology would only spend the time each day on such books that she now spends in lacing and adjusting her corsets, we will warrant her to be possessed of information in a month's time that will work in her a speedy reformation in regard to the matter of dress.

But, secondly, we stated that tight lacing is ruinous to beauty of form as well as to health. Is it not natural to suppose that the human form as moulded by the Creator is the best and most beautiful that can be given it? Is it not absurd to imagine that a lady can render her form more elegant by encasing and compressing it so that it may be extremely small in the centre and large above? If there are any who consider such a form more beautiful, their taste is certainly perverted. More perverted even than the Flat-head Indian who binds a board upon the front part of the heads of his children, forcing the growth backward and upward. Or of the Chinese, who encase the feet of their little girls in wooden shoes, thus preventing their growth, so that when grown to womanhood they still have feet the size of children three or four years old, and consequently are unable to walk. The flat head is the highest type of physical beauty with these Indians, and the little, useless feet is perfection with the Chinese. We pity the ignorant notions of the one, and wonder at the silly whims of the other, and at the same time our ladies practice that which brings far greater deformities, ruinous alike to health and beauty.

Suppose that a sculptor should receive an order for the statue of a perfect female form, and should make the waist like that of one of our fashionable ladies? It would bring him and his work into ridicule.

Ladies will look upon the statue of the Greek Slave or Venus de Medicis with delight and say in its praise, "How elegant the proportions!" "A perfect form!" and then turn away to the mirror and look with pride and satisfaction on their own waists a third smaller in proportion than the ones they have just pronounced perfect.

Lacing moreover makes the waist round; whereas the perfect waist is oval, measuring about one-fourth more from side to side than from front to back.

But if the human form is to be increased in beauty by lacing, why not apply it to other forms than human? Why don't you lace your poodle dog? And why not put a corset on your cat? And why don't you ask pa to put corsets on the family carriage horse? You don't think of improving the forms of these animals in this manner?

But the question arises, what are the proportions that give perfection as regards the female waist? The statue of the Venus de Medicis, considered by the best judges to be the most perfect female form either of ancient or modern works, is slightly under five feet in height, with a waist of twenty-four inches, or two-fifths of its height. These proportions being considered perfect, any lady may know whether her waist is under size. Alas! how many will be found deformed in this direction! For the waist that measures less than two-fifths of the height is a deformity, whether it be natural or artificial.

Then if a lady five feet high should have a waist of twenty-four inches, a lady five feet three inches high, should have a waist measuring twenty-five and a quarter inches; and one five feet five inches should have a waist of twenty-six inches. One five feet seven inches about twenty-six and three-quarter inches, and one five feet eight inches a waist of twenty-seven and a quarter inches. We saw a lady of medium height a few days since, whose waist could not have been over eighteen inches. We looked at her in pity, and drew a full breath in sympathy for her, knowing that she could not. At the same time we judged her to be light in the "upper story." Now, what should be the height of a lady with such a waist? Precisely three feet and eleven inches, the height of a small child.

But it may be said that some persons are short and stout, and some tall and slender. In these cases where the persons are stout there must be the right proportion between the breadth of the shoulders and the waist. Compressing the waist destroys this proportion and injures the form, even though the people are stout.

It may be a source of relief to young ladies who are torturing themselves by tight lacing, in order to lessen the size of their waists, to tell them that gentlemen—the more sensible ones, at least—do not admire small waists, though from some remarks at times it might be inferred that they do. But they simply admire the lady, and knowing that it will please her to speak of her waist being small, they make use of such remarks. But should they speak their minds freely, which they do not for fear of offending, they would express a contrary opinion. They would tell them that they were deformed; that they were following a foolish and hurtful practice, etc.

And now, young ladies, remember this; that with the intelligent young man who knows anything about physiology, in the selection of a wife, the lady who is unlaced and undeformed stands ten chances to one of the lady whose practice has been to "*dress to kill*."

(From the North Western Christian Advocate.)

## Senator Yates.

This gentleman has issued a circular to the people of Illinois, which we can not give in full, but it summize. He concedes that the criticisms of the press are "in some respects just and deserved," while in others exaggerated, and that they do not proceed from ill-will, but a "justifiable anxiety that our State shall be properly represented in the United States Senate." He claims to have been absent from the Senate only six days during the impeachment trial (an absence unjustifiably long if he might have been present); that he was present on each alternate day, and voted on every question submitted to the Senate; that he has not been a constant drinker, but has yielded only after exhaustive labors; that he never appeared in the Senate except when sober. He declines all technical defense, and says

"I frankly confess to you the weakness which at times has borne me down, and which was calculated to bring discredit upon my State and myself. It is my nature to be frank, and especially do I owe it to you who have showered favors and honors upon me to be so now. I will not attempt justification or excuse, especially when I have so often publicly said that men holding public trusts should be sober men.

"During twenty-seven years of political service—with the exception of ten of those years when I totally

abstained—I have often yielded to temptation, and as often have suffered the pangs of unutterable remorse. I can say that in a certain sense my sin has been my punishment. To lose your respect might seem punishment enough; but you can scarce imagine how a proud man feels when he has reason to dread the loss of all that renders his nature noble; and when it would seem that Heaven had withdrawn its favor from him on account of self-inflicted wrongs.

"It has been said with what seems to me unnecessary cruelty, 'It is perfectly useless to exact new pledges from one who has broken so many old ones.' To this allow me to reply that I have reformed, and that I will compel your confidence, not by pledges, but by a course of conduct scrupulously correct. I comprehend the situation perfectly. The happiness of my family, the respect and confidence of my friends, the success of my party, which to me is the triumph of liberty and good government, the honor of my State, the good opinion of mankind, my own life here, and last and most important, the untried future which approaches with startling rapidity; all these have been seriously considered.

* * * * * * *

"But to you, fellow citizens, I do apologize without reserve or defense. I do not ask the divine ruling in one of the oldest recorded trials, viz: 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.' I make no comparison between myself and other men in the country who drink more than I can or have done, and with less disturbance of their nervous organization than I have. I do not wish in saying this to seem invidious, or in the attitude of making a special plea on my own behalf."

Some other passages of the circular are so frank and manly in their humility that we reproduce them:

"'To err is human; to forgive divine.' I crave only such an exercise of the divine attribute as the enlightened judgment of my fellow citizens can permit them to vouchsafe to me. I can truthfully aver that no man has a keener appreciation of duty, a livelier pride in the honor of Illinois, or a deeper sense of gratitude toward those who have honored him, than I have. I was in my humble way true to the country during the late rebellious struggle, and throughout a long public life against bitter persecutions, and in fearful minorities, notwithstanding all my faults, I have constantly, unvaryingly, and always been true to the Republican party, and to the principles of human freedom. I am not and never have been the advocate of drinking; for, though alcohol may be useful as a medicine, and in some other respects, yet it kills more than it cures, and is much more productive of misery than of benefit to mankind. And were it in my power I would at one fell sweep blot it from the face of the earth, and obliterate the knowledge of making it from the breasts of mankind."

We performed a painful duty when in a recent editorial we called upon him to resign his seat. The people of the Western States are determined that no drunkard shall represent them in the Senate Chamber. We doubt if politicians are aware of the intensity of the feeling. The nation has been disgraced by maudling babblings and ruffian-like blustering in its chief places, its Senate has been polluted, and it will no longer tolerate the gross wickedness.

We said then and say now that we would go a thousand miles to help Senator Yates up from his fall. Oh, it is sad—pitifully sad to see a man *a slave*, a cringing bondman, a chained slave for want of will, a slave because he does not go to God for help.

We have no hope that he will reform unless he becomes a true Christian, converted after the old style.

As we demanded in behalf of the people his resignation, we give his answer and refer it the people, only adding that Illinois will be glad, more than glad, if the man she has honored proves worthy of her confidence. She has all the old affection, but her confidence has been weakened:

"I am not so wedded to political life as to desire to remain in office longer than my friends desire, but I have never abandoned any post of duty assigned me, and I shall not leave my present one before the expiration of my term while a single stain rests upon my honor as a Senator. Such an act would be cowardly, disgraceful to you and myself, a reproach to my children who depend upon me for defense of their good name—an act which can only be compared to suicide. Besides, I feel that I have not yet accomplished all I owe to my State, and am determined to cancel part of the debt. Notwithstanding your justifiable distrust, looking to God, my family, my State, and my high duty, I shall not despair, but look forward to an unclouded future."

## The River Amazon.

The mouth of the Amazon was discovered by a Spaniard in 1500, but he considered it merely a deep gulf, and had not the remotest suspicion of the mass of fresh water that was rolling to the sea from every part of northern South America, or that the snowy masses of the Cordilleras and the gushing fountains of the watershed of the continent were finding their way to the Atlantic through this waste of waters. Forty years elapsed before it was known what a vast territory is drained by this stream, and then it was discovered not from the mouth, but from the mountains of Peru. Orellana, one of Pizarro's generals, at that time Governor of Quito, crossed the Andes in search of El Dorado. Spanish soldiers and Indian porters were soon starving in the wilderness, and Pizarro commanded Orellana with fifty men and light canoes to descend the newly-found stream in search of provisions; but he found only the primeval wilderness on its banks, while its waters soon acquired such extent that he determined not to return, but to let himself be carried on by the current, which he reasoned must somewhere lead him to the sea, and perhaps to the so ardently-desired El Dorado.

Thus he came into the Tabatinga, and finally into the Amazon itself. His journey lasted eight months, was full of adventures with the Indians, and gave the first information to Europe of this immense water channel.

In the language of the Para Indians, who at that time lived in the delta of the Amazon, this name signifies a destroyer of boats, an appellation which it richly deserves, for the ebb and flow of the tide are felt in violence many miles inland, and the water rises at times fifty feet above the ordinary level, and inundates all the adjoining region, which becomes a vast sea.

The news of this wonderful discovery gave new impetus to explorers, and expeditions large and small followed each other in the hopes of finding treasure. The greatest of these was that of Tereira, who with 45 boats and 900 men, ascended the stream in 1837 a distance of 2800 miles, as far as Quito. The best description of the wonders of land and water in the Amazon territory is that of "Spix and Martin's Journey." The labors of Bates, Liais, and Agassiz have made important additions to these, and together they form the common fund of knowledge in regard to this wonderful valley.

A glance at the map will show us the value of free navigation to all nations throughout this territory; for it is not only the main stream of the Amazon that is open, but also its numerous branches, which are larger than ordinary rivers, such as the Tapajoz and the Rio Negro; these are navigable for a long distance and penetrate the bosom of untold wealth. All travelers who have hitherto treated of this network of mighty rivers declare themselves incapable of describing the magnificence of their appearance, and refrain from any comparison, because none could do them justice.

A stream that has islands in its delta of the size of Sicily, that for hundreds of miles inland bears a resemblance to a great lake, and that yearly makes new channels and forms new connections, is not an easy subject for comparison. Its banks for nearly their whole length are thickly covered with primitive forest, and its rushing flood at times carries off sections of earth and trees miles in length: these are hurled in every direction by the vortex of waters, and thus become very dangerous to navigation. This is especially the case near the mouth, where the ocean with great violence presses back the masses of fresh water, and then again with the ebb tide receives them to its bosom. When to this is added the hurricane which in the delta of the Amazon is extremely violent, the agitation of the contending forces of nature is so great as to surpass the wildest ocean storm.

Until the application of steam-power to the navigation of this river its beauties were to the world a hidden paradise, and former rulers seemed inclined to keep them so. Alexander Von Humboldt, in his early explorations of this country, declared that in a few centuries the valley of the Amazon would be the centre of civilization and the desire of the world. And it would really seem that the government of Brazil had feared that if the eyes of strangers rested on these shores they would so lust after them as to endeavor to obtain them. But of late years better counsels have been steadily gaining ground, and emigration has been encouraged in the province of the Upper Amazon, bordering on Peru.

But all accessions from this quarter have proved in a region of such boundless extent but a drop in the sea. The present Emperor, Don Pedro II., has long cherished the conviction that Brazil must open its great streams to the commerce of the world; but the political complications of the last ten years have operated against such a measure. There were differences with Peru, unsettled questions with France, a conflict with England about some of her naval officers, and lastly a trouble with the United States on account of harboring the rebel privateer Florida in the port of Bahia: all of them questions greatly affected by a free navigation of her waters.

But these questions are all or nearly all settled, and as it would seem at the earliest moment, the Emperor, doubtless somewhat influenced by the very favorable report of Agassiz, has declared the Amazon free to the navigation of the world after September of the present year. And not only here has he shown his wisdom, but in the province of Bahia, where the Francisco river is also open, and gives free access to an extensive and wealthy region.—*Hours at Home.*

## Talmudic Maxims.

Professor Stowe, in his paper on the Talmud, read before the New England Historical Genealogical Society, at its recent meeting, gave some interesting specimens of the maxims and proverbs contained in that wonderful collection. We transfer a few of the pithiest:

If you speak in the night, speak softly; if you speak in the daytime, look around you before you speak.

What business is it of yours to search into the mysteries of God.

If you want a leader, look for a man who has a nose. (The Jews, by the way, had a great repugnance to pug noses.)

In the pot in which you cook, you will yourself be cooked.

The camel aspired after horns, and the Lord took away his ears.

(In defense of early marriage.) If I had married at fourteen, I should have said to the Devil, "There, you have a sharp stick in your eye."

The man is fire, the woman tow,
And the Devil comes the coals to blow.

(The Professor read it, "blow the coals," but a good couplet is made by a slight change in position.)

While the rabbi was fasting, the dogs stole his dinner.

Of the field that we reap prematurely, even the staw is good for nothing.

Great is the value of labor, and it honors those who devote themselves to it.

The speculator puts his money on a stag's horns.

Wo to him who builds a big door and has no house behind it.

While Noah was planting his vineyard, the devil came to him and said: "What are you doing here?" Noah replied: "Planting a vineyard." "What is the use of a vineyard?" inquired the devil; said Noah: "Its fruit, whether fresh or dry (grapes or raisins), is sweet and good; and its wine gladdens the heart." "Let us work it on shares," says the devil." "Agreed," says Noah. Now what does the devil do? He brings a lamb, a lion, a hog, and a monkey, sacrifices them and mingles the blood with the soil. Therefore, if a man eats only of the fruit of the vineyard, he is as innocent and nice as a lamb; if he drinks wine he thinks himself a lion when he is not, and falls into mischief; if he drinks habitually he becomes as selfish and as unmannerly as a hog; if he gets drunk, he jabbers and jumps about, and is silly and nasty like a monkey.

## The Life and Death of Mendelssohn and His Sister.

[From Alger's Friendships of Women.]

The union of Felix and Fanny Mendelssohn was something wonderful, like the wonderful genius of sensibility and music which endowed them both. Such pure, tender, and noble souls are made for each other. The more fervid and exacting bonds of marriage and parentage did not interfere with the profound sympathy in which they lived, both when together and when apart. They corresponded in music. Their emotions, too deep and strange to be conveyed in words, like articulate thoughts, they expressed in tones. Seating themselves at their instruments, they would for hours carry on an intercourse perfectly intelligible to each other, and more adequate and delicious than any vocal conversation. When Felix, at Naples, at Rome, or in London, sent to Fanny a letter, composed in notes, she translated it first with her eyes, then with her piano. The most charming transcripts of these affectionate and musical souls were thus made in music. Sweeter or more divinely gifted beings have rarely appeared on this earth. Their relations of spirit were sensitive and organic, far beneath the reach of intellectual consciousness. They seemed able to communicate tidings through the ethereal medium by some subtile telegraphy of feeling which trascends understanding, and belongs to a miraculous region of life. For when Fanny died in her German home, Felix, amidst a happy company in England, suddenly aware of some terrible calamity, from the disturbance of equilibrium and dread sinking of his soul, rushed to the piano, and poured out his anguish in an improvisation of wailing and mysterious strains, which held the assembly spell-bound and in tears. In a few days a letter reached him, announcing that his sister had died at that very hour. On receiving the tidings he uttered a shriek, and the shock was so great as to burst a blood vessel in his brain. Life had no charm potent enough to stanch and heal the cruel laceration left in his already failing frame by this sundering blow. The web of torn fibres bled invisibly. He soon faded away, and followed his sister to a world of finer melody, fitted for natures like theirs.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Water Supply.—Mr. John Lockwood has addressed a communication to Mayor Heath, giving his ideas as to the best method of supplying the city of New Orleans with an abundance of good pure water:

Hon. E. Heath, Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Sir—As the subject of purchasing the waterworks is now being agitated by the City Council, and having given the matter of supplying the city of New Orleans with an abundance of good, pure water considerable thought, I therefore beg leave to make a few suggestions on the subject.

An abundant supply of good, pure water distributed through the pipes at an elevation sufficient for the extinguishment of fires, as well as for all domestic purposes, enabling the consumer to carry the water into any part of his house, is very desirable, and in fact necessary for the health of the city as well as for the final success and prosperity of the enterprise.

It is well known by every citizen of New Orleans that the present waterworks are entirely deficient in evey respect that would entitle it to rank as a first-class waterworks. A first-class waterworks, in the first place, should be able at all times to furnish an abundant supply of pure, wholesome water; in the next place, it should be distributed through the pipes at an elevation sufficient to carry the water into any part of the highest building in the city, through a system of pipes so arranged as to give an even and abundant supply of water through all parts of the city. In these three particulars consist the elements of a first-class waterworks. That the present works are deficient in all of them no sane man will deny, and in the negotiations between the city and the waterworks company for the purpose of purchasing the same, those defects should be taken into consideration, the whole system being too small and its present location renders it impossible to be enlarged. The reservoir not being of a sufficient capacity to allow the water to subside, the supply for the city particularly during the day time has to be pumped directly into the pipes, delivering the water in such an impure state that it is entirely unfit for domestic use.

For a public water supply therefore the water should be selected having the following characteristics in the highest degree possible, viz: first, purity; next, softness; and next, limpidity: although rain water is used here generally for domestic purposes, more on account of the absence of good pure river water—which should be furnished by well-regulated waterworks—than from its intrinsic value, as it is very objectionable in quality. The atmosphere over a city is always charged with the gaseous products of combustion, (more particularly in these lower latitudes), and those arising from decaying animals and vegetable matter, garbage, etc. The roofs are covered with these substances condensed from the gases, with soot, dust, and decaying matter in the streets, and metallic oxyds on metallic roofs. Rain water absorbs all of these, and stored in close cisterns loses its aeration and becomes insipid unless cooled with ice, and is repugnant to the taste. That such water is very impure is evident by the rapid production of animaculæ in it, which shows the presence of the food necessary to maintain that vast but minute quantity of animal life. It is supposed that filtration will remove the impurities of this water, but those in ordinary use only remove such matter as is suspended in and none of that which is chemically united with the water.

River water becomes highly charged with air, and takes up in suspension alluvial matter which, as in the case of the present works in this city, renders it unfit for domestic uses. When such water is discharged into an artificial reservoir, and allowed to stand quiet, it precipitates all of the heavy portions of suspended matter, and becomes clear and limpid; the lighter particles of vegetable matter are decomposed, and are driven off by a warm atmosphere, producing a self purification, which decidedly improves the water.

Now the question arises, how shall these defects be remedied. I answer that the city should purchase in the upper portion of Jefferson a tract of land, say of not less than fifty acres, and make one grand reservoir or basin that will contain from 150 000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons of water, divided into compartments, then erect an elevated reservoirs, say eighty feet in height, as a distributing reservoir, into which the water shall be pumped alternately from the different compartments in the large reservoir, as the water subsides and becomes pure. A system of such elevated reservoirs might be adopted, placing one on the present reservoir, another in the vicinity of the French market, thus producing an equal pressure and supply to all parts of the city. Chicago being similarly situated as New Orleans, has adopted this plan.

It may be objected by some that these distributing reservoirs would not contain a sufficient quantity of water to supply the city's wants. In answer to these objections, I would state, that in many places in Europe, where the water is pure, no reservoirs at all are used, the water being pumped directly into a stand-pipe of sufficient height for the elevation required, relying on the pumping apparatus for the requisite supply.

With the waterworks thus remodeled, it would reduce the expense of the fire department greatly, and insure the speedy extinguishment of fires. With a hose screwed on any of the fire plugs in the city, water could be thrown to a height of sixty feet, and with the facility of carrying the water into the upper story of any building in the city, enabling the parties to put out a fire, or flood a building before an engine could arrive on the ground. The rates of insurance could be reduced very materially, as well as the expense of building and maintaining those large and expensive cisterns for the storage of rain water. I have thus hastily embodied my idea on this subject, without going into the minor details of a plan for the enlargement and perfecting of the present waterworks.

City Money Must be Received for City Taxes.—In the Third District Court Judge Emerson, yesterday, in the case of the city of New Orleans vs. estate of J. W. McIntosh—Under a judgment for city taxes execution was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff. Defendant tendered to that officer in satisfaction of the writ the amount of the debt and interest in city currency and the costs with five per cent Attorney's fee in United States treasury notes. The tender was declined by the sheriff because in his opinion that portion of the tax levied to pay the interest on the consolidated debt and railroad bonds was demandable in legal tender notes, and because the fee due to the City Attorney was five per cent per annum instead of five per cent. A similar tender was made to the Mayor, and by him refused.

The defendant now takes a rule on the city and the sheriff to show cause why the funds tendered should not be received in discharge of the judgment.

No objections were raised to the form of proceedings, nor were technicalities insisted on, but a decision is sought on the general question for the purpose of setting the matter at rest whether that portion of the tax relating to the consolidated debt and railroad bonds is payable in city notes, it being conceded in argument by the city counsel that the corporation was bound to receive its own issues for all taxes levied for general and ordinary purposes, on the ground that the latter embraced debts due *to* the city, while the former was composed of debts due *by* the city.

When the three municipalities were united in one body the consolidated corporation assumed all the debts of the former, together with those of the General Council. The aggregate liability then became a debt due *by* the new corporation, but when it levied a tax to pay it that became a debt due *to* the city, payable to it by the taxpayers, and not payable by them to the holders of the bonds. It is the same with railroad debts. On subscribing to the stock the city issued its bonds in payment thereof, and it imposes an annual tax to discharge the interest, which tax is payable directly to itself, and is levied and collected in its own name. These assessments, therefore, are debts due to the city in the same sense that taxes are which are levied to defray the ordinary expenses of the corporation.

Nor is there any distinction in regard to its liability between those of its creditors, who are bondholders, and any other, whether it be under a bond or a contract to clean or repair the streets, or an obligation incurred for any other purpose; the debt is payable in cash or in legal tender notes. Hence the fact that its debt to the bondholders can be discharged only by payment in cash has no force in the controversy before me, inasmuch as its other debts can be discharged in no other way.

It is contended, however, that an ordinance passed in 1855 required all taxes to be paid in money. This is true, but when the city in 1861 commenced issuing its notes for circulation it declared them to be receivable for all dues and taxes payable under its assessments, and it has made the same declaration on several occasions since that year. Good faith requires that it should not withdraw from its stipulations, and when it issues its notes as currency, or in other words as money, it is estopped from saying it is not money, and must receive it as such.

Whether the Attorney's fee is five per cent or five per cent per annum is a question I do not value. All parties interested are bound by the judgment as it stands, and that gives the Attorney five per cent only.

For these reasons let the rule herein taken be made absolute, and let the sheriff be required to receive the funds tendered to him by the defendant on the second of April, 1868, in satisfaction and discharge of the writ of fieri facias issued in the above entitled suit.

Proceedings Against the Bank of Louisiana.—Attorney General Lynch on Friday last instituted suit in the Sixth District Court against this bank for forfeiture of its charter. It appears that in the month of February last the president and directors of the bank applied to the Sixth District Court for authority to call a meeting of the stockholders to determine on the necessity of surrendering the charter of that institution, the condition of which is hopelessly insolvent. The meeting was held at the office of the bank on the twenty-third ultimo. There were but a few stockholders in attendance, and nothing was done except the passage of a resolution adjourning till the third Monday of June, and a second application to Judge Duplantier to authorize a meeting on the day last named. A plan was put forth by the directors for the reorganization of the bank without the surrender of the charter. The Attorney General was present at the meeting, but did not concur in the action of the directors then present nor in the practicability or legality of the proposed reorganization. Suits have been commenced against the bank, and in some cases judgment obtained, and its property put under seizure, thereby jeoparding the rights of bill holders, depositors, and other privileged creditors. An order has been obtained staying all legal proceedings by individual creditors of the bank, also an injunction prohibiting the president of the institution from paying out any of its funds, or disposing of or assigning any of its assets during the pendency of these proceedings. This bank was chartered in 1824, and was among the soundest, most reliable of the moneyed institutions of this or any other State. Its specie was intrusted to the rebel authorities in 1862, since which time it has been languishing without any prospect of retrieving its former solvent condition. Its forced liquidation is now deemed by the Attorney General a matter of absolute public necessity.

Murder of Franklin Sinclair.—The affidavit against James Payne, arrested in this city on Saturday and committed to prison for the murder of Franklin Sinclair, or St. Clair, in the parish of Morehouse, reads as follows:

Anatole Germaine, of No. — Ursulines street, in the city of New Orleans and district of Louisiana, being duly sworn, says that he is a free man of color and a citizen of the United States; that he knew Franklin St. Clair, of the parish of Ouachita, who was a school teacher in said parish; that on or about the sixteenth day of April, 1868, on the highway, between Linn Grove and Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse and within the district of Louisiana, the said Franklin St. Clair, who was a free man of color, was brutally and foully murdered and killed by being shot to death by one James Payne, a planter in the said parish of Morehouse; that said murder of said Franklin St. Clair was committed by said Payne without any cause or provocation therefor and from malice aforethought on account of the said St. Clair being a person of color and a Union man, and the said Payne is an intense rebel and hostile to the loyal Union people of that part of the country where the said murder was committed.

Deponent further says that for the said murder so committed as aforesaid justice has been denied by the civil authorities in the said parish and locality on account of the intimidation, fear, and dread on the part of said authorities in consequence of the threats of violence uttered by the rebels and enemies of the government of the United States who live in and control the officers and people in said locality.

Deponent further says that military protection to the loyal Union people within the parish of Morehouse was refused by the commandant of the post of Monroe in the parish of Ouachita, whose name is Captain Webb, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, for which reason it is impossible to obtain justice for the said murder, or any other wrongs and cruelties inflicted by rebels upon colored and Union people in the parish aforesaid.

Wherefore deponent charges the said James Payne with willful and deliberate murder of Franklin St. Clair, a free man of color and citizen of the United States, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and he prays that said James Payne may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

Young Men's Social Club.—The Young Men's Social Club gave a ball Monday evening at National Hall, Poydras street, and the members of the club, with the graceful and beautiful young ladies and invited guests, enjoyed themselves very sensibly. Among the invited guests were Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Dr. R. I. Cromwell, and Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback. The press was properly represented on the occasion. At about eleven o'clock the interesting and highly artistic ceremony of "Crowning the Queen" was performed, in presence of the whole court. Mounted upon a dias concealed from view by drapery the King (Master Arthur Pynchon) had assembled his household and maids of honor, attendants on the Queen that was to be (Miss Theodosia Thompson.) At a given signal the arras was removed as if by magic; certainly by the aid of High Lord Chamberlain Colburn, who did everything at the proper time and in a proper manner, disclosing to full view an imposing array of juvenile royalty, none the less real for being of a dusky hue. The King and Queen and all the court were tastefully dressed, her majesty appearing in a beautiful white tulle festooned with pink ribbons, and decked with buds and flowers. Holding in his hand the diadem his majesty approached the Queen, and in a clear voice and the true tone of loyalty, addressed her in signification of his intention to bestow upon her the emblem of supremacy he held in his hand. In his speech he related how happy he and his subjects were that the hour so long looked for had arrived, and the hopes they all entertained that this might be the beginning of happiness for all concerned. The Queen thanked his majesty for the preference he had shown, and her subjects for the interest they displayed on the occasion. She accepted the royal diadem with thanks, and concluded by ordering the music to strike up that her loyal subjects might manifest their gladness in the rounds of the mazy dance. When we left the enjoyment was at its height, and bade fair to continue to a late hour.

First National Bank.—Extract from a letter of the Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, to Charles Case, Receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans:

Treasury Department,
Office Controller of the Currency,
Washington, April 27, 1868.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant.

The amount of interest accrued upon bonds held for circulation since the failure of the bank is ......................$10,500
On bonds held for deposits (including interest due May 1st proximo)...... 13.500

Making a total (in gold) of ..........$24,000

The Treasurer will make arrangements to convert this gold interest into currency hereafter as it accrues, of which you will be duly advised.

I have recently received a letter from Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, who is looking after our interests in the Bank of Liverpool. He encourages the belief that we shall gain our suit and recover possession of the full amount now in Liverpool, which I trust may be realized.

Very truly yours,
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller.

Poisoned by Corn Bread.—Mrs. Jenks, who keeps a boarding house on St. Charles street, so it was reported yesterday at the office of the Chief of Police, mixed arsenic with corn meal to tempt rats to their destruction, and the mixture carelessly left where the cook supposed it to be intended for corn bread, was cooked and eaten by boarders and servants.

As a consequence those who ate the bread were more or less affected by the poison they had partaken of. The bread was eaten on Sunday morning. Sunday evening all of the boarders were well enough to be at the supper table. The names of the parties poisoned by the bread are Mrs. Todd, Mr. Johns, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Craig, Mr. Pierce, Mr. True, Mr. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Taylor, Miss Hopkins, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Jenks, three colored male waiters, and the cook.

The rebel press represent "that some negroes in the habit of lounging about Mrs. Jenks' kitchen had been driven away a few days before, and they probably did it through malice." But this is all bosh, and the representation is made only to create prejudice against colored servants.

"Found Drowned."—These two words constitute the epitaph of a human found in the river off Jackson saw mill, third district. What's his name, or where his home the strangers among whom he expired have no care to know; and there is the end of a man.

Lots in Lafayette Cemetery.—The sum obtained by sale of lots in this cemetery for the month of April was $1135.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

Washington, May 1. Mr. Evarts closed at 3 P. M. After a recess Mr. Stanbery commenced, saying that although feeble in health, an irresistible impulse urged him on; unseen but friendly hands sustained him, and voices inaudible to others he heard whispering of hope and confidence, and saying or seeming to say, "Feeble champion of the right, hold not back. Remember the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Remember a single pebble from a brook was enough to overthrow the giant that defied the armies of Israel."

Court adjourned.

The public debt has decreased $8,000,000. Coin on hand $84,000,000. Currency $23,000,000.

Receipts of customs for the week ending the twenty-fifth ultimo, $3,483,000.

Internal revenue receipts to day $814,000.

*House*—The Alta Vela resolution was resumed. Mr. Brooks divided his hour among the Democrats, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded.

An amendment was then offered, which opened free debate. Mr. Logan opened but was called to order for using the word villanous. He took it back, and was again called to order for saying that Brooks said what Brooks knew to be untrue, but the speaker ruled that the expression was parliamentary.

The date of the letter which had been denied in court a few days ago was admitted in the House, but innocent motives were asserted. The speeches made upon the question were very bitter.

The resolution was tabled—70 to 26.

During the debate, Mr. Eldridge called Mr. Logan a gentleman, and Mr. Logan called Mr. Eldridge a blackguard.

Adjourned.

Washington, May 2.—The *Star* says that heavy bets were made yesterday, odds being three to one in favor of conviction.

Seventy-four millions of dollars were drawn from the Treasury yesterday to pay interest on five-twenties, reducing the coin on hand to sixty millions. No more coin will be required until July first, when there will be a demand for twenty-seven millions.

The disbursements during the month were: For the civil list $6,000,000; war $7,000,000; navy $2,500,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,245,000: for the week $4,500,000; for the year $159,000,000.

General Grant has gone to Philadelphia on a visit.

*Impeachment Court.*—Mr. Stanbery concluded as follows:

"Now listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When nearly two years ago he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his Cabinet, and I assumed the call under a sense of public duty, I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the Cabinet except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years.

"Senators: Need I tell you that all my tendencies are conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. Law, not arms, is my profession. From the moment that I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson not a step was taken that did not come under my observation; not a word was said that escaped my attention. I regarded him closely in Cabinet, and still more in private and confidential person. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I know that evil counselors were more than once around him with the most intense anxiety, but never in word or in deed or in thought or in action did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood firm as a rock against all temptations to abuse his own powers, or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and self-reliant in the midst of all difficulty, when danger threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people.

"Yes, senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure day after day privations such as few men have been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed. Yes, Senators, with all his faults the President has been more sinned against than sinning. Fear not then to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington.

"But if, senators, you condemn him—if you strip him of the robes of office—if you degrade him to the utmost extent of your power, mark the prophecy: The strong arm of the people will be about him. They will find a way to raise him from any depth to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him redeemed, and to hear the majestic voice of the people, 'well done faithful servant—you shall have your reward.' But if, senators, as I can not belive, but has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed, and the doom of the President sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this senate chamber, just here where our Camillus in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed met and baffled the enemies of the Republic.

"Not here, where he stood faithfully among the faithless; not here, where he fought the good fight for the Union and Constitution; not in this chamber whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners. No, not here. Seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters; there erect the altar, and immolate the victim."

*House.*—After return Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a personal explanation. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wrote a letter to Mr. Donnelly. Said letter contained twenty-four false statements.

Mr. Donnelly proceeded an hour and a half, using the most bitter invectives.

The speaker called him to order half a dozen times, but Mr. Washburne said let the party go on, and the House not objecting he went on.

Mr. Donnelly had letters read going to show that Mr. Washburne had outrageously slandered him.

Mr. Washburne replied reiterating the truth of his letter, and saying he could make no answer to a man who had been false to his friends, his party, his country, his religion, and his God.

Pending a motion to censure Mr. Washburne the House adjourned.

Washington, May 4.—*House.*—A committee of seven, with power to send for persons and papers, was appointed in the Donnelly and Washburne case.

A motion to expunge Saturday's proceedings from the record caused much excitement, but was withdrawn after Messrs. Donnelly and Washburne had withdrawn their offensive remarks.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Mr. Donnelly asked leave that Mr. Washburne and he might imitate General Thomas and Secretary Stanton, and take a drink.

Mr. Washburne proclaimed himself a temperance man. Adjourned.

Impeachment Court—Mr. Bingham disavowed partisan prejudices—he was there as a representative of the people. He applied the term hired frequently to the President's counsel, and said that Mr. Evart's speech had in it more Latin than law, more rhetoric than logic, and more intellectual pyrotechnics than either. He argued that the President had no right to construe laws, and that the Supreme Court had no possible jurisdiction in the case. He narrated Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and incidents from the fugitive slave law, and its operations. He said the gentleman who opened this case claimed that the President may judicially construe the Constitution for himself, and may determine whether your laws are passed under the Constitution, and whether he shall execute them.

Mr. Bingham repeated this that it might be buried into the hearts of the Senators. The laws were only to be executed it it pleased his highness Andrew Johnson, first king of the United States. If the President can do this, as insisted on by his advocates, Mr. Bingham insisted that the Constitution, which we had been taught to revere as the bulwark of our liberties, is a constitution which invites violation of the law, not obedience to it. And he insisted farther, that if Senators by their judgment should countenance this plea they would be the architects of their country's ruin. They would give over this land to endless chaos and anarchy.

No matter what demagogues may say about it out of this chamber the issue is anarchy in this land, and the recording angel of history is ready to trace it. That is all of it. It is the head and front of Andrew Johnson's offending that he has assumed to himself the prerogative of interpreting the Constitution and deciding upon the laws for himself. In spite of all the lawyers' tricks, in spite of all the technicalities, this was it. With all respect to Senators and to the able counsel after the weeks and weeks of discussion on this case, if there is one man who does not understand this simple proposition, then God in his infinite wisdom has denied him reason.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,645 000.

The White House was crowded all day with visitors.

It is positively asserted that the following conversation is substantially correct, and that it foreshadows Mr. Wade's policy. A few evenings since Mr. Wade was approached by a prominent Radical Congressman, who said:

"I regret to see the imminent danger which exists of a conflict between the whites and blacks of South Carolina, and hope some measure will be adopted to prevent it."

Mr. Wade—"That can easily be done. We must keep sufficient troops there, sir. Troops will prevent it."

Congressman—"But our Northern friends are becoming impatient under the fearful expenses of a standing army. They may refuse to be taxed for such a purpose much longer."

Mr. Wade—"You are quite right in supposing the North restless and impatient under taxation, but this we will avoid by requiring each State to support the army kept within her own territory, and this will leave our friends entirely free of the burden. If these Southern rebels won't behave themselves they must be made to pay the expenses of keeping peace within their borders. Such, sir, will be our policy."

With this positive ennunciation the Radical expressed himself satisfied, but intimated a doubt as to its practical workings, as the South was already impoverished by war. But Mr. Wade suggested that the Southern lands would yield ample revenue for the purpose.

Washington, May 5.—*House*—The Speaker named Banks, Thomas, Poland, Griswold, Blair, Woodward, and Beck as a committee to investigate Washburne's charges against Donelly.

Mr. Carey moved the withdrawal of the tenth article as untenable under the House proceedings of Saturday.

The Speaker decided it a privileged motion and pending a vote on its reception the House adjourned.

In the Impeachment Court, Mr. Bingham argued that evil intent was not necessary to conviction. He said that the counsels' argument on this subject was puerile, and not fit for the ears of the Senate.

He maintained the unity of the appointing and removal power; said that undue weight had been given to the debates of '96, and maintained that maladministration was impeachable. He held that Mr. Sherman's remarks regarding Cabinet officers were not applicable, because when the bill passed the malignity and dangerous character of the President had not been developed. He defended Mr. Stanton as a calumniated and slandered officer who had proved faithful among the faithless, and as one who in all the qualities which adorn and ennoble human nature was unexcelled in any age or country.

He characterized the quo warranto arguments as mere babble in the ears of the Senate. He regarded the constitutionality of the tenure of office act as a closed question, and said that after voting on it three times, Senators who questioned its constitutionality were themselves impeachable. Mr. Bingham concludes to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee met, but did nothing.

The debt statement shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $19,000,000; that bearing currency interest decreased $21,250 000. Total debt decreased $2,100,000. Debt less cash in the treasury has decreased $18,500,000.

Nothing has transpired regarding the routine to-morrow after Bingham closes. He will close about 2 o'clock.

It is stated that a majority of the reconstruction committee favor the admission of the Arkansas delegation on the completion of the impeachment trial.

The President transmitted the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions to the House. Referred to the reconstruction committee.

Judge Paschal, Indian agent, with delegations from the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations, visited General Grant to-day. General Grant asked them to state their plans in writing. The plans appear to include their admission to the Union as a State and proffer to protect the Northern Texas frontier.

Washington, May 6.—*Senate*—The court was densely crowded. Mr. Bingham concluded in an effort as follows:

He might be pardoned for quoting the words of England's great historian—that had the case against James the Second failed the tree of liberty would have crumbled. And shall it be said in history hereafter that through the defection of the American Senate the fair fabric of American liberty crumbled into dust, and the name of our republic faded away before the nations. It is the spirit of justice, of liberty, of equality that makes your Constitution respected everywhere. It gives the people the right to make their own law, and it is this right which is challenged by your recreant President. He claims the power to make the laws—to be their dictator.

If he is allowed to do so it will be by the voice of the Senate, not by the free will of the American people or through any neglect of their representatives. Will the Senate set him above the Constitution which he has violated, and which he swore to obey? Perhaps he was saying too much, but he asked Senators to remember that he was speaking to-day in behalf of a violated Constitution and laws—of the rights of a free people—that he was speaking in the name of half a million of braves who slept in death to day, and who had died that the nation might live. It only remained for him to thank the Senate for their attention, and to demand in the name of the House of Representatives and of a free people the conviction of this accused President who stands guilty before God and man of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he stands impeached. Applause followed, and Chief Justice Chase ordered the galleries to be cleared.

*House.*—Mr. Stevens was called to order by the Speaker in his Alta Vela explanation, and withdrew it all. The part read was very caustic on Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Cary's resolution, withdrawing the tenth article of impeachment, was not entertained—by a strict party vote.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the speakers should avoid discussing impeachment.

A motion to adjourn to Saturday was lost by 20 to 39.

The doors were then closed.

A resolution to admit official reporters was lost.

Mr. Sumner's resolutions were discussed to adjournment.

Mr. Donnelly says he was misunderstood in the House; that he neither desired, nor does he desire, reconciliation with Washburne. His proposition to take a drink meant nothing of that kind.

General Grant sent a message to Congress covering communications from General Canby, detailing the evil effects of compelling State officers of North and South Carolina to take the test oath. Many good men acting with the Union party can not take it. Other good men who could, decline taking it, feeling that unworthy motives would be attributed to them. General Grant expresses no opinion on the subject; he merely transmits General Canby's letter.

The protest of the white people of South Carolina against the Constitution was referred to the reconstruction committee.

Julius Cesar, when he was in love with the mother of Marcus Brutus, gave her a pearl worth nearly a quarter of a million of money. Mark Anthony drank one, dissolved in vinegar, which cost nearly $400,000. Clodius, the glutton, swallowed one worth $40,000.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 177.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. V. BARRINGER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS AUGUSTUS V. BARRINGER, of parish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my1s 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 5.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES W. SEYMOUR, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES W. SEYMOUR, OF the city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
ap29 my10 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 248.**

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD JONES, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS RICHARD JONES, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my5 15 28 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 36.**

IN THE MATTER OF ARTHUR McGUIRK, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ARTHUR McGUIRK, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868
ap 28 my10 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF HARVEY H. ROMINE, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 14.**

WHEREAS HARVEY H. ROMINE, OF the parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 13, 1868.
ap15 25 my8 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 45.**

IN THE MATTER OF STEPHEN O. NELSON & Thomas A. Nelson, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS STEPHEN O. NELSON, OF THE city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and THOMAS A. NELSON, of Memphis Tennessee, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M. is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
my5 15 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 48.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN M. GOULD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN M. GOULD, OF NEW ORleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 30, 1868
K. LOEW,
my3 10 29 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 150.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN S. HARRIS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN S. HARRIS, OF THE PARish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 284.**

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS APPLETON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS APPLETON, OF THE city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
my7 14 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 296.**

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, INDIvidually, and as a member of the late firm of C. Tate & Dupuy, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my7 15 22 Deputy Clerk.


J. D. WILBANKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SHELLS, PLASTER PARIS
SAND, LATHS
GRAVEL, CYPRESS LUMBER,
BRICK, RAILROAD TIES,
LIME, WHARF TIMBER,
CEMENT, SHINGLES,

ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD

No. 35 Natchez Street, NEW ORLEANS

no16 6m


## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**

District of Louisiana.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 239.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. GREEN AND Rob M. Scanlan, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN H. GREEN AND ROB M. Scanlan, individually and as copartners, of the parish of Carroll and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6 1868.
K. LOEW,
my8 22 je3A Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. C. COFIELD, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 266.**

WHEREAS J. C. COFIELD, OF THE PARISH of St. Bernard and District aforesaid, individually, and as a member of the firms of Cofield & Davis and Davis & Cofield duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6 1868
my8 22 je3A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 272.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES STAFFORD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES STAFFORD, OF THE city of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4 1868.
K. LOEW,
my 6 15 25 Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 371.**

IN THE MATTER OF E. V. HOUGHWOOT & Co., vs. Bernard Hans, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of BERNARD HANS, of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. R. G. Pitkin, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 730—my6 28A

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**COLLECTOR'S SALE.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, April 25, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of section twelve of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described seized goods will be sold at public auction, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, (Customhouse street entrance,) on MONDAY, May 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

| Date | Marks and Nos. | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868—January 10 | W. M., 886 | 1 box (12 bottles) Kirschwasser | St. Cloud | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| February 8 | O | 3 boxes (300) cigars | Juniatta | Section 50, Act March 2, 1799 |
| February 29 | No mark | 4 boxes (400) cigars | Henrietta | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 18 | No mark | 8 demijohns rum | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 64 boxes Guava jelly | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles fruit | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles gin | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | 2 bottles cordials | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark | ½ bottle brandy | Aretusa | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 19 | No mark, 29, 34 | 6 boxes absynthe | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 38, 42 | 5 boxes cognac | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 19 | No mark, 94, 6 | 2 boxes Jamaica rum | Francesca | Section 6, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 21 | No mark | 4 demijohns (18 gallons) rum | Aretusa | Sections 50 and 68 Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 23 | G. W. 89 | 1 case (3000) cigar | Salvador | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1 trunk containing | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 1800 cigars | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles cognac | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 27 | G. R. Roberts | 3 bottles Florida water | Liberty | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 2 cans (6 gallons) Zuctzenwasser | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 keg white wine | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 28 | No mark | 1 case (3 gallons) oil | Saida | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| March 31 | J. W. Wasson | 1 keg (6½ gallons) rum | Alice | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
ap25 my10 Collector.

**NOTICE.**

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 28 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS due May 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds issued by authority of act of the Legislature, No 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans or at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 29 Pine street, New York, at the option of the holder.

ADAM GIFFEN,
State Treasurer.
H. PERALTA,
ap29 10t Auditor.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOHN D. COBB,

Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of Cobb, Manlove & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. COBB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 717—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ALPHONSE TERTRON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Lobit & Charpentier.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE TERTRON individually, and as a member of the firm of Lobit & Charpentier, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D 1868 at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 620—mh25 je30 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL,

Individually, and as Members of the Firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL, individually, and as members of the firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 722—ap28 my 7A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ARTHUR WOODS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ARTHUR WOODS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 723—ap29 my14A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN CONNOLLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN CONNOLLY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 700—ap17 my16 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF HENRY C. PENNIMAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY C. PENNIMAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 712—ap25my14 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF HARRISON WATTS,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. C. Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARRISON WATTS, individually, and as a member of the firm of W. C. Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of July, A. D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 737—my6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JEROME TAYLOR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JEROME TAYLOR, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 732—my6 je5A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF ARRINGTON & ELMER AND ROBERT E. ARRINGTON AND ALBERT B. ELMER, INDIVIDUALLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of ARRINGTON & ELMER and ROBERT E. ARRINGTON and ALBERT B. ELMER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 718—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS M. HAYS AND JOHN A. Guest, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Hayes & Guest.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of FRANCIS M. HAYES and JOHN A. GUEST, individually and as members of the firm of Hayes & Guest, of the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 734—my6 je10A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JULIUS G. BECKER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JULIUS G. BECKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 730—my6 26A District of Louisiana.


**SEAMLESS CLOTHING**

**Manufacturing Company.**

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.

C. B. MARVIN, Sales Agent.


## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOHN J. SHAFFER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of April A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN J. SHAFFER, of Bayou Black, in the parish of Terrebonne and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 694—ap14 my8 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF AMBROSE H. SEVIER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AMBROSE H. SEVIER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 06—ap21 my9 District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF BENJAMIN REINHARDT AND Adolphe Albrecht, composing the firm of B. Reinhardt & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana
New Orleans April 29 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of BENJAMIN REINHARDT and ADOLPHE ALBRECHT, of Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 724—ap30 my12 A District of Louisiana

ESTATES OF FRANCIS F. MITCHELL AND DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, Florida.

Comprising the Firms of F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, and Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and FRANCIS F. MITCHELL and DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, comprising the firms of Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, and F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana aforesaid, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 731—my6 je5A

ESTATES OF JOHN HEINN AND MARY Heinn, His Wife.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN HEINN and MARY HEINN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditor of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 684—ap14 my12 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF J. B. GRIBBLE,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Cutrer Harrison & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE
District of Louisiana
New Orleans, March 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. B. GRIBBLE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Cutrer, Harrison & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 547—mh12 my14 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg Register, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 725—ap30 my21A

ESTATES OF DAVID L. CAMPBELL AND FRANCIS M. ECKFORD,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Campbell & Eckford, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Francis M. Eckford, Individually, and as a Member of the late firm of Eckford & Weaver, of Mobile, Alabama.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 30 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of DAVID L. CAMPBELL and F. M. ECKFORD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 727—my1 12A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN LOCKWOOD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana
New Orleans, April 27 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN LOCKWOOD, of the city of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 719—ap28 je12A

ESTATE OF ANDREW JACKSON MORRISON

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty first day of April, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ANDREW JACKSON MORRISON, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of May, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 711—ap25 my20 A

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Margaret R. Dean, Widow, etc., vs Mrs. C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3788.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the twenty second day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the "Hard Times," but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tillotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Cows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms of Sale—This being the second adjudication, the above property will be sold at twelve months' credit, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint and several security, with preference and special mortgage privilege on the property sold, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to pay in cash an amount to cover all the costs of suit amount to five hundred dollars ($500 more or less.

Costs of deed, bond, recording internal revenue stamps, etc., at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 5, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 735—my6 14 22A

**Paul H. Lewis vs. Charles Izard.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above-named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos 3 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, notary, as plan No. 103; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each twenty nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barnett, notary in this city, on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and internal revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans April 24, 1868 F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 710—ap25 my 29 16 23 27A District of Louisiana


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VOL. III. NO. 20. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868. WHOLE NO. 120.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### THE BIRTH OF CHRIST

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

All night the Bethlehem stars had shone
Above the holy hills, and when the moon
Came softly on its silvery wings it shed
Its brightness on a new-born Savior's head.

The sweet fresh dews lay bright upon the hills,
And bathed with joyous tears from heaven distilled,
The fatherland of him, the holy one, the lamb,
And beautified the green wild hills of Bethlehem.

And there were shepherds keeping flocks by night,
When from the gray low east appeared a star so bright.
It burned upon its shining God-instructed way
Until it paused above the manger where the new born lay.

The humble shepherds, first to know their Lord,
Proclaimed the wonders of the star abroad
Till wise men, robed in purple, sought their king.
The shining sentinel upon its glittering wing
Flew o'er to guide them, till at length it stood
Above the lowly birth-place of the Lord.

The star was shining, steadily and true
It glowed upon its holy vigil new,
And glorified the lowly manger-bed
Where the peerless heir of Heaven was laid.

The young lambs bleating on the hillsides green,
And the wandering shepherds, brown from mid-day beam:
With glances undefiled those pure true eyes
Were first the star looked into from the skies.

And the star was shining. On the dew-wet hills
The warm glad sun, the one great vital heart,
Embraced the royal infant, born for *such* a part,
(When hasty morning brushed aside the star).
And burst in one wild welcome near and far.

And thus the lamb was given, our Savior born.
From the lowly places of the earth the purest gems oft come.
He who with bloody foot-prints has marked the way to heaven,
As modestly as *dew* and *starlight* comes was given.

### MAIDEN RESOLUTIONS.

Oh! I'll tell you of a fellow—
Of a fellow I have seen—
Who is neither white nor yellow,
But is altogether Green!
Then his name—it isn't charming,
For it's only common Bill!
And he wishes me to wed him,
But I hardly think I will.

He has told me of a cottage—
Of a cottage amid the trees—
And don't you think the gawky
Tumbled down upon his knees?
While the tears the creature wasted
Were enough to turn a mill;
And he begged me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will.

Oh! he whispered of devotion—
Of devotion pure and deep—
But it seemed so very silly
That I almost fell asleep!
And he thinks it would be pleasant
As we journeyed down the hill,
To go hand and hand together,
But I hardly think I will.

He was here last night to see me,
And he made so long a stay
I began to think the blockhead
Would never go away!
At first I learnt to hate him,
And now I hate him still;
Yet he urges me to have him,
But I hardly think I will.

I am sure I wouldn't choose him,
But the very mischief's in it;
For he says if I refuse him,
That he couldn't live a minute;
And you know the blessed Bible
Plainly says we musn't kill—
So I've thought the matter over,
And I rather guess I will.

## THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS.

Delivered May 5, 1868.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN—Grace be unto you from God the Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

Assembled in General Conference as the chosen Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we extend to you our fraternal and most cordial salutations. We also invoke for you and upon you the blessing of the great Head of the Church, humbly beseeching him that in his fatherly goodness your lives and your health may be mercifully preserved during the period of your deliberations, and that your families and pastoral charges may, in your absence, be watchfully guarded by his gracious Providence. Intrusted with the highest interests of the Church, invested with powers involving vast responsibilities and exercising an influence which must affect even the most distant fields of labor, we earnestly pray that the Divine presence may constantly be in your midst, and that you may be endued with that wisdom which alone can preserve from error, and direct to conclusions which God will approve.

Never in the history of the Church has a general conference convened under circumstances more favorable than those which attend this fifteenth quadrennial session of your venerable body. The place of its assembling, farther West than at any previous period, this city, so recent in date, of such wonderful growth, located on the shore of a beautiful inland lake, yet reaching its arms of commerce to distant parts of the globe, seems in harmony with our branch of the Church to which God has given such rapidly extending boundaries. Already its annual conferences reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, spreading alike over the immense prairies and the towering mountains. It has not only kept pace with the advancing columns of population on this continent, but, claiming the world for its parish, it has organized its conferences in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

The time has peculiar interest as making an era in our history. The first century of American Methodism has just closed. Before us pass in review its small beginnings, severe oppositions, hard contested fields, its moral heroes, its fearless utterances, songs of joy and shouts of triumph. As in the presence of such "a cloud of witnesses," we meet in the first general conference of our second centenary. What may lie in the future no human eye can see, but we look forward in hopefulness and faith. The same grand and glorious doctrines of a free and full salvation which our fathers proclaimed still resound from all our pulpits. To fallen and sinful humanity is offered a Divine Redeemer, whom, despite of all cavilings of infidelity and "the oppositions of science falsely so called," we rejoice to hail as "very God" and "very man:" the Lord of Hosts, the King of Glory. We have the same usages and the same instrumentalities. The class meeting and the love feast, the itinerant system and the general superintendency are elements of power with us as with our fathers.

In our national condition a vast change has occurred since our last assembling. Then a fearful war was devastating a large portion of our land. More than a million of men were under arms and in frequent conflict. Peaceful avocations were interrupted, many a home was vacant, and many a heart was sad. Dark clouds threw their shadows over the future, and the nation's life seemed in peril. Now we meet rejoicing in the salvation which God has wrought. The voice of war has been hushed and its tumult has passed away. The unity of our nation has been secured. Human slavery, that great crime against humanity and God, has perished in the struggle which itself commenced, and freedom, peace, and prosperity are beginning their triumphant reign in every part of our land. Doors long closed against our ministers and our services are now thrown open, and the down-trodden and oppressed are joyfully welcoming the missionary and the teacher.

The world is feeling the impulse of great ideas. Not only are the thoughts of freedom wafted from our shores stirring the hearts of the masses in Europe, but slumbering Asia with the weight of stagnant centuries upon her seems partly aroused, and the old Celestial Empire, which scorned to learn from Europe, is to-day bowing to receive lessons from America. Not our thoughts of government alone move the world. China knows America chiefly through her missionaries. It is the spirit of our free voluntary churches that gives inspiration to our citizens who represent us abroad. The same spirit is to-day shaking the established Church in Ireland and in England; and when the connection of Church and State shall be severed in every land, when boasting ritualism, and arrogant exclusiveness shall perish, the historian will turn to our shores to note the commencement of the movement, and will find that not least among the causes has been the wonderful progress which Methodism has made.

Since the adjournment of the last General Conference, Rev. L. L. Hamline, D. D., formerly an honored member of our board, has departed this life. Bishop Hamline was a man of genius, of culture, of varied learning, and of eminent piety. He possessed both a logical mind and a vivid imagination. He was a beautiful and forcible writer, and a natural and effective orator. During his ministry he spent seven years in the pastoral work, was for four years editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and for eight years a general superintendent or Bishop. At the close of his second quadrennial term of service he found his health wholly inadequate for the arduous duties of that office, and he presented to the General Conference his resignation. From that time until the period of his death he was a superannuated member of the Ohio Conference. In death he was more than conquerer.

We are also reminded that some beloved brethren who took part in our deliberations in the last session of the General Conference have been called from labor to reward. Charles B. Tippet, Isaac Own, Samuel Y. Monroe, and Henry M. Blake will be remembered as among our most devout and honored laborers, men who endured toil, who stood in the van of our advancing hosts, and whose memory will be "as ointment poured forth."

As members of the Episcopal Board we desire in this public manner to return thanks to Almighty God that, notwithstanding our labors have been abundant, and our travels have led part of our number almost around the globe, yet our lives have been spared, and no severe accident has happened to any of us. We have been permitted to attend all the sessions of the annual conferences, with but three exceptions, when there were providential hindrances, and to perform all the duties devolving upon us in the order of the Church. We regret to say that the health of our colleague Bishop Baker has been materially impaired. While on his way to the Colorado and Pacific Conferences in 1866 he was attacked with a disease which seriously affected his vocal organs and which was followed by general debility. Though somewhat improved in health he has been but partially able to resume his labors.

Having been appointed by the last General Conference as a delegate to the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain, Bishop Janes, in 1865, attended the sessions of the British and Irish Conferences, and conveyed to them your salutations. He was most cordially received by those churches which he visited in your name. He will make his official report when desired by the General Conference. Rev. Dr. Bowman, who had been appointed to accompany him, was, we are sorry to say, detained by domestic affliction.

Bishop Janes also presided in the Mission Conferences of Germany and Switzerland, and visited generally the missions in Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia.

In 1864 and 1865 Bishop Thompson made an extended tour to India and China, visiting and superintending our missions in those distant lands. Under the authority given by the General Conference he organized the missions in India into an Annual Conference, December 8, 1864. His visit, we believe, was made a blessing to the missionary work, and an increased impetus has been given to our labors in those lands. On his return Bishop Thompson also visited our Bulgarian mission in Constantinople.

In 1867 Bishop Kingsley visited our mission stations in Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, and also held the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland.

Arrangements were being made for one of the bishops to visit South America, but learning from the superintendent of the mission that it would would be premature, the contemplated visit was deferred.

In accordance with the action of the last General Conference, a number of annual conferences have been organized. Among these are four German Conferences, the Central, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Eastern. These are in successful operation, much to the satisfaction of our German brethren.

In that part of our Southern territory heretofore not included in annual conferences, the following conferences were organized under the specific authority given to the bishops, viz: Holston, June 5, 1865; Mississippi, December 25, 1865; Tennessee, October 3, 1866; South Carolina, April 2, 1866; Texas, January 3, 1867; Virginia and North Carolina, January 3, 1867; Georgia, October 10, 1867; and Alabama, October 17, 1867.

In these conferences 373 traveling preachers were appointed at the recent sessions, besides a large number of local preachers who travel under the presiding elders, and the membership was reported at 90,071. From information recently received, we have no doubt large accessions have since been made. In addition to the above, our work has been greatly enlarged in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, there having been during the four years an increase of 27,225 members and 177 traveling preachers. If we add these returns to the Conferences above named there is exhibited a total gain of 550 traveling preachers and 117,326 members. These Conferences earnestly desiring to make known to your body their condition and necessities elected representatives under the form and directions for electing delegates. They will be present, and will ask admission as members of your body. This question rests wholly with you, and yet we deem it proper to say that if in your wisdom any mode for their legal admission can be found, such action would greatly advance the interests of the churches in the localities represented.

Near the close of the last General Conference authority was given to the Bishops "to organize among our colored ministers for the benefit of our colored members and population" one or more Mission Conferences and to define their boundaries. Subsequently on the same day the General Conference defined the Delaware and Washington Conferences by names and boundaries. The rule of discipline requiring a probation of ten years was so far suspended as to allow the Bishops to organize into annual Conferences such colored local elders as had traveled two or more years under Presiding Elders, and were properly recommended. Under this authority, the Delaware Conference was organized July 28, 1864, and the Washington Conference, October 27, 1864. They now contain 101 ministers, and 26.487 members and probationers. This action of these Conferences was hailed, by our colored ministers and membership, with great joy, and has, we believe, been productive of much good. The ministers are becoming familiar with the mode of conducting business, and many of them are rapidly improving. At their recent sessions, they elected representatives to this body, according to the forms of the Discipline for electing delegates. Whether these representatives should be admitted, you alone have authority to decide. In our judgment, the success of this work demands all the encouragement which the General Conference can properly give.

Not only has the Church been greatly extended by the organization of Annual Conferences, but with devout thankfulness we record that the Divine blessing has been given in large measure to our pastoral work. The number of members and probationers has increased from 923,394 in 1863 to 1,146,081 in 1867, being an addition of 222,687, or the largest increase which has occurred, with a single exception, in any quadrennium in the history of the Church. Part of this has arisen, as before stated, from the progress of the work Southward, where a large number of those who had not been able to secure our services previously gladly welcomed our arrival among them; yet by far the largest part of the increase has been by conversions.

The material interests show an addition equally remarkable. The number of church edifices has increased from 9430 to 11,121—being an addition of 1691, or an increase of about eighteen per cent in four years. The value of churches in 1863 was $20,830,554, and in 1867 it had swelled to $35,885,439—showing an increase of $15,054,885, or more than seventy per cent in four years.

In the same period the increase in the number of parsonages was 717, and the increase in value was $2,571,145—making a total increase in the estimated value of Church property in four years of $17,626,000. By turning to the minutes of 1857 it will be seen that the total value of Church property was then $17,908,184—thus showing that in the last four years the addition to our Church property was nearly equal to its value for the first ninety years of our history.

Part of this increase may have been caused by the general rise in estimated prices, and part by the erection of new churches; but the greatest proportion probably by substituting for primitive edifices those of more commodious size and of costlier structure.

The last General Conference were pleased to direct the bishops to appoint a committee of preachers and laymen who should designate "to what objects and in what proportion the money raised as Centenary Connectional Funds should be appropriated." This committee met at Cleveland, Ohio, February 22, 1865, and its action has already been placed before the General Conference. It was found practically, however, that our people generally preferred local objects to connectional ones. Hence, while some noble donations were made to the Mission House, to the general educational fund, and to the Irish and German funds, the larger part of the contributions were given to colleges and seminaries, and for the erection and improvement of church edifices and parsonages. The religious services were attended with more than ordinary interest, and in many places there were signal manifestations of Divine mercy. The aggregate amount of the contributions for general and local objects is reported by the Central Centenary Committee at $8,397,662. That portion which is for the general educational fund and for the children's fund is under the direction of the General Conference, and will require appropriate action.

We are happy to say that the educational interests of the Church have been greatly prospered during the last four years. Many of our institutions, which were deeply embarrassed, have been relieved from debt. The endowment of others has been increased, and the general interest in the cause of education has been strengthened and extended throughout the Church.

Our theological schools are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The oldest of them, removed from Concord, is now known as the Boston Theological Seminary. It has been but partially organized in its new abode, but liberal friends are rallying around it, and it promises to take a high rank among similar institutions. The Garrett Biblical Institute has erected a beautiful memorial hall known as the Heck Hall, thus honoring the name of the Christian lady who was first to urge the establishment of Methodistic public worship on our shores. The chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Dempster has been filled by the trustees, on the nominations of the bishops by the election of Miner Raymond, D. D. In all its arrangements this institution is in a state of great prosperity. To these has been added by the munificent liberality of Daniel Drew, Esq., of New York, a third institution known as the Drew Theological Seminary, and located on a beautiful tract of land at Madison, New Jersey. A liberal charter has just been obtained from the Legislature of that State, placing the Seminary fully under the control of the General Conference. We invite your attention to a careful consideration of the question whether the guardianship of these institutions, having, as they do, for their object the education of the ministry, is sufficiently assured to the Church.

There is, we think, less tendency to the multiplication of collegiate institutions than during the former periods of our Church history, and there is a growing disposition to more thoroughly endow and sustain those which have been founded. Several new seminaries have been established in different parts of our work, and generally, we think, under favorable auspices. We trust, however, that they will not be multiplied beyond the absolute necessities of the localities; or beyond the means and disposition of the Church to sustain them. In the liberal patronage of our colleges and seminaries we recognize the strong purpose of the Church to provide for the education of its youth. It is our imperative duty to watch over and to train those committed to our care, that they may grow up attached to the doctrines and to the usages of Methodism.

The publishing interests of the Church, we are glad to say, are in a prosperous condition. The reports of the book agents, both at New York and Cincinnati, show a very large increase in the amount of sales during the last four years. For specific details we refer you to the reports of the agents, which have already been presented. With improved facilities and with an increasing demand for our publications, we anticipate that the future will show a much greater enlargement.

The periodical press continues to be an element of great power. Its issues are prized, and the information diffused tends to foster an enlightened piety. We hope the day is not far distant when in every family our Church papers will be found.

Our Sunday schools show an increase in the number of children, amounting to 241,819, being some 18,000 more than the addition to our membership. The conversions reported also exhibit a large advance. New publications have been issued from the press, local libraries have been enlarged, and an increased interest has been awakened in the modes of instruction. The formation of Sunday school teachers' institutes has added to this interest, and has been of great service to the cause. How far additional encouragement should be given to this department of labor is worthy of your careful consideration.

The tract report shows an increase both in collections and disbursements. A number of new tracts have also been added to the list. While much has been done, we think it worthy of your consideration whether there is sent a systematic agency for the distribution of tracts as the interests of this department require.

The receipts of the treasurer of the Missionary Society show an unparalleled increase during the past quadrennium. Notwithstanding the centenary contributions called forth in another direction the liberality of our people, notwithstanding heavy drafts were made in the earlier part of it for the Christian and Sanitary commissions, and in the latter part for the Church Extension and Freedman's Aid Society, yet so deep and abiding is the interest in the cause of missions that the contributions have more than doubled. The largest receipts of any previous quadrennium was from 1860 to 1864, amounting to $1,153,041. Those from 1864 to 1868 are $2,457,548, an increase of $1,304,507. Yet so many fields have been opened, and so urgent have been the calls that the treasury is now in debt.

Our foreign missions are generally in a satisfactory condition. In the oldest of these, the mission in Liberia, the progress has been slow, yet it is thought there has been more of an aggressive spirit manifested than during any previous period. The future also seems more hopeful. As the condition of the colored population in this country is improved, the emigration to Africa will be of more intelligent and enterprising men. The demands of commerce, the call for skillful mechanics and artisans to develop the resources of that country, and for teachers to educate the youth must bear to their shores those who will impart a spirit of increased enterprise.

In conformity with the provision made by the last General Conference, the Liberia Annual Conference, with the concurrence and approbation of the missionary secretaries, and the bishop having charge of the work, elected Rev. J. W. Roberts as missionary bishop for Liberia. He visited this country and was ordained and set apart for that work by Bishops Janes and Scott, at New York, in June, 1866.

Our mission in China is progressing steadily. Not content with occupying the province of Tookien, our missionaries have entered that of Kiangsio, and have planted a mission in its capital, Kinkiang, heretofore unoccupied by any Christian missionary.

The extent of the empire the advance of European civilization along its coast and up its highways, the revolution of ideas and institutions which is constantly and rapidly going forward, and the protection secured both to missionaries and their converts by treaty stipulations] mark China as the grandest field for Christian missions which the earth affords. We may add that the increasing commerce and facilities of communication between our Pacific coast and the opposite shore increases our responsibility. We suggest that provision be made for this organization of an annual conference in our China field during the next quadrennium.

Our India mission field, we have every reason to believe, has been cultivated by faithful laborers, with fruits worthy of their diligence and devotion. In the protection afforded by the government, the patronage of the English population, and the accessibility of the native mind, our expectations have been realized. The value of our foundations, the number of our stations, the vast population which we have undertaken to evangelize, together with the certainty of steady and the hope of rapid progress, though matters of congratulation, should impress us with a sense of our responsibility and the necessity of an enlarged beneficence. While the difficulties to be overcome in winning the natives to Christ should inspire us with patience in waiting for results.

In Bulgaria, though but little fruit has yet been apparent, much faithful labor has been expended. Rev. Mr. Flockem has worked admirably in his field upon the Danube, while more recently Dr. Long, the superintendent of the mission, who had been engaged in co-operation with others in the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures in the Bulgarian language, has entered upon our mission work at Constantinople. We hope a foundation is being laid for an extensive work in the future.

In Germany our missions organized some ten years since into an annual Conference have steadily been gaining in every element of strength. The Tract House in Bremen has issued tracts and papers both in explanation and defense of our plans, but chiefly to promote experimental piety. The Theological Institute, formerly at Bremen, and over which Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., presided, has been removed to Frankfort-on-the-Main, a generous donation of $25,000 having been made by J. T. Martin, Esq., of Brooklyn, for the erection of an edifice in that city.

Our missions in Scandinavia, like those in Germany and Switzerland, have resulted from the desire of persons converted in America to proclaim the Gospel in their fatherland. The work is more promising at present than at any former period in its history, and new fields of labor are already white unto the harvest.

In our South American missions there has been considerable enlargement. New doors have been opened, and calls for missionary labor are abundant. We have already stated the reasons why an Episcopal visit has not been made to that mission. A visit, however, is contemplated whenever arrangements can be made for the ordination of such licentiates in the employ of the mission as may be found by virtue of their talents and services entitled to orders, and when the other interests of the mission shall make it desirable.

In 1866 the Bishops recommended the establishment of a mission for the benefit of the Spanish-speaking population in our Southwestern territories and in Mexico. The General Mission Committee made an appropriation for its commencement, and a missionary was selected and was prepared to enter upon his work. But owing to the financial embarrassments of the missionary treasury, resulting from the failure of the receipts to equal the appropriations, the Missionary Board considered it unwise to commence it at present.

Provisions were made at the last General Conference for the organization of the Church Extension Society, and in the following winter a charter was obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature. Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe, D. D., was appointed by the Bishop as the corresponding secretary. He entered upon his work feeling its importance, especially in view of the enlargement of our Church territory, and liberal plans and arrangements were devised. The work was laid out, possibly, upon too large a scale, and in attempting to carry out these plans his health became impaired, and his sudden and mournful death interrupted and greatly embarrassed the operations of the society. More recently Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., of the Upper Iowa Conference, was appointed to succeed him, and he entered vigorously upon his allotted work. The society, although not accomplishing all that its friends hoped for or desired, has been the instrument of great good. It is now upon a safe foundation, with the prospect that its means of usefulness will be greatly enlarged. Some changes may be needed in its constitution to fit it more fully for the work contemplated.

The overthrow of slavery has made accessible for purposes of education and Christian nurture the colored population of the South. Commissions having this end in view were speedily organized, and our Church heartily cooperated in the work. But when the leading denominations withdrawing from the undenominational commissions established societies of their own, and especially when the establishment of schools in connection with our missions became necessary, a Freedmen's Aid Society was organized in connection with our own Church. It has now been in operation about a year and a half. During the first year fifty-two teachers were employed, and about 5000 scholars were gathered into the schools. At the present time the society has seventy-two teachers with about 7000 scholars. The education of the freedmen is a question so important to themselves, and so vital to the future of the Church as well as of the country, that it demands as it no doubt will receive your earnest consideration.

On the twenty-seventh of May, 1864, the General Conference adopted the following resolution, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Bishops be requested to consider and report to the General Conference of 1868 what changes should in their judgment be made in the boundaries of the annual Conferences to promote the highest welfare of the Church.

The Bishops are deeply impressed with the importance of the subject thus referred to them, and have given to it that careful consideration which it demands. Heretofore, in fixing the boundaries of Annual Conferences, too little regard has been paid to the civil divisions of the country. Nor is this surprising, since in those instances in which the ecclesiastical organization preceded the civil it necessarily defined its limits by mountains, streams, or other topographical landmarks. This primitive mode of designation was naturally retained after its necessity ceased. In the formation of new Conferences from old ones the usual practice has been to divide by an arbitrary line without much regard to State or county lines. Hence it has happened that in the formation of Conferences, towns and cities have been divided, and yet one of the largest States in the Union has no Conference wholly within its boundaries, while, on the other hand, some Conferences embrace parts of two, three, and even four States within their limits.

In view of the influence of local legislation upon the corporate wealth of the Church, the benefit of ascertaining from year to year our ecclesiastical statistics within the several States, and the advantages of city, country, and State organizations in carrying on the various benevolent operations and other collateral interests of the Church, such as the distribution of the Word of God, the promotion of the cause of temperance, and the erection of institutions for higher education, it is our deliberate judgment the General Conference might promote "the highest welfare of the Church" by readjusting Conference lines.

We know that there are serious, though we think not insurmountable, obstacles in the way. One of these is legal, growing out of corporate interests secured to certain Conferences by name. It is presumable, however, that in nearly all such cases, if not quite, in the readjustment, all pecuniary damage might be avoided through that love of equity and spirit of kindness which characterize all truly Christian bodies, and that enlightened legislation, which would never refuse its aid, when necessary, to a just and satisfactory settlement.

Another difficulty which has been regarded as formidable by some is even less serious. We refer to those strong personal attachments which years and decades of common toil and suffering, and pleasant business relations, and delightful social and religious communion have contributed to mature. Probably in most cases the separation of chief friends could be avoided, and even should this be found impracticable, it can not be doubted that men of God would cheerfully sacrifice personal feeling upon the altar of religious duty. Nor would such sacrifice be without compensations, not the least of which would be the acquisition of new fields of labor without the disadvantages of transfer.

There may be more serious difficulties in certain cases, nor would we urge a conformity to State lines where it is found impracticable without the loss of important interests, though we think such cases will rarely be found.

Should the General Conference be in harmony with us on this subject, we shall be prepared to give suggestions and furnish data to aid in the proposed readjustment.

In arranging for our centenary services the General Conference was pleased to express a desire that all branches of Methodism might unite in those services. In this spirit of fraternal union the bishops heartily sympathized, and in 1865 some resolutions were adopted expressive of our views and of our desire to see Methodistic families more intimately associated. As the General Conference had extended to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with some conditions, the rule previously existing as to the British Wesleyans, we deemed it proper to say to the annual conferences that on the question of receiving ministers from other branches of the Methodist family we should not object to

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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

We copy the following telegram from the New Orleans *Republican* of the twelfth instant:

CHICAGO, May 11, 1868.

Delegates from the South, white and colored, have just been admitted to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session here by a vote of 199 to 15. There was great enthusiasm manifested when the result was known.
J. P. NEWMAN.

This is as it should be. Though by the action of the last General Conference they could not claim admittance as a right, yet we never doubted that they would be admitted. Their experience in and knowledge of the Southern work was absolutely needed by the Conference to legislate successfully for our great work in the Southern States.

Moreover, they should be admitted from courtesy, for having left pleasant fields of labor in the North for this important but unpleasant work of re-establishing our Church in the South.

### Fair.

A fair for the benefit of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church will be held in the hall at the corner of St. Charles and Polymnia streets, commencing Monday, the 25th instant, and lasting four days. The public are earnestly requested to attend.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Washington, D. C., will preach in the Ames Methodist Episcopal church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

DENTISTRY.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

### Cleaning the Canals.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from the Mayor urging upon that body the necessity of immediate action on that important subject. A resolution was subsequently introduced by Alderman Dewees providing for the employment by the City Surveyor of two hundred men to perform this work. Only two members voted for this resolution—Aldermen Dewees and Tucker. Aldermen Burbank and Kellogg voted against the resolution, and President Graham gave his vote against it also, thus defeating the proposition. One of the gentlemen who voted against the resolution did so because he regarded it to be unsafe to disturb the contents of the canals at this season of the year; another because he did not know where the city could obtain the money to pay the men employed in cleaning the canals; and another because he has no faith in the efficacy of canals, and does not concur in the theory that epidemics can be averted by clean streets, clean gutters, or clean canals.

An intelligent farmer from Northern Indiana passed through Nashville, Tennessee, a few days ago, on his way to look at the lands in Cumberland county. He says that a number of his neighbors have their attention turned to Tennessee immigration. The very sort of men wanted, and Tennessee would like to see them coming in by the thousand.

### The Cost of Impeachment.

The Democratic papers have been figuring up the cost of impeachment, and estimate it to be $400,000. They do not, however, attempt to show how much the neglect to impeach the President a year ago has cost the country. The people will no doubt think the trial cheap at any price if it results in the removal of Andrew Johnson.

### Official Vote of Louisiana.

We have received at last the official vote of Louisiana by telegraph from Washington. General Grant reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the vote is as follows: For the constitution, 66,152; against, 49,759; majority, 16,413. The vote for H. C. Warmoth for Governor will be about the same as that for the constitution. Our last published table, compiled from the best unofficial sources at hand, gave 17,800 majority for the constitution.

JOHNSON'S CLEMENCY.—The President has lately pardoned John H. Sims, one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the country. Government detectives were on his track for over a year, and were engaged a longer time in hunting down the gang of which he was the head. He was sentenced for ten years, of which he has served but one. It cost the Government about twenty thousand dollars to arrest and convict this man.

## Editorial Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1868.

ARRIVALS.

It will be gratifying to their members to learn that Rev. Messrs. A. Ross, H. Green, J. Gould, and E. Green arrived in Chicago in safety and have comfortable lodgings. They had a pleasant journey, and arrived on the evening of the sixth instant. Our Bishops and the members of the General Conference who know them received them with great kindness, and it is proposed to hold a public meeting at which Brother Ross will preach, and Father Green and the other brethren will relate their experience, and especially tell what the Old Church under God has done for them. This will be an interesting occasion, a full account of which I will send to the ADVOCATE.

Also the Rev. Brother Honey and lady have arrived. He is delegate elect to the Republican National Convention.

BISHOP JANES' REPORT.

In accordance with usage and a resolution of the General Conference, Bishop Janes made a luminous, comprehensive, and deeply interesting report on his visit as fraternal delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference. The report was apparently extempore, but concise in terms and replete in information. He freely criticised the economy of Wesleyan Methodism, and yet awarded it much praise. But I must not attempt even a synopsis of his admirable report, but will send it complete, as it appears in the *Daily Advocate*.

DELEGATES FROM THE SOUTH.

As I intimated in a former letter, the admission of delegates from the South has excited a profound interest, and has been discussed with great ability on both sides. This is now the eighth day since my credentials were offered by Dr. Foster to the Conference, yet the question is still under discussion, and the popular excitement it has caused is unabated. Indeed, such is the interest here felt in whatever pertains to the South that it is no marvel that the hesitancy to admit us at once has awakened so much public feeling. And my readers may ask, What is the difficulty? Some, as Messrs. Foster and Curry, think they see a great constitutional barrier in the way. On yesterday Dr. Curry made a lengthy speech, strong and admirable (in style and spirit), against our admission. The famous old debater mounted the platform where the bishops sit, and for an hour and a half instructed and delighted the auditory, but did not convince the Conference. He assumed that the General Conference has the power to create bodies of ministers other than annual conferences, but exercising the functions of such conferences, and yet not allowed the right of representation. In his opinion such are the conferences in the South, and therefore he should not vote for the admission of their delegates.

The next morning he was answered by the venerable Dr. George Peck in an hour's speech, which was much applauded, coming from a man who had been an actor in the great events which Dr. Curry had quoted as precedents. Dr. Peck was well qualified to speak advisedly as he did, and with convincing force. His pertinent point was that Bishop Asbury created the Genessee Conference without the authority of the General Conference, and that the delegates of that Conference were admitted by the next ensuing General Conference.

But the most logical, commanding, and exhaustive speech for our admission was made by Dr. Haven, President of the Michigan University. He assumed that there could be none other than full and regular annual conferences in this country, entitled to all the rights of the same, and appealed to the history of the Church for the correctness of the assertion. With an incisive logic he examined the law by which the Conferences of the South were organized, and showed that the restriction was designed to be only temporary, and should now be removed.

Could the vote have been taken then, we would have been admitted by an overwhelming majority, but the tendency to speech-making is beyond all precedent. The subject is fruitful of debate. There is on the one hand, that positiveness of restriction on the General Conference, not to deny an annual conference of "one delegate," and on the other hand, that indefiniteness in the terms of the law creating the Southern Conferences, as to cause even wise men to differ, and provoke the most earnest debate. There are also precedents which may be quoted, both for and against our admission. The debate has thus far absorbed the attention of the General Conference, and it is understood that Messrs. Slicer, Peck, Foster, and McClintock are to speak on Monday next, when the debate will be closed, the vote taken, and we admitted by a handsome majority.

LAY DELEGATION.

On the 15th instant the friends of lay delegation hold a convention in Chicago, the object of which is to present to the General Conference and the Church such facts as will justify the admission of laymen into the legislative branch of our Church. It will be a gathering of the most influential laymen of our Church, whose loyalty to the Church and munificent donations to her enterprises are their crown of glory. In the Conference there is a powerful influence in favor of the movement, and it can not be doubted that an advanced step will be taken; but we may hope for even more than this.

EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS.

There is quite a disposition in the Conference to district the Church into episcopal districts, that is, to assign one or more States to a Bishop for a term of four years. This plan has many advantages, and it can be constitutionally adopted. I have no doubt that it will meet with much favor. Under the present system of episcopal visitations, our bishops have but little time to visit other than the seats of annual conferences. At present, four of our nine Bishops reside within a day's ride from New York to Baltimore, and the homes of four others can be reached in a journey from Chicago to Cincinnati. The far West demands and has a right to the presence and labors of a bishop, and if the plan is adopted, we may hope for the residence of one of our Bishops in New Orleans, which would be of immense advantage to the Church in the Southwest.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF.

I heard this able preacher of Christ in the Centenary church last evening. The announcement of his name filled the house to overflowing, and for fifty minutes the vast audience sat entranced by the power and directness of a sermon well prepared and admirably delivered. The subject was how Christ puts strength into weak souls; and in unfolding this thought the preacher mortified us by exhibitions of our weakness, and then cheered us by assurances of Divine strength. The people wept over the former, and rejoiced over the latter.

Twenty-four years ago I heard Mr. Woodruff preach his first sermon in New York, in the Second Street German Methodist church, from the text "He that being often reproved and hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Since then he has grown to the full measure of a man, and is one of the most effective preachers in the Church, and is now assistant secretary of the General Conference.

## Impeachment.

The country is surprised to witness the disposition manifested on the part of certain Senators to delay the rendering of their judgment upon the bold bad man who fills the Presidential chair. These gentlemen overestimate their importance in the public eye. They imagine because of the present importance which attaches to their votes in the great and exciting issue now before them that it is to themselves personally that the importance belongs. They forget that the people of the United States regard them only as their agents, and that they are anxious simply to see if they will perform their duty; that the verdict of the people is already made up; and that if they, as Senators, fail in their duty and disappoint the just expectations of their constituents, the people will surely include them also in the final verdict of condemnation which they will pass upon the President and his coadjutors in his work of infamy and treason. Their votes upon impeachment are not of nearly as much importance to the people as they are to themselves.

It is a mere question of fact as to violation of a particular law by the President. It is not a bit more solemn or grave than if it concerned the transgression of any other functionary. Andrew Johnson is no more in the eye of the law than any private man. If he has violated the law it is not the President but the man who is the criminal. If he is pronounced guilty, Andrew Johnson simply steps out of the chair which he has disgraced; the President remains seated there, and the country is no more endangered by excitement resulting therefrom than it would by the removal of any other official.

If Senators could witness the deep anxiety, the suspense which clouds the hearts of their friends here in the South, if they could know and feel what we do, if every slight turn of the screw given by that bad man at Washington to his end of the screw had driven the other end through unfathomable depth of misery among them, as among us, destroying rights, liberties, and lives, they would learn the meaning of that maxim enunciated we think, by Macaulay, that what may be an excusable and even harmless, though erroneous exercise of judgment in a private citizen can be a gigantic and terrible crime in a great ruler; and learning this they would deal with Andrew Johnson accordingly.

A chat with several of our rural friends this week places us in possession of the glad tidings that the crops are doing well.—*Bayou Sara Ledger.*

## Child Murder in Christian Countries.

Do not start in surprise as if this were news to you. All have seen it, and some who will read this are guilty of this offense. We do not say that they put an end to their children's existence by sudden acts of violence. On the contrary, they generally kill them gradually, by exposure. Go out upon the streets in cold winter weather and notice the people as they pass. Here are strong, robust men; see how they are dressed. The cold searching wind seeks in vain to penetrate their thick warm clothing. And here are mothers also clad in garments nearly as warm. But look at the delicate little girls that accompany them. See how they are shivering with cold. Their shoulders may be well protected, but their lower limbs are scarcely covered from sight. A pair of thin linen or cotton drawers, and thin cotton stockings, with light shoes constitutes the protection of their lower limbs from the cold. Often, too, there is no covering for an inch or two between the drawers and stockings. Sometimes very small boys are treated in a similar manner. We saw such a scene a few months since in crossing the ferry to Algiers. The mother was well loaded with clothing. The father had on a heavy overcoat, and thick, heavy woolen pants. No doubt underneath these he wore woolen drawers and warm woolen socks, and his feet and legs protected further by good substantial boots. Yet he, a large, vigorous man, talked of its being so cold and uncomfortable. They were accompanied by a child four or five years old, finely dressed, save the lower part of its body. Its legs could scarcely be called dressed. There was the bare flesh exposed for two or three inches between the stockings and the other garments. The little creature seemed to be suffering much with cold. What great offense had so small a child committed that it should be thus tortured by its parents? Before practicing such severity why do not the parents try their method of punishment upon themselves? Why does not the father, who is full of strength and vitality, go out on the streets for a few hours in the piercing cold, with nothing but linen or cotton drawers to shield his lower limbs from the cold? Why, the very thought makes him shiver. He would consider himself a sure subject for rheumatism, neuralgia, pneumonia, or other ills. How, then, can he consent to allow his delicate little child to be thus treated? Why will he kill the child that God has given him. But we are told that the child is thus dressed by its mother, and not with the special desire to kill it, but simply to follow the fashion. Indeed! What a reasonable answer! But will God justify the mother in killing her child to follow a fashion? She must be able to see that if the little one lives through such treatment its constitution will be broken down, and it be a sufferer for life. But often during such barbarous treatment the child is suddenly taken away by disease. The poor mother then talks of the afflictions of Providence and of being reconciled thereto. Providence had nothing to do with the death of her child. She killed it. And now she goes through the farce of weeping and mourning over it. Not perhaps a farce to her. We would not be so hard-hearted as to make this assertion. For her sin, to a great extent, has been one of ignorance. But to the one acquainted with the case and with the laws of life and health, it almost appears that the drops of grief are but "alligator tears," and the mourning all a farce.

When will "that good time coming" arrive, that mothers will esteem the life and health and comfort of themselves and children of more importance than the following of the senseless caprices of fashion? That time is coming.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Want of Candor.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

In conning over a subject upon which to write, we have thought it wise to call attention to the almost universal want of candor among our citizens. What we think we do not speak, even if our opinion is asked. It seems as if we always endeavor to suit everybody by coinciding with their views, when, if we gave utterance to what our sense of right and justice prompted, we would in very many cases give the lie to our expressed opinion about things.

Now, what are the consequences of this want of candor? First, it creates distrust in your fellows, as they too often know from sad experience that the opinion you give is not the right one, but only a sham to curry favor. Second, it makes us afraid to speak when we ought for fear some one may take umbrage, and in some way injure us pecuniarily. We say pecuniarily, for truth compels us to admit that this is in too many instances the real cause of this want of candidness. And finally, it virtually makes us hypocrites in the fullest sense of the word. We pretend to be giving friendly advice or caution, when at the same time we may have, on account of jealousy, been waiting for an opportunity to crush the very one who has appealed to us. This is establishing as true the motto, "Truth must not be spoken at all times," a motto which is injurious as well as dangerous in a community like ours—composed for the most part of people who look only at results, without looking after the causes which produce results.

To outward appearances we are friends, in each other's company, visiting, uniting in social circles, but for all that wary lest perchance some expression may fall from our lips which may place us under the ban of Dame Rumor. Is this friendship? If so, New Orleans is an exception to other cities of the world which define friendship to be something actually different. If this state of things exists here much longer, we, though "neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," can safely predict that we will soon have every man's hand against us, and ours against every one else. We have heard certain sermons heartily commended in the hearing of the preacher, and within five minutes after as heartily condemned. Why need the commendation to have been given if it was not considered due?

Many a young person might have been checked in embarking into certain measures had candor and naked truth been spoken by the one to whom they went for advice; but no, their ability to succeed has been flattered, and too late they have found out that everything "that glitters is not gold."

Let us change this practice, and if friends or friendly be so indeed and in truth, giving our opinions only when asked for, and not pretending to do so while we are really telling what is neither more nor less than a falsehood.

For our own part we would rather have the plain unvarnished truth told us by one we may ask it of, be it for or against us, than get it from another on a subject we have never named to him. In our own mind it creates distrust and rankles in our bosom, and thus we judge of others.

"How I admire the man who speaks his mind,
And panders to no party, scheme, or sect;
Who unto all is generous and kind,
Yet fraud and error ever doth reject.
Who holds no false, deceptive view of life,
Nor teaches what in practice he forgets;
Who would not wage a war of petty strife,
Nor yet express unmeaning, vain regrets;
Who is too proud to act a servile part,
Or lend himself a tool in others hands;
Who fears no foe nor deep designing art,
But by himself alone undaunted stands;
Who shuns deceit as he would pestilence,
And thrives and triumphs by his own good sense."

Respectfully,
FREDERICK K. HYDE.

## New Publications.

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* of May 2 is a very valuable paper. It gives a full statement of the different branches of Methodism, with numbers, etc. Also, a brief history of all the sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a synopsis of the business transacted.

It publishes, too, the history of the movement on lay delegation from 1828 to 1868, with latest resolutions of Annual Conferences. Besides the above it contains a full list of the delegates to the General Conference now in session. This will be a valuable paper for reference.

The *Methodist* is published at No. 114 Fulton street, New York. Subscription price $2 50 per year in advance.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

This is a monthly illustrated magazine, and by the many recommendations it has received from lecturers, clergymen, bishops, and others we feel safe in pronouncing it one of the best magazines published for children.

It is published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The price of the same is only $1 25 per year, or five copies for $5. A specimen copy can be obtained for ten cents.

The new volume commences with July.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be commenced in the *Herald of Health* for June, 1868, a series of valuable articles entitled "The Care, Education, and Rearing of Children," written by Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Dio Lewis, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Frances Dana Gage, Grace Greenwood, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Sarah Jane Hale, Mrs. C. M. Severance, etc., and they will be continued through the volume. The first paper will be by Mrs. Horace Mann, on "The Care of Young Children." The second paper will be by Grace Greenwood, entitled "The Physical Education of Girls." Miss Peabody, who has devoted so much of her life to the education of very young children, has prepared a paper on the "Kindergarten Schools of Germany." Other papers will follow in succession, and the series will be exceedingly valuable to all who are interested in the improvement of the race. To secure the full series, subscriptions should be sent in at once. Price, $2 a year: sample numbers, 20 cents. Address Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight street, New York.

THE CRETAN.

We have just received the first copy of this monthly paper, published by the Greek Relief Committee. The men at the head of this worthy enterprise are worthy the confidence of all. Besides helping the Cretans directly, they wish also to influence Congress to recognize the Provisional Government of Crete. Perhaps we can not help the cause better than by publishing their circular letter, which has been sent to many persons:

GREEK RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Office 20 Bromfield street.
Boston, February 17, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The Cretan Relief Committee of Boston makes its second appeal to you and others.

The dreadful struggle between Christians and Mohammedans is still going on in Crete. Turkey, conscious that the issue will settle the question of her ability to maintain her foothold in Europe, has gathered fresh hordes of barbarians from all parts of her empire, and let them loose upon the island. They have overrun and ravaged all the open country; burned the villages; desecrated the churches; destroyed the gardens; cut down the olives, the oranges, and lemons; pulled up the vines; and as far as possible trampled out all plants and green things fit for human food.

The Christians after gallant resistance (which has cost the Turks several armies), being without cavalry or artillery, have retreated to the mountain fortresses with their women and children and their flocks. There, in the language of Job, "they are wet with the showers of the mountains, and embrace the rocks for shelter."

European war vessels have taken off more than forty thousand women, children, and old men in a famishing condition, and landed them upon the neighboring islands or shores of Continental Greece. There they are dependent upon the charities of the world, for the Greeks are too poor to feed such a multitude.

Meantime the Cretan men, with a few heroic women, refusing to leave the island or submit to any terms short of independence, uphold the flag of the Cross upon the mountain ranges, and defend with desperate courage the interior of the island. They say that with God's grace to give them the martyr's spirit, and with man's help for their exiled wives and little ones, they will fight out this last battle between Christianity and Mohammedanism until either the Cross or the Crescent shall utterly disappear from the island.

Shall we not continue to give them our sympathy, our prayers, and our help?

Our chairman has visited Greece and Crete since our last appeal to you, and seen with his own eyes that all we had heard of the sufferings of the people is true.

Food and clothing were distributed not only among the exiles but even in the mountains of Crete, and at this moment thousands of mothers and children are kept from cold and nakedness by garments made by the hands of American women.

The material effects of this distribution have been great, the moral effects marvelous. Your sympathy has not only sustained the fainting hearts of women, but invigorated the arms of fighting men.

The committee urge you to express upon every occasion your sympathy for the Cretans, so as to swell that rising voice of public opinion which calls for intervention on the part of Christian governments. If the sentiments of the American people were manifested in the foreign policy of the government it might hasten materially the day of intervention. Not only would American sailors be allowed to join those of Russia, France, and Italy in saving women and children, but American public opinion would have its just weight in the balancing of power, and in sustaining right against might. If you can only express your sympathy by words, you will help. If you can do more the committee will be happy to receive your contribution, and will guarantee its safe application. A contribution in churches would give both moral and material aid.

S. G. HOWE,
EDWARD E. HALE,
AMOS. A. LAWRENCE,
HORATIO WOODMAN.

Executive Committee—Samuel G. Howe, President; Edward E. Hale, Vice-President; Amos A. Lawrence, Treasurer; Hermann J. Warner, Horatio Woodman, Secretaries.

## A Sponge, and What It Is.

"What is sponge made of?" said George, gasping, snuffing, and winking under his Croton bath. No one near could tell him; and the maid suggested that he "needn't be askin' such foolish questions, but just be still and get washt," and so the matter ended.

Now listen, little Georgie, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean, and was a part of a living animal. For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants. Messrs. Agassiz and Gould, in 1848, called them so; but later observations have decided them to be animals; and they are placed in the class protozoa, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water their appearance is very different from this which you now see. This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the ocean, it was covered all over the outside and filled in every one of these holes with a soft substance something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a dull bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place, but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter, that is to eat or rather to drink. You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out, and it doubtless finds in this sea water minute animals which serve it for food, and increase its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off—and after moving about a while very briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here); the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast and elsewhere; so that in many villages there from May to September, the best diving time, only old men, women, and children can be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Ægean sea. At daylight there in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, all leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep; for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this fastens a bag in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and thus holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy thus till noon they return to some of those pleasant little nooks which abound on the shores of the Archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach the remainder in the sun; so they beat them and stamp on them, and trample them till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellowish color, then it is packed in bags and sent to market for sale—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe, and America, and used mostly for washing purposes.

Little Georgie's mother seeing a very nice piece, bought it for his use; and I think he will value his gift and look on it with more pleasure since he knows now what it is and where it came from.

**Senators Elected.**

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans Parish, First Senatorial Dist— | | |
| M. A. Foute | | 1 |
| R. N. Ogden | | 1 |
| G. H. Braughn | | 1 |
| Second Senatorial District— | | |
| Hugh J. Campbell | 1 | |
| E. L. Jewell | | 1 |
| Third Senatorial District— | | |
| T. V. Ouipland | 1 | |
| J. J. Monette | 1 | |
| Fourth Senatorial District— | | |
| A. B. Bacon | | 1 |
| Algiers and Plaquemines— | | |
| C. C. Packard | 1 | |
| Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John— | | |
| Mortimer F. Smith | 1 | |
| S. M. Todd | 1 | |
| Ascension and St. James— | | |
| Joseph Wittgenstein | 1 | |
| Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne— | | |
| R. Poindexter | 1 | |
| P. O Harra | 1 | |
| Vermillion and St. Mary— | | |
| Dr. C. B. Darrall | | 1 |
| Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry— | | |
| T. C. Anderson | 1 | |
| W. Offut | | 1 |
| Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany— | | |
| W. L. Thompson | | 1 |
| Pointe Coupee, East, and West Feliciana— | | |
| Carlos Wilcox | 1 | |
| F. L. Jewell | | 1 |
| East Baton Rouge— | | |
| R. H. Day | | 1 |
| W. Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin— | | |
| Lorenzo B. Jenks | 1 | |
| Alexander R. François | 1 | |
| Concordia and Avoyelles— | | |
| John S. Harris | 1 | |
| Tensas and Franklin— | | |
| Albert R. Whitney | 1 | |
| Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse— | | |
| Curtis Pollard | 1 | |
| Colonel John Lynch | 1 | |
| Ouachita and Caldwell— | | |
| John Ray | 1 | |
| Jackson and Union— | | |
| R. W. Futch | | 1 |
| Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne— | | |
| W. F. Blackman | 1 | |
| Dr. J. C. Egan | | 1 |
| Caddo— | | |
| Reuben White | | 1 |
| DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Sabine— | | |
| J. R. Williams | 1 | |
| J. E. Lewis | 1 | |
| Rapides— | | |
| George Y. Kelso | | 1 |
| Catahoula and Winn— | | |
| J. D. Beares | 1 | |
| Total | 24 | 12 |

We change the political character of the Senators elected for the district of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry, on the authority of a prominent Republican who knows them personally, and assures us that they are Radicals. The rebel press of this city claim that a recount of the votes indicates the election of Anthony Sambola, Democrat, in the Second Senatorial District, instead of Colonel Campbell, Republican. There is no reason to presume that Mr. Sambola will take his seat in the Senate of Louisiana.

It is understood that the gentlemen who have been elected to the State Senate will all be invited to subscribe to the test oath before participating in the deliberations of that body.

The new license law of Massachusetts contains some peculiar provisions. Though framed by the opponents of prohibitory legislation, it recognizes the principle of prohibition in a section enabling a majority of the voters in any town or city to prevent the granting of licenses to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises, the only exception being in the case of inkeepers who may, notwithstanding such vote, be licensed to sell to their guests. A license may be forfeited by the sale of liquor to "an intoxicated person," to a minor, or to any one who by excessive indulgence "injures his health, exposes his family to want or violence, or the town or city of his settlement to expense." Provisions are made for entrance upon the premises of the licensee at any time, for the purpose of analyzing his liquors, the license to be forfeited in case they prove "impure or of bad quality." He is not to sell between midnight and five o'clock in the morning or on Sunday. A license is to cost from fifty to one hundred dollars, and the licensee must pay in addition a percentage upon the gross amount of his sales. Governor Bullock kept the act in his possession until it became a law without his signature, and then returned it with a message to the effect that he would not resist the will of the people, but that he deemed the measure unwise.

Some two weeks ago a vigilant policeman of Cincinnati detected a set of treasury thieves smuggling three hundred barrels of whisky into a house on the canal. The fraud was so plain that government officials seized the whisky, which has been confiscated and advertised for sale. But has the house in which the whisky was stored, and which contained secret cisterns, been seized? Has anybody been arrested? Has any effort been made to find the parties guilty of the fraud? There was a canal boat loaded with whisky and having several men on board. It would not be difficult to find where that whisky came from and who were the principals to the fraud; yet this has not been done, nor, so far as we know, has it been attempted. We are informed the whisky was removed to the building on the canal in order to save a distillery above, which is valued at $75,000, from confiscation. Where are the treasury detectives? Where is Mr. J. T. Worthington, the head of the "secret force" in these parts.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

e Conference acting, if they desired, to do on the same rule. We submit this action to your body, and ask that if it be approved such change shall be made in the Discipline as shall remove all ambiguity.

The subject of Lay Representation will come before your body both by resolution of Annual Conferences and by petitions and remonstrances from the membership. It will doubtless receive your careful consideration.

We respectfully ask your attention to the inequalities connected with the supernumerary relation. In some cases ministers who desire to engage in secular employments or agencies, or to travel abroad, seek for and receive a supernumerary relation without an appointment. In a few instances the relation has been sought for the purpose of serving churches connected with other denominations, thus retaining a claim for an appointment and possibly for support should there be failure elsewhere. What legislation is necessary to guard againt these evils and to define more clearly the amenability of those who reside beyond the limits of their Conferences is for your decision.

Confiding fully in your wisdom and in your devotion to all the interests of the Church, we submit to your careful review our administration during the last four years.

We have received and are prepared to lay before your body an address to the General Conference from the British and the Irish Wesleyan Conference. You will also be favored during the progress of your deliberations, with the presence of honored brethren who will come as delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference, and from our sister Conferences in Canada. They will be cordially welcomed as brethren beloved, and we hope to be profited by their presence and ministrations as on other occasions we have been by their colleagues who have borne to us the salutations of their churches.

"Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

T. A. MORRIS.
E. S. JANES.
L. SCOTT.
M. SIMPSON.
E. R. AMES.
D. W. CLARK.
E. THOMPSON.
C. KINGSLEY.

## The Tongue of Fire.

The Queen of England, in her recently published diary, occasionally refers to some particular sermon which has pleased her fancy or touched her heart. We quote her Majesty's gracious allusions to a couple of distinguished Scotch clergymen whom not only queens and princes, but scholars and critics, might well afford to praise.

OCTOBER 29, 1854.

"We went to the kirk as usual at twelve o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman McLeod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of the coming of Nicodemus to Christ by night—St. John, chapter viii. Mr. McLeod showed in the sermon how we all tried to please self, and live for that, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show us how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching. His allusions to us were very simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat; as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widow, and the orphans.' Every one came back delighted; and how satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants and the Highlanders all were equally delighted."

OCTOBER 14, 1855.

"To kirk at twelve o'clock. The Rev. J. Caird, one of the most celebrated preachers in Scotland, performed the service, and electrified all present by a most admirable and beautiful sermon, which lasted nearly an hour, but which kept one's attention riveted. The text was from the twelfth chapter of Romans and the eleventh verse: 'Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.' He explained in the most beautiful and simple manner what real religion is; how it ought to pervade every action of our lives; not a thing only for Sundays or for our closet; not a thing to drive us from the world; not 'a perpetual moping over good books;' but 'being and doing good,' letting every thing be done in a Christian spirit.' It was as fine as Dr. McLeod's sermon last year, and sent us home much edified."

Not to speak of the Queen's genuine motherliness of feeling evinced by that "lump in her throat" at hearing blessings invoked on her children, it is pleasant to know the good lady's English admiration of her Scotch divines. Those temporary "court preachers" preached to a better purpose than the obsequious flattery which once characterized "court preaching." They chained the attention, stirred the heart, and "sent home much edified" the chief lady of Europe. Perhaps these sermons, so working on the Queen's heart may, through her, have worked a little (though we fear a very little) on the harder heart of that great government of hers, which knows how to be just to England and unjust to the rest of the world. The Queen's journal proves her to have grown so thoroughly in love with the Scotch preachers whom she heard and the Scotch people whom she met that we wish she would now, in like manner, make a trip to Ireland, listen to the Irish clergy, and open her heart to the Irish people; from both of whom, we venture to say, she would hear such a tale of oppression and misery as more than ever, would bring a "lump in her throat."

But we quote the Queen's journal for the sake of its royal testimony to extempore preaching. This is the only royal preaching. All sinners from sovereigns to beggars are more moved by it than by the best of Sunday morning essay reading. One sermon preached from a brief is worth three sermons read from a manuscript. We hope Congress will lay as high a tax on sermon paper as on whisky—in conformity with Napoleon's rule that the vices should be taxed high. Forty pages of sermon paper are a grave cloth which a fastidious pulpiteer wraps round the Gospel to bury it alive.

Dr. Chalmers, and a few great men like him, have proved themselves able to make even a manuscript burn and glow in the pulpit. But as a general thing the life which dwells in a minister's manuscript is like the voice which dwelt in Balaam's ass—it requires a miracle to make it speak.

The habit of reading from the pulpit tends not only to make the delivery dull, but to make the preaching metaphysical. If a sermon is full of hair-splitting it is certain to have been written word for word beforehand. If it is to contain a whole body of divinity accurately stated, it must of course be nicely fashioned at the pen's point. But if it is to be (as it generally ought to be) on some plain, homely, and vital truth of the gospel why should it be written? The pen oftenest preaches to the head, the tongue to the heart. A lady lately said to us in speaking of a distinguished clergyman who had made himself a bond slave to a manuscript, "He has a great faculty for preaching religion out of people." The same minister is one of the most expert of theologians. But if he had been less addicted to discussing theological distinctions and more addicted to emphasizing practical religious duties, he might have made himself an excellent extemporaneous preacher. If Paul himself had tried to put into his sermons all the theology which he reserved for his Epistles, he, too—though the chief of the apostles—would have been reduced to a manuscript, suffered a second thorn in the flesh, and become in "his speech" still more "contemptible." Imagine Christ delivering the sermon on the Mount from a bundle of papyrus!

Many of our theological seminaries seem to forget that their students are to become not merely theologians but orators. The chill of the seminary has quenched the natural fire out of the tongue of many a young man who might have been a speaker, but who becomes only a reader. A minister said to us, mournfully, "I charge upon the seminary where I was trained the entire crushing out of all my early tendencies to extemporaneous speech." Now and then a strong man, in spite of such early training, achieves a signal success in revolting against his manuscript—as for instance, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, whose recent practice of extemporaneous preaching is the delight of his congregation. But most ministers are never able to leave their seminary. It follows them, clings to them, and governs them through life. They throw off the yoke but the stiff neck remains. It is as happy a day when a minister gets rid of his manuscript, as when a church gets rid of its debt.

A lawyer does not read, but speaks. Why then should not a minister speak, not read? Is a sermon a piece of closer reasoning than a law argument? On the contrary, the majority of sermons considered as efforts of reasoning are not equal to the majority of law arguments. If a lawyer can get along without writing, certainly a minister ought to do the same. Where is the fault? It is not in the minister's avocation: it is not in his constitution; it is simply in his training. The oratorical gift may be fairly presumed to belong in a respectable degree to every man who feels within himself a strong predisposition toward either the pulpit or the bar. The difference between a young lawyer and a young clergyman is this: the one fans his native spark by speaking; the other smothers it by reading. Let a young minister whose temptation is toward manuscripts tumble an armful of them into his study-fire. They will brighten his eyes with a sparkle that will flash new lustre upon all his subsequent preaching. The devil is fond of written sermons, but trembles at the living voice.

The Queen's delight in hearing the Rev. Norman McLeod (who had not then won his spurs in divinity) reminds us of the equal delight with which the same preacher was heard by a friend of ours who lately returned from Europe. "I would give a hundred dollars," said our friend—"yes, two hundred—if I could hear another sermon which would do me as much good as the only one I ever heard from Dr. McLeod. I shall never forget it. He did not look at a scrap of paper from beginning to end. But he took hold of me with a grip which he has never let go to this day." That is the right kind of praise which the right kind of a sermon elicits from the right kind of a hearer.

The true ideal of a minister is one whose sermon is *in* him, and not in *front* of him; who preaches, not reads; who allows no "middle wall of partition" in the shape of a pulpit barricade to arise between him and his congregation; who has less desire to utter rounded sentences than to utter glowing truths; who is willing to put on the gauntlet of rough English for the sake of striking terrible blows.

An occasional Sunday spent in New England makes us feel that the Yankee pulpit is altogether too reserved in its speech. But the Christian ministry everywhere needs the "tongue of fire."—*The Independent.*

Mr. David Maynard, of Clinton, Massachusetts, has had a stiff finger which has been troublesome for some time past, and he at length concluded to have it amputated at the second joint. Two of the most distinguished surgeons of Clinton were summoned, who, after administering ether to the patient, proceeded with the operation, but when they had finished their job it was ascertained that the wrong finger had been cut off, the doctors amputating the second instead of the third. Mr. Maynard is a young man, and the blunder is a serious one for him, as he is now left with only two good fingers on that hand.

That is not so bad as the mistake of amputating the wrong leg, which was done on several occasions during the war.

Chapin says, "I should not like to preach to a congregation who all believe as I believe. I would as soon preach to a basket of eggs in their smooth compactness and oval formality."

## CUPID AND CAMPASPE.

BY JOHN LYLY, †1600.

"Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses; Cupid paid;
He stakes his quiver, bow, and arrows,
His mother's dove, and team of sparrows;
Loses them, too; then down he throws
The coral of his lip, the rose
Growing on's cheek (but none knows how);
With these, the crystal of his brow,
And then the dimple on his chin;
And these did my Campaspe win;
At last he set her both his eyes—
She won, and Cupid blind did rise.
O Love! has she done this to thee?
What shall, alas! become of me?"

## EX-UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Pursuant to notice a large concourse of ex-officers, soldiers, and sailors assembled in the Mechanics' Institute last evening. Captain C. H. Merritt called the meeting to order, nominating Captain William George as President, who, on motion, was unanimously elected.

He explained the object of the meeting to be to choose delegates to the Chicago Soldiers' Convention, and other business.

On motion, Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. H. Green was unanimously elected secretary.

Colonel Badger moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, which was adopted. The following were appointed:

Colonel A. S. Badger, chairman; Captain E. C. Morphy, Captain H. Von Werthern, Sergeant I. Hall, and Lieutenant I. Haughton.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed to select delegates, to be submitted to the meeting for ratification.

Committee—Captain C. H. Merritt, Chairman; Sergt. E. Lussey, Corp. H. C. Dibble, Capt. S. B. Packard, Private H. Heidenhain, Sergeant J. G. Seldon, Lieutenant T. A. Martin.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, A call has been made upon the Union ex-soldiers and sailors by the National Union Executive Committee to send delegates to the Union Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Chicago on the eigthteenth and nineteenth instant, and

Whereas, The ex-officers, soldiers, and sailors of Louisiana, viewing with extreme interest the political affairs of our country, and believing that those who periled their lives for the preservation of the Union should exert an influence in the Government thereof, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we consider Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the great impediment to reconstruction and supporter of rebellion, and we indorse the House of Representatives in impeaching him.

*Resolved*, That we look forward with hope to a conviction and speedy removal of Andrew Johnson by the Senate, and the inauguration of Benjamin F. Wade, the champion of American freedom, for the unexpired Presidential term.

*Resolved*, That we hold that the conviction of Andrew Johnson is essential to save the republic from anarchy and despotism.

*Resolved*, That we ex-officers, soldiers, and sailors of Louisiana in mass meeting assembled declare our choice for President to be a soldier who has led the armies of the United States to victory.

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse General U. S. Grant for our next President, in whom we put our trust to put down all rebellion and restore the country to peace and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That our delegates to the Chicago National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention are hereby instructed to sustain and use all their influence and power to secure the nomination of General U. S. Grant at the approaching Presidential election.

Which were unanimously adopted as expressing the sense of the meeting.

The committee also presented the following series of resolutions:

WHEREAS, A few members of the so-styled Union Army and Navy Officers' Association did name delegates to the Chicago National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, far more numerous than the members present at their meeting, to represent the Union ex-soldiers and sailors of Louisiana in said convention; and

Whereas, A number of these delegates so named are prominent Copperheads and adherents to "my policy," and do not represent the sentiments of the great mass of ex-Union soldiers and sailors now residing in Louisiana; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we the ex-Union officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of Louisiana, in mass meeting assembled, do repudiate the action of said few and protest against the admission of any delegates to the Chicago Convention upon the credentials from said association.

*Resolved*, That the delegates chosen by this mass meeting are the true representatives of the principles of the great mass of Union ex-officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines in Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That we denounce all affiliation with Copperheads and rebels as suicidal, and inconsistent with the great principles for which we fought during the late rebellion, and that such ex-officers, soldiers, or sailors who are adherents to "my policy" have disregarded the principles of freedom, right, and justice.

The Committee on Delegates submitted the following names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Col H C Warmoth, | Gen A L Lee, |
| General J H Sypher, | Capt T W Conway, |
| Capt J H Ingraham, | Capt P B S Pinchback, |
| Ch'f Eng'r A J Sypher, U S N, | Col C W Lowell, |
| | Corp H C Dibble, |
| Col H J Campbell, | Capt William George, |
| Col A S Badger, | Capt Chas H Merritt, |
| Capt L A Snaer, | Capt H VonWerthern, |
| Capt J A Raynal, | Capt E C Morphy, |
| Col W P Kellogg, | Maj R L Shelly, |
| Prvt H Heidenhain, | Surg J W Shonacker, |
| Surg M A Southworth, | Maj W G McConnell, |
| Sergt Jerry Hall, | Maj D Urban, |
| Col John Lynch, | Prvt Eug Lusey, |
| Sergt Wm H Green, | Lieut T A Martin, |
| Col C H Fox, | Col J P Boyd, |
| Lieut R B Edgeworth, | Sergt Wm Baron, |
| Capt M F Smith, | Chaplain N L Brakeman, |
| Col Don A Pardee, | |
| Capt S B Packard, | Sergt John G Seldon, |
| Maj T V Copeland, | Lieut D N Reese, |
| Lieut E Longpre, | Capt J S Matthews, |
| Sergt A W Green, | Capt C Wilcox, |
| Lieut E H Moss, | Capt W M Robinson, |
| Capt Jas Lewis, | Capt J B Noble, |
| Lieut C Glover, | Gen W L McMullen. |
| Sergt T Spaulding, | |

It was moved and carried that the portion of the resolutions referring to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson be telegraphed to Senator Henry Wilson in the United States Senate as the unanimous sentiment of the ex-soldiers and sailors of Louisiana in mass meeting assembled.

Messrs. Fox, Dibble, and Boyd addressed the meeting, speaking closely to the subjects before the meeting.

Colonel H. J. Campbell then presented a series of resolutions referring to the murder of Captains Twitchell and Meadows in the interior of the State by rebels. The resolutions are as follows:

*Resolved*, That this meeting has heard to-night with the profoundest emotion the tidings of the recent assassination by rebel bands of Captain M. H. Twitchell, late United States army, and of W. R. Meadows, an ex-soldier, both late members of the Constitutional Convention.

*Resolved*, That this is but one of millions of illustrations of the anarchy, misrule, and brutal outrage which have characterized the Johnson government in the rebel States, and that the blood of these martyred brethren cries aloud to Heaven for the punishment of the arch-defender of assassination and rebellion, Andrew Johnson, who apologized for the murderers of the thirtieth July.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved relatives and friends of the murdered patriots our sincere and deepest sympathy with them in their sad affliction.

*Resolved*, That those who sympathize with the families of deceased, wear a piece of crape, as tribute of respect and mourning to the martyred patriots.

Adjourned.

# OFFICIAL

## THE CONVENTION TAX.

### TO COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

**Further Extension of Time for Settling with the Auditor.**

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 29, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, April 29, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of June, 1868.

By virtue of the foregoing resolution, I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of June, 1868.

The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention January 4, 1868 (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.

The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the tax rolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the tax rolls were completed in the other parishes the penalty will be exacted.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. ap30 15t

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana*, That the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans Right Bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent, levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice, those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the sheriffs and tax collectors shall exact an additional tax from such persons of *twenty-five per cent* upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the sheriffs and tax collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December 24 above mentioned, and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty-five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall continue to be in default.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the sheriffs and tax collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell after ten days notice property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.

Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President of the Convention.
(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary.
my1 15t

## HONORS TO THE DEAD.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Adjutant General's Office,
446 Fourteenth street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders No. 11.

I. The thirtieth day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic.

If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us then at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains, and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance, with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By order of JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.
N. P. CHIPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:
WM. S. COLLINS, A. A. G.

## OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

We publish below special orders No. 104, from headquarters Fifth Military District, announcing the result of the election on the adoption of the Constitution and for members of Congress. It will be seen that the number of votes cast against the Constitution was 48,739, instead of 49,739, as reported by telegraph. The majority is, therefore, 17,413, which is only about four hundred less than the figures shown by our tables:

1. The returns of the election held in the State of Louisiana on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, in pursuance of special orders No. 55 and 63, current series, from these headquarters, having been made to the Commanding General, in accordance with law, the result of the said election upon the question of ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by the late Convention, and for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Votes cast—For the Constitution, 66,152; against the Constitution, 48,739; majority for the Constitution, 17,413.

For members of Congress the returns of votes cast exhibit the following:

First Congressional District—J. Hale Sypher, 9630; A. W. Walker, 6885; H. N. Frisbie, 26; James Mann, 7; scattering, 28.

Second Congressional District — James Mann, 6784; Simon Jones, 5634; S. Straight, 202; A. P. Field, 133; Joseph P. Newsham, 10; J. Q. A. Fellows, 4.

Third Congressional District—Joseph P. Newsham, 18,257; J. Q. A. Fellows, 9084; James Mushaway, 1088; R. C. Wickliffe, 1077; James Mann, 85; Simon Jones, 26; A. W. Walker, 8; S. Straight, 2; A. P. Field, 2; Scattering, 4.

Fourth Congressional District—Michel Vidal, 14,166; John E. King, 9482; C. L. Ferguson, 3303; R. B. Stille, 1687; A. Duperiere, 2.

Fifth Congressional District—W. Jasper Blackburn, 9391; Ross Wilkinson, 7138; P. J. Kennedy, 6286; R. H. Snyder, 2; Eugene Tisdale, 2; Scattering, 1.

The following named persons having received the greatest number of votes cast in their respective districts, are hereby declared duly elected members of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

J. Hale Sypher, first district; James Mann, second district; Joseph P. Newsham, third district; Michel Vidal, fourth district, and W. Jasper Blarkburn, fifth district.

Certificates of election will be issued upon application at these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

**Anecdotes of General Grant—His Habits.**

"A Woman" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Ashland, Pa., the following stories about General Grant:

During the first three years of the war I was actively identified with the Western branch of the Sanitary Commission, and had abundant opportunity of judging for myself in regard to the character and ability of many of our generals. During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississippi it was my privilege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant frequently, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my knowledge: In the winter of 1862-3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long, weary marching and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso House. One morning Mrs. Grant came into the ladies' parlor very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: "And I cannot persuade him to do so; he says he will not die, and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration." In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on his way to Vicksburg.

Again, a few months after, I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable maps and routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him. For hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said: "General, this won't do; you are injuring yourself: join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up and smiling, he replied: "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars you can find, and, if the ladies will excuse me for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I shall have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat: and when the company retired, we left him there, still smoking and thinking, not having touched one drop of liquor.

When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it was possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom, alas! too universal among the officers. I was in company with a gentleman from Chicago, who, while calling upon the general, remarked, "I have some very fine brandy on the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river I will send you a case or two." "I am greatly obliged," replied the general, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I know I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there."

At a celebration on the twenty-second of February, before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champagne, I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark, "This suits the matter in hand," drink to the toast, "God give us Lincoln and liberty; let us fight for both."

**Yellow Fever in South America.**

Advices from Peru state that yellow fever is raging with a terrible fatality in that republic. A correspondent from Lima says that "one month more of fever in Callao, and that city will be depopulated." There are from 60 to 100 deaths daily in that city, of not more than 10,000 inhabitants. Ninety per cent of the cases are fatal. The same authority makes the following statements of the condition of things in that afflicted locality:

The only steps that have been taken by the authorities toward disinfecting the place has been the burning of some gunpowder and tar barrels, but with no result whatever. The thermometer stands at eighty-seven degrees during the day in the shade, and eighty-five degrees during the night. There is a continuous dull heavy gray leaden appearance in the atmosphere, which, when penetrated by the sun's rays, gives to all things a lugubrious aspect, which does not fail to have its effect upon those who up to the present have escaped the disease. There is no panic among the people; perhaps it would be better if there was. They would then leave the place and seek safety from the fever in the lower range of the Andes, where the temperature of zero can be obtained in three days travel from Lima. But, on the contrary, there appears to be a settled, sullen indifference on their part, caused no doubt by the extreme lassitude that the present suffocating heat has produced upon the system, and that in a great measure predisposes a person to infection. In Lima the fever is reaping a full harvest, but not to the extent of Callao. The daily papers pretend to publish statements of its progress, but with a very commendable idea that it would not do to publish the whole truth, they keep the daily mortality at from thirty to forty, just about one-third of the actual number. Scarcely a night passes that I do not hear, three or four times, the tinkling of the bell that always announces in Catholic countries that the last sacraments are being conveyed to some dying person, and I reside in a part of the city that is considered the most healthy. As if to add to the horrors of our present situation, the ice contractor, Mr. Thorne, has not been able to keep up the supply, and we are without that indispensable article. Hundreds of lives could have been saved if there had been ice on hand.

THE MAILS.—The twenty-two thousand people of Galveston, and the two hundred thousand people of the cities and plains of Western Texas have *two mails per week.* No people of equal number, and occupying so direct means of communication with the outside world, are so isolated from the rest of mankind. Even the telegraph refuses to work more than half the time on account of atmospheric interruptions, and from other causes not explained.—*Galveston Republican.*

A STATE WITHOUT STATE TAXES.—Under this head the Chicago *Tribune* asserts that if ordinary prudence prevails in expenditure, the Illinois Central railroad, in consideration of the transfer of the land grant to that corporation, will now defray all the ordinary expenses of the State government, and in six or seven years' time, when the State debt shall have been wiped out, principal and interest. During 1867 the amount of earnings paid by the road was $444,000.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, May 8—*House.*—A number of private bills were considered, after which Mr. Stevens reported his bill admitting Arkansas. He considered the Constitution unexceptionable, and did not desire to debate the bill.

Several members complained that they had never seen the Constitution.

Mr. Baker, though favoring the provision, doubted the power of Congress to enforce the stipulation regarding suffrage. He said business of this kind should not be done hurriedly, nor should the bill pass until the Constitution was examined.

Mr. Stevens said there was not a clause in the Constitution objectionable to a man who favored freedom. Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered. Mr. Stevens having the floor yielded it for fifteen minutes to Mr. Woodward, who, never having seen the Constitution, declined speaking.

Mr. Beck stated that if time was allowed him he would demonstrate that the Constitution never received the votes of the majority of the people of Arkansas. A few days would show this, therefore they rushed the bill through. Mr. Beck said the franchise and educational clauses were particularly obnoxious.

The bill finally passed, 110 to 32, Messrs. Baker, Loan, Spalding, and Williams of Pennsylvania voting nay.

Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution declaring the officers recently elected in South Carolina to be the provisional government of that State. Referred to the Reconsuction committee.

Mr. Paine reported a bill admitting South Carolina, which was ordered to be printed.

A full Cabinet meeting held to-day.

The Radicals have nominated Sayles J. Bowen, city postmaster, for mayor.

The Republican Congressional committee has advices from Florida that the Constitution is adopted and the Legislature Radical.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—General Meade telegraphs Grant that both branches of the Georgia Legislature are Radical; also, that the Florida election had passed off quietly, resulting in the adoption of the Constitution, and that both branches of the Legislature are Radical.

$50,000 of fractional currency was shipped to New Orleans during the past week.

Securities held for the National Bank circulation and deposits $380,250,000. National Bank circulation $299,750,000.

Neither house in session to-day.

General Rousseau and several members of Congress visited the President to-day.

Ex-President Buchanan is dangerously sick.

The *Star* says: "The bears in impeachment stock made a tremendous rally last evening, and for a time had it all their own way at the leading hotels and other points where transactions in the market are carried on. The friends of the President, who were supposed to know a thing or two, were betting wild on acquittal—two to one, ten to one, one hundred to one. Later at night the bulls rallied and swept everything, and professed to be particularly anxious to find any party willing to bet on acquittal. To-day it has been a see-saw operation, the bears being uppermost one hour and the bulls the next. Should the excitement increase in the ratio it has for the last forty-eight hours, by Tuesday it will be up to fever heat and something over. Undoubtedly Tuesday will be the most exciting day in Washington since the surrender of Lee's army."

The *Express* says: "There is a good deal of talk about town to-day upon the probable result of the impeachment trial. The public pulse is somewhat excited, but the preponderance of opinion seems to be upon the side of acquital. A gentleman, usually well informed upon current topics, and who has opportunities of knowing whereof he speaks, stated this afternoon that Senators had disposed of the question of Stanton's removal, and will make question about the President's right to make the removal."

"The point about which they are now concerned is in relation to the ad interim appointment and the letter of authority to General Thomas. The Senators who are satisfied that there is no cause for conviction by reason of Mr. Stanton's removal are also well satisfied that the Executive had the right to make the ad interim appointment. It is not believed, however, that this point will be considered a high crime or misdemeanor."

The above paragraphs are telegraphed to illustrate the utter uncertainty regarding the result.

In a well authenticated conversation, the President is represented to have said in answer to a question regarding Bingham's suggestion that he would not obey the Senate's mandate: "Why should I not obey if the forms of the Constitution are complied with? If Senators do not act justly they are responsible not to me but to the people. The people who hold the sovereign power have placed me over one department, with all its duties and responsibilities, and have placed monitors, also, with grave responsibilities, and with a constitutional power to try impeachment and render judgment thereon. If they misuse or abuse this, or any other power, the people alone can hold them to account. The people having empowered them to try im peachment, it is not for the party tried to set aside their judgment. The people alone can settle with their agents for any abuse of their great trust."

WASHINGTON, May 11—*Impeachment Court.* The following is the form proposed by Judge Chase and adopted by the Senate:

"Mr. Senator—How say you; is the President, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime as charged in this article?"

The Senator shall respond "guilty" or "not guilty" only.

At ten o'clock the Senate will proceed to consider the articles. Each Senator having fifteen minutes will continue the session to a late hour.

The following is gathered from several sources, and may be regarded as reliable:

Messrs. Grimes and Fessenden went through the list of charges, arguing against conviction.

Messrs. Trumbull and Henderson were partly through when the expiration of their fifteen minutes stopped them. They argued in favor of acquittal.

Messrs. Howe and Sherman argued acquittal on the first, but conviction on the second.

The Radicals acknowledge that it will be very close, but they insist definitely that they have thirty-eight votes.

Only the six mentioned above of the fourteen doubtful Senators have yet spoken.

*House*—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the reconstruction acts and instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote against such laws, was referred to the reconstruction committee.

A resolution directing the committee on the treatment of Union soldiers to inquire into the propositions of the Confederates for their relief was tabled—75 to 41.

A resolution to adjourn from the sixteenth to the twenty-first passed—68 to 67. This recess is for the Chicago convention.

The bill extending the charter of the city of Washington passed.

Mr. Stevens introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Governments, and which are Republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore

*Be it enacted*, 1. That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the Constitutions of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

SEC. 2. That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislatures of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of article fourteen of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

A bill was reported by the Reconstruction Committee removing political disabilities from some 200 citizens of North Carolina: passed—89 to 23—being over the two-thirds required for such legislation.

Mr. Stevens, with some disgust, in reply to remarks from the Speaker that they would probably be called to the bar of the Senate to-morrow, moved to adjourn to Wednesday, under remonstrances from those near him. Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion, and the House adjourned to twelve to-morrow.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has arranged to transmit direct from its office in the Senate gallery to all points in the United States and Canadas, and through the Atlantic and Cuban cables reached through its lines to Europe and the West Indies, the verdict of the Senate on the articles of impeachment simultaneously with its announcement in the Senate chamber. These dispatches are to be bulletined and furnished to the papers free of charge.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the general tax bill to-morrow. It continues the two dollar tax on whisky.

Presidential circles are very confident.

Senator Fessenden's speech is stated to have been remarkably fine. The Senate extended his time afterward.

To-night committed Senators spoke. No further doubtful Senators committed themselves.

11 P. M.—The speaking is still confined to committed Senators.

Mr. Morton, whom some considered doubtful, favors conviction.

Senate adjourned.

Messrs. Wilson, Conness, and Harlan spoke for conviction.

The vote will be very close, with the chances in favor of the President.

It is reported that General Howard has the brain fever.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—*House*—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the General of the army submitting a statement of the votes cast for or against the State Constitutions as follows: North Carolina—for Constitution 92,590, against 71,820; South Carolina—for 70,758, against 27,288; Georgia—for 89,007, against 71,309; Louisiana—for 66,152, against 49,739; Alabama—for 69,807, against 1005. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Schenck reported an internal tax bill. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schenck announced that he would bring up the bill soon after recess and push it to vote.

Pacific Railroad matters were discussed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Munger, referring to the resolution regarding Southern prisoners, tabled yesterday, said that he was prepared to prove that the Confederates had offered three times the value of medicines, to be carried by federal surgeons to the Union prisoners at Andersonville and other points. Adjourned.

*Senate*—After adjournment of the court, the Senate passed the bill extending the city charter.

On the motion to adjourn, Mr. Drake said he moved to adjourn over because he believed the Senators were not in a condition to attend to business.

Mr. Conkling asked what was the matter?

Mr. Drake said if the Senators could not see what was the matter it was useless for him to tell them. The whole country now was trembling in an agony of suspense. If, in view of the throes in which the country was now suffering, there were Senators here who were possessed of such composure as to be insensible to it, he envied them.

After further unimportant business the Senate adjourned to the usual hour.

The postoffice department to-day issued orders to restore the mails between New York and Philadelphia and Mobile and New Orleans to the route via Knoxville. They have been going for some months via Louisville.

The Court of Claims adjourned to the first Monday in June. Meantime Judge Charles C. Nott, of the court, is empowered to proceed to Charleston and Savannah to verify depositions in the cotton cases. The court announced the determination in these cases to take every precaution to secure the government against fraud.

The tax bill presented to the House to-day abolishes the offices of Revenue Agents, and Inspectors of the Revenue Department, and provides for the appointment of a supervisor for each judicial district of the country. The sole power of appointment and removal of assessors, collectors, and all officers of the Revenue Department, is given to the Commissioner, independent of the President or Senate. Whisky is taxed two dollars, the same as now. Tobacco tax is unchanged. Cigars are taxed ten dollars per thousand. Special taxes are considerably increased. Legacy taxes and the distribution of shares remain unchanged. Oils distilled from petroleum remain unchanged. At ports of entry the Commissioner designates a collector who has the whole charge of export warehouses. The tax on distilleries is very slightly increased.

The managers this morning claimed a majority of one, but Mr. Howard's delirium continued, and a Radical caucus was held at 11 o'clock, when it was determined to postpone. Should Mr. Howard recover, the managers express themselves still confident of conviction by Mr. Wade's vote. No doubtful Senator has given any public indication since yesterday.

Mr. Forney has resigned the secretaryship of the Senate.

A full cabinet meeting was held to-day, including General Thomas.

The White House was crowded with visitors to-day.

Senator Grimes concluded as follows: "Whatever may be my opinion of the incumbent, I can not consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I can do nothing which, by implication, may be construed into an approval of impeachment as a part of future political machinery. However widely, therefore, I may differ from the President respecting his political views and measures, and however deeply I have regretted and do regret the differences between himself and the Congress of the United States, I am not able to record my vote that he is guilty of 'high crimes and misdemeanors' by reason of these differences.

"I am acting in a judicial capacity under conditions whose binding obligations can hardly be exceeded, and I must act according to the best of my ability and judgment, and as they require. If according to their dictates the President is guilty, I must say so, if according to their dictates the President is not guilty, I must say so. In my opinion the President has not been guilty of an impeachable offense by reason of anything alleged in either of the articles preferred against him at the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives."

Mr. Edmunds' speech decreases the chances of conviction on the eleventh article, which has been regarded as the Gibraltar of impeachment. Regarding the tenth and eleventh articles he expressed the opinion that they did not come within the Constitutional meaning of high crimes and misdemeanors.

**From Europe.**

LONDON, May 13.—Mail and telegraph accounts give promise of an unusually fine crop of wheat in the Black sea country.

VIENNA, May 13.—A bill guaranteeing trial by jury passed the lower house.

**From Alabama.**

SELMA, May 13.—Two men named Baker and Waller were brought here to-day in irons by the military authorities from Sumter county, charged with lynching the murderers of Binnes, who was killed in Marengo county some weeks ago.

The ladies held a large meeting here to-day, and appointed a committee to visit General Meade in behalf of the Eutaw prisoners.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 239.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. GREEN AND Rob M. Scanlan, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN H. GREEN AND ROB M. Scanlan, individually and as copartners, of the parish of Carroll and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
my8 22 je3A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 248.**

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD JONES, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS RICHARD JONES, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
my5 15 28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. C. COFIELD, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 266.**

WHEREAS J. C. COFIELD, OF THE PARISH of St. Bernard and District aforesaid, individually, and as a member of the firms of Cofield & Davis and Davis & Cofield, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868 at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.
my8 22 je3A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 272.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES STAFFORD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES STAFFORD, OF THE city of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
my 6 15 25

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 284.**

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS APPLETON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS APPLETON, OF THE city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
my7 14 21 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 296.**

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, INDIvidually, and as a member of the late firm of C. Tate & Dupuy, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
my7 15 22

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 5.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES W. SEYMOUR, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES W. SEYMOUR, OF the city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
ap29 my10 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 32.**

IN THE MATTER OF GOODRICH & CO., Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN C. GOODRICH, HENRY L. GOODRICH, and B. M. POND, composing the firm of Goodrich & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 21, 1868.
ap22 my10 18 K. LOEW Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM S. AND Ann S. Bassett, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 33**

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. AND ANN S. BASsett, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 12, 1868.
my13 22 je1 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 36.**

IN THE MATTER OF ARTHUR McGUIRK, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ARTHUR McGUIRK, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.
ap 28 my10 20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY,

Office 91 Magazine street.

Are now prepared to put on new roofs, equal in every respect to the best Standard roofs at a much less cost; also to cover and repair old tin and shingle roofs, making them fire and waterproof. They are likewise prepared to cover vaults or brickwork of any kind, protecting it entirely from the action of the elements. All work guaranteed. Office 91 Magazine street. apl1 3t&eS

## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 45.**

IN THE MATTER OF STEPHEN O. NELSON & Thomas A. Nelson, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS STEPHEN O. NELSON, OF THE city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and THOMAS A. NELSON, of Memphis, Tennessee, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M. is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
my5 15 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 48.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN M. GOULD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN M. GOULD, OF NEW ORleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 30, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
my3 10 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 150.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN S. HARRIS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN S. HARRIS, OF THE PARish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
ap29 my10 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 177.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. V. BARRINGER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS AUGUSTUS V. BARRINGER, of parish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 29, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
ap29 my10 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 182.**

IN THE MATTER OF DR. F. B. ALBERS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS DR. F. B. ALBERS, OF THE PARish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
ap28 my10 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BARNABAS STEVENS, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 61.**

WHEREAS BARNABAS STEVENS, OF THE parish of St. Martin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 14, 1868.
ap15 my1 je1 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 371.**

IN THE MATTER OF F. V. HOUGHWOOT & Co., vs. Bernard Hans, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of BERNARD HANS, of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. R. G. Pitkin, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 736—my6 28A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JEROME TAYLOR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JEROME TAYLOR, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 732—my6 je5A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF HARRISON WATTS,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. C Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARRISON WATTS, individually, and as a member of the firm of W. C. Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 737—my6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, AND WILLIAM C. WATTS,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Given, Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H. BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, and WILLIAM C. WATTS, individually, and as members of the firm of Given, Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 531—mh7 my 30 District of Louisiana.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Paul H. Lewis vs. Charles Izard.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above-named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos 31 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, notary, as plan No. 103; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each twenty-nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barnett, notary in this city, on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and internal revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 24, 1868. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 710—ap25 my 29 16 23 27A District of Louisiana

**Margaret R. Deas, Widow, etc., vs Mrs. C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3798.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the twenty-second day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the "Hard Times," but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tillotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Plows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms of Sale—This being the second adjudication, the above property will be sold at twelve months' credit, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint and several security, with preference and special mortgage privilege on the property sold, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to pay in cash an amount to cover all the costs of suit amount to five hundred dollars ($500) more or less.

Costs of deed, bond, recording, internal revenue stamps, etc., at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 5, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 735—my6 14 22A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF WESLEY T. PRATT AND WILLIAM G. McCONNELL,

Composing the Firm of W. T. Pratt & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 12 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WESLEY T. PRATT, of Pontchatoula, in the parish of Livingston, and WILLIAM G. McCONNELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 750—my13 je 12 A District of Louisiana

ESTATE OF CALVIN W. KEEP.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CALVIN W. KEEP, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 751—my13 je6 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ZEPHIM BROUSSARD,

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ZEPHIM BROUSSARD, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 752—my13 je2A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ERNEST COMEAUX.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ERNEST COMEAUX, of Bayou Goula, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 753—my14 28 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF LEWIS H. WHITWORTH.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, of Centreville, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 754—my14 je3A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 755—my15 14 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF FRANCIS F. MITCHELL AND DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, Florida.

Comprising the Firms of F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, and Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and FRANCIS F. MITCHELL and DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, comprising the firms of Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, and F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana as aforesaid, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 731—my6 je5A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ANDREW JACKSON PARMELE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 725—ap30 my21A

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of DAVID L. CAMPBELL and F. M. ECKFORD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 727—my1 12A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL,

Individually, and as Members of the Firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL, individually, and as members of the firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 722—ap28 my27A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ARTHUR WOODS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ARTHUR WOODS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 723—ap29 my14A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF ARRINGTON & ELMER AND ROBERT E. ARRINGTON AND ALBERT B. ELMER, INDIVIDUALLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of ARRINGTON & ELMER and ROBERT E. ARRINGTON and ALBERT B. ELMER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 718—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN LOCKWOOD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN LOCKWOOD, of the city of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 719—ap28 je12A

ESTATE OF HENRY C. PENNIMAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY C. PENNIMAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 712—ap25my14 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN D. COBB,

Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of Cobb, Manlove & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. COBB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 717—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF JOHN HEINN AND MARK Heinn, His Wife.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN HEINN and MARY HEINN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 684—ap14 my12 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN CONNOLLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN CONNOLLY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C S. Kellogg, Register, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 700—ap17 my16 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WESLEY CONNER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WESLEY CONNER, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 748—my12 je6A District of Louisiana.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### FROGS.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the flags grow heavy upon the bank
Where the weavers frolic upon the tide,
And the skies lie mirrored afar and wide;
Where the pond lily opens its pure white stars,
And the rushes are trailing their emerald bars;
Up from the gloom of the low, dank bogs,
Sleepily trembles the wail of the frogs.

Where the cowslip is blossoming wild and sweet,
And ditfully whistles the brown "chuweet,"
Where the blackbird cries 'mong the alders gray,
And the moss lies green on the sodden clay;
Where the blue mist drifts o'er the still, dead tile,
And the dandelion flashes its saffron pride,
Where the fen-fowl shrieks on the slimy logs,
Drowsily mingles the weird-voiced frogs.

When the fire-flies gleam in the summer night,
And the wild bats flit in the white moonlight;
When the whippoorwill calls on the pasture wall,
And the night fogs settle their gloomy pall;
When the katydids chant 'mong the slumbering brakes,
And the moonlight streams o'er the shadowy lakes,
Out from the dusk of the moonlit fogs
Drowsily wafted the song of the frogs.

Up from the mist of the moonlit plane
Oft have I listened that weird refrain,
Trembling ever in fitful gushes,
Sleepily wafted from out the rushes,
Or, in the glow of the sweet spring day,
When the waters are still and the weavers play,
And the sun shines clear in the old flag pond,
And the dragon fly flashes its glistening wand,
They come in their sleepiest, drowsiest strain,
Like the lulling of nature's most soothing refrain;
They tell of the dawning of sunnier hours,
Of dews that shall glow in the sweet spring flowers,
When the vine shall mantle the sodden logs
That rot in the pool 'mong the murmuring frogs.

And well I love on a summer day,
When the snail crawls forth and the weavers play,
To lay me down by the tranquil lake
And watch the lazy bubbles break,
And list that wild Eolian strain
That falls like an anodyne on my brain;
But better I love its lulling tone
When at night I sit on the old door stone,
And the moon glows out in the silvery west,
And fitful nature is soothed to rest:
When it comes to my ear in the dim starlight,
As I lay me down to rest at night,
They tell me that down in the glooming brake,
God's little sentinels watch and wake.

Soft voices talk in the frogs, low wail,
Under the drifting mold and swale.
They touch strange chords in our being's harp,
By their pleading wail, their wild repartee.
They are one of *Nature's organ notes*.
God puts their parts in their little throats,
And nature's melody would cease
Without the aid of such as these.

## Letter from Franklin.

The following letter is from Brother Lea, who was one of our students last year in the Thomson Biblical Institute:

FRANKLIN, May 12, 1868.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I promised to report at the close of the revival of Franklin. I will inform you that God has heard and answered our prayers, and abundantly blessed us by giving us souls for our hire. Our little stock has increased greatly. At the close of the revival we found that many souls had been changed from nature to grace; and at the day of baptism it seemed to us like the day of Pentecost. On that day I baptized forty-six by immersion. All of these were converted during the revival. On the same day I baptized five at the altar. On the next baptizing day I baptized eleven by immersion, one by sprinkling, making in all sixty-three souls. Forty-three probationers and thirty-three members joined us from other connections. So I can safely say that in a short time our Church here has increased to 139, of which number fifty were two months ago reprobate sinners; but now they are clothed, and in their right minds, and sitting at the feet of Jesus. And God is still adding to the Church daily such as shall be saved. I will do my utmost to report one hundred converts at the close of the year in Franklin, and many also at Centreville, where I am at this time, busy building a church, after which I shall open for a camp meeting, about the time of laying by crops. I have united in marriage eight couples, namely: Samuel Rogers and Amelia Kelly; Eugene Harrison and Ellen Winder; Willis Turner and Pheba Shephard; Anthony Mitchell and Nancy Johnson; Valse Johnson and Mary Booker; David Vaughn and Rose Mitchel; Eugene Gustry and Delphy Brooks; William Martin and Maria Minor.

I have also buried four persons, two of whom were white men, one black man, one black child.

The people are very healthy here.

The prospects for a good crop are very encouraging. And I think if you can make out to hold up our paper this year we can support it next year very easily, for I believe God will reward your labors. And I also think that every colored person in the Methodist faith should go about making amends for your actual losses on the New Orleans ADVOCATE.

Your humble servant.

JOHN LEA.

## Les Pensees.

M. ANNESLEY.

Purity of heart is an unceasing consciousness of dependence upon God in constant union with Christ.

It is base ingratitude to let our blessings depart or come to an end before we appreciate them: in this way people keep themselves moping backward over the good things they did not enjoy while they were passing through them, because there was a little mixture in the cup, and the bitter will always be mixed with the sweet in our human lot, and the wisest way is to be thankful for the ingredient which makes us feel that this is not our abiding place, cheerfully receiving the present, ever looking forward to the undimmed future where there is no alloy.

When you have made some little mistake in the etiquette of society instead of being dreadfully mortified about it, be thankful that it was not a criminal act, or something that would defile the conscience or make a breach on the law of God or man.

Believing in God all the way brings us out of every difficulty safely, and while the enemy sees us in the sure hiding places he flees to new refuges; but the more our faith foils him the more successful is our deliverance.

There are pin-point trials which we feel, but a look of faith to the cross scatters them like motes in the sunbeams.

God knows how little will make some of his dear children happy, and he does not burden them with the care of great things.

No matter how chafed our minds or perplexed our thoughts or grieved our feelings, if we come to the word of God we find it a peaceful stream, a green spot; its holy dignity soothes, calms, and comforts us. We turn again to the duties and sorrows of life with new courage and a clearer vision of the unseen hand that is moving *all things* for our good. "Elijah was a man of like passions." How oft that divine sentence has cheered the drooping spirits of those who have washed their robes and are no longer encompassed with like passions. And let it also encourage and comfort us that we may prevail with God.

## Dr. Franklin on Infidelity.

When Paine had finished his "Age of Reason," he sent the manuscript to Franklin, hoping to obtain his recommendation of the work. After carefully reading it, Franklin sent it back with the following letter, which is worthy of being written in letters of gold, and sent to every family in the land:

DEAR SIR—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. For without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present I shall only give you my opinion; and though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on the subject; and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine that any good will be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to lead a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by religion; you, having a clear perception of the advantages of virtue and the disadvantages of vice, possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptation. But think how great a portion consists of ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate young of both sexes, who have need of the motive of religion to restrain them from vice, support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point of its security, and perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is your religious education, for the habit of virtue upon which you now may justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazarding subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary as among the Hottentots that a youth, to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies that it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it? I intend this letter itself as a proof of my friendship, and therefore add no profession to it, but subscribe simply,

Yours, B. FRANKLIN.

## An Effective Temperance Speech.

"A speech, a speech from Wilton," cried the thoughtless fellows.

"He can't make a speech on cold water: I defy him," said one of their number.

"My friends," began Wilton.

"Hear, hear! he's really in for it now," cried a young man whose flushed cheeks gave pitiful signs of his devotion to the bottle. "Wilton is on his feet."

The comrade they called Wilton was a young man some twenty-three years of age. Upon his face, within his eyes, a settled melancholy rested; his manners were as grave as those of an old man. He was often called "Wilton the Steady" on account of his quiet adherence to principle.

The head partner of the firm in whose employ Wilton was gave a great party once a year, and it was to this gathering Wilton had been persuaded to come.

In vain his companions tempted him with the wine that flowed freely. The "firm" considered themselves good Christians, as, indeed, did the world generally. They gave largely to charities and to their Church, where their seats were seldom empty. They did a great deal of good with their money, yet in placing this fiery temptation before young men, some of whom were as yet without fixed principles, they committed a gross and fatal error. Looking about him, Wilton saw already many faces flushed almost to inebriation; many eyes there, spite of their flash and sparkle, moved with difficulty and that dire unsteadiness that marks the incipient stage of drunkenness.

"My friends," he said, and then paused, as if to give greater emphasis to what might follow. "I am going to make a confession."

Some of the company smiled at this, but by far the greater number were awed by the sad yet earnest tones of his voice.

"Five years ago I had a brother, a bright lad, in whom the hopes of a large family circle centered. He was called a genius, and he was one. Sensitive, gentle-hearted, and generous to a fault, he also gave promise of extraordinary vigor of mind. One night several in the village where I was born resolved to have a frolic. The party was to be a secret one, and we were each to carry from our homes, if we could, provisions and wine. It came off with success. There was good cheer, there were bright and flowing liquors, we were all young and buoyant. My brother had never tasted wine. Whether it was a disinclination caused by natural dislike, or whether it was intuition that led him to avoid it as dangerous to him, I do not know. I only know—and the recollection at this moment is burning in my brain—that we all thought that if we could get Herbert drunk it would be fine fun. Fiends could not have set themselves more ingeniously to work to compass this object than we did. I will not excuse myself, nor in aught palliate my conduct. I knew he had a manuscript poem at home, that had been pronounced remarkable by competent critics; I knew he could improvise almost without mental effort, and expected under the stimulus of the fiery serpent—whose sting I dread more than I dread death—his brain would be quickened, and we should be charmed, perhaps amazed, at the exhibition of his rare gift.

"At last we prevailed, but instead of quickening, the wine stupefied his faculties. A few glasses reduced him to a state of utter inebriety.

"The party broke up. We were all wild with drink and excitement; he alone was immovable and quite insensible. There was no arousing him from the state of deathly sleep into which he had fallen. I dared not take him home that night, fearing our frolic might be found out in consequence of the trouble we should have in getting him to his room. So we left him there lying as comfortably as we could place him—his handsome face flushed and almost purple, his active brain for once completely stupefied.

"In the morning I was awakened by the sound of sobs. A white scared face stood over me; a trembling, weak voice cried out—

'Oh, Philip, your poor brother!'

"I sprung from my bed. My friends, I knew the truth soon enough. Herbert had recovered consciousness in the night sufficient to mislead him. He had fallen from the window a height of twenty feet. He was still living. In vain my prayers and tears and anguish." His voice faltered.

"Young men, he is living yet, but an *incurable idiot*. Now will you ask me to take the accursed stuff? Yes, the curse of the living God rests upon it. It has burdened my life—it has ruined as noble an intellect as ever was ready to do battle with the faults and follies of this world. Do you still jeer and laugh because I *will not laugh and be jovial?* I tell you if it were a living thing I would strangle it—and there is nothing upon earth which I hate with such a deadly hatred."

There was a deep silence. Not one in all the company seemed inclined to drink again.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

## Dying Words of Pious Women.

Dying testimonies of rare beauty have fallen from the lips of pious women, and if less familiar than those of eminent reformers and divines, they are not less worthy as witness of the power of religion to impart spiritual comfort and triumph at the hour of dissolution. Pious women as well as worthy men have, near the heavenly portals, been filled with exultations and triumph—have seen transporting prospects from the Delectable Mountains, and have heard the music of celestial harps and the ringing of celestial bells. They have walked in Beulah leaning on the arm of their Beloved, and their souls amid the wrecks of mortality have been refreshed and exhilarated by the fragrance and glory of a heavenly atmosphere. "O those rays of glory!" said Mrs. Clarkson when dying. "My God, I come flying to Thee," said Lady Alice Lucy. Lady Hastings said, "O the greatness of the glory that is revealed to me!"

Beautiful is the dying expression of the dying poetess, Mrs. Hemans: "I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet of my Redeemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of him to be meek and lowly." No poetry, she said, could express nor imagination conceive the visions of blessedness that flitted across her fancy, and made waiting hours more delightful than those even that were given to temporary repose. Similar was the experience of Mrs. Rowe. She said, with tears of joy, that she knew not that she had ever felt such happiness in all her life. Hannah More's last words were, "Welcome, joy!"

"O sweet dying!" said Mrs. Talbot, of Reading. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the pleasantest thing imaginable." "Victory, victory through the blood of the Lamb!" said Grace Bennett, one of the early Methodists. "I shall go to my Father this night," said Lady Huntingdon. The dying injunction of the mother of Wesley was, "Children, when I am gone sing a song of praise to God!"

Looks as well as words often express dying triumph. Says one, after quoting the last prayer of the Countess of Seafield,: "With these words she closed her eyes, and seemed to all present to be yielding up her last breath. But in a little time she opened her eyes again, and with an air as it seemed of joy and wonder, she continued looking upwards with a fixed gaze for near half an hour. By degrees she let her eyes fall, shut them, and yielded up her last breath. Those who were present were not a little affected, both with her last words and her last look."

Said Lady Margareth Steward, forewarned of her speedy dissolution, "Sirs, I tell you that this night when your sun goes down my sun will arise, and never go down!" She testified: "I have many times besought the Lord that death might be no surprise to me; and neither is it. And I have sought that I might not be terrible to others in dying." The sun sank low in the west, and as its last rays lit up the hill-tops she sank to rest amid holy ejaculations and in great elevation of soul.

## How to Keep Out the Moths.

A good old lady gave the best receipt to her niece, whom she found one day examining her wardrobe. It had been copied from an old fashioned book, and was this: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." The application of this ancient receipt is very simple. Look over the wardrobe and bring out all that can be spared—blankets and shawls, coats and cloaks, and send them to the poor in time; let the widow and the destitute have them before the moths have begun their inroads. "He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none." This will do more to keep out moths than all cedar closets or snuff and camphor in the world, and will be likely, if done in a Christian, generous spirit, to secure the blessings of him that maketh rich, and doubly sweeten what is left.

**Inviolable fidelity, good humor, complacency of temper, outshine all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.**

## Baby Letter.

The following letter, purporting to be from a very promising sprig of the rising generation just three weeks old, has been handed to the editor of the *Le Roy Gazette* with the assurance that it is genuine as well as good, which we do not presume to doubt. If any one has a smarter baby let it be exhibited:

Dear old uncle,
I dot oor letter.
My old mammy
She ditten better;
She every day
Little bit stronger,
Don't mean to be sick
Very much longer.
Daddy's so fat
Can't hardly stagger!
Mammy says he jinks
Too much lager!
Dear little baby
Had a bad colic,
Had to take tree drops
Nassy palagolic.
Toot a dose of tatnip,
Felt worse as ever;
Shan't take no more
Tatnip never!
Wind on stomit,
Felt pooty bad,
Worse fit of sickness
Ever I had!
Ever had belly-ate
Ole Uncle Bill?
Taint no fun now,
Say what oo will.
I used to sleep all day,
And cry all night;
Don't do it now,
Cause taint yite.

But I'm growing;
Getting poety fat:
Gain most two pounds.
Only tink o' yat!
Little femnin blankets
Was too big befcre,
Nurse can't pin me
In 'em no more.
Skirts so small,
Baby so stout,
Had to let the plaits
In 'em all out.
Got a head o' hair
Jess as black as night,
And big boo eyes
Yat look mighty bright.
My mammy say
Never did see
Any ozzer baby
Half as sweet as me.
Gandma comes often,
Aunt Sarah too;
Baby loves zem,
Baby loves oo.
Baby sends a pooty kiss
To his uncles all,
Aunties and cousins,
Big folks and small.
Can't yite no more,
So good-by,
Bully old uncle.
Wiz a glass eye!

## Cheap Benevolence.

A witty English writer says: "There are people enough in the world to play the good Samaritan, *without the oil and two pence*." And looking about us, we see the truth of the remark. We find a numerous class very willing to cross the street—unlike the priest and the Levite—to look compassionately on a sufferer and even to make a fine speech to him, graced with the flowers of sympathy. But suggest to these philanthropists of sentiment that a little oil would mollify his wounds, and a little gold purchase a shelter, and you will see them slyly crowd the cork more tightly into their flask, and make sure that the button is all right over the money pocket.

Talking is the cheapest sacrifice in the world. Indeed, many men would cheerfully pay for the privilege of making it, if thereby they could secure patient listeners. But offer to take gold in place of words, and their eloquence dies; they are "good Samaritans without the oil and two pence."

Some men are deeply interested in the duty of, and the awful responsibility resting on other people. These are posted up on all charities, public and private. Their own names, however, are often wanting, and you doubt the sincerity of the philanthropy which is more anxious to clear your skirts than its own; you suspect the aim to be the praise of men, earned by acting a lie rather than the benefit of needy fellow creatures.

A cheap benevolence, which is all for ornament without any cost, is far meaner than the brave, independent avarice of the miser. He is honest. He adores gold, and owns it boldly as his god. But the other class loving it as well pretend to scorn it, while they hug it with a death grasp that nothing can unloose, thus adding hypocrisy to parsimony, and making themselves more vile and sinful than he who professes to worship no other deity. They are worse than the treacherous Jew who offered the blind and lame on God's altar, for they offer nothing at all. They are all "good Samaritans without the wine and the two pence."

## A Simple Christian Act.

A young lady once presented me with a bookmark, having the inscription, "God bless you," and exacted the promise that it should be placed in my Bible, but never to remain a day opposite the same chapter. Faithful to my promise, I took it home, and rubbing from the lids of my Bible the dust of a week, I placed it in the first chapter, and changed its place. I had not read long before I became interested as I had never been before in this good book; and I saw in its truths that I was a sinner, and must repent if I would be saved. I then promised to seek God's face at the earliest opportunity. That opportunity came, and I received the smiles of his love; and now I have hope within me "big with immortality;" and I attribute all to that bookmark and the grace of God. Oh, my readers, "despise not the day of small things!"

## Purity of Character.

Henry Ward Beecher draws the following beautiful parallel:

"Over the beauty of the plum and apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself; a soft, delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that and it is once gone, it is gone forever, for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, unpearled with dew—arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dews fell lightly upon it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains, lakes, and trees, blended into a beautiful fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger or by the warmth of the palm all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character which when once touched and defiled can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which when torn and broken will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house with the blessing of mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effect can not be eradicated, it can only be forgiven."

## Extempore Preaching.

As the subject of extempore preaching is at present receiving considerable attention in newspapers and ministerial circles, the following account from the *Evangelist* of how the Rev. Newman Hall acquired the art will be read with interest:

When I went to college it seemed to me that I should never be able to say a word in public without writing. But I soon determined that I was going to be a preacher, and particularly if I wanted to be anything like a successful preacher I must form the habit of extemporaneous address. So I went into my room, locked the door, placed the Bible before me on a mantle, opened it at random, and then on whatever passage my eye chanced to rest, proceeded to deliver a discourse of ten minutes. This practice was kept up for an entire twelve months. Every day, for a whole year, ten minutes were given for that kind of speaking in my own room by myself. At first I found it very difficult to speak so long right to the point. But then if I couldn't talk on the subject, I would talk about it—making good remarks and moral reflections—being careful to keep up the flow and say someting to the end of the term allotted for exercise. At the end of the twelve months, however, I found I could not only speak with a good degree of fluency, but that I could hold myself strictly to the subject in hand. You take this course. Don't do your practicing on an audience. That is outrageous.

## The Unchangeable Land.

Things do not change in the East. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab sheik now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha now arrange his house; in every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground, devouring a mess of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthday; along every road plod the sons of Rechab, whose fathers, one thousand years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door; and their children have kept the oath; at every khan young men around the pan of parched corn dip their morsel into the dish; Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine; olives are shaken from the boughs, as directed by Isaiah; and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon, the leper, where the precious box of ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his master.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

## Worship without Hearing.

"I have in my congregation," said a venerable minister of the gospel, "a worthy aged woman, who has for many years been so deaf as not to distinguish the loudest sound, and yet she is always one of the first in the meeting." On asking the reason of her constant attendance, as it was impossible for her to hear my voice, she answered, "Though I can not hear you I come to God's house because I love it, and would be found in his ways, and he gives me many a sweet thought upon the text when it is pointed out to me; another reason is, because I am in the best company, in the most immediate presence of God, and among his saints, the honorable of the earth. I am not satisfied with serving God in private; it is my duty and privilege to honor him regularly and constantly in public."

Light comes from the moon in one second and a quarter; from the sun in eight minutes; from Jupiter in fifty-two minutes; from Uranus in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude, three or twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, sixty-six years; from a star of the twelfth magnitude, 4000 years. Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt has not yet reached the earth.

## The Name Protestant.

The name of Protestant took its rise from the following circumstances: At a diet of the princes of the empire held in Spires, in Germany, in the year 1529, it was decreed by the majority there present that in those places where the edict of Worms had been received it would be lawful for no one to change his religion; that in those places where the new religion (that is, the Lutheran) was exercised it should be maintained till the meeting of a council, if the ancient (the Popish) religion could not be restored without danger of disturbing the public peace; but that the mass should not be abolished, nor the Catholics hindered from the free exercise of their religion, nor any of them allowed to embrace Lutheranism; that the Sacramentarians should be banished from the empire; that the Anabaptists should be punished with death; and that no preachers should explain the Gospel in any other sense than what was approved by the Church. Six princes of the empire introduced their protest against this decree, namely, John, elector of Saxony; George, margrave of Brandenburgh; Ernest, and Francis, dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg; Philip, landgrave of Hesse; Wolffgang, prince of Anhalt. To these were joined several of the free cities of Germany; and from this protest the Lutherans first obtained the name Protestant, which was afterwards given in common to all who separated themselves from the tyrannical and idolatrous practices of the Church of Rome.

## "I Can Not, Sir."

A young man—we will call him Honest Frank—who loved truth, was a clerk in the office of some rich merchant. One day a letter came recalling an order for goods which had been received the day before. One of the merchants handed it to Honest Frauk, and with a persuasive smile said:

"Frank, reply to this note. Say 'The goods were shipped before the receipt of the letter countermanding the order.'"

Frank looked into his employer's face with a sad but firm glance, and replied:

"I can not, sir."

"Why not, sir?" asked the merchant angrily.

"Because the goods are now in the yard, and it would be a lie, sir."

"I hope you will always be so particular," replied the merchant, turning upon his heel and going away.

Honest Frank did a bold as well as a right thing. What do you suppose happened to him? Lost his place? No, quite different. The merchant was too shrewd to turn away one who wouldn't write a lying letter. He knew the value of such a youth; and instead of turning him away, made him his confidential clerk.

## I Will Begin Now.

Emma was a sweet little girl six years old. One day she said to her mother:

"Mamma, I mean to begin at the new year to love Jesus!"

"But," said her mother, "how do you know you will live till the new year?"

Emma sat some moments without speaking. At length she looked up, with tears in her eyes, and said:

"Perhaps I shall not. I will begin now, and then, mamma, if God lets me live I shall be a Christian when the new year begins."

Little ones, did any of you resolve, as little Emma did, not to wait till the new year to give your hearts to God, but to do so at once? I hope, if you did not, you will not wait any longer. Hasten to Jesus now. Tell him your sins. Tell him you want a new heart, that will be good and love him. And he will hear you. He will give you what you ask, and help you to be good and do good. Then, with holy joy in your hearts, you will find this the happiest year you have ever known.

## Never Run in Debt.

Horace Greeley says: "Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support and solace of my declining years the lesson which I should have more earnestly sought to impress upon them is—'Never run into debt! Avoid pecuniary obligation as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it rather than owe any man a dollar.'"

IN THE DIRT FOR NOTHING.—A man who almost idolized Mr. Whitfield, once went to hear him preach. He was so delighted with the speaker that he rolled on the ground in a great state of excitement. "Such a preacher as Mr. Whitfield! Who ever heard his like?" Being asked the reason of his performance, he replied, "Because Mr. Whitfield preached!" Learning, however, that it was not that minister whom he had heard, he said, "Oh, then, I've dirtied myself for nothing!" There is a moral to this story. Reader, can you tell what it is?

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FIRST STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,—At the love feast on Sunday last, at this church, eight persons were received into the church.

An exhibition for the benefit of the colored orphans now at the United States Marine Hospital will be given by colored children on Wednesday evening, June 3, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, at National Hall, Poydras street. Managers: F. K. Hyde, Esq., Mrs. E. Hyde, J. H. Collins, Esq.; Z. Baker, Mrs. C. Baker, T. Isabelle, Esq., Mrs. M. Jackson. Miss M. Hyde, pianist. Admission fifty cents. Refreshments to be had in the hall.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 40 Park Row, New York, will be found prompt and efficient in attending to all business committed to them. We have found theirs a No. 1 agency in our dealings with them.

The Shreveport *Gazette* says a colored man and colored boy were murdered on the night of the sixteenth instant, six miles west of Keachi, in this State. They were going to Shreveport with a wagon and team and three bales of cotton belonging to Mr. Waterhouse. On the road below Logansport the man who was driving was murdered and concealed by the roadside, the murderers taking possession of the wagon. Ten miles further on they killed the boy, and concealed his body and the cotton and wagon. The two men Rutherford and Parim were arrested, and taken before Justice Caffy at Keachi, who committed them to the parish jail.

The Shreveport *News* says the farmers could scarcely ask more flourishing crops at the present season than the country every where presents. The *Gazette* says Red river had risen twelve inches during the week previous, and was at the date of that paper within three and a half feet of the highest water mark of April, 1867. All the low plantations are more or less submerged, but the highest places are uninjured. The prospect for a crop on the hills and on the best river places is very good.

A writer for the Houston *Telegraph* makes the candid admission that "there are good men North as well as in the South."

DENTISTRY.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

LOW FARES.—Since the fare between Boston and New York has been reduced to three dollars on several lines the travel has largely increased. Sixteen carloads of passengers left the Boston depot of the Old Colony and Newport road on one trip last week for Newport and New York. The high rates of fare from New Orleans in every direction deter travel from this city.

CONNECTICUT SENATORIAL ELECTION—The Legislature of Connecticut yesterday elected Ex-Governor Buckingham to the United States Senate in place of James Dixon, whose terms expires on the fourth of March, 1869. The Democrats voted for Dixon, who was elected six years ago by the Republicans. This election secures a thorough Republican and true patriot in the Senate in place of a Johnsonite.

The Hon. Michel Vidal has been prevented by illness from attending the National Convention at Chicago, to which he was a delegate from the Fourth District. General A. L. Lee is to act as his proxy, we are informed. All of the other delegates have left for Chicago, and will doubtless be present during the session of the Convention.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.—The House was entirely occupied Friday with the bill to admit Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina to representation in Congress. The most important amendment offered was that of Mr. Woodbridge, to strike out Alabama, for the reason that the new Constitution of that State has not been adopted by a majority of votes. The proposition was lost by yeas fifty-nine, nays seventy-three. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Ashley, of Nevada; Baker, Baldwin, Blair, Coburn, Perry, Hawkins, Higby, Hopkins, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Ketchum, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; Loan, Marvin, Myer, Poland, Robertson, Sawyer, Stewart, Ward, Washburne, of Massachusetts; Woodbridge, ———. The bill finally passed by a strict party vote, except that Loan, Baker, and Williams, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, voted in the negative.

## Editorial Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1868.

TRIUMPHANT VOTE.

On Monday afternoon at about six o'clock the final vote was taken on the admission of the delegates from the South. In the morning of that day Mr. Foster made an elaborate argument in favor of an admission on a plan which he conceived to be the only feasible one, but which was not so considered by the Conference. In the afternoon session Dr. Slicer made a speech against admission, which was more remarkable as a relic of the debates of 1844 than for its bearing on the subject in question. But he was followed and answered by Dr. McClintock in an argument no less luminous than triumphant. Then came the vote. Many plans were presented for the action of the Conference, but Dr. W. H. Harris, an able Secretary, has the honor of proposing a plan no less simple than legal, and which was adopted. He was sensible enough to omit a preamble, but presented a series of resolutions which met the case. The excitement in the house was now at its height, and all were impatient for the result. As each resolution was adopted the result was hailed with loud applause, and when the final one was adopted the Conference and spectators were very enthusiastic. The yeas and nays were called, and the result was as follows: For admission 210, against admission twenty. (Great applause.) The following are the resolutions presented by Dr. Harris:

*Resolved*, That all action of the General Conference of 1864 restricting or purporting to restrict the rights and privileges of the Annual Conferences which the bishops were authorized by the said General Conference to form within the United States and Territories, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. *Resolved*, That the following conferences, viz: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holston, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and North Carolina, and Washington, are hereby declared to be annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and vested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities usual to annual conferences of said Church.

3. *Resolved*, That the provisional delegates elected to this body by the aforesaid conferences severally are hereby admitted to membership in this General Conference on the presentation of the requisite credentials.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to which shall be referred the credentials of the said provisional delegates, together with so much of the journals of the said conferences as relates to their election, and that the committee report at the earliest practicable moment.

"CASTE IN RELIGION."

The article in the New Orleans *Times* of May 8 with the above caption is a canard. It is a story made out of whole cloth, and no one acquainted with Methodist usage would have attempted to perpetrate such a joke.

The matter of assigning delegates to lodgings is not a matter of Conference action. This is the work of a committee who make the arrangement prior to the meeting of Conference. I hate to spoil such a nice little joke so keenly relished by old slave-masters, but the truth must come out. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, who is the one mostly abused in the *Times* article is the best abused man in Chicago by the Chicago *Times*, a violent Copperhead sheet.

REV. MR. PUNCHEON.

This distinguished minister was presented to-day to the General Conference. He is the accredited representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to this body. In anticipation of his presence there was an unusually large attendance of the delegates and of spectators who crowded the church to overflowing. Mr. Puncheon was formally introduced by Bishop Janes in a neat speech, at the conclusion of which he commenced an address which for clearness of statement, chasteness of language, beauty of illustration, finish of delivery, and powerful effect has rarely if ever been excelled in this country. The speaker was at *home*. He was completely at ease. His sincerity was most apparent. His heart was in his words. I send you his speech in full.

LAY DELEGATION.

The laymen are here in full force. Their convention to-day was a fine success. There is apparently good ground for the statement that the General Conference may act favorably in the matter. The plan which meets with most favor is this: For a district meeting to elect thirty laymen to an Annual Conference, and the Annual Conference to choose one of the thirty as a delegate to the General Conference. This is simple, and may succeed well.

A GREAT DAY IN ISRAEL.

At nine o'clock this morning (May 15) the church was crowded in every part. It was the hour appointed by the General Conference for solemn prayer to Almighty God in behalf of the Senate of the United States. All felt that our Senators required wisdom and strength and purity in this supreme hour. The rumors that had reached us of corruption and treachery had awakened the deepest solicitude and led us to God, our only helper. Bishop Scott presided, Philip Phillips sang, and Doctors Ready, Pattison, Pearne, and Slicer led the Conference in prayer for the interposition of God's power at this time of our national embarrassment, and that he would grant unto our Senators the wisdom and righteousness they need.

This memorable prayer meeting was followed by a sermon by Rev. Mr. Puncheon, who had been invited to preach before the General Conference. His text was: "For we have not received the spirit of fear but of power, love, and of a sound mind." His divisions were three—simple and natural, and were as follows: Courage, Gentleness, and Intelligence. It would have been better had the preacher followed the example of Mr. Wesley and reversed the order of the points, and then he would have had Intelligence, Love, and Courage, and which would have allowed him to present his strongest point last.

With a master's hand he discoursed upon these mighty words, now melting his audience into tears, now exciting them to shouts of joy, and anon hushing them to silence most profound. His address is not elegant, his voice is not musical, his manner is not winsome, but he is in earnest. Eminently evangelical, he seemed intent on unfolding the riches of Christ. His ejaculations for the gift of the Holy Ghost on the Church, his stirring appeals to the sinner, were overwhelming. I rejoiced that this great pulpit orator set such an apostolic example before the preachers of our Church, the influence of which can not be otherwise than most salutary. MORE ANON.

## Men and Times.

An able writer in one of our periodicals, in a very suggestive and thoughtful article upon the characteristics of the age we live in, styles it the money-making age. Other eras of the world's history have been respectively of war, of migration, of poetry, of art, of theology, of feudalism, of reformation. This is the age of wealth getting. For some purpose in the designs of Providence it seems to be arranged that the civilized world should now be devoted chiefly to the accumulation of material wealth. Perhaps it may be only preparatory to some greater developments of spiritual and intellectual growth, for which this accumulation of wealth and its appliances may be necessary. As in all other times the age has brought specially to the front that class of men whose faculties, habits, and training were most in sympathy with itself. Practical men were adapted to the management of affairs, men who have devoted themselves to some specialty of enterprise or industry which is in public request on account of its money-making power.

Thus has arisen gradually in the last one hundred years to respectability, to influence, to social and political rank, and finally to the first prominence, that class best known and described by their popular designation of "business men." Thus has come to pass a phenomenon, which has often been quoted as an unanswerable proof of the degeneracy of the times. Men of letters, of scholarly distinction, of social prominence, of high intellectual and moral endowments, and men reared in the old political schools, are astonished and disgusted to find themselves quietly set aside by men entirely their inferiors in everything save the faculty of being business men, and of "putting through" everything in which they engage, in war, in politics, in the professions, and even in social matters, in a business manner. This tendency shows itself in the unconscious modes of thought and expression of our most prominent public men. Mr. Lincoln showed it in his conception of the expression of the rebellion as a "job" to be "finished" by "hammering away." Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan fought their battles and managed their campaigns as business men. Our most influential and successful Senators, Representatives, and Governors are business men. By this we do not mean necessarily men who have been engaged in mercantile pursuits, but men whose habits, manner of action, and inclination are those which make mercantile and other business men rather than those which make scholars, students, orators, and professional men. This tendency has even invaded a profession so intellectual as the press. The most successful long-lived and influential papers of the country are those which have connected themselves most closely with the business interests of the country. For the next generation to come we predict that business ideas and business men will be the ruling ideas and the topmost men in American politics and society. The practical bearing of this truth upon the present political situation of our State is very direct. The restoration of the agricultural, commercial, and political prosperity of Louisiana, if achieved at all, must be achieved upon business principles. Especially does this apply to the restoration of that interest which is the foundation of all others, the agricultural interest, but by this we do not mean strictly that men who intend to farm or plant must do so as a business, with strict attention to system, economy, thrift, and industry, although even this self-evident fact may have still to be learned by some individuals; but we mean a far wider, more radical application of the same truth—that the State of Louisiana as reorganized must as a State, as a whole body politic, through her Legislature take hold of her agricultural interests as a matter of business, upon purely business privileges, and aid by special practical legislation her agricultural interests before they will ever recuperate. This has become necessary from the condition of things resulting from the war. Our idea of the precise method by which this can legitimately or profitably be done we are prepared to lay before the public. For the present we stop with this proposition, that State action is necessary under existing circumstances to assist the agricultural interests of the State.

## Catholicism in the Diocese of New Orleans.

This city, as is well known, has been the stronghold of Roman Catholicism in the South ever since the settlement of the country.

The following statistics of Archbishop Odin's diocese, which is all that part of Louisiana south of thirty-one degrees north latitude, or of the lower boundary of Western Mississippi, were carefully collected by another, and we consider them to be correct. They are as follows: 89 churches, 131 priests, 20 female academies and parochial schools, 10 academies and free schools for boys, 14 hospitals, and probably 6 or 8 orphan asylums.

The publication of the first church paper of the Catholic Church in this part of the country was commenced a few weeks since.

Her power, though still great here, is gradually waning. The colored element is rapidly leaving them, with their salvation by works, for a better way—a salvation by faith; for a religion that teaches that while all good works must be attended to, yet when this is done, they do not bring the Lord in debt to them, nor even merit anything, but having done all that they possibly could, they are still unprofitable servants, a religion that teaches the necessity of being "born of the Spirit."

But as Catholicism in this country, where it is brought face to face with Protestantism, loses many of its repulsive features seen in Papal countries, may we not believe that the time is not far distant when she will be reformed and regenerated by the influence of Protestantism, and zealously proclaim the truth as it is in Jesus? As in this country she apparently loses that fierce, domineering, bigoted, persecuting spirit which believes in the inquisition with all its horrors, which characterizes her in Papal countries, may we not hope that retaining her zeal she may cast aside this spirit of Antichrist, and assume a spirit of love and charity, and seek with all Protestant Christendom to scatter the Bible—the word of God—among all the inhabitants of the land, instead of withholding it?

She must in this enlightened age, this age of investigation, become more charitable, and proclaim a salvation by faith, a regeneration of the heart, or lose her power with the people.

## Book Notices.

"A Treatise on Meteorology," by Elias Loomis, LL.D., professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in Yale college. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Krull & Dickey, No. 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

Taking into consideration the author, we judge this to be a standard work, containing the latest and most reliable information on this truly interesting science.

While it may be designed more especially for a text book for schools and colleges, yet it should by no means be limited to these. As this work does not require the close thought of mathematics and many other sciences, business men and laboring men will read it with great interest as well as profit, after the duties of the day are past. And when going on a journey it would be much better to take such a work than the light trashy reading generally found for sale on our public thoroughfares.

It treats on the atmosphere, its composition and changes, on the formation of dew, frost, fog, clouds, rain, snow, hail, etc. On the theory and laws of storms; on tornadoes, waterspouts, etc. Also, on electrical phenomena, thunder, lightning, polar light, etc. On mirages, the rainbow, shooting-stars, detonating meteors, aerolites, etc.

"The Old World in its New Face; Impressions of Europe in 1867-68," by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New York city. Published by Harper & Brothers. This work, we doubt not, will find a wide sale. It is written in good style by a wide-awake man; one who has evidently traveled through Europe with eyes and ears open, and he will interest you from the commencement to the close.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, No. 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

"Brakespear, or the Fortunes of a Life Lance," a novel by the author of "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," "Maurice Deering," etc.

"Poor Humphrey," a novel by F. W. Robinson, author of "Christie's Faith," "No man's Friend," "Carry's Confession," etc.

"Jeanie's Quiet Life," a novel by the author of "St. Olave's," "Janita's Cross," "Alec's Bride," etc. The works of this author are spoken of in high terms by the London *Atheneum* and London *Post*.

All of the above works for sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

"Arthur's Home Magazine," with its usual amount of interesting reading matter, music, illustrations, etc., is received. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Miss Virginia F. Townsend. Price $2 per year. Address T. S. Arthur & Son, 809 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Our Children in Heaven," by Wm. H. Holcomb, M. D., of New Orleans. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This work was mislaid for a day or two at the office, so that we had not time before going to press to make an examination thereof. We therefore state the subjects of the chapters: "Is there light?" "How are they raised?" "What bodies have they?" "Where do they go?" "Who takes care of them?" "What are they doing?" "Can we communicate?" "Why did not the Lord prevent?" "Why did they die?" "What good can come of it?" Another notice may appear hereafter.

We will add that if the author succeeds as well as a writer as he did in curing patients of yellow fever, his readers will all be satisfied.

The work is for sale by Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

"Harper's Monthly," a magazine of 144 pages, has arrived. Among the contents we see "Lookout Mountain and Who Won It," "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia," "Immortal," "Shooting Stars and Aerolites," "Daybreak," "The Loot of Lucknow," "Woman's Kingdom," etc. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. $4 per year.

"The Galaxy" for June is as interesting as ever, and is one of the largest monthlies published. "Steven Lawrence Yeoman," "Lady Jacqueline," "Grasses and Wild Flowers," "Forced Marches," "Beechdale," etc., go to make up the contents. Published by Sheldon & Co., 500 Broadway, New York. $4 per year, in advance.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

It is but a few days since, in a brief communication addressed to you, I expressed myself relative to the want of candor in our community. I now beg leave to direct your attention and that of your readers to the important signs of the times. In my belief we are approaching a point where ordinary human means will no longer avail, and deliverance is not to be expected from man. If confirmation were wanted, that belief is most decidedly confirmed by the daily progress of events.

I allude to the process of coalition begun among the heads of *despotism*, which has been followed by every species of tyranny than have ever before existed. I can discern signs, some of them at our own doors, that various agencies are being stirred up to operate in aid of the unholy union of despotism and tyranny. I can not presume to foretell what these despots will be permitted to do; but I can easily foresee what they will endeavor to do. So surely as every genuine lover of liberty and equal rights strives to extend to others the civil and religious liberties he so highly values for himself, so surely will these powers of darkness labor in the opposite direction, opposing freedom of inquiry and limb, muzzling the press wherever it is possible, stopping so far as they can the progress of all associations which have the elevation of the lower classes for their object; undermining wherever they can the bulwarks of liberty, thwarting and, where possible, paralyzing the action of the national government. It is easy to talk of "rump Congress," "mendicant loyalists," "carpet-baggers," and "scalawags;" but he must be a most superficial observer who is not well aware that the present upheaving of the masses throughout the States proceeds from far more weighty causes than the selfish agitation of demagogues, morbid craving for novelty, or a wanton desire to overthrow established institutions merely because they are established. There is a strong and continually increasing desire to obtain that freedom of conscience and limb which the republican system offers to all men—that right of every man to exercise the reason God has given him, and to guide his actions by his convictions. To oppose this, or in other words to oppose the spirit of republicanism, is the object for which false democracy, under the name Democrat, now combine their efforts. It is a law of their nature, a necessity of their existence. Their exertions will be all the more strenuous, all the more unscrupulous, because of the numerous difficulties before them, and because of the volcanic character of the ground on which they stand. But to oppose republicanism in any way is to oppose the great heads of that system (the people); to "make war" upon them; and with this aspect of the case before us, turn to the prophetic words, Rev. xix. 19, 20.

It is evident republicanism is true democracy, and recognizes the social individuality of every man, and the political equality of each man also, if he can reason intelligently and act with a conscience. False democracy, on the other hand, denies the manhood of certain native Americans on account of their color, rejects their political individuality, however refined and intelligent, and exalts the ignorant, the brutal, the swindler, and the drunkard to the high position of American citizens, entitled to vote at elections, and to have a voice in the enactment of laws for the government of sober, docile, industrious, honest, intelligent colored men, who are equal, often superior, to their so-called "superiors."

A treaty of peace has been proclaimed, and yet I venture to ask, Is there peace? True, the war of artillery and bayonets have ended, but the war of opinion goes on, and will go on with increasing energy through the length and breadth of the United States, and will not cease till government is based upon justice to black as well as white, providing for the largest growth of freedom in the individual, and until the absolute requirements of justice are fulfilled. Can the tinkering expedients of political diplomacy silence the conscience—that voice within so unceasingly proclaiming to man his accountability here and hereafter, and which, impelled by power from on high, is now urging the nation onward to a destiny to us unknown? Will the immortal mind be always borne down by force of prejudice? Will the great heads and authors of the republican system suffer their design for regenerating the negro to be the ordinary course of human affairs? Can we rationally expect peace? To what end that treaty which we are assured on high authority has placed "the repose of the Union on a solid and durable basis?" Repose, indeed! Such repose as that obtained in the troubled dream of the patient whose brain is burning with fever! Notwithstanding all the warnings and signs, still, "as a snare shall the day come."

Let us pause and consider for a moment who are the opponents of equal rights to all men, irrespective of race or color. In the ranks of the opponents are to be found the supporters and advocates of the "lost cause." Any one knowing the strenuous efforts they made during the rebellion to support slavery—can it be supposed that their zeal has in the least abated? Certainly not; they only want political power, and if they are true in their promises to the God of Slavery—they will fulfill their engagements and bring the whole scheme of oppression to play on the country. And besides, since they have professed no particular measures—a thing which every political party ought to do; and since they have nothing to depend on, they must fall into the arms of accidents and chances, that promise even less than the re-establishing of slavery.

The Constitution of the United States has been set at naught by them. They have trampled it under their feet. They have not recognized the demands of the government. They have gone to war against it, and because they did they became outlaws. They have, so far as politics are concerned, cut themselves off from the government, and they should be willing to wait and see how the government will dispose of them. Congress has a right to legislate for these rebellious States. They have no right to legislate for themselves. They have given no proof that they are loyal to the United States government, or that they will be—none that is sufficient. Time and good works, unbroken faith, are the only remedies that can be looked for with any degree of hope in their case.

The nation is at this moment passing through a greater struggle than it was passing through four years ago. Dark clouds hang more heavy to-day than they hung then. Notwithstanding one great cloud, one mighty stain, has been wiped away, yet there are others to be disposed of. The war against prejudice is more terrible than the war of sword.

We have only to be united, and combat the pretentions of the false Democracy with the doctrines of the true Democracy, which recognizes the right of each to "life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," "all men are born free and equal," no taxation without representation, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. True Democracy is as natural to a just man as health is to a harmonious man.

The object that the false Democracy aim at is too palpaple and evident to be misunderstood by the meanest capacity, and it is gratifying to know that their insane and desperate attempts to check the chariot of universal suffrage, are equally vain and futile, and must eventually terminate in their own disgrace and defeat.

The importance of the subject must be my excuse for this lengthiness.

Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

## Flowers.

Nature is so lavish of her choicest gifts that mankind are just a trifle careless in respect to them. Birds and flowers, the most beautiful, the most refining things in existence, are given us year after year, but scarcely half the world appreciate the blessing. Men hasten to their business; women eagerly arrange their plans and perform their duties; children rush to and from school; and in the ceaseless bustle of active life few pause to gather or admire the bright flowers which bloom over their heads, under their feet, and around on every side.

I confess that a keen appreciation of flowers always betokens refinement to me, no matter when I see it displayed; and the gentleman who saunters down the street with a geranium in the buttonhole of his coat betrays a noble chord somewhere in his nature in common and in sympathy with the poor old lady in the attic who has cultivated a marigold in an old cracked bowl on the windowsill.

When I see a little boy trudging home from school with his dinner basket filled with tender-eyed violets, I mark him as a child who will grow up to manhood with an appreciative soul for the beautiful and good; while the little girl who is delighted with a wreath of clover-blossoms and yellow dandelions, I mentally prophesy will develop into a pure womanhood, quick to perceive and enjoy God's best gifts to his loving children.

A collection of choice exotics, whether in the cradle, at the altar, or on a grave, seem to breathe hope—hope in life, and hope beyond life. A common lilac bush has a kind of sacred veneration in my eyes, for I remember one shaded my grandmother's window, so that her room was literally a bower of odors, and to this day that same fragrance invariably recalls tender recollections of the dear old soul who long ago took her departure to that land where the flowers are always blooming and the fields are ever green.

There are none so unfortunately situated in life, be their cares or sorrows what they may, but that can have flowers of some description if they only will, and their cultivation tends to elevate, purify, and strengthen the soul. Nothing is more refining than the care of plants, and the exquisite pleasure derived from watching their growth and daily unfolding of bud and blossom is a blessing in itself. I believe God gives us flowers to gladden our lives, and the more pleasure we take in them the more they will bestow on us. No one ought to be so cruel as to pass them by heedless of their innocent ministrations, for really they are God's messengers sent to us with silent tongues.

I remember so distinctly one hot, dusty day last July a young girl's entering the street car bearing in her hand a huge bunch of water lilies. Every face turned toward them as if she held a magnet, and when she left the car the eyes of rough men followed that handful of flowers until it was lost from sight, and it seemed almost as if an angel's wing had flitted through the car with a softening, peaceful, influence.

Then why do we not enliven our rooms with their gentle sweetness, and adorn our yards with their bright beauty, enjoying their bewitching influence to our utmost ability.

Let daughters place a few flowers by the side of the evening paper for their father, be he farmer, mechanic, or merchant, and observe how it will smooth out the wrinkles on his brow made by the cares of the day. Let them put a bunch of delicate blossoms on the tray which carries the breakfast to an invalid mother, and note how it will enhance the value of the offering. Let husbands bring to their homes a rare shrub or flower, and mark with what a smile they will be received. Let brothers present to their sisters a bouquet for party or opera, with a caution to keep their hearts as pure as the flowers, and watch how it deadens the effect of the shallow flatteries poured into their ear. Let the sick room be provided with flowers from sympathetic friends, and view the cheerful air they spread around. In short, cultivate and use the flowers, and all the world will be the better for it.

All of the Creator's works are involved in mystery Some are wise enough to fathom the secret principle of vegetation, that life-reviving power which is given to every plant, to each in its own season, after its own fashion, and to its own kind.

"Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but it is God who giveth the increase," therefore mingled with our daily prayer should be loving, heartfelt thanks to him for his bounteous and beautiful gift of flowers.

ALINE WARD.

## The Penitent Believing Cripple.

A young girl of fifteen, whose illness was of a very painful character, and from her physical deformity added, however, to severe bronchial affection, her difficulty of breathing was so great that for many weeks her only attitude night and day was kneeling in her bed, with her arms resting on the pillow. The suffused cheek and purple hue of the poor hands, together with the convulsive movement of the eye, gave fearful evidence of the bodily sufferings of this deeply afflicted one.

For a long time there was no testimony that her feet were on the Rock, and that she was really trusting in Jesus. Very much prayer was made, however, for and with her, till at last the cloud dispersed, the full sunshine of the Father's love was displayed, the prisoner was set free, and out of the joy of the renewed heart the lips spoke, and none who were privileged to enter within the hallowed precincts of that sick room will easily forget the blessed evidence she gave to the sustaining power as well as quickening grace of Him who doeth all things well. Just before the closing scene she expressed herself as thoroughly resting on the love of Jesus. Her countenance beamed with a heavenly expression; her eyes were gazing up as if to pierce the veil separating her from the unseen world, and she exclaimed, "I have seen Jesus; I am coming in a few minutes; I hear him calling me." Truly her end was perfect peace, and she fell asleep without a struggle or a sigh. EUG. MAX.


TO THE LADIES.

Professor Blot, who is good authority, says: "Great care should be used in selecting *genuine* Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. I think none can compare with BURNETT'S in this respect. Housekeepers should *insist* upon obtaining these superior Extracts."

Depot, 592 Broadway.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## THE PERPLEXED HOUSEKEEPER'S SOLILOQUY.

BY MRS. F. D. GAGE.

I wish I had a dozen pairs
Of hands this very minute,
I'd soon put all these things to rights;
The very mischief's in it!

Here's a big washing to be done,
One pair of hands to do it;
Sheets, shirts, and stockings, coats and pants,
How will I e'er get through it?

Dinner to get for six or more,
No loaf left o'er from Sunday;
And baby cross as he can live,
He's always so on Monday.

And there's the cream, 'tis getting sour,
And must forthwith be churning,
And here's Bob wants a button on—
Which way shall I be turning?

'Tis time the meat was in the pot,
The bread was worked for baking,
The clothes were taken from the boil—
Oh dear! the baby's waking!

Hush, baby dear! there, hush-sh-sh!
I wish he'd sleep a little,
Till I could run and get some wood
To hurry up the kettle.

Oh dear! oh dear! if P—— comes home
And finds things in this pother,
He'll just begin and tell me all
About his tidy mother!

How nice her kitchen used to be,
Her dinner always ready,
Exactly when the noon bell rang—
Hush, hush, dear little Freddy.

And then there will some hasty word
Ring out before I'm thinking;
They say that hasty words from wives
Set sober men to drinking.

Now isn't that a great idea
That men should take to sinning
Because a weary, half-sick wife
Can't always smile so winning?

When I was young I used to earn
My living without trouble;
Had clothes and pocket money, too,
And hours of leisure double.

I never dreamed of such a fate
When I, a lass, was courted—
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook, housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, dairy woman, and scrub generally, doing the work of six,
*For the sake of being supported!*

## Looking Out for Slights.

There are some people always looking out for slights. They can not pay a visit, they can not even receive a friend, they can not carry on the daily intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair-triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow beings, and not suppose a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hue in a great degree from the color of our own mind. If we are frank and generous the world treats us kindly. If, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let the person get the reputation of being touchy and everybody is under more or less restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offense are vastly increased. Your people who fire up easily miss a deal of happiness. Their jaundiced tempers destroy their own comfort as well as that of their friends. They have forever some fancied slight to brood over. The sunny, serene contentment of less selfish dispositions never visits them.

## The Cross Before the Crown.

The way to the crown is by the cross. We must taste the gall if we are to taste the glory. If justified by faith we must suffer tribulations. When God saves a soul he tries it. Some believers are much surprised when they are called to suffer. Though they would do some great thing for God, what he permits them to do is to suffer for his sake. Go round to every one in glory, each one has a different story to tell, yet every one a tale of suffering. But mark, all were brought out of them. It was a dark cloud, but it passed away. The water was deep, but they reached the other side. Not one there blames God for the way he led them thither. "Salvation!" is their only cry. Child of God, murmur not at your lot. You must have a palm as well as a white robe. Learn to glory in tribulations also.

Adam and Eve.—We talk of Adam and Eve as having been before the fall in a happy condition. But one thing they missed, they never were children. Adam never played marbles. He never played hookey. He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down a hill on a hill-sleigh. And Eve, she never took tea with another little girl from the little tea table set out with the tiny tea things. She never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played blindman's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly burly, or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their ages must have been, wherein the memories of youth come floating back from the long past, chanting a lullaby to the ear of fancy in the still hours of night, no father's words of kindness speaking from the churchyard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived had no childhood.

How to Make Others Happy.—I do not know, says an estimable writer on social philosophy, any way so sure of making others happy as being so one's self to begin with. I do not mean that people are to be self-absorbed, but they are to drink in nature and life a little. From a genial, wisely developed man good things radiate; whereas merely benevolent people are very apt to be onesided and fussy, and not of the sweetest temper, if others will not be good and happy in their way.

Spiritualism.—Horace Greeley sums up as the result of a number of years' investigation and observation of spiritualism, that the thing itself is inexplicable; that men and women have not been made better by it; on the contrary have grown lax in their notions of marriage, divorce, and moral purity, and that the aggregate of insanity and suicide has been increased by spiritualism. A good many others will agree with him.—*Boston Journal.*

### Reconstruction Bill to Admit Five Southern States.

The following bill for the admission of the Carolinas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, to representation in Congress, was passed on Thursday by a party vote of 108 yeas to 35 nays:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State government which are Republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as the fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen, or class of citizens of the United States in their right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof, and that so much of the seventeenth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the State of Georgia as gives authority to legislatures or courts to repudiate debts contracted prior to the first day of June, 1865, and similar provisions in all the other of the constitutions mentioned in this bill, shall be null and void as against all men who were loyal during the whole time of the rebellion, and who, during that time, supported the Union, and they shall have the same rights in the courts and elsewhere as if no rebellion had ever existed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of article XIV of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of the said States to issue a proclamation announcing the fact.

### A Louisiana Republican under French Conscription.

The Paris correspondent of the *Crescent* under the date of April 25 refers in the following to Mr. Alphonso Delange, a prominent and active Republican of this city, last year a member of the Radical Republican Executive Committee, and a member of the Louisiana Senate in 1864 and 1865:

How could a Senator of Louisiana come to be judged by a French council of war? I will tell you. The Senator began life at a village on the banks of the Garonne. About ten years ago, at the age of seventeen, he left family and country and set off for the United States. Here, thanks to his own energy and intelligence, the young Gascon got on well, and at length founded an important commercial business. Success caused him to forget France, and he became a naturalized American. In a short time afterward he was elected member of the Legislature of Louisiana. A few months ago, having learned that his father had died, the Senator then bethought him of France, and remembered he had still got a mother there, to whom he was bound to carry consolation. However, if he had forgotten France, his country had not so acted toward her truant son. Scarcely had his foot touched native soil when he was pounced upon by gendarmes and arrested. He explained and protested in his quality of American citizen, but all to no effect; he was hurried off to durance vile, and there learned that he was charged with being what is called in military language an *insoumis*. The council of war condemned the American statesman to six days' imprisonment. What is to be the end of this affair? Will the French force a Senator of Louisiana to carry the Chassepot? Will his government demand him to be given up, and ask for reparation? It seems that during his absence he had been drawn for the conscription, and as naturalization has no retroactive effect he had been a French citizen at the time his military duties ought to have been discharged. I am sorry I can not give you the name of your distinguished and rather unfortunate legislator, who has certainly met with rather hard lines.

Mr. Delange was one of the victims of the outrages committed by rebel policemen, firemen, and citizens at Mechanics' Institute, on the thirtieth of July, 1866, and was then so severely wounded in the head that he was in a half-frenzied condition for several days afterward. As an American citizen who has resided in the United States some twenty years, he is clearly entitled to the protection of our Government, and the prompt action of Secretary Seward is invoked in his behalf.

Where the Best Shoes Are Made.—In the United States the manufacture of shoes has reached the highest perfection. The shoes of Massachusetts have a world-wide reputation for their beauty of form, and they excel those of any other part of the world. A century ago the town of Lynn was famous for its manufacture of shoes, and at the present time about ten million pairs of boots and shoes are made in this town alone; and in the State of Massachusetts, in 1860, there were made nearly thirty-three million pairs of shoes, and eleven million five hundred thousand pairs of boots. Outside of the New England States, Philadelphia is the city of next note as a manufacturer of boots and shoes.

## IMPEACHMENT AND THE PEOPLE

The tone of the Western press indicates unmistakably that the sentiment of the Republican people cordially sustains the thirty-five Senators who voted for conviction, and utterly condemns the action of the Republican Senators who voted against conviction, from whatever cause. The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says:

Seven Republican Senators have impeached themselves and thirty-five others, alleging that they have infamously slandered Mr. Johnson and the Democrats who have defended him. The case will be tried in November, but the people, who will form the jury, can not be bought.

The same paper says:

President Johnson has escaped conviction by buying the vote of one juryman. We demand a new trial—a trial before the people in November. Neither money nor patronage will clear him there.

The Washington correspondent of the *Democrat* telegraphed Saturday evening:

There is far more indignation than despondency among Republicans to-night. The fact of having been sold out is too well known to excite controversy, or to admit of any denial. Last night thirty-six Senators were pledged to each other to vote for conviction on the eleventh article. The list did not include Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull, or Van Winkle. There was no doubt of carrying it if Anthony, Sprague, Ross, and Willey would declare their intentions to vote for it. All of these did. There had been no special doubt regarding the first two, except what arose from these gentlemen not having expressed their opinion. When asked, they stated their intentions fairly, and were found to be for conviction. Willey and Ross pledged themselves, making thirty-six. The result showed Willey to have had due regard to his promise, and Ross to have violated it, and this violation caused the failure of impeachment.

All that is said for Ross by the President's friends, is that they were sure of him, and all that the Republicans know is that he deceived them grossly. To those newspaper men who have defended him from the charges of being bought, he has constantly conveyed the impression, in unmistakable terms, that he thought Andrew Johnson guilty. On Wednesday evening Senator Ross told your correspondent, in conversation on the avenue, in presence of Senator Cattell, that he should vote guilty on the first, second, third, and eleventh articles, and on Thursday evening, in the Senate chamber, he said that he should vote for the first, second, and third, and that he thought there was something in the eighth, and that he had no doubt of the President's guilt, as charged in the eleventh article, though no evidence had been admitted to prove the latter. On the same evening he marked himself down on a list of Senators who were marking as for the first, second, third, and fourth articles.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The issue which these Senators made can not be dodged in this way. If Johnson is not guilty of gross misgovernment and of destroying the public peace, they are. If the public welfare does not demand his removal, it does demand that they shall resign their offices. Their acquittal of him is a confession of their own guilt. And when the American people can be indifferent to the Executive treachery which betrayed what the heroic sacrifices of the people had achieved; to the bold attempt to put the rebels in power, in order to make a party for the traitor; to the long years of conflict which this has brought upon the whole land; to the renewal of war in the South, and to all the reign of terror and bloodshed which the Executive has caused, then, and not till then, will they resign themselves in silence to this betrayal of impeachment, and will allow that men to whom they have delegated their rights may betray them, and then assume a new character which places them above responsibility.

The Chicago *Republican* says:

Not upon the loyal masses of the Republican party in the North will Johnson's acquittal strike heaviest. Like the defeat at Bull Run, or Lee's raid into Pennsylvania, it has served to knit the organization more firmly together, and strengthen their determination to fight on in this line until the battle is won. What the combined power of eleven great States could not accomplish seven recreant Senators will surely fail to achieve. There is no sign of dismay or demoralization in the Republican ranks in consequence of Saturday's events; every heart is burning, and every eye blazing with the fervent desire to meet the enemy in the open field once more, and show the world that treacherous diplomacy is not to lose for us all that our four years' fighting was incurred to save. * * * * *

But it is in the South, where the feeble leaven of loyalty is struggling for very existence amid the prepondering lump of rebellion, that the effects of this verdict will be disastrous. It is accepted by the rebels as a triumph of their ally and patron over the friends of law and Union. It is received as an indorsement of the President's traitorous course for the last two years. It is a direct encouragement to the renewal of the bloody outrages at Memphis and New Orleans. Already we begin to hear the first ebullitions of their fiendish glee at the anticipated delivery of the loyal element into their persecuting hand. The vote that sent a thrill of disappointment and regret into every patriotic heart carries rejoicing and hope into each rebellious heart. Until the strong arm of law and justice is felt in the protection of the white and colored loyalists of the rebellious States; until the traitors see the glitter of the same bayonets and hear the echo of the guns they learned to dread and flee from in the war the life of a friend of the Union cause down South must be a desperate and dangerous one. The Ku-Klux Klan will devise fresh persecutions and atrocities at this vindication of their Grand Cyclops, and many loyal homes will be made desolate, we fear, by the insolent traitors, grown bold and defiant by this unlooked-for encouragement to their schemes of rage and hate. The Unionists of the South should prepare for dark days; but let them rest firm in the assurance that the loyal arm of the country has not lost its might, nor the loyal millions of the North their determination to crush out the last embers of rebellion, in consequence of this seeming reverse. The Republican party is a party of progress, as well as of freedom; and there will be no resting on arms until every legitimate fruit of the battle field is secured, and the powers of government intrusted to loyal hands.

The Chicago *Tribune*, organ of Senator Trumbull, says:

The appointment of Ad Interim Thomas was not embraced in the eleventh article, nor has there been a sufficient declaration of the views of Senators on this branch of the question to commit them to vote for acquittal on it.

The Missouri delegation in Congress prepared the following address:

To the Radical Union Men of Missouri—The impeachment has failed on one article, and the final result is in doubt, but the cause of loyalty, freedom, and right has not failed, nor is it in doubt. The country looks anxiously to the patriots who stood by it in war. Be firm and advance the Union standard to the front. Organize instantly and thoroughly. Spare neither time, labor, nor means. Trust no doubtful men; you can thus help to convert disaster into victory, and can bring glory out of Missouri's humiliation. Do it!!! C. D. Drake, B. F. Loan, C. A. Newcomb, J. F. Benjamin, W. A. Pile, J. W. McClurg, J. J. Gravelly, George W. Anderson.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1868.

The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday evening says:

We have never known greater excitement among the people of this city since the war than that of to-day. All were anxious about the result of impeachment, and the result, as announced on our bulletin, was received with the same feeling of grief and disappointment by loyal men, and of inward or demonstrated satisfaction by the other class, as our occasional bulletin announcements of Federal reverses were received during the war. The excitement will now be changed from Washington to the Chicago Opera House.

More than nine-tenths of those who voted for Andrew Johnson for Vice-President are in favor of his conviction by the Senate.

## THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE.

### A Statue by Palmer.

BY H. H. BOONE.

Next to the majesty of God is thine,
O Angel at the Sepulchre! Thy face
Is glowing with the fires that shine
From those whom he permits to trace
The inner circles round his changeless throne;
And lightnings from thine eyes flash through the tomb,
In which the Savior lay, enwrapt in gloom,
Shut out from morning twilight, and alone!
Thy spotless pinions scarcely yet are still
From motion of thy mighty flight; but he,
The Master, has arisen from the chill
Of death triumphant: and a world is free!
Thy powerful hand the stone hath rolled away,
And Jesus, living, greets the coming day!

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"All that Glitters is not Gold"—*Bars of Mexican Gold made of Brass.*—Friday evening a search warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Messrs. Pecora and Carr, who not long after proceeded to No. 93 Orleans street where, the learned search warrant *supposed*, were hidden eighty-three bars of precious gold. The premises were entered by the specials, who made known their delicate but immense business, and the eighty-three bars of solid goid gently demanded—worth only $300,000. Of course a Spaniard, Manuel Romero, protested that he possessed no gold, no wealth, no nothing; you no likee you no takee me. But the ardor of two officers, well backed, was not to be stayed by the persuasive lingo of a humble Spaniard. Pounds on pounds of bright nuggets were under that roof and must be secured, for a few months ago a conducta in Mexico had been robbed of something like a million of dollars, and then a reward of $50,000 had been offered. Bountiful offer, open to all experts, and why not New Orleans officials get a greasing of it? Manuel was made a prisoner in his own castle, while the search warrant was busy hunting up these eighty-three bars of glittering metal. Of course the search warrant dived its nose into an old trunk, where it instinctively smelled the precious stuff, and "on opening the box a scene of dazzling splendor was spread before them. There, in the recesses of that trunk lay thousands and thousands of dollars in native gold, and with the indubitable stamp which assured the detectives that the rich Mexican prize was at last within their grasp." "Native" gold is good, good enough for the *Picayune*. "Step by step they advanced in their labor of justice; link after link in the chain of evidence against the criminals was knitted until secure of their prize, they reached out their hands and grappled it.' And such a grapple! nothing but a lot of gilded bars of metal not worth its weight in brass. We, like a Camp street paper, are going ahead of transactions. The officers having secured the lucre under the pleasant belief that they possessed the simon pure, made great haste to their chief's office, and then in the consciousness that a huge piece of business had been transacted that would forever immortalize them, they settled down to drinks of—ice water all around. Poor, criminal Romero saw his wealth, procured through brigandage in the Montezuma country, in the hands of law-officers, and then himself locked up as a felon—on supposition. The light of yesterday blasted all the golden visions, for, after many doubts and queries it leaked out that the Mexican gold was only a poor composition, and not worth the cab hire that it cost. The last we saw of the charmless bars they were lying loose around the floor of Recorder Neville's office. How are you, gold bars?

About these nuggets: Sharpers in certain cities manufactured a few hundred of them and had one genuine bar. This good one concealed in their pockets while half a dozen of the spurious mysteriously covered in a box they took to a rich old "fence," showing him the real, and asking a fair advance on the lot—supposed to have been stolen—implore utter secrecy, but no sooner are the greenbacks in the sharpers' fingers than they chuckle, laugh, and grow very fat, and the "fence" thinking of his fine bargain off the thieves, grows fat too, until he with a miser's joy inspects his purchase, and then he grows very lean and thin, but he has no remedy.

It is our supposition that this same little game was tried here, and that is probably the way which our detectives became so active to secure so huge a prize as was expected—for the memory of that Mexican robbery still cents the air with a reward of $50,000. Manuel Romero was in the parish prison yesterday, and that perhaps was not altogether wrong; for if not guilty of having gold bars, probably he would soon have been possessor of several had he been left to his financial calculations.

Forgery of a Cash Warrant.—Mr. A. D. Voisin, 46 Carondelet street, on oath states that on the 15th instant Frederick King, Jr. went to his office, Carondelet street, and there by means of a forged and counterfeited Jefferson City warrant obtained the sum of $210 with intent to defraud. The warrant purported to be as follows:

City of Jefferson—No. 378—Controller's office, January, 1868.—The Treasurer of the city of Jefferson will pay to the order of Willis Adams the sum of three hundred dollars for cleaning 2500 feet of ditching.' Y. J. Le Corgne, Controller. Streets and landings account.

This pretended warrant was indorsed Willis Adams.

Mr. Voisin purchased this document, as a broker, for $250, and after buying it sent to Jefferson to inquire if the document was genuine, when he was informed that it was a forgery, and the Treasurer of said city pronounced the warrant a forgery in every particular. King was allowed to give bonds in $1000 to appear and undergo an examination before Recorder Neville on the 25th instant. The accused is known as "Sonny King," and resides in the fourth district.

Hebrew Education Society—*Laying a Corner-Stone.*—This association yesterday performed the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of its new school house on Calliope street, near Prytania. Excellent preparations had been made for the reception of guests on the ground, and at three o'clock a refined audience had assembled to participate in the affair. The President, Rev. H. S. Jacobs, opened the ceremonies in a few appropriate remarks, during which he referred to the exertions of the association to accomplish the immense work undertaken, and of the flattering successes met with thus far. They have succeeded in perfecting arrangements by which a building that will cost full thirty thousand dollars is in a fair way of being finished for a most laudable purpose within a short period.

A brass band regaled the crowd with some pleasing operatic airs, after which Rev. B. E. Jacobs offered up prayer.

Secretary Kohn now brought forward the copper box' and the various articles which were to be deposited in it, and displayed them to the people. There were all yesterday morning's newspapers, the names of the several press reporters present, a large assortment of ancient and modern coins, annual reports of the several Hebrew associations, names of the societies' founders and officers, and other articles that will be very entertaining to those who come after us several hundred years hence.

Messrs. Leon Godcheaux, A. H. D'Meza, and John Marks squared and lined the corner-stone, a fine block of marble, in position, and when pronounced prepared for the reception the box, having been sealed, was placed in the cavity, and with a silver trowel mortar was applied and the corner-stone was complete.

Rev. J. K. Gutheim, orator of the day, delivered a pleasing and learned address, and frequently was saluted with hearty applause. It was stated that the school would be open for the reception of all sects, and that primitive and lofty branches of education would receive such attention as is seldom bestowed on children here or elsewhere. One motto was to be that a little learning was a dangerous thing, drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.

Rev. Mr. H. S. Jacobs closed the day's festivities with a benediction.

The following named gentlemen compose the Building Committee: Messrs. L. A. Levy, Jr., L. H. Joseph, Joseph Simon, S. Kohn, and George G. Wolf, and when the edifice shall be complete they will witness a monument to which they can point with an exalted degree of pride.

The house will be finished within a few weeks, and be an extensive structure, erected on an elaborate plan by competent architects and builders.

Ironical.—A dispute has grown up regarding the ownership of one hundred and fifty-eight bars of railroad iron which was brought down to our city yesterday on board of the steamboat St. Nicholas from Red river. The iron is claimed by a Mr. Calloway, who it appears has permission from the United States government to recover all the iron left by the United States in Red river for his use and benefit. A counter claim is set up by a Mr. Johnson, who alleges that the iron in question was recovered from the river by himself, and that it was dumped there by a railroad company, and not by any one connected with the United States expeditions in that region. Mr. Johnson, it appears, had hauled the iron from the river to his plantation. The issue having been brought before the District Court, General Buchanan has ordered the captain of the St. Nicholas to retain possession of the iron until the Court shall decide as to the right of the ownership, or shall direct it placed in the Marshal's hands.

Another Street Railroad.—The Orleans Railroad Company purchased at the Controller's sale on Friday the right of way to establish a single track street railroad, starting from the intersection of Canal and Dauphine streets, running down Dauphine street to Dumaine, down Dumaine to Villere street, down Villere street to St. Bernard street, down St. Bernard street to Aubry street, thence up Aubry street to Gentilly road, thence down Gentilly road to St. Bernard street, down St. Bernard street to Marais street, thence up Marais street to St. Peter, thence up St. Peter to Basin street, up Basin street to Canal street, thence up Canal to the junction of Dauphine and Canal streets. The price to be paid is twenty-two thirty-seconds of a cent for each passenger carried. The Orleans road extends over the route of this new road from Dauphine down Dumaine to Villere, and from the intersection of Marais and St. Peter up Basin street to the starting point.

An Unchained Tiger—*He Takes a Drink.* A drayman having on his dray a cage in which was a Mexican tiger by some accident ran against a post at the corner of Old Levee and Toulouse streets, and the shock burst open the door when out jumped the tiger and in his hurry to enjoy his accidental freedom made his way into the store at the corner mentioned and playfully smashed some bottles of liquor, which he appeared inclined to drink. There was a small panic in the neighborhood sufficient to frighten the feline, and wishing to avoid the excited throng the tiger ascended two pairs of stairs and would have gone the third, but there were none. After gazing around and viewing the uncommon sight he became inclined to rest, but there was no rest for him, for his keeper appeared and roped him. The pretty animal was taken away without having committed any other depredations than wasting a little liquor and frightening several persons rather more than would be pleasant for daily recreation.

Magnolia Park—*A New Enterprise.*—An enterprising citizen of New Orleans has leased the magnificent Robelot property immediately below Algiers and close to the landing of the Opelousas ferryboat, and is busily engaged in fitting it for a first-class summer resort. This enterprise promises certain success, for apart from its advantageous location, being so easily reached by a breezy trip on the splendid boat that plies between the French market and the landing at the Opelousas railroad depot, the capacities of the property as a place of recreation and amusement are unsurpassed. It is well named "Magnolia Park," for in addition to shrubbery of the choicest kinds it is thickly studded with magnolia trees of native growth. The large and airy dwelling-house will be so arranged that families may be entirely private, while at the same time there is ample room for the advocates of more demonstrative enjoyment. This new park opens in a few days, and no doubt will become a favorite resort for parties and families in search of quiet pleasure hedged in by respectability. Take a trip on the ferryboat Porter and visit Magnolia Park.

Assault in Carrollton.—United States vs. Louisa Seelstron and Bertrand Morel.—This was a charge made by a colored woman named Harriet Williams, that on the twenty-fifth of April last an assault and battery was committed upon her by Mrs. Seelstron and her son, Bertrand Morel, in Carrollton. The woman Williams alleges that she was beaten over the head several times by Mrs. Seelstron with the butt of a horsewhip, while the son, Morel, struck her on the arm with a bar of iron, from which assault she was laid up several days.

A complaint was made before the justice of the peace in Carrollton against these parties, who dismissed the case and entertained some kind of complaint against the poor colored woman, and subsequently advised her to let the matter drop, consequently it was alleged by her that she was denied justice in the case, and demanded the adjudication of the case before the United States authorities. The parties charged were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, who held them to bail for an examination of the case on the twenty-sixth instant.

### MARRIED:

BUCKNER—KENNEDY—On the twelfth day of May, 1868, at Shreveport, Louisiana, by Rev. J. D. Smith, Mr. LEE BUCKNER to Miss LUCY KENNEDY, both of Shreveport.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

Washington, May 15.—The impeachment managers appear to have abandoned yesterday's project, whatever that may have been. They had no meeting to-day. A vote to-morrow is considered improbable. Messrs. Howard and Conkling are confined to bed. Mr. Grimes is better and Mr. Morton is on the street.

*Senate*—No session.

*House*—The letter of the Missouri delegation to Senator Henderson was up as a question of privilege.

Several Missouri Representatives said the objectionable letter was written and the interview obtained at the instance of Mr. Henderson.

Considerable excitement ensued, but the Speaker deciding that it was not a privileged question and several members objecting to its present consideration, the House proceeded with the regular order.

Mr. Wilson was proceeding to explain a private bill, when Mr. Woodward, who was the author of the resolution censuring the Missouri delegation, desired to know what the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Pile, who was near him) meant by distorting his face. He was not accustomed to being talked to in grimaces and cabalistic signs. The Speaker rapped the House to order, and asked for what purpose the gentlemen from Pennsylvania rose. If it was a question of order, the gentleman from Iowa could be taken off the floor, not otherwise. Woodward desired to know what the signs and facial contortions of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Pile, meant. The manner in which they were made was more befitting the Five Points than this hall.

The speaker reminded Mr. Woodward that the last remark was not in order. Mr. Woodward resuming, said the gentleman had come toward him making cabalistic signs of this kind (putting his thumb to his nose and gyrating his fingers), and he could not understand that language.

Mr. Pile disclaimed any intention of insult.

Mr. Woodward said as the gentleman belonged to the party claiming to possess all the morality of the country (cries of "order" on the Republican side) he wanted to know what the signs meant.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, desired to know if the remarks of his colleague would go in the *Globe*, uttered as they were out of order.

The speaker said the gentleman had risen to a point of order, and his remarks would go in the *Globe*.

Private bills were resumed until adjournment.

The *Star* says there is a lull in the impeachment excitement, partly from the impression that the question will not be taken to-morrow.

Some of the managers favor postponement, while others, it is known, are in favor of disposing at once and for all of a question that is now only serving to weaken and distract the Republican party. Some leading Republicans believe that it will be policy to get wholly rid of the impeachment matter as a feature of the coming Presidential canvass, and to move on to fresh fields and pastures, where training under the Republican standard they can rally on commoni ssues.

The San Francisco *Times* and *Bulletin* of the 15th deprecate partisan action on the impeachment measure.

The Golden Gate sailed for Panama with a million in gold.

Washington, May 16—*Senate.*—The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment the House bill admitting Arkansas. It lies over.

The omnibus admission bill from the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Court opened at twelve. All the Senators were present.

The Republican Senators voting against calling the eleventh article first were Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winckle, and Willey. On this question Mr. Wade voted for the first time during the trial.

Chief Justice Chase, after admonishing the people to quietness, ordered the clerk to read the eleventh article, after which the questions were propounded in terms as agreed upon.

Those voting not guilty were Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winckle, and Vickers—19.

Senator Williams moved for a recess of fifteen minutes, which was negatived. He then moved adjournment to the twenty-sixth.

Senator Johnson suggested the announcement of the vote.

Chief Justice Chase said he would not announce the vote until taken on all the articles unless the Senate ordered otherwise.

Mr. Drake raised the point that nothing was in order pending a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Henderson said the motion to adjourn was not in order while the roll was pending.

Judge Chase sustained the last point, and directed the Secretary to read the roll, which being read the Chief Justice stated that there were thirty-five votes for guilty and nineteen for not guilty, and that the President was acquitted on the eleventh article.

Judge Chase then said that the Senate was now in process of carrying out the order to proceed to vote upon the articles of impeachment, and that no motion was now in order while that was pending. Mr. Conness appealed, and the appeal was sustained by 30 to 24. Then by a vote of 32 to 21 the court adjourned to the twenty-sixth.

Mr. Wade resumed the chair, and after a long debate the joint resolution to adjourn to the twenty-fifth was negatived, and the Senate adjourned as usual.

*House.*—The House refused to entertain a resolution appointing an inquiry committee on the conduct of the Missouri delegation by 28 to 82.

Private bills were resumed.

A resolution that for the future and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President the managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses under oath, and to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to appoint sub-committees to take testimony, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House, was adopted.

Adjourned to Monday.

Internal revenue receipts for the week, $2,889,000. For the year, $66,000,000.

The excitement to-day has been too great for wild demonstrations, but the feeling is intense. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet officers when the vote was announced by telegraph.

The congratulations were hearty but quiet, and on the announcement of the postponement of further action to the 26th, the party at the White House dispersed.

An unusually large crowd gathered at the White House grounds to hear the band which plays there every Saturday.

The President occupied his usual position on such occasions. There was no demonstration.

The Republican Senators who voted for acquittal have been subjected to no annoyance.

Much money changed hands on the eleventh article, and an immense amount remains in the hands of stakeholders on the final result.

Washington, May 18.—The following were introduced under the regular Monday call:

A bill to construe and prevent frauds in the law regarding abandoned lands in the Southern States.

A joint resolution amending the Constitution, making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency.

A bill construing the government of the telegraph hence for New York.

A resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the Senator Henderson and Missouri delegation affair was adopted.

A preamble and resolution authorizing the Speaker to add two from those who voted against impeachment to the managers, to be present and assist in the investigations, was rejected.

Mr. Banks reported the Alaska appropriation bill, which was postponed till June.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution calling for the secret proceedings of the Impeachment Court. He said no one could doubt there was deep damnation somewhere, and he wanted to find out who was guilty. Answering the question whether Senators would have been justified in committing perjury, Mr. Stevens said: "Well, sir, I don't think it would have hurt them much." The resolution passed.

After refusing to concur with the Senate for a recess, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

*Senate*—The Virginia Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, asking for a modification of the whisky tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Senator Grimes.

The deficiency appropriation for the third military district passed.

The recess resolution was recalled from the House and passed.

Senator Harlan stated that he had had no communication with Bishop Simpson since impeachment began.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Among the witnesses summoned by the managers are Daniel W. Voorhees, Perry Fuller, of Kansas, and General Thomas Ewing.

The charter of Washington city expired to-day, the President not having signed the extension.

Mr. Stevens' resolution asking for official proceedings caused a bitter debate in the Senate.

Politics very feverish, and the atmosphere is filled with third party elements, though not sufficiently tangible to warrant details.

The *Tribune* is captious. It elaborates on last night's dispatches regarding changes in the President's Cabinet and policy as follows: "The Washington agent of the New York Associated Press telegraphs the following, probably under White House and Grimes, Fessenden & Co.'s direction: 'The tone of leading Northern papers and the spirit of debate in both the Senate and the House to-day indicate that the acquittal element, with Chase at the head of it, is to be read out of the Republican party if the Chicago Convention can be ruled by Radical Congressmen and editors.'"

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "First, the conspiracy on the part of Fessenden and Trumbull and company includes not merely the defeat of impeachment, but of the Republican party and of the candidates of the Chicago Convention. So far as Mr. Chase is concerned, it is known that he does not hesitate to say that the Republican party has been led in a wrong direction, and that he has always been opposed to impeachment. He has not abandoned those principles which he claims to be Republican. He believes in impartial suffrage and universal amnesty.

"Within the last few days Mr. Chase has said that if the Republican party should persist in its present course a new party must inevitably be organized."

The *Times'* special from Washington says: "The stories about Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency are finally coming into some tangible shape. He has formally put himself into the hands of his friends, and said that while he is not a candidate he can not object to the use of his name, and will run if nominated by the Conservatives."

The *World's* special says: "It is generally understood to-night that if the vote had been taken upon all the articles of impeachment yesterday the President would have almost immediately reorganized his Cabinet. The State, Treasury, War, and Interior Departments were, as the report says, to be first put into other hands. The following are the persons named as those who were to assume the several secretaryships: State, William M. Evarts; treasury, Mr. Groesbeck; war, Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio; interior, Mr. Catron, of Illinois. Mr. Stanbery would probably be returned to the position of Attorney General. No name is mentioned for the new head of the postoffice department. As the impeachment matter stands none of these changes can be expected to be made. The administration of the government will probably continue for an indefinite period in present hands."

Washington, May 19—*Senate.*—No session.

*House.*—No quorum. The managers examined Charles W. Wooley regarding his draft for twenty thousand dollars. He averred that it had nothing to do with impeachment, but withheld further information relative to his private business. The managers have summoned several newspaper men.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, including General Thomas.

D. W. Voorhies has not been before the managers, and has not been summoned.

Chicago dispatches indicate that the Vice-Presidential contest is with Hamlin, Colfax, and Wade, indications favoring Colfax. The most credible speculations indicate the exclusion of the Southern delegates.

Washington, May 20.—The Senate was not in session.

*House*—Without transacting any business, the House adjourned till Saturday.

The impeachment managers have demanded all telegrams sent hence on Friday.

General Boynton testified to hearing Mr. Ross say on the fourteenth that he would vote for the eleventh article.

Some seventy-five private telegrams sent hence were furnished to the managers.

People complain because the cashier of the First National Bank allowed Mr. Butler to examine private accounts kept by the bank.

President Johnson was in a Masonic procession to-day on foot.

James Buchanan is worse.

The Committee on Commerce reported to the House to-day a bill putting Pass a l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, into the hands of James R. McClintock and John K. Scott, upon condition that they keep the channel cleared out to the depth of eighteen feet, in which case they will be allowed to charge a tonnage duty on vessels passing through that channel of thirty cents per ton of registered measurement on vessels drawing fourteen feet and upward. They are allowed eighteen months to comply with the conditions of the bill, and whether the required depth of channel is obtained is to be determined by the engineer corps of the United States.

The engineer department are opposed to the bill, but as the government has for years been appropriating money to improve this channel without success the committee are disposed to favor the project of the parties who will undertake to deepen it for the privilege of charging a specific toll. It is not intended to ask the House to act on the bill however before next session.

It is stated that the managers have summoned, or rather requested, Senator Henderson to appear before them. Mr. Henderson wrote them a letter doubting their right to interrogate a Senator, saying that he would bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow for its opinion and action.

The movement for reducing the whisky tax to fifty cents seems to be gaining strength.

Chicago, May 20—*National Republican Convention.*—Governor Ward called the Convention to order. Bishop Simpson offered up prayer. Carl Schurz was chosen temporary chairman.

A committee of one from each State was appointed on credentials. Texas is unrepresented.

The Southern States were all called. There are nineteen negroes among the delegates. The canvass for Vice-President is spirited. It is thought that Mr. Wade will lead on the first ballot.

The Convention adjourned after effecting organization, to await a report from the Committee on Credentials to-morrow.

*General Conference*—Petitions for uniting the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Churches was referred to a committee of five.

A resolution looking to the organization of the colored preachers into a separate Conference was referred to the committee on boundaries.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Chicago, May 19.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized by electing Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, temporary chairman.

Augusta, May 19.—A rain and hail storm occurred this afternoon, flooding the streets and washing up a portion of the track of the street railroad. The storm was the heaviest for many years.

Chicago, May 19.—A special to the *Tribune* says General Logan was stoned at York, Pennsylvania. One of the stones missing Logan struck Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, on the breast.

Washington, May 19.—The managers' investigation has developed nothing yet.

The Senate has indefinitely postponed the Arkansas admission bill.

John Nagler, of Prince William county, Virginia, has sued Mr. Stanton for $50,000 for trespass on his farm.

Vicksburg, May 19.—Passed up, Dexter at 1 P. M. yesterday, and Magenta at midnight. River rising slowly.

Vera Cruz, May 11.—The vomito is severe. Among the victims are many of the oldest citizens.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 239.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. GREEN AND Rob M. Scanlan, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN H. GREEN AND ROB M. Scanlan, individually and as copartners, of the parish of Carroll and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my8 22 je3A Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 248.**

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD JONES, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS RICHARD JONES, OF THE CITY of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my5 15 28 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 284.**

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS APPLETON, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS THOMAS APPLETON, OF THE city of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
my7 14 21 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. C. COFIELD, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 266.**

WHEREAS J. C. COFIELD, OF THE PARISH of St. Bernard and District aforesaid, individually, and as a member of the firms of Cofield & Davis and Davis & Cofield, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.
my8 22 je3A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 272.**

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES STAFFORD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JAMES STAFFORD, OF THE city of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my 6 15 25 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 296.**

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, INDIvidually, and as a member of the late firm of C. Tate & Dupuy, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.
K. LOEW.
my7 15 22 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BARNABAS STEVENS, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 64.**

WHEREAS BARNABAS STEVENS, OF THE parish of St. Martin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 14, 1868.
apl6 my1 je1 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 61.**

IN THE MATTER OF ALOHONSE COUTIN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALPHONSE COUTIN, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-second day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 20, 1868.
my21 30 je15 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 45.**

IN THE MATTER OF STEPHEN O. NELSON & Thomas A. Nelson, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS STEPHEN O. NELSON, OF THE city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and THOMAS A. NELSON, of Memphis, Tennessee, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eighth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M. is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 4, 1868.
my5 15 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 371.**

IN THE MATTER OF E. V. HOUGHWOOT & Co., vs. Bernard Hans, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of BERNARD HANS, of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. R. G. Pitkin, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 736—my6 28A

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY** Notes, Bills of Lading, Dray Receipts, Bank Checks, and all kinds of Commercial Printing neatly executed at the Republican office, No. 57 St. Charles street.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM S. AND Ann S. Bassett, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 33.**

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. AND ANN S. BASSETT, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 12, 1868.
my13 22 je1 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 182.**

IN THE MATTER OF DR. F. B. ALBERS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS DR. F. B. ALBERS, OF THE PARish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap28 my10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 177.**

IN THE MATTER OF A. V. BARRINGER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS AUGUSTUS V. BARRINGER, of parish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 48.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN M. GOULD, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN M. GOULD, OF NEW ORleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 30, 1868.
K. LOEW,
my3 10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 150.**

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN S. HARRIS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS JOHN S. HARRIS, OF THE PARish of Concordia and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.
K. LOEW,
ap29 my10 20 Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 27.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM COOPER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COOPER, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 16, 1868.
apl6 3t K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 14.**

IN THE MATTER OF HARVEY H. ROMINE, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS HARVEY H. ROMINE, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 13, 1868.
apl5 25 my3 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 32.**

IN THE MATTER OF GOODRICH & CO., Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN C. GOODRICH, HENRY L. Goodrich, and B. M. Pond, composing the firm of Goodrich & Co., of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 21, 1868.
my25A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**ESTATE OF THOMAS SHIELDS BISLAND.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS SHIELDS BISLAND, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 785—my19 je12 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JEROME TAYLOR.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JEROME TAYLOR, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 732—my6 je5A District of Louisiana.

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK

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# IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM MAURY.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MAURY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 483—mh3 my23 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF ERNEST COMEAUX.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ERNEST COMEAUX, of Bayou Goula, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 753—my14 28 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JULIUS G. BECKER.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JULIUS G. BECKER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 730—my6 26A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL,**

Individually, and as Members of the Firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of R. W. ESTLIN & HENRY THORNHILL, individually, and as members of the firms of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 722—ap28 my27A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF ARRINGTON & ELMER AND ROBERT E. ARRINGTON AND ALBERT B. ELMER, INDIVIDUALLY.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of ARRINGTON & ELMER and ROBERT E. ARRINGTON and ALBERT B. ELMER, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 718—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOHN D. COBB,**

Individually, and as a Member of the Late Firm of Cobb, Manlove & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN D. COBB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 717—ap28 my23A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF BENJAMIN J. WEST, JR.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN J. WEST, Jr., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 627—mh28 my28 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, AND WILLIAM C. WATTS,**

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Given, Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H. BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, and WILLIAM C. WATTS, individually, and as members of the firm of Given, Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 531—mh7 my 30 District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF CHARLES HYLLESTED AND P E. HATREL,**

Individually, and as surviving partners of the late firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES HYLLESTED and P. E. HATREL, individually, and as surviving partners of the late firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 791—my20 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATES OF WESLEY T. PRATT AND WILLIAM G. McCONNELL,**

Composing the Firm of W. T. Pratt & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 12 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WESLEY T. PRATT, of Pontchatoula, in the parish of Livingston, and WILLIAM G. McCONNELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 750—my13 je 12 A District of Louisiana

# IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF CALVIN W. KEEP.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CALVIN W. KEEP, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 751—my13 je6 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF THOMAS ONG.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS ONG, of the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 792—my21 je10 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF ZEPHIM BROUSSARD.**

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ZEPHIM BROUSSARD, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 752—my13 je2A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF LEWIS H. WHITWORTH.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, of Centreville, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 734—my14 je3A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS RICHARDS.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS RICHARDS, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 760—my15 je17 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOHN NIXON, JR.,**

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Nixon & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN NIXON, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Nixon & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 759—my15 je4 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARVEY DONOHO.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HARVEY DONOHO, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 745—my9 je6A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF LOVICK VENTRESS FELTUS**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LOVICK VENTRESS FELTUS, of Bayou Goula, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 747—my12 je2 A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF P. PRUDHOMME,**

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. PRUDHOMME, individually, and as a member of the firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 741—my8 31A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF MRS. C. L. BURKE.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Mrs. C. L. BURKE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 790—my20 je9A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY,**

Individually, and as a Member of the late Firm of Stockley & Delavallade.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the late firm of Stockley & Delavallade, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 761—my16 je11A District of Louisiana.

# OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**AUCTION SALE**

—OF—

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF QUARTERmaster's Stores will be sold at public auction at the Delta Warehouse, Nos. 85, 87, 89, and 91 Front Levee street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth of May, 1868, viz:

10 ARMY WAGONS.
5 COTTON FLOATS.
8 AMBULANCES.
63 sets WHEEL HARNESS.
65 sets LEAD HARNESS.
120 HORSE and MULE COLLARS.
129 HALTERS.
13 WAGON COVERS.
374 yards MATTING.
15 STOVES.
433 feet STOVEPIPE.
1 IRON SAFE
3 WATER COOLERS.
2 sets CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
4 STEAM ENGINES.
2 STEAM ENGINE BOILERS.
1 PORTABLE SAWMILL.
1 WRECKING PUMP.
1 WOOD CUTTING MACHINE.
17,725 pounds HEAVY CABLE CHAIN.
132 SHOVELS.
50 SPADES.
2 PROPELLER WHEELS.
2 ANVILS.
8 S. BELLOWS.
1 PORTABLE FORGE.
27 HAMMERS.
1 set WHEELWRIGHT'S TOOLS.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
my19 6t Depot Quartermaster.

**PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT.**

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE WILL be received by mail at this office until WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, for the delivery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on or before the tenth day of June, 1868, of—

Five hundred (500) barrels Rosendale CEMENT, of the best quality, in good, well coopered barrels.

Bids may be made for the whole or any part of the amount required.

Proposals to be subject to the usual conditions mentioned in my previous advertisements for supplies.

By order of the Quartermaster General United States army.
J. G. CHANDLER,
my22 Brevet Colonel and Q. M., U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS FOR SASH AND DOORS.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for the delivery in this city of—

64 SASHES.
38 BLINDS.
22 DOORS.

Specifications on file in this office.

Proposals will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Sash and Doors," and addressed to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
my19 5t Fifth Military District.

**PROPOSALS FOR BRICK.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for furnishing this Department—

10,000 LAKE BRICKS.

To be of best quality, subject to inspection before acceptance, and to be rejected if not found of quality required.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bricks," and addressed to the undersigned.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
my19 5t Fifth Military District.

# U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Paul H. Lewis vs. Charles Izard.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 5485.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the above-named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the second of March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1868, at twelve o'clock noon, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the first district of this city in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio, Prytania, and Erato streets, designated as lots Nos. 30 and 32 on a plan deposited in the office of T. O. Starke, notary, as plan No. 103; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each twenty-nine feet front on Erato street by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches and ten lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which above described property will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's, Paul H. Lewis' claim, viz: the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, interest, and all costs, as per act of mortgage on file, passed before Edward Barnett, notary in this city, on the sixteenth day of October, 1866.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes, and costs of deed and internal revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 24, 1868. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 710—ap25 my 29 16 23 27A District of Louisiana

**Margaret R. Deas, Widow, etc., vs. Mrs. C. D. Moncure and als, Children and Heirs of Henry Doyal, Deceased.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 3788.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and to me directed by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and received by me on the sixth March, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the twenty-second day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situated on the left bank of and fronting on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Ascension in this state, formerly known as the "Hard Times," but now known as the "Southwood" plantation, and bounded on the upper line by the line of the parish of Iberville, and on the lower line by lands now or formerly belonging to S. R. Tillotson, and measures about twenty-eight and a half arpents front on the Mississippi river by eighty arpents in depth between diverging lines, with the opening thereto belonging; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the cattle, live stock, implements of husbandry, etc., of whatsoever kind or nature thereon or thereunto belonging; twenty-three Mules, four Carts, thirty-five Plows, twenty thousand new Bricks and a lot of Corn in barrels.

Seized to satisfy, as far as may be, the plaintiff's claim herein, viz: Five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest and all costs, as per judgment.

Terms of Sale—This being the second adjudication, the above property will be sold at twelve months' credit, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint and several security, with preference and special mortgage privilege on the property sold, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to pay in cash an amount to cover all the costs of suit amount to five hundred dollars ($500) more or less.

Costs of deed, bond, recording, internal revenue stamps, etc., at expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, April 5, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 735—my6 14 22A

**ESTATE OF WM. A. MADDOX.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WM. A. MADDOX, in the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 763—my16 je30

**ESTATE OF WESLEY CONNER.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WESLEY CONNER, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 748—my12 je6A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF J. TOURNILLON.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. TOURNILLON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 762—my15 je13 A District of Louisiana.

**To Rent.**

A large HALL, suitable for a School or for Society or Church meetings, well seated and provided with lamps. Will accommodate between 500 and 1000 persons. Located at corner of Treme and St. Louis streets.

For terms, etc., inquire of Rev. SCOTT CHINN, 277 St. Louis street, near Claiborne street.

BURNETT'S

COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

Ask Druggists to order this *unrivaled* article, or obtain it at 592 Broadway, New York.

**OLIVER DITSON & CO.,**

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Publish upward of 500 Music Books, comprising theoretical and practical works in every branch of Musical Science. Among these are "Richardson's New Method for the Piano," $3 75; "Modern School for the Organ," by Zundell, $4; "Bassini's Art of Singing," —complete, $4; abridged, $3; "Spohr's Violin," complete, $4; abridged, $2; "Berbiguier's Flute," $3; "The Home Circle Series" of piano forte music, nine volumes, each, plain, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4; "Baumbach's Sacred Quartets," cloth, $2 75; boards, $2 50; "The Harp of Judah" and "The Jubilate," by L. O. Emerson, each $1 38; "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," by Emerson, each 50 cents. Also, all the standard Operas, Masses, Oratorios, and Cantatas, and a complete series of Librettos. Complete Catalogues of Books and Sheet Music will be furnished on application. my16

**SEAMLESS CLOTHING**

**Manufacturing Company.**

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles: particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.

C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

THE BEST HOTELS USE

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

NEW YORK DEPOT, 592 BROADWAY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Dresses the hair perfectly without greasing, drying, or stiffening it. ap29

**Letter from a Postmaster**

IN FAVOR OF

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

MONROVIA, Ind., April 29, 1856.

MR JOSEPH BURNETT—*Dear Sir:* I am now nearly out of WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. I let a friend of mine have half of the last dozen I sent for. I would not be without the medicine for any consideration. Before I commenced taking the medicine I was totally unfit for business two-thirds of my time. But now I can attend to business all the time. When I have symptoms of Asthma, or even an attack, a few doses subdues it at once.

Please send me one dozen more as low as you can afford it. Send to Belville on Terre Haute and B. Railroad by express. I can remit by letter if you prefer it.

Very respectfully,
JOHN McLELLAND.

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by all druggists at $1 per bottle. my2

**$100 A Month Salary**

Will be paid for Agents, male or female, in new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars free by return mail, or sample retailing at $4 50 for 50 copies.

A. D. BOWMAN & CO.,
48 Broad street, New York.
[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 13t

**AGENTS WANTED.**

We want first-class Agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and Sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or St. Louis, Missouri.

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**BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS,**

No. 114 CARONDELET STREET

Open every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o clock P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Deposits of One Dollar or more received.

Interest payable in January and July, in each year.

All deposits will be repaid with interest due when required.

All the profits belong to the depositors.

Branches have been established in the principal cities from New York to New Orleans, and accounts can be transferred from one Branch to another without charge or interrupting the interest.

Investments are made only in securities of the United States.
W. R. CRANE,
Chairman pro tem. Advisory Committee.
O. J. DUNN, Secretary.
C. S. SAUVINET, Cashier.

**ESTATE OF AMERICUS V. WILLIAMS.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AMERICUS V. WILLIAMS, of the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 784—my19 je9A District of Louisiana.

**ESTATE OF EDWARD J. DELONY.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. DELONY, of Providence, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 786—my19 je5 A District of Louisiana.

**MEDICAL.**

**50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING**

**B. T. BABBIT'S** LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other
B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York.

**50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY**

USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.
B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st., New York.

**50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING**

B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water, and flour.
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st., New York.

**50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING**

B. T. BABBIT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light biscuit or any kind of cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used.
No. 64 to 74 Washington street, New York.

For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., Webster & Co., and others at New Orleans, and by Grocers and Druggists generally.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD WILL BE given for every ounce of adulteration found in B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE. This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "hermetically," under letters patent from the United States government. All the Aroma is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than other pure Coffee. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.
B. T. BABBITT.
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington street, New York.

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Chimes & BELLS of all sizes for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., HUNG WITH PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, THE BEST IN USE, FULLY WARRANTED.

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*BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY*

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VANDUSEN & TIFT,

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Manufacturers of Bells for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc., made of the genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. 87ly

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NEW ORLEANS.

The REPUBLICAN is in all respects a first class paper. Particular attention will be given to all matters affecting the interests of the South and Southwest.

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BANKRUPT ADVERTISEMENTS,

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**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**

AND THOSE OF THE

**Quartermasters and Commissaries for this District**

The publishing for the United States Government alone will render the REPUBLICAN indispensable to every man in the State.

Its character as an earnest Republican Journal should commend to it the support of every Union man and soldier in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of the war.

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THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN,

An eight page paper, is published every Sunday morning. It is devoted to Religious, Literary and Political articles, in addition to the current Local, Commercial and Telegraphic information of the day. Separate subscriptions will be received for the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN from those who desire it. Price $5 a year in advance.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 22. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868. WHOLE NO. 122.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### VOICES FROM HOME.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When a wanderer, roaming unloved and unknown,
Where strange stars are shining afar from my home,
When cold words accost me, and trials beset,
There's comfort in memories I never forget;
And I steal from the throng of the world's crowded mart
And I cherish so dearly the gems in my heart.
I talk with those memories, so truly my own,
And list to their whispers—the voices from home.

When afar from the couch of my infant years
Where many my joys and few my tears;
When men wear false faces, and nothing is true,
Oh, sacred home voices there's comfort in you.
And oft in the dusk of the twilight hour
They come like the scent of a long withered flower,
And they talk to me softly, with love in their tone;
They touch up old pictures long faded and gone.

And I seem to forget that I am friendless and 'lone,
For mother and father and sister they come—
They come like the starbeam on wild, moonless night;
They leave long behind them their purity and light.
Oh, the chastening influence they leave when they're gone—
There's nothing so sacred as voices from home.

Through years wild with brambles my path leads from home,
My summer has faded, its freshness has gone;
And many the graves I have made by the way,
Where dead hopes lie mangled, and young loves decay.
But the loved of my childhood, their words and their tone,
Will live in my bosom 'till earth's life is gone;
And when in this strange world my mission is done,
He will send me his summons by VOICES FROM HOME.

### THE CHANGED CROSS.

It was a time of sadness—and my heart,
Although it knew and loved the better part,
Felt wearied with the conflict and the strife,
And all the needful discipline of life.

And while I thought on these—as given to me
My trial-tests of faith and love to be,
It seemed as if I never could be sure
That faithful to the end I should endure.

And thus, no longer trusting to his might,
Who says, "We walk by faith, and not by sight"—
Doubting, and almost yielding to despair—
The thought arose: My cross I can not bear.

Far heavier its weight must surely be
Than those of others which I daily see;
Oh, if I might another burden choose,
Methinks I should not fear my crown to lose.

A solemn silence reigned on all around,
E'en nature's voices uttered not a sound;
The evening shadows seemed of peace to tell,
And sleep upon my weary spirit fell.

A moment's pause, and then a heavenly light
Beamed full upon my wondering, raptured sight:
Angels on silvery wings seemed everywhere,
And angels' music thrilled the balmy air.

Then One more fair than all the rest to see—
One to whom all the others bowed the knee—
Came gently to me as I trembling lay,
And "Follow me," he said, "I am the way."

Then speaking thus, he led me far above;
And there, beneath a canopy of love,
Crosses of divers shape and size were seen,
Larger and smaller than mine own had been.

And one there was most beauteous to behold,
A little one with jewels set in gold;
Ah! this, methought, I can with comfort wear,
For it will be an easy one to bear.

And so the little cross I quickly took,
But all at once my frame beneath it shook;
The sparkling jewels, fair were they to see,
But far too heavy was their weight for me.

"This may not be," I cried, and looked again,
To see if there was any here could ease my pain.
But one by one I passed them slowly by,
Till on a lovely one I cast my eye.

Fair flowers around its sculptured form entwined
And grace and beauty seemed in it combined;
Wondering, I gazed, and still I wondered more,
To think so many should have passed it o'er.

But Oh! that form so beautiful to see,
Soon made its hidden sorrows known to me;
Thorns lay beneath those flowers and colors fair,
Sorrowing, I said, "This cross I can not bear."

And so it was with each and all around,
Not one to suit my need could there be found;
Weeping, I laid each heavy burden down,
As my guide gently said, "No cross—no crown."

At length to him I raised my saddened heart,
He knew its sorrows, bade its doubts depart,
"Be not afraid," he said, "but trust in me,
My perfect love shall now be shown to thee."

And then with lightened eyes and willing feet
Again I turned my earthly cross to meet;
With forward footsteps, turning not aside,
For fear some hidden evil might betide.

And then, in the prepared, appointed way,
Listening to hear, and ready to obey,
A cross I quickly found of plainest form,
With only words of love inscribed thereon.

With thankfulness I raised it from the rest,
And joyfully acknowledged it the best;
The only one of all the many there
That I could feel was good for me to bear.

And while I thus my chosen one confessed,
I saw a heavenly brightness on it rest:
And as I bent—my burden to sustain—
I recognized my own old cross again.

But Oh! how different did it seem to be,
Now I had learned its preciousness to see:
No longer could I unbelieving say,
"Perhaps another is a better way."

Ah, no! henceforth my one desire shall be,
That he who knows me best should choose for me;
And so whate'er his love seems good to send,
I'll trust it best because he knows the end.

[Adapted from the German for the Methodist.]

## A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

### How a Man Made His Fortune by a Pin.

"Many people have inherited a great name from their parents and friends; why can not I make a great reputation by my own industry and perseverance?"

These words were spoken by a young man of respectable appearance, yet really in want, as he walked one autumn morning in the year 1789 up Antin street in Paris, and approached the stately house of a great banker. On ringing the door bell his heart beat with fear and anxiety when he was met by a servant in livery, who asked him rather bluntly what he wanted.

"I wish to speak to Mr. Perregaux," replied the young man. "Is he at home?"

The answer was affirmative, and the porter led him up the broad marble stairway to the upper story, where the young man was admitted into a splendid ante-room, ornamented with paintings and statues. He quietly took a seat in the corner, and had hardly the courage to face the great man who went in and out of the banker's room. He thought of his home in the country, of his departure from his beloved parents, of their prayers and their blessings. He recalled his mother's last words: "What will you do in Paris, my son? Stay here. You have your home, though it is a poor one." And then he thought of his own answer: "Let me try my fortune, dear mother, in order that I may share it with you and my dear friends." "But," answered she, "fortune does not always visit those who seek it." To this he replied: "But it never seeks those who never seek it." "Well, go," said the tender-hearted mother, "go, and if you don't succeed do not be ashamed to return to us. Your father's house and the arms of your mother will always be open to you."

Mr. Perregaux was reading a letter when the young man was admitted to his presence, and hardly noticed the unassuming stranger.

"Do you wish to speak to me, young man?" said the banker in a friendly way. "If so, tell me in what respect I can serve you."

"Mr. Perregaux," said the young man, looking plainly and calmly in his face, "I have neither name, nor rank, nor fortune, but industry, strength, and a strong will to work. Can you not give me a place in your great business house? even the most insignificant one would suit me."

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Perregaux, who could not keep his eyes from the attractive features of his young applicant, and read in his clear eye discretion and fidelity.

"Jacques Laffitte," was the answer.

"Your age?"

"Eighteen years," replied the young man. "I was born on the twenty-ninth of October, 1771."

"Are you a Parisian?" inquired the banker further.

"No, sir, I am from Bayonne. My father is a carpenter and has ten children to care for. My object is to find a place where I shall be able to support my father's family."

"A noble undertaking, young man," replied the banker; "but I regret to say that I have no place vacant for you. I am sorry for this. Perhaps a latter application would find me able to receive you,"

Everything seemed to swim before Laffitte's eyes. He scarcely knew how to reach the door. His knees trembled as he descended the marble staircase, and with a slow step he went down into the street. The refusal was almost more than he could bear. Yet he summoned courage and started off.

Just as he reached the street, he saw something shining in the sand that had collected near the steps. It was only a pin, yet he took it up and stuck it in his coat. This little act, apparently unseen by any one else in the world, decided his whole future. Mr. Perregaux stood at the window, and, without designing it, happened to see the refused applicant pick something up, and wondered what it was. When the young man stuck it in the left breast of his coat the banker thought it was a pin. Men who have great knowledge of human nature, like Mr. Perregaux, understand the meaning of seemingly insignificant things, and how far small actions go toward the interpretation of character. So he said to himself: "The man who will not refuse to pick up a pin must certainly have some habits that will be of great use if he ever has an opportunity to employ them."

He quickly opened the window and called young Jacques.

The young man quickly returned, hastened up stairs, and was soon again in the presence of the banker.

"Do you have the goodness," said Jacques, "to comply with my request?"

"What makes you so decide?" replied the banker.

"From the fact that you have recalled me," was the answer. "I believe you would not have done it if you had not wished to accept my application."

"Quick powers of observation, love of order and economy," replied Mr. Perregaux, in a friendly way, "will make a good business man. Go into my counting-house; I will descend as soon as possible, and give you a little business to attend to."

From this hour young Laffitte was in Perregaux's counting-house. His industry and fidelity helped him in every respect. His punctuality won him the confidence of his employer. His zeal and progress increased from day to day, so that he soon excited the attention and admiration of his companions. In a few years he became bookkeeper, and afterward cashier.

The French revolution broke out, and the new order of things which called Perregaux to the Senate compelled him to commit his business largely to the hands of some reliable colaborer. He took Laffitte in as his partner, and as the sphere of the latter was now larger, he had more opportunity to exhibit his business tact and energy. In the last years of the empire a new sphere of life opened to him. In 1809 he was appointed Director of the Bank of France. After that he was made President of the Chamber of Commerce, and thus he came into intimate relations with the most influential people of the country.

The decline of Napoleon's power brought him into honorable political positions. He acquired the confidence of the entire city, and indeed of the entire country, in consequence of his wise and judicious counsel for the government of the city. His dear parents in Bayonne were still living, and he supported them all the time in the most handsome way possible, and after his mother became a widow he took her to his house in Paris. Many young men of talent owed their prosperity to him as he had started them in business. He supported a great many in their studies at his own expense.

When Louis XVIII. was compelled to flee before the advance of Napoleon at the beginning of the "Hundred Days," he committed his entire private fortune to Laffitte, and Napoleon, too, placed his fortune in Laffitte's hands. Thus the great banker had for some time in his own keeping the property of both rivals to the French throne.

After Paris was captured in the year 1815 he advanced two millions of francs to the State, which was compelled to give that much to the allied hosts. One hundred thousand francs were appropriated to him as director of the Bank of France, but Laffitte refused to receive it during the laborious years of his administration.

Nearly the whole time of the Restoration he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most worthy of the number. His parliamentary activity was distinguished by his warm patriotism, nobility of character, and acute understanding. He always subjected his own interests to the general good. In spite of the displeasure in which the family of Marshal Ney were, he permitted his only daughter to marry Ney's son, the Prince of Modena.

He reached the climax of his political prominence in the July revolution. Without him, Louis Philippe would never have ascended the throne. His political opinions were very decided, and if we can not approve of some of them, we certainly can not help admiring his honor and integrity. He was a member of Louis Philippe's ministry, and had charge of the finances of France; yet this lasted but a short time, as his views did not agree with those of the king. He offered his resignation, and retired with dignity, as a simple citizen of the country.

Lafitte died on Easter-day, 1844, amid universal regret. The French people had found him a true friend, and his name will ever be held by them in great respect.

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A dandy ordering a pair of pantaloons of his tailor, said that he wanted them very tight, according to the latest fashion. "If I can get them on," said he, I won't take them."

Church, the artist, has returned to Beirut from the deserted city of Petra, where he has gathered a portfolio of wonderful sketches. He is going also to Palmyra.

An Englishman was once making some extraordinary statemeuts as to the speed of a horse which he owned. "My dear sir," said an American, "that is rather less than the average speed of our roadsters. I live at my country seat, and when I ride to town in a hurry in the morning my shadow doesn't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store a minute or two after my arrival. One morning my horse was restless, and I rode him as hard as I could several times around a large factory, just to take the old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast that I saw my back before me the whole time, and I was twice in danger of riding over myself."

## To the Colored Inhabitants of the Southern States of North America Recently Emancipated from Slavery.

### The Christian Salutation of the Society of Friends in Great Britain.

May all blessings, spiritual and temporal, be multiplied unto you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: Children of the same Almighty parent who hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, receive, we beseech you, these few words from us, your friends across the wide Atlantic.

For more than a hundred years we and our forefathers have sympathized with you and your forefathers in your bondage, have desired and pleaded for your freedom, and endeavored to aid in procuring it, and we now rejoice with humble thankfulness to God in your having obtained it.

Rarely if ever since the Most High brought his people Israel out of the land of Egypt and from the house of bondage, has so vast a multitude been set free from actual slavery so suddenly and so completely. We are glad to believe that many, perhaps most of you, regard this great blessing as a gift from God. He who ruleth in the kingdoms of men and giveth them to whomsoever he will, and who bringeth good out of evil, has overruled the dreadful evil of war in your land so as to produce the blessed fruit of liberty to the slave. We have rejoiced to learn that notwithstanding the suddenness of the change in your condition, most of you are already living as peaceable citizens, showing that you know how rightly to value and how wisely to use the precious boon of freedom.

We have a few things to say to you, and though many of you may know them already, and be well aware of their importance, we believe you will not despise the faithful and loving counsel of your friends. Let the word of brotherly exhortation sink deep into your hearts as we remind you of some of the duties which are called for at your hands, all of them important, and a few of them new, or enforced by new motives, in this your state of freedom.

Your duty to your Heavenly Father is to show your love and gratitude to him for the blessing of liberty and for all his mercies by doing his will as it is set forth in his own blessed book, the Bible, and taught you by his Holy Spirit.

Your duty to Christ is, accepting him as your redeemer, to believe in, love, and obey him, in whom, if you are his sincere disciples, you have a redemption infinitely more blessed than your redemption from outward slavery; even redemption, through his blood, from the guilt and bondage of sin, and translation into the liberty of the children of God.

Your duty to your country and its rulers is to obey the laws, to be subject to those in authority, to maintain order, to fulfill your bargains, to be honest and strictly truthful, avoiding all deceit in word or deed, to labor diligently as freemen for your own support and that of your wives and children, and for the welfare of that great nation of which you now more completely form a part, and to show, as you may be admitted either at once or by degrees to all the rights and duties of citizenship, that you are as capable as the white man of properly using and fulfilling them.

As witnesses in courts of justice, be true and careful.

As voters, be honest and wise; never to be bribed with money or warped by interest, by favor, or by fear.

And if admitted to office fill the office, whatever it may be, respectably in the sight of men, but faithfully in the sight of him who seeth the heart.

Your duty to yourselves is, with the held of the Lord, to keep yourselves strictly temperate, pure, and chaste, and to avail yourselves of every opportunity of acquiring that knowledge of God and of Christ which is life eternal, and that useful learning whereby you will increase your power of rising in the scale of society, and of being made a blessing to all around you to an extent which some of you may be hardly able to suppose possible.

Your duty to your families is to bring them up in the fear and love of God, to give them a good education, even if it be at considerable sacrifice to yourselves, and to teach them the love of their country, and to mind their high calling as Christians and as American citizens.

We know that in your strength you can not fulfill all these duties. You have need, like ourselves and like other men, to watch and pray that you enter not into temptation; and to you, as well as to us, in the great love and goodness of our Heavenly Father, is the Holy Spirit offered to deliver from temptation and to lead in the way of righteousness. Possibly some of you may have said to yourselves while you were yet slaves, "Oh! how easy would it be to do right and to fulfill our duties if we were but free;" and it may be that you often find, even now that you are free, duty still hard and temptation still strong, and sin still alluring. Be not discouraged by this experience; give not up the struggle; but let this feeling of your own helplessness and tendency to evil bring you to the mercy-seat and make you more fervent in prayer, that, through Christ strengthening you, you may do that which of yourselves you could not do.

We would here offer a few practical hints to such of you as still reside on or near the plantations of those who were formerly regarded by law as your owners. Many of you have, we believe, continued in their employ as free laborers, and conducting yourselves with diligence and integrity have been treated in return with fairness and with confidence by your employers—a result which we can not doubt has largely benefited both parties. There may be other cases of a very different character. Those who have heretofore exercised unrestrained power may have found it difficult to adapt themselves to their new position, and some of you may have been treated unjustly and oppressively. Even under such circumstances it is far better and far wiser to suffer wrong, and take it patiently, than to render evil for evil. We do not say that you are to give up the independence and the rights secured to you by law; but in maintaining or asserting them let it ever be with meekness and gentleness. You may often by this conduct so soften the hearts of others as to bring about a change in their behavior toward you, and may thus experience the fulfillment of the truth, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." And should trials and disappointments still attend you how cheering is the assurance that "All things work together for good to them that love God."

In conclusion, we would express our trust that through the blessing of the Most High, there is open to you, our colored brethren, a goodly prospect of an honorable citizenship on earth, and, if you are real Christians, and seek to maintain the profession and practice of genuine Christianity without wavering, the far brighter prospect of being in the end fellow citizens with the saints, and members of that glorious family above of which God is the father, and Christ the Lord and Savior. That this may be the blessed portion of every one of you at the end of this life is the sincere desire of those who now address you. Farewell.

Signed by direction and on behalf of a meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain, held in London, the first of Eleventh Month, 1867.

RICKMAN GOODLEE, Clerk.

## Decision.

"For the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." He who knows the way of faith will remember the valley of decision.

Peter stood upon the edge of the little craft in the stormy sea of Galilee, and seeing his Master and Lord standing out upon the sea, exclaimed, "Lord, if it be thou, bid me come to thee on the water." "And he said, "Come." Then he descended out of the vessel, and as if the wave were rock, walked safely.

Multitudes seeking the rest of faith—purity of heart—stand precisely where Peter did, and like him in anxious haste they say, "Lord, bid me come to thee! May I come to thee?" but when the Master says "Come," strangely remain standing. Catching a glimpse of the troubled waters they exclaim, "I shall surely sink." What, step out upon a single promise? Yes, trembling soul. "Be not afraid." "The day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."

Those ten lepers, when they saw him, lifted up their voice and said, "Jesus, Master, have mercy upon us." The great Physician quickly said, "Go show yourselves to the priests." "And as they went they were cleansed."

Again, view thyself, doubting one, cursed with the leprosy of sin. You, also, have been crying "Lord save me," "impart to me thy fullness and power." Jesus (the same evermore) says "go," "be thou clean," "according to thy faith be it done unto thee." But you still stand and say, "Lord, give me first the evidence, let me feel the cleansing blood applied, let me see my disease removed." Ah, I see, you must have the cleansing first, then you can believe. Not so. "By faith are ye saved." Can you see the open, easy way? Will you go counting yourself clean because he who hath power to cleanse and save to the uttermost hath said it?

Oh, trembling soul, go at once! "The day of the Lord (the moment of his cleansing) is in the valley of decision."

You have long been in deep distress of soul—for weeks or months have been crying, "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth? Oh, give me light, love, joy, and peace!" Hold, my brother! plead no longer thus, the delay is not in God but in thyself.

Hast thou not said, I am wholly the Lord's, soul and body, friends, time, talent, reputation, future possibilities, and all? Yea, all this have I oft repeated with the honesty of a dying man. Yea, I know I am willing to "follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." Then thou art near the kingdom. "The Word is nigh thee." Now hush the anxious beating of thy heart and believe not that he will but that he now accepts thee. Arise, "go thy way," confessing with thy mouth the precious acceptance. Thou art saved now. "According to your faith be it unto you."

But what says the trembling, tearful one; must I at once arise and confess this reliance, profess this great blessing, and that, too, before I am conscious of its possession, without further feeling or token of cleansing? Yea, this is the way; this is faith.

But what if I should, after all, lack that which I profess, and the future be as the past. I shall then have to fall back upon the old line of battle, and the church and world will cry rashness, presumption, fanaticism, and the precious cause I love will be dishonored. Dear brother, the Lord in whom thou art trusting will not suffer thee to be confounded. "Thomas, be no longer faithless but believing." Peter, cease looking at the waters, or thinking of the fathoms beneath thee, or listening to the tempest. Look to Christ. Walk boldly out. Let the feet of thy faith stand firmly upon God's immutable word, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." Delay not. "To falter would be sin."

"The day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."—*Guide to Holiness.*

## A Bank for Losings.

BY REV. T. L. CUYLER.

On the chief thoroughfare of this city I often pass a stately savings bank built of freestone, and I see groups of working people going in to deposit their hard-earned money. Some are mechanics; some are Irish domestics; some are poor widows laying by a few dollars for their fatherless children.

But on the same street the tempter has opened more than one bank for losings. In some parts of the city there is one on nearly every corner. In almost every rural hamlet, too, is there a similar institution. New York city contains six thousand of them.

In each of these banks for losings is a counter on which old men and young, and even some wretched women lay down their deposits in either paper or coin. The only interest that is paid on these deposits is in redness of eyes and foulness of breath and remorse of conscience. Every one who makes a deposit gains a loss. One man goes into the bank with a full pocket, and comes out empty. Another goes in with a good character, and comes out with the word drunk written on his bloated countenance. I have even seen a mechanic enter in a bran new coat, and come away again looking as if the mice had been nibbling at his elbows.

I have known a young clerk to leave his "situation" behind him in one of the Devil's banks of losings. Several prosperous tradesmen have lost all their business there. Church members have been known to reel out from these seductive haunts—trying to walk straight, but *backsliding* at every step. What is worst of all, thousands of people go in there and lose their immortal souls!

If the cashiers of these institutions were honest they would post on the door some such notice as this:

"BANKS FOR LOSINGS—Open at all hours. Nothing taken in but good money. Nothing paid out but disgrace and disease and degradation and death. An extra dividend of delirium tremens will be paid to old depositors. A free pass to perdition given to those who pay well at the counter; also tickets to Greenwood and other cemeteries entitle the holder to a drunkard's grave! All the children of depositors sent without charge to the orphan asylum or the almshouse."

Young men! beware of the banks for losings. Some bait their depositors with champagne; some with ale or Bourbon; some with a pack of cards, and others with a billiard table.

Young ladies, never touch the hand that touches the wine glass. Never wear the name of a man who is enrolled on the deposit list of the Devil's bank. Never lean on the arm that leans on the bar-room counter. It will be a rotten support.

The best savings bank for a young man's money is the total abstinence pledge. The best savings bank for his time is honest industry and a good book. The best savings bank for his affections is a true woman's heart. The best savings bank for his soul is a faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

But if you do not want your greenbacks turned into black eyes and red noses; if you don't want your pocket emptied, and your character wormeaten, and your soul drugged with the poisons of the pit—then keep outside of the "National Brandy Bank for Losings."

## William B. Astor the Millionaire.

John Jacob Astor commencing commercial life in New York in 1784 as porter to Robert Browne, furrier, at the weekly wages of two dollars and his board, died in 1848 worth more than $20,000,000. About $2,000,000 of this he bequeathed to various grandchildren and others, to the Astor Library, New York, the German Society of New York, and to the "Astor House" established in his native town in Germany; the remainder fell to his eldest son, the present head of the family. He had previously received a large bequest from his Uncle Henry, the butcher; and this added to the $18,000,000 left him by his father gave him a fair start in life. He has since increased his wealth, or rather it has increased itself, to at least double what it was in 1848, and it is even said that he is worth at this time $80,000,000. He has never engaged in any trade or speculation, but has confined his operations to the purchase of real estate and the collection of his rent-roll.

There is probably less known of William B. Astor than of any other prominent or wealthy man in this or any other country. His wealth and age are alike indefinite; he keeps the amount of his rent-rolls and the number of his years to himself, and no record is to be found of either. He may be seventy-four, as his father married Sarah Todd in 1790, but in appearance he is not more than sixty-five. The events of his life have been few. What little there is known of his actions is to his great credit. The first act of his life, after coming into possession of his property, was to increase the Astor Library Fund, the Halleck annuity, and other bequests of his father, and he has aided many other commendable charities in an unostentatious way. His habits are quiet and secluded. He has an office in Prince street, near Broadway, one of the smallest houses in New York, and which looks more like the fire-proof vault of a great bank than the business office of the richest man in America. He is to be seen occasionally at this office, and on his way to and from it walking in Broadway. He seldom rides. He prefers to walk, less from economical motives than a desire to preserve his health by exercise; and it is notable that in all his businss transactions he is controlled by a wise and yet liberal economy, as in his social habits he is guided by a sensible regard to the laws of hygiene. As his economy has resulted in preserving and increasing his wealth, his quiet habits and constant exercise have combined to make him one of the healthiest and strongest men of his age in the country. His economical turn of mind, inherited from his father, has not, however, prevented him from being a liberal man, but the world hears but little of his charities, though, with his thousand and one tenants Mr. Astor bears the reputation of being a good landlord, which is not a bad recommendation in this crowded city of hard-hearted landlords and complaining tenants. And his love of seclusion has not prevented him from being a pleasant but quiet companion to his troops of friends and admirers. — *Harper's Weekly.*

## The Child and the Berries.

"Look, papa," cried a child, "at the berries I have found."

As his little girl said it she showed her father her basket half full of them.

Why did he start and ask, "Have you eaten of them, my child?"

"No, papa."

"Not one?"

"No, papa, not one."

He was very pale, as though some great sorrow had touched him; but he murmured, "Thank God!"

"Give them to me," he said, "every one."

"Every one, papa?"

"Yes, every one; I must fling them all away."

"Fling away my pretty berries that I took so long to find?"

"Yes, dear child, they are poison."

There were tears in her eyes, but she gave them up, and he dug a deep hole in the garden, flung them in, stamped them to pieces, and buried them.

"Why, what are they?" she asked.

When he answered he said, "They are the deadly nightshade."

Hast thou, O Father, ever taken away the berries that it took us so long to find? We know thou didst it in mercy, but it was hard to think so then.

## Tinseled Weddings.

The passion for parade and display on the occasion of weddings is constantly on the increase in this city. The provinces follow the example of the metropolis, which is responsible for the social bad taste reproduced elsewhere. Two persons can hardly be married now-a-days without a blaze of fireworks and beating of gongs, metaphorically speaking, that would be immensely popular among the Indians, but which is anything but pleasant or pertinent in this more civilized section.

A marriage is a very serious and solemn thing, and should be as quiet and chaste as possible. But candidates for wedlock at present seem to consider it a golden opportunity for advertising their pecuniary extravagance and mania for millinery; thereby offending delicacy and good breeding to a great extent. These tinseled weddings are malapropos in the extreme, say what you will. No doubt many refined people are so influenced by fashion that they adopt them most unwillingly, but we hope the time is coming when such meretricious parades of rites that should be sweetly sacred will be left to the vulgar to whom it properly belongs.—*New York Gazette.*

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868


## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

### Postage on the Advocate.

Inquiries come to us from subscribers wishing to know the regular rate of postage on a weekly paper. Some of these inform us what the postmasters are charging them, and we find it to be three or four times the lawful rate. We state for their information that the postage is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance, and no postmaster has a right to charge more than this.

### Rev. B. N. Brown,

Who has filled the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Newman for the past four Sabbaths, left for his home at Washington, D. C., last Monday evening via Jackson railroad.

He bears with him the kind regards of the people he has so acceptably served.

Good for the Mind.—The *Phrenological Journal* for June, serves up a most nutritious bill of mental fare. Among its leading characters are George Hall, first mayor of Brooklyn: Phineas Staunton, artist: Governor Isaac Murphy: J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb): King Theodore: Thos. D'Arcy Magee, with portraits, biographical and phrenological sketches: Philosophy of Dreaming and Insanity: Mr. Beecher's Philosophy: The Secret of Success, for Young Men; Writing for the Press; Abyssinia and its People, etc. End of volume 47. A new volume begins with the next number, July. $3.00 a year, or 30 cents a number. Published by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

To the Freedmen.—We have received a printed circular from the Society of Friends in England to the freedmen of America, which we publish this week. We hope that it will find many readers.


☞ Dentistry.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at one-half of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

Ladies after bathing who suffer from the smarting effects of the soap will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston. New York office, 592 Broadway.

Dandruff can be killed by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine;* also irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at 592 Broadway.


### Life Insurance.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of the ermania Life Insurance company found on the last page of the Advocate. The subject of Life Insurance is now attracting much attention from those in moderate circumstances who desire to leave their families a support in case they are called away by death. We advise our readers, especially our colored friends, both ministers and others, to insure their lives. The advantages of doing so are plain. By paying a certain sum per year the company bind themselves to pay in case of death the full amount of insurance. Of course the amount of the yearly payments depends on the age of the person insured. If the person is twenty years old he pays about $22 a year. If sixty years of age $82 a year. For all intermediate ages a proportionate amount is charged.

The payments may be made quarterly or half-yearly if desired. However, after the third year's payments the person insured shares in the profits of the company, which are great. This will make their yearly payments about one-third less than the amounts above stated.

Mr. Morris C. Cole, the agent of this company, may call on the pastors of our churches, and we assure them that he is in every way worthy of their confidence.

### To All Whom It May Concern.

It has occurred to us of late that a few practical, plain words of sense, addressed in a friendly way, to that not small class of our Southern non-Republican friends who are beginning to dismiss from their minds the impracticable ideas of the past, and open their eyes to the new ones of the present, would be exceedingly apropos.

So we have concluded to speak a piece of our mind to "all such," perfectly aware that while we will have but few open approvers among those to whom we speak, we will have many silent listeners in whose hearts our words will quietly sink, and perchance, after some months, bear fruit.

Just sit down a moment, and forget that a Yankee is talking to you, and that you ever were a rebel, and remember only that we are Americans and countrymen. Let us not forget also that we propose to talk good hard sense together, and will consequently dispense with all that nonsense which forms the staple of a certain class of political speeches and editorials.

We will assume that while we each have our political and personal prepossessions, yet we are on both sides in the main honest men, and anxious for the material, political, and social welfare of our sections and State. Also that we sincerely wish to see that public policy adopted which will soonest start Louisiana and the South forward in a new career of prosperity, and to link ourselves individually with that career, so that in our lifetimes we and our families may reap some of its success. If there be any among us who do not share in these aspirations we do not speak to them, and they had better not read further, as what we have to say will only provoke them, and do them no good—not at all.

We are fully aware, dear friends, that you have been for some time alive, even painfully so, to the stupid and nonsensical character of the rant and drivel dealt out to you in the political columns of the LaCrosse *Democrat* and the New Orleans *Times* and *Crescent*, and other sheets of that ilk, which pass current in your circles. You laugh in your sleeves, we know, at their humbug, as you think what fools the readers are who possibly believe their rodomontade, but you do not reflect that nine out of ten of these very readers are thinking the same thing about you and the rest of their fellow sufferers.

As a starting point, we suppose that you agree with us that the issues involved in the war, the right of secession, the supremacy of the Union, and the abolition of slavery are settled; we presume, also, that you are prepared to admit that the Congressional policy of reconstruction, upon the basis of the citizenship and suffrage of all men without distinction, except so far as to temporarily exclude certain individuals from participation in the government, on account of their overt acts of hostility towards the Union, is an accomplished fact, and can not successfully be resisted.

Now, in view of these facts, you will be called upon within the next six months to vote once more for a President of the United States, and to take sides with one of the two political parties which divide the country. And right here we desire to ask you a plain question.

Is it better for the intelligent white men of Louisiana to ally themselves with the young, vigorous, triumphant party of progress and improvement, which is to rule this nation for the next thirty years, or with the divided, discouraged, worn out wreck of the old Democratic party, which can do nothing but oppose everything?

Before you answer, just examine the subjoined table of the next electoral vote. We give the Democrats the benefit of every doubtful State which they claim:

GRANT ELECTORAL VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 16 | Indiana | 13 |
| Iowa | 8 | Kansas | 3 |
| Maine | 7 | Massachusetts | 12 |
| Michigan | 8 | Minnesota | 4 |
| Missouri | 11 | Nevada | 3 |
| Nebraska | 3 | New Hampshire | 5 |
| Ohio | 21 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Tennessee | 10 | Vermont | 5 |
| West Virginia | 5 | Wisconsin | 8 |
| Alabama | 8 | Arkansas | 5 |
| Louisiana | 7 | South Carolina | 6 |
| Total | | | 172 |

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 11 | Maryland | 7 |
| Total | | | 18 |

DOUBTFUL ELECTORAL VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 5 | Connecticut | 6 |
| Delaware | 3 | Oregon | 3 |
| New Jersey | 7 | New York | 33 |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | Florida | 3 |
| Georgia | 9 | Mississippi | 7 |
| North Carolina | 9 | Texas | 6 |
| Virginia | 10 | | |
| Total | | | 127 |

Thus we see that giving to the Democrats every possible doubtful State North, and a majority of the Southern States Grant will be elected by a large majority. But this is too violent a supposition for even the most sanguine Democrat. If we divide the doubtful votes equally with the two parties, which will come much nearer the actual result, you will see that Grant will be elected by the overwhelming majority of 235 electoral votes to 82 of all kinds against him. Leave out the 71 electoral votes of the rebel States and Grant has a majority over the Democratic and doubtful States together of 44 electoral votes. Divide the doubtful States equally, and he has a majority of 126. Thus in every possible aspect of the case he is as sure to be elected as the sun is to rise.

Now in view of the fact that you really have no greater differences with the Republican than with the Democratic party we put the plain question to you, is it not more to your interest as business men representing the wealth and intelligence of the older citizens of the State, to ally yourselves with the spirit, the enterprise, and the ruling party of this generation, than to be dragged down with the sinking remnants of a party without a policy, a principle, or a hope.

### Editorial Correspondence.

Chicago, May 21, 1868.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

A most interesting meeting was held in the Clark Street church on the evening of the 20th instant, the object of which was to listen to addresses from the delegates and others from the South on religious and political subjects. The writer was called to preside; and Rev. Dr. Holdish led the devotional exercises. Dr. Mitchel, of Virginia and North Carolina, was the first speaker. After referring to his appointment, he spoke in the most hopeful terms of the work of God in his department. In an amusing manner he recited instances of danger and trial, and declared that he treated all threats on his life with courage and contempt. And in conclusion he spoke in most encouraging terms of our cause in the States he represented.

General Cyrus Bussey, of New Orleans, was than announced and made a very fine speech. He eloquently vindicated the policy adopted by the trustees of the Ames church touching the seating of the congregation, and alluded to a certain anonymous circular against the pastor and trustees of said church which had been sent to the delegates of the General Conference as coming from a Ku-Klux, and that all the gamblers, drunkards, and rebels in New Orleans would have gladly signed it. He then spoke in earnest words of both religious and political reconstruction, and was warmly applauded.

The chairman then introduced Rev. Henry Green, of New Orleans, who was received with loud applause. He was the first colored man who appeared before a white audience since the commencement of the Conference. In his usually mild style, and smiling all over his face, he began to tell how long he had been a Methodist, and his story of his first pair of pantaloons convulsed the large large audience with loud and prolonged laughter. He then alluded to his slave experience, and said he once gave his old driver a bottle of whisky to allow him to hold a prayer meeting, and as the result nearly the whole of that section of Louisiana was converted to God.

He was followed by Rev. Brother Lewis, of South Carolina, who related the thrilling story of his labors, trials, and successes in his department. He is a fine speaker, clear in his statements, and correct in his manner; and his remarks were well received.

But the *colored* speech of the evening was made by Rev. Anthony Ross, of New Orleans. He commenced in his usual way when he is about to deliver a good sermon. He said he was not a scientific man, and had never rubbed his head against a college wall. He then went on in a way which set the congregation alternately weeping and laughing. But his greatest hit was this: He was telling the year he came to New Orleans as a slave, but could not remember and said 1861, and repeated it over and over again, and appealed to his hearers if he was not right; but he was not satisfied that he himself was right, and after another effort he hit on the correct year, 1831, and then got out of the difficulty by saying that he was not the only man that made mistakes, for "President Johnson makes mistakes sometimes." This remark was like an electrical shock, and the people cheered and cheered and cheered again.

Texas was next represented, and our dear friend, Rev. Joseph Welch, spoke with real eloquence and great power. Although it was then ten o'clock the congregation listened with profound silence. With becoming severity he denounced those Northern Methodists who come South, but who practically deny their loyalty and religion by identifying themselves with secessionists. From his large personal experience he then described the religious wants of Texas and spoke hopefully of the future of the Lone Star State.

The last speaker was a colored brother, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Washington Conference. Having had the advantages of being born free, and of an early education, he has some culture, and speaks with considerable correctness and much force. So deeply interested were the people that they insisted that Mr. Brown should continue the story of his life, which he did, amid frequent and loud applause.

This meeting gave general satisfaction, and a collection of $112 was taken in behalf of our brethren from New Orleans, to defray their expenses.

DEPARTURES.

Our brethren, Ross, Green, and others, left Chicago to-day for New Orleans, where they will arrive on Saturday afternoon, if all is well. Their visit here has done them much good. They have now a clear idea of the power and piety of the Old Church, and they return home with fresh assurance to their people that of that Church "the half has not been told them."

THEY ARE COMING.

The General Conference has received telegrams from the General Conference of the African and Zion Methodists now in session at Washington: to the effect that delegates were en route to our body to consider the terms of church affiliation. These delegates are to be presented to the Conference to-morrow at 10 A. M. I feel clear that an ecclesiastical union of all the branches of the Methodist family now in the South is not only desirable but would be of great service to the cause of Christ. But the mode of union is difficult because of official positions, and I judge this may prove an insuperable barrier. But I will not anticipate; let the future speak for itself.

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

The Committee on the Book Concern have agreed to report to the General Conference in favor of adopting the New Orleans Advocate as an official journal, and also of establishing a Book Depository in our city, and the adoption of the report is more than probable. These are important measures, and can not fail to strengthen our work in the Southwest; especially the supply of books for our people will meet a real need.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

May 22.—Place at the head of your column Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, for the next President and Vice-President of the United States. The National Union Republican Convention have unanimously chosen them for these high offices, and the American people will approve their action. A more orderly, temperate, and intelligent political body never assembled in this country, and the unanimity of sentiment and action is without parallel. When the unanimous vote for Grant was announced a curtain in the rear of the chairman was raised revealing a magnificent picture representing our national capitol, with Grant sitting to the right of the entrance, and at his feet stood the goddess of liberty, with one hand pointing to Grant and the other to the capitol, while high above the pediment were the words "Match Him." And at that moment three doves painted red, white, and blue were let fly amid the wildest enthusiasm. These were birds of promise who will return to us bearing the olive leaf, the assurance of dry land. The Convention has adjourned. The nominees are before us, and we will elect them. Colfax was chosen for the purity of his character, and Mr. Wade rejected because of his profanity. Let the Church in the South, therefore, rally and support Colfax.

### Beware of the Egyptian Corn Humbug.

An individual under the name of F. E. G. Lindsey, of Abingdon, Virginia, is sending out circulars, professing to have for sale a new and wonderful variety of corn, called "*Egyptian corn*," for which he charges $1 50 per package.

He also professes to be an editor of a paper called the "*Itinerant Cornucopia*." From our own experience with this circular we came to the conclusion that the whole thing was a swindle, and the person styling himself F. E. G. Lindsey a villain. The circular was sent to us a year or two ago as an advertisement, and was published accordingly. But our bills for advertising were all sent in vain, as we never received a single response.

We received a letter from one of our subscribers in Michigan, stating that he had sent the money according to direction for packages of corn for himself and neighbors, but never received the corn, nor could he get any reply to his letters of inquiry.

We received another of these circulars a month or two since, requesting us to insert the same as an advertisement, and send bill, "*making it as low as you can for cash.*" We, of course, threw it aside. But seeing the advertisement in several of the papers of this State, and fearing that many may be swindled thereby, we take this opportunity of warning all against sending their money for this "Egyptian Corn," as they would probably all see Egypt before they would see the corn. We hope also that no other editors will be deceived into publishing this circular, and that those who have been deceived will immediately warn their readers of the deception.

We trust that arrangements may be speedily made with the sheriff at Abingdon to arrest those engaged in this business.

The *Constitutional Union*, published at Washington, urges the nomination of Andrew Johnson and S. F. Cary, of Ohio, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### On the Desirableness of a Classical Education.

New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

Mr. Editor: Though far from being a classical scholar, and therefore unable to show any of the great advantages of a classical education, yet I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be well for the youth of Louisiana to be thoroughly trained in the classics. The slight acquaintance that I have of the dead languages I find to be of no little benefit to me. I would not, however, be supposed to speak in praise of the classics, because I have learned a little something of them. I speak in praise of them chiefly because so many *great men*, who have been trained in them, speak so highly of them. These men of themselves are sufficient proof to show of how much value a thorough knowledge of the classics is.

That there are those in Louisiana who oppose the idea of giving the youth a thorough classical education I am aware. But such men, generally speaking, have no knowledge of the classics themselves, and are therefore unable to see wherein the youth would be benefited by the study. They have spent the greater part of their lifetime in accumulating wealth (a small something compared with the fame of the true scholar), and think because they have, without any knowledge of the dead languages, contrived to "make a living," or to rise to some degree of popularity, it is a mere useless waste of time to study them. They have no aspiration other than that for this world's goods, the largest accumulation of which will not insure to them one-tenth of the fame that Pope would have received had he done nothing more than translated the "Iliad." That the classics form one of the most important branches in the education of a man I presume no one of the least literary attainment will deny. Of the greater benefits of the study of the classics it is not my purpose to speak. I leave this for another more competent than myself. My design is merely to notice a few of the minor benefits of a knowledge of the classics.

He who has some acquaintance with the classics has the benefit of being able to spell and pronounce correctly almost two-thirds of the compound or derivative words in the English language, the majority of which may be traced from the Greek and Latin. Nothing, perhaps, can show more plainly the scholarship of a man than his pronunciation in speaking and his orthography in writing. As small as this may appear, it is nevertheless a fact.

No man can justly be called a scholar who can neither pronounce nor spell correctly. It is true persons may, by their dictionaries, learn to pronounce very correctly. Put them on the orthography of the words and they will fall through.

In order to ascertain the correct orthography of the many "big words" often met with by the scholar, the mere "English scholar," as he is called, must refer to his dictionary. Not so with him who has studied the classics. Words which he may never have seen before are easily traced to their origin, and their meanings found out. And it is the same in writing the words. The classical scholar never writes "satisfaction" for "satisfaction," or "transmireene" for "transmarine."

But a knowledge of the classics also enables the scholar to ascertain the meanings of words without reference to a dictionary. In reading he often comes in contact with words that he may never have seen before. He does not stop to take up his dictionary to find the meaning of those words. No sooner does his eye fall upon them than he readily recognizes them as being derived from such and such a word or words. The meaning thus found out, also, is better than any he can get from a dictionary.

By knowing the derivation of the word he is able to see its full force and beauty. The dictionary tells him it means so and so; his tracing it to its origin tells him why and how it means so and so. Greek and Latin words when put into English lose all of two-thirds of their original force and beauty.

The various small Latin phrases particularly used in the English language can not be understood and always used correctly by him who has not studied the language. It is true they may often be written correctly, but seldom if ever pronounced correctly by the mere English scholar. He uses them principally because they pass for "big words" in English. But he can not see their force and beauty. Why they mean this or that he can not tell. These, however, are mere minor points, holding no comparison, so to speak, with the greater benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the classics.

Meeting a gentleman yesterday he inquired of me the meaning and derivation of the word "anatomy;" but before I could begin to tell he continued by saying that he knew that "ana" in Greek meant to "cut," and that he thought "tomy" must mean "up," and that he had concluded the word meant to "cut up." The fact was that he had never studied Greek, but he wished to have me think that he had. He evidently took the meaning of the word from a dictionary, which told him it meant to "cut up," from two Greek words, etc.

Another gentleman in my presence looking at the words "Memorabilia of Xenophon,' taking them to be Latin words and wishing to "show off," read them, "To the memory of Napoleon."

If these two gentlemen had even a partial acquaintance with the Greek and Latin they could never have made such glaring blunders. Best not to attempt to analyze or translate words unless we have some good reason to believe we are able to do so.

Again, a knowledge of the classics enables one to speak more fluently and write more intelligibly. That is, the classical man say say whatever he has to say in a much more fluent manner, not having to stop always to think what to say. Words seem naturally to come to him. In writing it is the same thing. Is it not a fact that nearly all the great pulpit orators, political speakers, and writers that ever lived within the last five centuries or more, and even previously, were thoroughly classical scholars? He who has read their lives will answer yes, The greatest orators, poets, and philosophers that ever lived are indebted to the classics chiefly for what they may have done. If it were possible for you to question them in reference to their abilities they would tell you that it was their knowledge of the classics that made them what they are.

Thinking, Mr. Editor, that I have already encroached too much upon your space, I must abruptly close.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK K. HYDE.

[For the NewOrleans Advocate']

### The Peace of God.

"WHEN HE GIVETH QUIETNESS WHO THEN CAN MAKE TROUBLE?"

This is a world of turmoil and care, and the greatest need of the toilers here is a sure resting place. Weariness comes to all, yet in different phases. The seeker of selfish gratification though often lagging in the pursuit ever views the pleasure most coveted just beyond, almost within his grasp. Present attainments lose their anticipated value in possession, and the brilliant colors with which imagination paints the future soon fade. Often, too, when to the fullest extent rejoicing in some newly found happiness a reaction comes, deep gloom enshrouds the heart darkening every avenue of hope. Yet if the feelings are analyzed no definite cause appears for the transition from exultation to despondency. Is there none? Yes; and one of universal application. These souls of ours were not designed to find their highest joy in mere selfish indulgencies. Such a perversion of their powers dwarfs instead of expanding them, and all that is noble and true within us cries out against the sacrilege; hence arises this dissatisfaction with that which seemed a real good, an emotion often developing to the most bitter despair. This is a friendly warning, and its language, if rightly interpreted: "You are pursuing a dangerous course; seek a safer one, ere the shadows before you so deepen that you may not escape their gloom."

These yearnings for something higher and better, these struggles to burst the bonds of evil, are the Spirit's opportunities. The invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden" then reaches the heart with a force that, in moments of conscious enjoyment would be impossible. Happy the soul that yields to the sweet wooings of the Comforter; that consents to cast aside the fetters of sin, accepting in their stead the freedom that a Savior's love bestows. Only in thus yielding is rest amid the conflict of life secured.

Strange to our earthly wisdom are the paths by which our Father leads his erring ones from darkness to his glorious light, "For now we see through a glass darkly." The results are marvelous, and we often wonder until faith imparts a new lesson of the omnipotence of God's grace.

Very cheering are the glimpses, that this quickened inner sight reveals. Sometimes these views are caught in retracing the path already trod. "Why was I thus led?" questions the trusting heart. As when in a diversified landscape the rays of the setting sun flood the valley with a golden glow while the surrounding hill-tops are comparatively in shade; so the eternal sunlight of God's truth shines upon the circling track of the years that are past, showing the hidden dangers, and how a protecting Providence safely led the traveler through them. In that one glance of faith the soul rests satisfied, confiding the present and the future to a wisdom that can not err, to a love that is unfathomable.

This is the "quietness" which no "trouble" of earth can disturb—the "peace" that is the inheritance of those who have chosen Christ as their portion.

New Orleans, May 23, 1868.

### Advertisements.

As a general rule advertisements are well written, striking and characteristic, but sometimes they are worded with an utter disregard to syntax, and sometimes the punctuation renders them a trifle obscure, as witness the following, cut from various papers in our office:

"Wanted a steady young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

"To Let—A cottage in Newport containing eight rooms and an acre of ground."

"For Sale—A piano by a lady about to cross the channel in an oak case with carved legs."

"Lost—A small lady's watch with a white face, also two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing-case, and a small pony belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail."

"Lost or strade from the scriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a she goat."

A lady recently advertised in a city paper that she wanted a "gentleman for breakfast and tea," while another in the same journal asks for "a husband having a Roman nose *with strong religious tendencies*," and a third party seeks to recover a "lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf-skin."

An advertisement of cheap shoes in a country paper has the following nota bene:

"N. B.—Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they won't last long."

A man once advertised for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, we doubt not with truth, "It will be profitable to the *undertaker*."

The following extract from a medical advertisement is perhaps correct:

"Consumptives, cough while you can, for after you have taken one bottle of my mixture you can't."

### What Rum Will Do.

Some years ago in one of the counties of New York a worthy man was decoyed into a licensed tavern, and tempted to drink until he was drunk. In the delirium of drunkeness he went home and murdered his wife in the most barbarous manner. He was carried to the jail while drunk, and kept through the night. Awaking in the morning and looking around upon the walls, and seeing the bars upon the windows, he exclaimed:

"Is this a jail?"

"Yes, you are in a jail," answered some one.

"What am I here for?" was the earnest inquiry.

"For murder!" was the answer.

With still greater astonishment and earnestness he inquired, "Does my wife know it?"

"Your wife know it?" said some one; "why, it was your wife you have killed."

On this announcement he dropped suddenly as if he had been struck dead. Let it be remembered that the constable who carried him to jail sold him the liquor which caused his drunkenness; the justice who issued the warrant was one of those who signed his license, and the sheriff who hung him also sold liquor and kept a ten-pin alley.

### Speech of Speaker Colfax.

As we have already been informed by telegraph, a large number of the Republicans of Washington complimented General Grant and Speaker Colfax with serenades on the night their nominations were made public. Mr. Colfax made the following admirable response on that occasion:

My Friends—I thank you with all the emotions of a grateful heart for this flattering manifestation of your confidence and regard. I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of the eventful campaign on which we are entering. The Chicago Convention, representing the entire continental area of the republic, every State, every Territory, every district, and every delegate, from ocean to ocean, declared that their first and only choice for President was Ulysses S. Grant. (Great applause.) Brave and yet unassuming, reticent and yet when necessary firm as the eternal hills (applause); with every thought and hope and aspiration for his country; with modesty only equaled by his merits, it is not extravagant for me to say that he is to-day the man of all other men in the land—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. (Great applause.)

His name is the very synonym of victory, and he will lead the Union hosts to triumph at the polls as he led the Union armies to triumph in the field.

But greater even than the conqueror of Vicksburg and the destroyer of the rebellion is the glorious inspiration of our noble principles. Animated by the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence, our banner bears an inscription more magnetic than the names of its standard bearers, which the whole world can see as it floats to the breeze—liberty and loyalty, justice and public safety. Defying all prejudices, we are for uplifting the low, and protecting the oppressed. (Applause.) History records, to the immortal honor of our organization, that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave, and lifted millions into the glorious sunlight of liberty. We placed the emancipated slave on his feet as a man, and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and his rights. We staked our political existence on the reconstruction of the revolted States on the sure and eternal corner-stone of loyalty, and we shall triumph. I know there is no holiday contest before us, but with energy and zeal, with principles that humanity will approve, and that I believe God will bless, we shall go through the contest conquering and to conquer, and on the fourth of March next the people's champion will be borne by the people's votes to yonder White House, which I regret to say is now dishonored by its unworthy occupant.

Then, with peace and confidence, we may expect our beloved country to enter upon a career of prosperity which shall eclipse the most brilliant annals of our past. I bid you God speed in this work, and now good night.

### Complimentary.

The Chicago *Post* sketched the *personnel* of the National Convention and said:

W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, attracts more admiration from the ladies, perhaps, than any other of the delegates, and deservedly, if a handsome face ever deserves admiration. His only formidable rival in their esteem is General D. E. Sickles, of New York, whose former facial attractions have given place to a careworn look, but whose gallantry and wounds have given him an additional interest in the regards of all.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, looks like a man of about fifty-five years of age, well formed, and about six feet in height. He wears long hair and beard, both streaked with gray, and has a general expression of gruff decision, the natural result of the course of life a Union man has had to lead in Texas.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, is a tall, spare man, and stoops slightly. He has a high forehead, and deeply set eyes. His face is cleanly shaven, except a small tuft of beard under the chin. He speaks deliberately, but not with hesitation, and force is added to his remarks by earnestness of tone and gesture.

Governor Brown's Speech.—In the Chicago Convention Mr. Conway, of Louisiana, said: I suppose that it is part of the settled policy of the Republican party, to-day, to have the South come into the Convention Union end foremost—(laughter)—but we have another marked event of moment. There is with us to-day, in full part and full fellowship, one of the former Governors, in the days of the rebellion, of one of the rebellious States, who has since become reconstructed (applause), and has proved himself in fire true as steel, a genuine Republican and in full fellowship with the Republican party. I move that Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, be invited to say a few words. (Tremendous applause, and cries of Brown, Brown.)

The Chair—It is hardly necessary to put a motion which has such a reception. Will Governor Brown address the Convention?

Shrewd Financier.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* says:

We are informed that a certain sheriff from a rural county came to this city a few days ago with some $2000 in money to turn over to the treasurer, but finding that he could make a speck by buying warrants at a discount, went into the market, bought the warrants, turned them over to the treasurer at their face, pocketed the thirty or forty per cent discount, and went home. We are also informed that this is a common practice, though in direct violation of the law. And some of these fine days the parties may get picked up at it.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Worcester on the 20th. Charles G. Greene, of Boston, presided. John Quincy Adams, late Democratic candidate for Governor, made a brief speech. No platform was adopted. J. G. Abbott, Reuben Noble, Josiah Bardwell, and George W. Gill were chosen delegates to the National Convention.

# THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

## THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

## NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT

## DETAILS OF THE ROLL CALL.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

## The National Executive Committee.

The Chicago papers have very full reports of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The limited space in our columns precludes the entire republication of the proceedings.

The time having arrived to receive the reports of committees, that on resolutions was called:

### The Platform.

Colonel Thompson, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, said:

The committee to whom the subject of preparing resolutions for this Convention was referred have instructed me to submit to the Convention the following report:

The Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the twentieth of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the restoration policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption of all the measures of Congress for the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion—the Constitution securing equal civil and political rights of the people—and we regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these States, and to prevent the return in them of anarchy and misrule.

II. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South was demanded by the considerations of the public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must have meaning. Still, the subject of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. The nation requires the payment of the public indebtedness with the utmost good faith to all the creditors, both at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

IV. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be reduced, as far as the public interest will permit.

V. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the national salvation, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

VI. The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve her credit, so that capitalists shall loan us money at lower rates of interest than that now paid—a most important benefit—to pay as fast as possible consistent with our agreements—to warn off all repudiation, threatened or suspected.

VII. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

VIII. We profoundly deplore that the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln should require the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency; he has acted treacherously to the people who have elected him, and to the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; he has refused to execute the laws, and has used his high office to influence other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the proper peace, liberty, and life of all citizens; he has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted by every means in his power every attempt at the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, and has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the united votes of thirty-five Senators.

IX. The doctrines of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a subject he is always so must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as those who are native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

X. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law to these brave defenders are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

XI. As immigration has in the past added to the wealth of the country, the development of our resources, and the increase of our power as a nation, the coming of the oppressed of all nations should be fostered and encouraged by an impartial and just policy.

XII. This Convention tenders its sympathy to all the oppressed peoples which are struggling for their rights.

### The Platform Adopted.

The motion was then put, and the resolutions adopted almost unanimously, only three or four voices voting in the negative.

### Additional Resolutions.

Mr. Thompson reported an additional resolution that an adjournment of this convention shall not work a dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time and place that the National Republican Executive Committee shall designate. Adopted.

At the call of the Executive Committee the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schurz: I will now read what I intended to ask the Convention to adopt as an independent resolution:

*Resolved*, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. (Cries of "Good! Good!")

That is my first amendment. It seems to me that the platform of the Republican party ought to contain at least a recognition of the great charter of our rights and liberties—the Declaration of Independence. I would, therefore, move that the following resolution be added to those already reported by the committee.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

When the President of the Convention announced that nominations were in order, General Logan arose and said:

Then, sir, in the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers, and sailors of this great Republic of the United States of America, in the name of loyalty, of liberty, of humanity, of justice; in the name of the National Union Republican party, I nominate as candidate for the Chief Magistrate of this nation, ULYSSES S. GRANT. [The greatest enthusiasm prevailed upon the nomination of General Grant. The mass arose to their feet and gave three rousing cheers for the nominee. Handkerchiefs were waved and the band played "Hail to the Chief."]

A Delegate from South Carolina—I move you, sir, that the vote be taken by acclamation.

[Cries of "No!" "No!"]

The President—The rules designate the manner in which the vote shall be taken. The list of States and Territories will be called by the Secretary, and as they are called, shall designate him whom they would have for President of the United States. It is understood, under the rules, that the chairmen of the delegations shall announce the vote for their respective States.

### Calling the Roll.

The Secretary—The State of Alabama.

The Chairman of the Alabama delegation—Alabama, through the Chairman of her delegation, casts eighteen votes for U. S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The Secretary—The State of Arkansas.

The Chairman of the Arkansas delegation—Arkansas casts ten votes for U. S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The President—The State of Arkansas casts ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of California.

The Chairman of the California delegation—Mr. Chairman, we came, ten of us here, six thousand miles to cast our vote for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The President—California casts ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—Colorado.

The Chairman of the Colorado delegation—The Rocky Mountains of Colorado say Ulysses S. Grant six votes.

The President—Colorado casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Connecticut.

The Chairman of the Connecticut delegation—Mr. Chairman, Connecticut unconditionally surrenders her twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The Secretary—Dakota.

The Chairman of the Dakota delegation—Ulysses S. Grant, two votes.

The President—Dakota casts two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Delaware.

The Chairman of the Delaware delegation—The State of Delaware casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Delaware casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia gives her two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The District of Columbia gives two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Florida.

Florida, the land of flowers, gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Florida gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Georgia.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President: The Republicans of Georgia, many of whom were original secessionists, recognizing the wisdom of the maxim, "Enemies in war, in peace friends," and ardently desiring to speed the restoration of Union, harmony, and peace, and good government, instruct me, through their representatives here, to cast eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Georgia gives eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of Idaho.

The Territory of Idaho gives two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The Territory of Idaho gives two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Illinois.

Mr. Logan—The State of Illinois gives thirty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Illinois gives thirty-two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Indiana.

The State of Indiana gives twenty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Indiana gives twenty-six votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Iowa.

Mr. ——. Mr. President: Iowa gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and promises to back it up with forty thousand majority.

The President—The State of Iowa gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Kansas.

Mr. ——. Mr. President: Kansas, the "John Brown State," gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Kansas gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Kentucky.

The Chairman of the Kentucky delegation—The State of Kentucky casts twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Kentucky gives twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Louisiana.

The Chairman of the Louisiana delegation—Mr. President: The State of Louisiana casts fourteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant, and we propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. (Applause.)

The President—Louisiana gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Maine.

The Chairman of the Maine delegation—Maine gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Maine gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Maryland.

The Chairman of the Maryland delegation—Mr. Chairman, believing that our great captain will crush treason in the Cabinet as he crushed it in the field, "Maryland, my Maryland" gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Maryland gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Massachusetts.

The Chairman of Massachusetts delegation—Mr. President, the State of Massachusetts gives twenty-four votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President — Massachusetts gives twenty-four votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Michigan.

The Chairman of the Michigan delegation—Mr. President, the State of Michigan, following the State of Massachusetts, gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Michigan gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Minnesota.

The Chairman of the Minnesota delegation—Mr. President, Minnesota, the "North Star State," gives all she has—eight votes—for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The Secretary—The State of Mississippi.

The Chairman of the Mississippi delegation—Mr. President, the State of Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, repudiates the traitor, and offers her fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Mississippi gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Missouri.

The Chairman of the Missouri delegation, Mr. President, the State Convention of Missouri instructed the delegation to vote for the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant upon the radical platform. We have confidence that General Grant will carry out the principles of the platform. Missouri gives General Grant twenty-two votes.

The President—Missouri gives twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of Montana.

The Chairman of the Montana delegation, The mountains of Montana are vocal with the name of Grant. She gives him two votes. (Applause and laughter.)

The President—Montana gives two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Nebraska.

The Chairman of the Nebraska delegation—Mr. President, Nebraska, the last State admitted into this Union, and the first to adopt impartial suffrage, (applause) gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Nebraska gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Nevada.

The Chairman of the Nevada Delegation—The Silver State has but six votes, but proposes to give six more in the fall. Nevada gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Nevada gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of New Hampshire.

The Chairman of the New Hampshire delegation—New Hampshire gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—New Hampshire gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of New Mexico.

New Mexico did not respond.

The Secretary—The State of New Jersey.

The Chairman of the New Jersey delegation—Mr. President: The New Jersey delegation instructed by her convention—and in giving those instructions she spoke the voice of every man of the Republican party within her borders—now deliver their fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, not only a victorious soldier, but conspicuous for calmness of judgment, sincerity of patriotism, and personal honesty.

The President—The State of New York.

The Chairman—The State of New York gives sixty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of New York gives sixty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of North Carolina.

The Chairman—North Carolina, known as the land of the "tar heels," (great laughter), gives eighteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and will give twice eighteen—thirty-six thousand votes, all of which will stick. (Great applause.)

The Chairman — North Carolina gives eighteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Ohio.

The Chairman—Ohio has the honor of being the mother of our great leader. Ohio is on the line, and on that line Ohio proposes, under that Captain who never knew defeat, to fight it out through the summer and in the autumn, when a great victory will be secured. The people of that State have directed the delegates to cast their votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Ohio casts forty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman—The State of Pennsylvania casts fifty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

Rhode Island.

The Chairman—Little Rhody, small in stature but patriotic, gives her eight votes for General Ulysses S. Grant, and wishes she had more. (Applause.)

The President—The State of South Carolina.

The Chairman—The State of South Carolina, the birth-place and home of John C. Calhoun and the doctrine of State rights, first to withdraw herself from the Union, directs me through her representatives sent here by a Republican majority of 43,470, (applause), returning as we do to the councils of those who desired only to preserve the Union, arm in arm and heart to heart with Massachusetts, (great cheers), gives her twelve votes for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Immense applause.)

The President—South Carolina gives twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Tennessee.

The Chairman—Mr. President: Tennessee being one of the Southern States that was forced into the rebellion, Tennessee being the first to reconstruct and be readmitted into the Union, and to-day being in the enjoyment of a most liberal republican government in the United States, casts her twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant (cheers), and with the solemn pledge never again to present the name for President or Vice-President of such a traitor as Andrew Johnson. (Loud cheers.)

The President—Tennessee gives twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Texas.

The Chairman, Judge Paschal—Texas, through her delegates here assembled, have instructed me to cast twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant, from the empire State of the South, containing 275,000 square miles, and capable of sustaining 20,000,000 of people. (Applause.)

The President—Texas gives twelve votes for Grant.

The State of Vermont.

The Chairman—Mr. President: The Republicans of Vermont, through their delegation, give their ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Vermont gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Virginia.

The Chairman—Mr. President: The State of New Virginia, rising from the grave that General Grant dug for her in the Appomatox in 1865, comes up here with her twenty votes and enlists under his banner, and they propose in next November to move on the enemy's works. (Loud applause.)

The President—Virginia casts twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

West Virginia.

The Chairman—Mr. President: West Virginia, a corner of the rebellion which never gave a Democratic majority, gives freely and willingly her ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant for President. (Applause.)

The President—West Virginia gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Wisconsin.

The Chairman—Mr. President: Wisconsin, the last on the roll of States, adds her voice to that of her sister States, and gives her sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Wisconsin gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and the roll is completed. Gentlemen of the Convention, you have 650 votes. You have given 650 votes for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Tremendous applause.)

The audience gave three enthusiastic cheers for General Grant.

### Enthusiasm.

The band played "Yankee Doodle."

A Delegate—I move that we try our throats with three times three, with swinging hats and waving handkerchiefs, for General Grant.

Nine tremendous cheers were given.

The cheers were given with tremendous enthusiasm, and ere they had been concluded the Union flag which had covered the background of the stage was raised, displaying a beautiful painting, representing General Grant seated on a pedestal at the entrance of the temple of liberty, while a beautiful female figure, representing Columbia, points proudly to the chieftain—the whole surmounted by the legend "Match him." This exhibition was the signal for more cheers.

After the subsidence of the cheers, a quartette of gentlemen, composed of Chaplain McCabe and three others, appeared at the chairman's table and sang spontaneously, and with fine voices, a song with the following refrain:

"We'll rally again, we'll rally again,
With the soldier and sailor and bummer;
And we'll fight it out here on this same Union line,
No odds if it takes us all summer!"

Each repetition of the chorus thrilled the assembly with new enthusiasm and elicited new bursts of applause.

The band played "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and the whole Convention joined in the chorus:

"The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitor, and up with the star;
And we'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!"

The President—The Convention will be in order.

Mr. Seymour, of Wisconsin—I move that the President be authorized to telegraph the result of the vote just taken to General Grant. (Cheers.) Carried with cheers.

The President—The Chair awaits the pleasure of the Convention.

### Nominations for Vice-President.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Price, of Virginia, then rose and nominated for that office Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts (amid applause), supporting his motion with a speech strongly eulogistic of Senator Wilson.

Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination in a strong speech.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the name of that tried, trusted, and true patriot Schuyler Colfax. (Tremendous applause.) His purity of life, the speaker said, and his long identification with political life made it unnecessary for him to pay him a eulogy. Though he was an Indianian his fame was world-wide.

He traced Mr. Colfax's career in politics from the time when he commenced, a disciple of Henry Clay, in the Whig party, to the present day. Mr. Colfax had supported every measure of Congressional reconstruction. He declared that with Mr. Colfax as our standard bearer the Republicans would carry Indiana, sometimes slanderously denominated a doubtful State. He extolled Colfax as a representative of the religious and moral element. Finally, Schuyler Colfax was no doubtful man. He had stood by reconstruction, and, thank God, he had stood by impeachment. He would ever be found true to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation from that State, disclaimed all prejudice of locality, and seconded the nomination of Schuyler Colfax as the candidate for the young men—their representative, loved by them beyond all others for the charms of mind and heart which make up the true patriot. With Grant and Colfax, he believed that State could in November be redeemed from the thrall of Democracy.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, in behalf of the delegation from that State supported the nomination of Mr. Colfax, declaring that no name could excite so much enthusiasm among the Republicans of Michigan as his. He promised 30,000 majority from Michigan for Grant and Colfax.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, pledged Alleghany county in that State, which he represented, for 10,000 majority for Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. Hassaurak, of Ohio, nominated Benjamin F. Wade, of that State. (Immense applause.)

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, said that the delegation of Ohio was never before united; now it has only one mind and one voice, and that is for Grant and Wade.

Mr. Jones, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wade, in behalf of the delegation from that State, which was unanimous on that subject.

Judge Tremaine, of New York, arose, and in behalf of 400,000 Union Republicans of the Empire State, presented the name of her favorite son, Reuben E. Fenton. (Great applause.)

Mr. Warmoth, of Louisiana, rose on behalf of the delegation from Louisiana to second the nomination of Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, spoke in behalf of a portion of the delegation of this State for Mr. Fenton.

He was followed by General Logan, Chairman of the same delegation, who announced that the vote of Illinois would stand 15 for B. F. Wade, (cheers) 11 for Hannibal Hamlin, (cheers) 3 for Fenton, and 3 for Colfax.

Mr. Wood, of Kentucky, said that he was authorized in behalf of the delegation from that State to present the name of James Speed for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Sands, of Maryland, nominated in behalf of that State the Hon. John A. J. Creswell, now United States Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Mr. Speed, and supported it in a five minutes' speech.

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, arose (amid cheers) and declined in an appropriate speech the nomination of himself, and announced his own individual vote for glorious old Ben Wade, a man whose whole life had been a tribute to the doctrines of Republicanism. (Loud applause.) With him we can march to certain victory; and one more victory makes eternal the truths for which we have fought so hard and so long. (Great applause.)

Mr. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated Andrew G. Curtin in behalf of that delegation, and called upon Mr. McClure, of the same State, to second the nomination, himself being too hoarse to make himself heard by the Convention.

Mr. McClure, in behalf of the 300,000 Republicans of Pennsylvania, on whom devolved the duty of carrying the centre of the enemy's column in October, declared that the preference of that State was for its beloved Governor Curtin, and promising, if he should be nominated, a gun from the Keystone State on the second Tuesday of October which will cheer the hearts of the Republicans.

General Williamson, of Iowa, nominated James Harlan of that State, and passed a eulogy on his character. This was known to be like the nomination of Mr. Speed, and one or two others expected yet to come, simply a complimentary one.

Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, announced the voice of his State for Henry Wilson.

Mr. Keffer, of Alabama, in behalf of the poor step-children of the Union residing in his State, nominated William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Seymour, of Wisconsin, announced that the vote of that State would be divided between Fenton, Colfax, and Hamlin. He called for the nomination of some one who was head and shoulders above corruption, and he believed either of the men named answered this requirement.

General Shepley, of Maine, nominated Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as the hearty choice of the people of the Pine Tree State.

Mr. Raster, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Hamlin, on behalf of eleven delegates of Illinois.

Mr. Hubbard of West Virginia, desired a vote to be taken.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, desired to present the name of S. C. Pomeroy.

General Sickles, of New York, advocated the nomination of Fenton. The Convention of New York had thought it well to bestow upon some one of our war governors the second honor, Buckingham, Salomon, Andrew, Curtin, Fenton. He thought it appropriate to nominate upon the ticket with the man who never lost a battle, the name of a man who never suffered political defeat.

A delegate from Virginia moved that nominations be declared closed. Carried.

### The Vote for Vice-President.

The Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Alabama—For Wade, 4; Wilson, 4; Kelly, 6; Colfax, 1; Fenton, 2. Arkansas—For Wade, 1; Wilson, 9. California—For Wade, 5; Wilson, 1; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 2. Connecticut—For Wade, 2; Wilson, 4; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 4. Colorado—For Colfax, 6. Delaware—For Wilson, 6; Colfax, 6. Dakota—For Colfax, 2. District of Columbia—For Wade, 2. Florida—Wilson, 2; Fenton, 2. Georgia—Wade, 3; Wilson, 6; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 6; Curtin, 1. Idaho—Fenton, 2. Illinois—Wade, 15; Colfax, 3; Fenton, 3; Hamlin, 11. Indiana—For Colfax, 26. Iowa—Harlan, 16. Kansas—Pomeroy, 6. Kentucky—Speed, 22. Louisiana—Fenton, 14. Maine—Hamlin, 14. Maryland—Wade, 1; Cresswell, 13. Massachusetts—Wilson, 24. Michigan—Colfax, 16. Minnesota—Wade, 8. Mississippi—Wade, 5; Wilson, 5; Fenton, 3. Missouri—Wade, 20; Colfax, 2. Montana—Wade, 2. Nebraska—Wade, 6. Nevada—Wade, 2; Fenton, 4. New Hampshire—Wilson, 10. New Jersey—Colfax, 14. New York—Fenton, 66. North Carolina—Wade, 18. Ohio—Wade, 42. Oregon—Colfax, 6. Pennsylvania—Wade, 3; Colfax, 1; Curtin, 48. Rhode Island—Wade, 2; Colfax, 3; Wilson, 2; Hamlin, 1. South Carolina—Wilson, 12. Tennessee—Wade, 3; Colfax, 6; Fenton, 11. Texas—Wade, 1; Wilson, 11. Vermont—Colfax, 10. Virginia—Wade, 2; Wilson, 18. West Virginia—Wade, 2; Colfax, 1; Wilson, 5; Hamlin, 1. Wisconsin—Colfax, 7; Wilson, 6; Curtin, 1; Hamlin, 2. Total—Wade, 149; Colfax, 118; Wilson, 119; Fenton, 132; Curtin, 52; Hamlin, 34; Speed, 22; Harlan, 16; Kelley, 6; Creswell, 14.

Second ballot—Wade's vote increased to 170; Colfax, 149; Fenton, 140; Wilson 113.

Third ballot—Wade, 178; Colfax, 165; Fenton, 139; Wilson, 101.

Fourth ballot—Wade, 204; Fenton, 144; Colfax, 186; Wilson, 87.

Fifth ballot—Pennsylvania went over to Colfax, and with other changes carried the nomination, Wade receiving 204.

Before the summing up of tho fifth ballot was announced General Williamson, of Iowa, rose and desired to change the vote of that State which had been Colfax 8, Fenton 8, and make it unanimous for Colfax. (Great cheering.)

He was followed by a delegate from Connecticut announcing that State, which had voted six for Wilson, two for Wade, and four for Colfax, as unanimous for Colfax.

Then the votes of Louisiana, Massachusetts, and other States were changed to Colfax entire, and the Massachusetts delegation announced the withdrawal of Mr. Wilson for the candidacy.

Other States followed amid loud and excited cheering, and vociferous calls upon the Chairman, each State desiring to be among the first to confer its unanimous vote upon the Indiana statesman. A delegate from Indiana (whose delegation has never wavered from the support of Colfax,) swung his cane and hat in the air in high glee, himself being mounted upon a chair. Everybody was hurraing, swinging hats, handkerchiefs, etc., and amid such exuberant feeling, which proved so contagious as to extend even to the warmest Wade and Fenton men.

### Final Vote.

The final vote was then announced as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes cast | 650 |
| Necessary to a choice | 326 |
| Colfax | 522 |
| Fenton | 75 |
| Wade | 41 |
| Wilson | 11 |

The Chairman then announced the Hon. Schuyler Colfax as the nominee for Vice-President.

The nomination of Schuyler Colfax was, at ten minutes to five, made unanimous.

The following gentlemen were then announced as the

### National Executive Committee.

Alabama, James P. B. Stowell; Arkansas, E. F. Rice; California, Governor C. Gorham; Colorado, Daniel Witler; Connecticut, Henry H. Starkweather; Dakota, Newton Edmunds; Delaware, Edward G. Bradford; District of Columbia, S. P. Connover; Florida, S. J. Bowen; Georgia, J. H. Caldwell; Idaho, John C. Henry; Illinois, J. Russell Jones; Indiana, Cyrus M. Allen; Iowa, Joshua Fletcher; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky, Allen A. Burton; Louisiana, M. A. Southworth; Maine, Lewis Barker; Maryland, Charles C. Fulton; Massachusetts, William Claflin; Michigan, Marsh Giddings; Minnesota, John J. Avery; Mississippi, A. C. Fiske; Missouri, General Ben. Loan; Montana, S. Wilson; Nebraska, E. B. Taylor; Nevada, Charles E. DeLong; New Hampshire, Wm. E. Chandler; New Jersey, J. Gopsill; New York, Horace Greeley; North Carolina, William Sloane; Ohio, B. R. Cowen; Oregon, H. W. Corbitt; Pennsylvania, Wm. H. Kemble; Rhode Island, Lyman Frieze; Tennessee, Wm. B. Stoke; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Vermont, T. W. Parke; Virginia, Franklin Stearns; West Virginia, General Saml. D. Karns; Wisconsin, David Atwood.

### Adjournment.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the National Executive Committee.

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## MURDER OF FRANKLIN SINCLAIR.

### Arraignment of the Accused—Testimony in the Case.

The following is the testimony in this case as taken before United States Commissioner Shannon:

Henry Sims stated that he formerly lived in Bastrop, Louisiana, but at present lives in Monroe; knew Franklin Sinclair; knows Mr. Payne now present; on the morning of the 16th of April, 1868, I met Mr. Payne; he had his double-barreled shotgun by his side; I said "good morning," and he replied the same, and asked where I was from; I said from Bastrop; Sinclair was a little behind me; Paine asked Sinclair where he was from; I did not exactly understand whether Sinclair said from Ouachita or Monroe; I then rode on, and after having gone about one hundred and fifty yards I heard a voice calling out "Hallo!"; I halted and looked back; the next word was "Hold on, will you?"; I did not understand who said this; I looked and saw Payne with his gun which appeared to be across his lap; directly he raised it; the second time he raised it he said, "Take your hand down"; this was said by Payne to Sinclair; the third time Payne raised his gun he said, "Take your hand down"; soon after that Payne fired, and Sinclair fell from his horse; I could not turn to look back; soon afterward I looked and Payne was on the ground himself, and both horses ran toward me; I could not hold my own mule, and I concluded to make my escape; I was riding along with Sinclair before we met Payne; Sinclair was a candidate for the Legislature in the parish of Ouachita; this occurrence took place above Linn Grove, parish of Morehouse; we had stayed at Charles Williams' house the previous night, and on this morning were returning to Bastrop together; Sinclair and Payne had not known each other before this time, I believe; I was not related to Sinclair.

Cross examined—When the greeting took place I did not perceive any feeling of anger; I did not see the greeting of Payne to Sinclair, but Payne's voice appeared to be in the same tone as the greeting to me, which was an apparently friendly one; I was excited after the occurrence took place; I think Sinclair was five or ten steps behind me; his horse's head was close to my horse's tail; I heard no other conversation between Payne and Sinclair than that which I have already given; I heard the expression "Hallo" first; the next was, "Hold on a little, will you?"

The first time Payne raised his gun I did not understand distinctly what Payne said; the second and third time, "Take your hand down;" Sinclair had a pistol, though I did not know where he had it; he was in the habit of wearing it in front; I never looked at the pistol; he never had it out of the case, that I saw; I heard the first shot, and looked around and saw Sinclair fall from his horse; as Sinclair struck the ground I heard another shot; Payne appeared to fall from his horse about the time ths second shot; as Sinclair and myself were going south Payne was going north, and when I looked back Payne's horse was toward the south; Sinclair's horse looked toward the north; both men had reversed position.

Payne has a place of business two miles and a half above Linn Grove, and on this morning he was going in that direction; I met Payne again on the Saturday morning after this occurrence before some magistrates, where an examination was keld; I don't know the magistrates' names; I was not at all acquainted with them; on this Saturday morning when I saw Payne I knew and feared him; I was examined before two magistrates; I am not positive that the word pistol was not used in giving my testimony; my recollection is the expression used by Payne was "Take your hand down;" I could only see the elbow of Sinclair's right arm as he sat on his horse, and he apparently had hold of something; dont know what it was.

Examination in chief resumed—I am a Methodist minister; the whole occurrence from beginning to end occupied from five to ten minutes.

Cross examined—I heard something about Phillips; this was after the good morning greeting; did not know which of the two used the word "Phillips;" the tone in which the word Phillips was used appeared to me to be as pleasant as the good morning greeting; can not tell whether either of the parties was angry at the time; they might have been angry; I did not hear any more until the words "Take your hand down;" the first time I looked around after the word "Hallo," I saw Payne with his gun across his lap; and then I heard for the first time the words "Take your hand down."

Anatole Germain—I left Sinclair on the evening of the fifteenth in company with Henry Sims to go to Linn Grove to distribute tickets; I left him at Bastrop; I went to Monroe to get tickets; I had engaged to meet Sinclair and Sims at Bastrop; I arrived at Bastrop on Thursday evening; I did not see Sinclair afterward; I saw Sims; Sinclair was an educated man, and kept a school at Monroe, I kept school at Trenton; Sinclair had been keeping school about ten months; our lives were threatened at Monroe before we went to Bastrop; I was told the threats were made by white people.

Cross-examined—When Sinclair and I left Monroe I was armed, but Sinclair was not; on our way to Morehouse Sinclair got a revolver; when I last saw Sinclair he had no pistol that I remember; he wore this pistol in his belt when he traveled.

The defense produced no evidence whatever relative to the shooting, and confined themselves principally to the subject of the hitherto peaceable character of accused, and also to the general habit of planters in that section carrying shotguns with them.

Mr. Shannon sent the case before the United States Circuit Court on the charge of manslaughter.

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### Crop Prospects.

The Iberville *Pioneer* says:

The late rains have been very favorable for the corn and potato crops, and an abundant yield of these cereals is anticipated. The fruit trees are already groaning under the weight of their precious bearing. We may expect a rich harvest of fruit of all kinds this season, and the woods will soon be darkened with blackberries.

The Sparta *Times*, Bienville parish, says:

From every part of the country we learn that the crops, though backward are promising, and the stand of corn and cotton good. The chilly weather is retarding the growth, but will the better enable the farmers to get the mastery of "General Green," and place their crops in good condition to profit by the coming summer showers and sunbeams.

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George Robins, the noted English auctioneer, used to indulge in some pretty tall highfalutin in describing property committed to him for sale. For instance, referring to a country place he said the only drawbacks to its charms were "the litter of the rose leaves and the noise of the nightingales." Some of our New York auctioneers are trying hard to come up with George in their glowing puffs, but one of them announcing some superb rosewood furniture, finds plain English too poor for his purpose, so he calls it "*bois de rose*." Can foolish affectation further go?

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## MARRIED.

In St. Mary parish, April 19, 1868, by Rev. Marcus Dale, JOHN H. EDWARDS to Miss FRANCES JOHNSON, LEWIS DUTRAM to MEVENA PALFREY, ARTHUR JENNINGS to SINA WARREN, and OLIVER KINCHEN to FANNY WARREN.

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# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—*Managers' Investigation.*—Charles W. Woolley having sworn that he spent no money to influence the impeachment trial, declines answering questions regarding his investments.

Edmund Cooper testifies that he was approached by a brother-in-law and friend of Senator Pomeroy, proposing for $40,000 to secure five votes for acquittal. Senators Morton and Nye were on the list. The examination of telegraphers and dispatches continues.

WASHINGTON, May 22—*Congress.*—No session. A full cabinet meeting was held today.

General Grant and Speaker Colfax were serenaded to-night.

It is stated that Senator Pomeroy is about publishing a statement regarding Mr. Cooper's evidence. The general belief is that the proposition was a trap to catch the Presidents' friends.

The following is the text of the Chicago platform wherein the South is affected:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all. And it is the duty of the government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of those States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. (Cheers.)

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. (Cheers.)

The Chicago Conference has decided against the present election of additional bishops.

The following is the eighth article of the Chicago platform: "We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions, who has refused to execute the laws, who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty, and life of the citizen, who has abused the pardoning power, who has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional, who has persistently and corruptly resisted by every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by a vote of thirty-five Senators."

Senator Grimes is rapidly recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House was called to order, and immediately adjourned.

Both Houses meet on Monday.

Internal revenue receipts for the week, $3,204,009.

On the first of June the Treasury Department will be prepared to convert seven-thirties due the fifteenth of June and July, 1868, into five-twenties. These bonds will bear interest from July first.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company have issued orders to their managers to deliver no more private telegrams to the impeachment managers. Those already obtained were furnished under a misapprehension of instruction.

Investigations before the impeachment managers show that $100,000 was subscribed in New York for President Johnson. He is to have $100,000 if convicted, and $50,000 to pay expenses if acquitted.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $941,000.

Mr. Stevens was not in the House to-day.

The Republican Senators will have a caucus to-morrow morning for the purpose of rearranging the impeachment programme.

*House.*—Mr. Chanler introduced a resolution declaring that the control of State governments was in white people, and instructing the Committee on Elections to report resolutions declaring that this is a white man's government. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A resolution looking to the erection of a commission to investigate illegal and unjust imprisonment during the war, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cary introduced a resolution declaring that the letter and spirit of the law justified the payment of five-twenties in legal tenders. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution justifying Secretary Seward in retaining possession of the ram Stonewall Jackson, recently sold to Japan, until Japan is pacified, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The tax bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The law covers three hundred and sixty pages.

A resolution was passed bringing Charles W. Wooley to the bar of the House for contempt.

The impeachment managers support the resolution by a report, the reading of which required over an hour, with copies of private telegrams and evidence, mainly that of Thurlow Weed, showing that the scheme for buying votes for acquital was canvassed in New York, and that suspicious telegrams and persons passed between the parties here and in New York. Intimate relations were shown to exist between the counsel and the friends of the President and the party who canvassed the purchase of votes in New York. The report claims that the managers have other evidence but at present only feel justified in presenting such as will justify the arrest of Wooley.

Adjourned.

Answering questions regarding the tax bill and suggestions that the modified regulations and rates on whisky and tobacco should be presented in separate bills, Mr. Schenck said the bill might pass in three weeks and sooner with night sessions. He opposed separate bills, as the bill proposed by the committee was complete as a whole, and met on all but one or two points with the unanimous support of the committee. There were only three or four points which would provoke discussion.

The Republican members maintained that the committee's bill could not pass both houses and become a law before September.

Mr. Schenck, however, persisted, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday, to be continued from day to day until finished.

The report of the managers leaves the corruption investigation in a misty state. The object they had in view appears to have been to make it probable that Mr. Wooley had used $20,000 to corrupt Senators. They show that a General Adams approached Collector Smythe, of New York, with a proposition to buy votes for acquittal. Mr. Smythe broke the matter to Thurlow Weed, who advised Mr. Smythe that it was not feasible. General Adams afterward canvassed with Mr. Weed on the subject, but Mr. Weed gave him no encouragement.

The matter was afterward canvassed in Mr. Weed's room at the Astor House, with Messrs. Weed, Wooley, Hastings, of Albany, General Sherman and Mr. Shook present.

Mr. Wooley afterward left for Washington. Several obscure dispatches passed between Messrs. Wooley and Weed, which Mr. Weed did not understand beyond that they referred to impeachment. Messrs. Shook and Hastings came to Washington.

The above is based on Mr. Weed's evidence. It is then shown that Mr. Wooley had ten thousand dollars at one time and five thousand at another time placed to his credit on a cypher dispatch addressed to Mr. Shook at New York. He drew ten thousand here in thousand dollar bills.

Mr. Shook denies having deposited the money to Mr. Wooley's credit.

Mr. Wooley drew $5000 from Cincinnati. He refuses to swear what was done with the money.

Nothing has yet transpired connecting Senators with this money.

General Butler denounces all the parties connected with the affair so far as gold gamblers and whisky men.

The amount mentioned by Mr. Adams as neccessary to secure the four votes was $30,000.

The evident disposition of the House is to compel Mr. Wooley to account for his money.

Among the dispatches was one from Mr. Wooley describing a meeting between Judge Chase and certain Republican Senators looking to a new party organization. Several dispatches regarding the gold market were produced.

Mr. Boker, a Radical from Illinois, denounced in bitter terms the whole proceedings, and blamed the House for permitting it to go on without allowing the Democratic party to be represented in the investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 25. — In the Senate seventy-five steamer captains and pilots protest against the further bridging of the Ohio river with less than 500 feet span.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would endeavor to press the admission of Arkansas to a final vote on Wednesday. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The court met at noon. A motion to proceed with the remaining articles was lost, 28 to 26. A motion to adjourn to June 23 was lost by a tie vote. The vote on second and third articles resulted in acquittal, when a motion adjourning the court sine die prevailed.

In the Senate Messrs. Anthony, Willey, and Van Winkle denied the newspaper reports that Chief Justice Chase had endeavored to influence their votes, and Mr. Fessenden denied his identification with the proposed third party, and announced his determination to support the Republican nominees. Adjourned.

*House.*—The motion to grant Woolley twenty-four hours to prepare his answer was tabled. The motion that the Speaker propound certain questions to the prisoner to be answered forthwith prevailed.

The Speaker announced that the functions of the managers had ceased.

A resolution continuing them as a committee to continue the corruption investigations prevailed.

A protest that a committee of investigation in which the minority was unrepresented was unparliamentary was overruled by the Speaker, who decided that the House controlled and could intrust the investigation to whomsoever it pleased.

A motion to add two members who had voted against impeachment was tabled on Mr. Butler's motion—sixty to fifty-one.

Mr. Woolley answered with a protest which has been published and announced himself willing to answer any questions which the House might direct.

The managers maintained that the committee represented the authority of the House and Mr. Woolley had no right to question the propriety of their questions. The House sustained this view, and Mr. Woolley was ordered into close confinement in the capitol until he purges himself of contempt by answering such questions as the committee propound.

The House went into committee on Indian appropriations, and adjourned.

The excitement in the court this morning was intense. On all preliminary questions Mr. Ross voted with the majority, and moved an amendment to the motion adjourning the court, to adjourn to the first of September. It was thought these votes indicated that Mr. Ross had gone over. The grave question turned on his vote. Mr. Ross rose from his seat pale, but otherwise gave no indications of excitement.

Mr. Woolley is confined in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The case of Charles W. Woolley and the Corruption Committee is the main topic of conversation to-night. A habeas corpus will probably issue in the morning. Woolley is a grandson of old Bob Wickliffe, of Kentucky, known as "the old Duke."

The point at issue is: Mr. Woolley protests and has sworn that his money was not used to influence impeachment, and he invokes the constitution and appeals to the House to protect him in the sanctity of his private affairs, but under protest expresses willingness to answer any questions which the House may see fit to order, claiming the right to appeal from the committee to the House. The managers, on the other hand, claim that the committee has final discretion and authority. In this a majority of the House concur, and the present position of Mr. Woolley seems to be that he is in close confinement, at the discretion of the committee, through which he must purge himself of contempt by answering any questions they may propound.

As the situation is understood, Woolley's case can only come before the House again through the committee, which is composed of the impeachment managers. The Democrats combated this decision, claiming, among other things, that the committee did not represent the House, nor could it rightfully exercise the authority of the House, when, contrary to parliamentary usage, the minority was not represented on the committee.

Secretary Stanton has resigned the War office, leaving everything in charge of General Townsend.

WASHINGTON, May 27—*Senate.*—The bill incorporating the National Insurance Company passed.

The resolution accepting Mr. Forney's resignation went over under the rules.

Mr. Seward is asked for documents and correspondence regarding the Alabama claims.

Mr. Ross made a personal explanation regarding bribery reports.

Mr. Davis' resolution was amended by Mr. Ross to make the committee five, instead of three, to investigate corruption reports. Passed.

The admission of Arkansas was discussed to adjournment.

The discussion was confined mainly to minor points. No Republican opposes admission under her Constitution.

*House*—The committee on postroads was directed to inquire into the expediency of a general law forbidding bridges across navigable streams of less than five hundred feet span.

The committee on commerce reported the river and harbor appropriation, which was referred to committee of the whole.

A bill amending the laws for collecting fines, penalties, and forfeitures in customs passed.

The tax bill was introduced as heretofore printed. Mr. Schenck said there were several amendments which would be offered, most of them verbal.

The Indian appropriation was discussed to adjournment.

The keys of the war office are still with General Towsend. Half the guards have been removed.

Mr. Woolley was before the corruption committee to-day, but refusing to answer how he spent his money was recommitted.

It is stated that General Grant favors Schofield's confirmation.

There was no executive session to-day, but the Senate referred Schofield's nomination to a committee.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $829,000.

There are plenty of rumors of members of the cabinet resigning, but nothing reliable.

The Senate tabled the nomination of Philip Foulk as naval agent at New Orleans. This action continues Sullivan in that office.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—Great enthusiasm is manifested by all classes of people here on receipt of the news of the defeat of the impeachment scheme. The *Republican* office, Metropolitan Fire Company's Home, and a large number of public buildings and private residences are illuminated to-night in honor of the overthrow of impeachment. Fireworks will be displayed, and number of serenaders will be out.

RICHMOND, May 27.—Official circles were excited to-day by a street assault by Hon. James Segor on Mr. Van Winkle, United States Marshal of this district. The fight was stopped by the Mayor before any serious damage was done.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Coburn has been arrested. The fight will probably be declared off.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Baptist Home Missionary Society continued its meeting, and the proceedings are marked by the most cordial feelings. A report in favor of admitting Southern delegates was adopted.

Dr. Manly, of South Carolina, made an important conciliatory speech.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Parties complying with the amnesty proclamatian of September were registered yesterday. This concession adds considerably to the white vote.

House and Senate engaged in unimportant routine.

The efficacy of habeas corpus in the Woolley case is doubted, the weight of opinion being that the House of Representatives is too high to be disturbed in its deliberations by this case.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—McCoole is in custody at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The fight postponed.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Rev. John C. Lyon, aged sixty-seven, for forty years a minister, and the founder of the German Methodist Church in America, is dead.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOHN NIXON, JR.,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Nixon & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN NIXON, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Nixon & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 759—my15 je4 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF FRANCIS F. MITCHELL AND DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans Louisiana and FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, Florida.
Comprising the Firms of F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, and Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and FRANCIS F. MITCHELL and DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, comprising the firms of Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, and F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana as aforesaid, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 731—my6 je5A

ESTATE OF JEROME TAYLOR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JEROME TAYLOR, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 732—my6 je5A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF EDWARD J. DELONY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. DEBONY, of Providence, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 786—my19 je5 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF HARRISON WATTS,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. C. Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HARRISON WATTS, individually, and as a member of the firm of W. C. Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 737—my6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF LEWIS H. WHITWORTH.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, of Centreville, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 754—my14 je3A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ZEPHIM BROUSSARD.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ZEPHIM BROUSSARD, of the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 752—my13 je2A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, AND WILLIAM C. WATTS,
Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Given, Watts & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HENRY F. GIVEN, HENRY H. BRYAN, DICKSON A. GIVEN, and WILLIAM C. WATTS, individually, and as members of the firm of Given, Watts & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 531—mh7 my 30 District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF P. PRUDHOMME,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. PRUDHOMME, individually, and as a member of the firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 741—my8 31A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES EVER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES EVER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 800—my27 je20 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. SICKLES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. SICKLES, of the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of all debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 797—my26 je23 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, JR.,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Edey & Pinckard.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Edey & Pinckard, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 793—my22 je27 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES PARR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES PARR, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 805—my28 je9 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ADAM GIFFEN.
Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Giffen, Smedes & Co. and Charles E. Smedes & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADAM GIFFEN, individually, and as a member of the firms of Giffen, Smedes & Co. and Charles E. Smedes & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 806—my28 je18 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF MRS. SALLIE J. FORT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Mrs. SALLIE J. FORT, of the parish of West Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 799—my26 je13 A

ESTATE OF N. C. GULLETT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of N. C. GULLETT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 802—my27 je6 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KERNAGHAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KERNAGHAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 804—my28 je23A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF L. C. D'HOMERGUE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of L. C. D'HOMERGUE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 803—my28 je4A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES V. LAGAY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES V. LAGAY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 801—my27 je23 A

ESTATE OF JESSE H. COLLINS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JESSE H. COLLINS, of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 798—my26 je24 A

ESTATE OF F. L. MAUK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of F. L. MAUK, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 657—ap4 je2

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF THE CONVENTION TAX.**

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1868.

By virtue of the foregoing resolution I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of July, 1868.

The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention, January 4, 1868, (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.

The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the taxrolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the taxrolls were completed in the other parishes, the penalty will be exacted.
S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and the parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors shall exact an additional tax upon such persons of twenty-five per cent upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish, call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December twenty-four above mentioned, and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty-five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a-half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall be in default.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell after ten days' notice property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.

Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President of the Convention.
(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. my28 15t

**PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., May 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the thirtieth instant, for furnishing this Department—

Such LUMBER as may be required for the six months ending November 30, 1868.

Particulars can be learned on application at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
my28 3t Fifth Military District.

**PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING "GRAND" LEVEE.**

OFFICE OF BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONers of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 25, 1868.—In conformity to resolution of the Board, sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of June next, up to three o'clock P. M., for the construction of the levee known as the "Grand" Levee, situated in the parish of Pointe Coupee, about 170 miles above New Orleans.

Dimensions—140 feet base, 15 feet crown and averaging about 16 feet in height. Estimated contents in cubic yards, 100,000.

Bids will state the price per cubic yard, payable in cash or levee bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. The work to be commenced as soon as the fall of water will permit, and to be completed by the first day of January, 1869, according to specifications of contract, which can be seen on application to the Engineer of the Board.

Payments will be made every thirty days on the certificate of the Engineer of completed work, less twenty per cent to be retained as guarantee, or forty per cent in lieu of bond and security, to be expressed in bids, and in which case special bond and security will be required on adjudication of contract that the work will be commenced as stipulated in good faith.

The Board reserves the right of rejecting all bids. Proposals to be indorsed according to caption, and to be addressed to the Board of Levee Commissioners.
N. C. SNETHEN,
my26 td Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 61.**

IN THE MATTER OF ALOHONSE COUTIN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALPHONSE COUTIN, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-second day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 20, 1868.
my21 30 je15 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM S. AND Ann S. Bassett, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 33.**

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. AND ANN S. BASSETT, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 12, 1868.
my13 22 je1 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 27.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM COOPER, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COOPER, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fourteenth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 16, 1868.
ap16 3t K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 32.**

IN THE MATTER OF GOODRICH & CO., Bankrupts.

WHEREAS JOHN C. GOODRICH, HENRY L. Goodrich, and B. M. Pond, composing the firm of Goodrich & Co., of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 21, 1868.
my25A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

No. 76—DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

**St. Louis Street Foundry, etc., George** Cronan, Claimant—Appellant vs. The United States—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE DELIVERED the opinion of the Court:

This case is not distinguishable in principle from those just decided. It appears from the record that Cronan, in the Circuit Court, pleaded the amnesty proclaimed by President Lincoln on the eighth of December, 1863, and the oath taken by himself in pursuance of the proclamation.

In this plea there was no averment that Cronan was not within any of the exceptions made by the proclamation and it was, therefore, properly overruled. Upon proper pleading and proof, however, the claimant of property seized under the act of August 6, 1861, is entitled to the benefit of amnesty to the same extent as under like pleading and proof he would be entitled to the benefit of pardon.

The decree of the Circuit Court must be reversed as irregular, and the cause remanded with directions to allow a new trial, the proceedings in which shall be conformed, in respect to trial by jury and exceptions to evidence, to the course of the common law.
my27 5t

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF J. A. BAQUIE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. A. BAQUIE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 808—my29 je12A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN BAPTISTE BRES.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty seventh day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN BAPTISTE BRES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 809—my29 je17 A

ESTATE OF B. P. ETHELL & CO. AND BENNETT P. ETHELL AND EBENEZER B. FALLS INDIVIDUALLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty eighth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of B. P. Ethell & Co., and Bennett P. Ethell and Ebenezer B. Falls individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 810—my29 je18A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF THOMAS HENDERSON,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Henderson, Terry & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS HENDERSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Henderson, Terry & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 807—my29 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ROBERT LOVELACE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT LOVELACE, of the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 661—ap 1 je1

**NEW YORK CENTRAL.**

NEW YORK CENTRAL DOUBLE TRACK Railroad for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and all points in the West.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, Trains will leave Albany, Athens, and Troy as follows:

FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.

6:15 A. M. from Troy, 6:30 A. M. from Albany. Stopping at Schenectady 7:10, Hoffman's 7:35, Amsterdam 7:50, Tribes Hill 8:03, Fonda 8:20, Palatine Bridge 8:50, Fort Plain 8:58, St. Johnsville 9:10, Little Falls 9:35, Herkimer 9:50, Ilion 9:58, Frankfort 10:05, Utica 10:25, Oriskany 10:47, Rome 11:05, Verona 11:30, Oneida 11:38, Canastota 11:50, Chittenango 12:10, Manlius 12:25, and arriving in Syracuse at 12:45 P. M., where it is combined with the following trains far all points west of Syracuse.

SECOND STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.

6:30 A. M. from Athens, 7:15 A. M. from Albany. Stopping at Schenectady 8:00, Fonda 9.05, Palatine Bridge 9:30, St. Johnsville 9:50, Little Falls 10:20, Utica 11:05, Rome 11:40, Canastota 12:20, Syracuse 1:05, (dine), and leave Syracuse by Direct Road at 1:30, stopping at Clyde 2:50, Lyons 3:07, Newark 3:20, Palmyra 3:40, Rochester 4:30, and all principal Stations to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls 7:30 P. M.

Passengers by Auburn Road leave Syracuse at 1:10 P. M., stopping at all Stations to Rochester at 6:10 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.—At Suspension Bridge at 7:30 P. M., with Steamboat Express on Great Western Railway for Detroit 5:00 A. M., and Chicago 4:30 P. M.; at Buffalo at 8:00 P. M., with First Night Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland 5:00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.

9:00 A. M., from Albany only—Stopping at all Stations to Syracuse (5:00 P. M.) and connecting at 6:35 P. M., via the Auburn Road, reaching Rochester at 11:45 P. M., and also with Express Train, via the Direct Road, reaching Rochester at 9:30 P. M., Buffalo and Suspension Bridge at 12:00 P. M., and connecting for all points in the West.

EMIGRANT AND ACCOMMODATION.

12:30 P. M., from Albany only—Stopping at all Stations, passing Utica 6:40 P. M., Syracuse 9:55 P. M., Rochester 3:00 A. M., and arriving at Buffalo 10:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 9:40 A. M., and Niagara Falls 9:55 A. M., and connecting with Emigrant Trains on Lake Shore and Great Western Roads for all points n he West.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

1:00 P. M. from Troy, 1:15 P. M. from Albany, Stopping at Schenectady 1:58 P. M., Palatine Bridge 3:15, St. Johnsville 3:30 P. M., (dinner) Utica 4:50, Rome 5:20, Syracuse 6:30, (connecting with Train on Auburn Road, arriving in Rochester 11:45 P. M.,) Port Byron 7:30, Palmyra 8:40, Rochester 9:30, Batavia 10:50, Buffalo 12:00 P. M., and all principal stations to Suspension Bridge 12:20 A. M., and Niagara Falls 12:40 A. M.

CONNECTIONS—At Utica with Train for Trenton Falls. At Buffalo and Suspension Bridge with Night Express Trains to all points in the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

4:00 P. M. from Athens, 5:50 P. M. from Troy, 6:00 P. M. from Albany, Stopping at Schenectady 6:40, Amsterdam 7:25, Fonda 7:55, Palatine Bridge 8:25, Fort Plain 8:35, St. Johnsville 8:50, Little Falls 9:30, Herkimer 9:48, Utica 10:25, Rome 11:03, Oneida 11:30, Syracuse 12:30 A. M., Port Byron 1:30, Palmyra 2:45, Rochester 3:40, Batavia 5:00, Buffalo 6:20 A. M., and principal stations to Suspension Bridge 6:45 A. M., and Niagara Falls 6:50 A. M., connecting with Express Trains on Lake Shore and Great Western Railroads for all points West.

NEW YORK MAIL.

11:00 P. M. from Albany only—Stopping at Schenectady 11:40 P. M., Amsterdam 12:27, St. Johnsville 1:40, Herkimer 2:30, Utica 3:05, Rome 3:50, Oneida 4:20, Syracuse 5:30 A. M., breakfast (and connect with train on Auburn road, reaching Rochester at 11:45 A. M.) Also with train on direct road, arriving in Rochester at 9:20 A. M., (and with mail train leaving Syracuse at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving in Rochester at 11:15 A. M.), Batavia 11:00, Buffalo 12:25 P. M., and all principal stations to Suspension Bridge 1:00, and Niagara Falls 1:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS—At Buffalo and Suspension Bridge with trains for all points in the West.

Through Sleeping Cars are run on this train from Albany to the West.

ONLY ONE TRAIN WEST ON SUNDAY

NEW YORK MAIL.

Through Train via Broadway Crossing.

12:00 A. M. from Albany only—Connecting as above. Trains arrive from the West as follows:

AT ALBANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleveland Express | 6:00 A. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 9:40 A. M. |
| Syracuse Mail | 2:30 P. M. |
| New York Express | 4:40 P. M. |
| Steamboat Express | 6:45 P. M. |
| Steamboat Express | 9:20 P. M. |

AT TROY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleveland Express | 6:25 A. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 9:50 A. M. |
| Accommodation | 11:05 A. M. |
| Syracuse Mail | 3:05 P. M. |
| New York Express | 4:50 P. M. |
| Steamboat Express | 9:30 P. M. |

Albany Ticket Office foot of Maiden lane—P. H. MANN, Ticket Agent.

Troy Ticket Office in Union Depot—HENRY COGSWELL, Ticket Agent.

H. W. CHITTENDEN,
General Superintendent, Albany.
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Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville Depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

| DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|
| 6:50 A. M., exct Sunday | 5:45 A. M., exct Sund |
| 2:00 P. M., .. | 2:00 P. M., .. |
| 6:15 P. M., .. Saturday | 10:50 P. M., .. |
| 12:60 Night, .. | 12:00 Night, .. |

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 867.

## STATEMENT OF THE Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 796 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 220 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

AGENCY IN THIS CITY,

**No. 51 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

H. WORCH, General Agent.
PHILIP D. MAYER, Local Agent.
MORRIS C. COLE, Special Agent.

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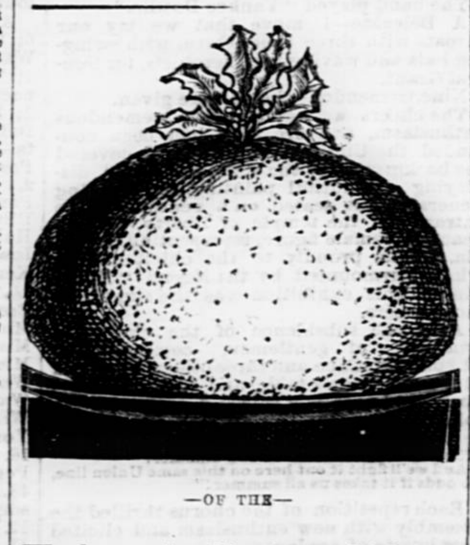

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| Martin Chuzzlewit | 341 " | 35 " |
| Our Mutual Friend | 340 " | 35 " |
| Christmas Stories | 163 " | 25 " |
| Tale of Two Cities | 144 " | 20 " |
| Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Stories | 202 " | 25 " |
| Nicholas Nickleby | 338 " | 35 " |
| Bleak House | 352 " | 35 " |
| Little Dorrit | 343 " | 35 " |
| Pickwick Papers | 326 " | 35 " |
| David Copperfield | 351 " | 35 " |
| Barnaby Rudge | 257 " | 30 " |
| Old Curiosity Shop | 221 " | 30 " |
| Great Expectations | 183 " | 25 " |
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**Letter from a Postmaster**

IN FAVOR OF

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

MONROVIA, Ind., April 29, 1856.

MR JOSEPH BURNETT—*Dear Sir:* I am now nearly out of WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. I let a friend of mine have half of the last dozen I sent for. I would not be without the medicine for any consideration. Before I commenced taking the medicine I was totally unfit for business two-thirds of my time. But now I can attend to business all the time. When I have symptoms of Asthma, or even an attack, a few doses subdues it at once.

Please send me one dozen more as low as you can afford it. Send to Belville on Terre Haute and B. Railroad by express. I can remit by letter if you prefer it.

Very respectfully,
JOHN McLELLAND.

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ESTATE OF JAMES BELL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of March, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAMES BELL, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 658—ap4 je2

## MEDICAL.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 23. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868. WHOLE NO. 123.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### WHEN I WOULD BE REMEMBERED

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When brightest beams are glowing,
And the birds loud in their song,
And the voice of the winds is merry,
And the fairest flowers are blown.
When all eyes bloom with welcome,
And smiling lips are bland,
You may forget my blessing,
And the touch of an olden hand.

When the golden day has vanished,
And the birds are southward gone;
And the midday flowers are folded,
And the merry winds have flown.
When the smile of genial welcome,
Is vanished with the sun,
Will thoughts in joy forgotten,
With muffled footsteps come.

When night in cloak of silver
Comes stealing from the bower;
And alone you stand, sad, musing
In the dim, uncertain hour,
'Tis then I'd be remembered,
When brighter smiles have flown,
And prove how well I love thee,
When bolder loves have gone.

Oh, 'tis well to be remembered,
In the golden summer time,
When the world is drifting sunshine,
And our lives one merry chime.
But deeper, aye, and purer,
Are the thoughts that wisely come,
The memories that treasure
When sunshine friends have flown.

The clinging tendrils faith puts out
And clasps the chosen few;
Of all the throng that promised
So few, alas! are true.
And give me, then, the memory,
The trust, that only comes,
When the soulless dross and glitter
Has vanished, and is gone.

## HOW FORTUNES ARE GAINED.

### The Character and Habits of the Successful Men of New York City.

#### An Interesting Lecture to Young Men.

The following letter written by "Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, is one of the most forcible lectures to young men ambitious of success in business which we have ever seen:

A young man coming to this city is greeted with two kinds of business—one good and one bad; one difficult to obtain, the other found everywhere. Clerkships in banks, insurance offices, and first-class stores are hard to be got. Capitalists create these institutions for their own sons and relatives; few die and none resign. Bar-rooms, concert saloons, low groggeries, the offices of shysters and quack doctors, and business of a questionable character, are usually open to young men fresh from the country with good morals; if they have a dash of piety it is all the better, for they will not drink nor steal. The kind of business a man adopts usually settles the question of his success. If he has brains and pluck, is content to wait, does well wherever he goes, is not afraid of earning his money, makes himself useful so that he can not be dispensed with, he will succeed. He may black boots, pick rags, shovel coal, be a low porter in a store; if he has integrity, talent, and industry, he will make his fortune. One of the richest men in New York began as a porter, and his master is now a book-keeper in his establishment. One of the most eminent bank presidents in New York to-day came to this city a penniless boy. "Do you want a boy, sir?" he said to a gentleman who stood in his store door. "What can you do?" "Anything, sir, to get an honest living." "Take these boots down stairs where you'll find some blacking, and black them." The lad soon returned with the boots in a high state of polish. "You've done those well," said the merchant. "My mother told me to do everything well, sir, that I did," was the reply. This answer touched the merchant's heart. He has done everything since as he blacked the boots. There is no place in the land where honesty, industry, and integrity bring a better reward. This is shown in the habits of the few men who succeed permanently.

A. T. STEWART.

Mr Stewart began business in New York in the smallest possible way. He occupied a small store, twelve feet wide, opposite where his down-town store now stands. For a long time he was his own porter, salesman, and cashier. He lived in rooms over his store. As he prospered he boarded his assistants in his family. He early adopted the rule to buy wholly for cash, to sell the exact article the purchaser bought, and never to deceive in quality or quantity. In business no man disputes Mr. Stewart's integrity. Goods can be bought by telegraph as well as in person. He is hard and severe. He gets a dollar's worth of service for every dollar that he pays out; but he does just as he agrees to with his men, and exacts from them only what he does himself. He asks no closer attention to business than he himself pays. He comes down early, and remains till the store is closed, and works long after his clerks have gone home. Every day's business is closed before he leaves, if it takes till midnight.

R. AND L. STUART.

This firm, so famous in the sugar business, so wealthy and so liberal, was founded in 1806. The mother of these sons, thrown on her own resources, commenced making a little candy which the boys sold. People laughed at the idea of this lone Scotch woman mingling piety with her molasses, and serving God by making a first rate article of candy. The success of this article led to the famous candy business, which has existed till now, and that led up to the immense sugar refinery which marks the house. While in the candy trade, no adulteration, no impure sugars, nor bad oils, were allowed. The Stuarts would as soon have adulterated the coin of the nation. They sold out their candy trade some time since. They bound the purchaser under the most stringent obligations to manufacture and sell nothing but the pure article, which had made Stuart's candy so famous. The candy of commerce—gum drops made of glue, liquorice drops made of Irish clay, flavored with fusile oils, can't be bought at this house. R. L. Stuart lives in a fine mansion on Fifth avenue, but Alexander lives next door to his refinery on Chambers street, in a plain brick house which has been his home for nearly half a century.

A. V. STOUT.

This gentleman is one of our wealthy citizens, a man of high integrity, and one of the most influential bankers in New York. He began life with nothing except good principles, industry, and perseverance. He indorsed notes when quite a young man to the amount of $13,000. He was called upon to pay them. He had $8000, all he possessed on earth. The bank would cheerfully have taken that sum and discharged him. It offered him accommodation by way of renewals. He made up his mind that if he had lost his money he would not lose his character. As the notes matured he paid them. And when the last note was taken up he could command any amount of money at any place in the city. He can be found at his bank at an early hour in the morning, and remains long after the business of the day is closed. There is no clerk in the bank who works as many hours as does the president.

STOUT AND DICKENSON.

This is a young firm. Mr. Stout is the son of the gentleman I have just mentioned. The father of his partner is also a bank president. Young Stout was offered $10,000 a year to remain in the Shoe and Leather bank, which he refused. He opened an office in Broad street to buy and sell stocks. The great trouble with stock brokers is that they will speculate, and money is not safe in their hands. This firm started to do simply a commission business and never dabble in stocks. Ben Holliway came into their office one day and said: "Mr. Stout, I wish you to buy me —— shares of Hudson." "Do you wish us to carry it?" asked Mr. Stout. "Yes," said Holliway. "Then you must put up a margin," was the reply. "I am good for fifty times that amount," said Holliway. "I have no doubt of it," said Mr. Stout, "but we have but one rule for rich or poor. We would not carry stock for Mr. Astor without a margin." Mr. Holliway went out as if provoked, and the firm felt that they had lost a good customer. Soon a check came up for $25,000. Soon Holliway himself came up and said: "Young men, you are right. Do business on that basis and you'll succeed. My money is safe here. You shall do my business." This young firm divided last year $60,000 profit.

THOMAS R. AGNEW.

Mr. Agnew is one of the largest wholesale and retail grocers in New York. He began business on the lowest round and penniless. He is now a millionaire. He works now as he did when struggling for bread. He goes to the store before the porter, and delivers the keys. He remains till the business is transacted, every package put up, the door locked, and then he carries the keys to his own house. He buys everything for cash, and sells for cash. He is his own cashier and bookkeeper. He sells from an ounce of tea or a pound of sugar to a ship load. No man asks if his goods are what they profess to be any more than a fashionable lady would ask Stewart if a high-priced silk was genuine. His trade sweeps a circuit of twenty miles. He takes his stand in the morning at a small desk, placed on the counter and here he stands all day receiving the cash from his business, directing his clerks, welcoming his customers, and extending courtesy to the humblest buyer. He does not leave his desk all day long. He does not even go out to purchase. Those who have goods to sell call on him. At noon his tea is made in the store by his porter, and he eats his frugal meal from a head of a barrel. He has never been in debt, never made a note, and never borrowed a dollar in money. He does not close his store till every debt is paid and all accounts balanced. He is not penurious, but liberal as he is successful. He bought and gave away not long since a church, with the land and all its appurtenances.

A man passes for a sage if he seeks for wisdom; if he thinks he has found it he is a fool.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

THE BETHEL SHIP.—This place of worship for the Scandinavians presented on Sabbath, May 17, more than ever before the appearance of a "hive" of human beings. Above one thousand Swedes arrived in our port the day before, and these, as long as there was any room in the "hold," on the deck, in the office, or in the ship-keeper's room, pressed their way to hear the Gospel's joyful sound in their own tongue in this, to them, new and strange country. The whole crowd came to be Americans, and not less than thirty were about the altar for prayer at night, in earnest to be made new creatures in Christ Jesus. Our missionaries in the South and West will soon see these strangers among them.

STILL THEY COME.—In addition to the large arrival of Swedes noticed in another article, some five hundred more followed in two or three days of last week. They have also been at the Bethel ship attending the evening meetings. A number of these people have to remain under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration until expected means from their friends in the West come to hand to defray the expense of their transportation to their future homes.

DR. DURBIN.—Our Corresponding Secretary was called home from General Conference by telegram to watch about the bed of a very sick son. We know that the mention of this painful event will elicit the sympathetic prayer of many a missionary heart at home and abroad.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Rev. Dr. Jacoby in a late letter writes:

"We have been lately disturbed again in several places in Wurtemberg, Switzerland, and also in Flensburgh, which belongs now to Prussia. In Bulach, Canton Zurich, the people have mobbed two of our preachers. We have instituted a suit against them. Brother Nuelsen writes that he will go there this week in company with our consul, and will see if the people will disturb him. The police of the place is in union with the mob. I shall inform you of the end of the lawsuit. In Flensburgh, Schleswig, the head of the police forbade Brother Spille to preach there. I wrote to Count Von Bismarck, and in three weeks the answer came to me that Brother Spille could preach there without interference. The Prussian government has granted religious liberty, and does not permit petty officers to interfere. May the Lord bless and prosper Prussia!"

REV. G. F. KETTELL.—The numerous friends of this estimable minister of the New York Conference, and now United States consul at Carlsruhe, Germany, will be pleased to meet with his name in the following connection from a late letter we have from Rev. Dr. Jacoby:

"Monday, April 16, I went to Carlsruhe, where the preachers of the South Germany district met for a district meeting. We have a band of intelligent young men, and our Brother Nippert is indeed a father and a friend to them, and they all love him and esteem him very highly. He is an honor and a great blessing to our work. Several of the brethren brought very good essays on several topics; and Brother Locher's "Essay on Preacher's Wives" was received with great applause, and recommended to be published without delay in the *Evangelist* for the benefit of whom it concerns. Our Consul, Brother Kettell, took an active part in our meeting, and several of us had the pleasure to dine in his house. Sister Kettell, though suffering, seemed to be very much pleased to see a company of Methodist preachers at her table. Tuesday night we had a missionary meeting, and the large hall was crowded. Here the students fight and dance at one time, and we preach at another time. The entrance is from a small and very dirty yard, and we can not expect that the higher classes of society will attend meetings here. The general lamentation is heard here, 'We need a chapel for the benefit of the work.' But who will give the money?"

PECULIAR NOTIONS.—Would that we had more men of peculiar notions, if they would but express them to us in brief fifty-dollar speeches, just as one who has the "peculiar notion" that something more should be done to save our North American Indians, and supports his argument with the amount we name. Write on, brethren, only argue as above for the Indians at home, or the heathen abroad, or the necessities of any for whom it is the province and work of our Missionary Society to care.

FORBIDDING THE BANS.—It is said that during the recent restoration of a church in Brighton, occupied by the advanced Ritualists, one of the workmen employed, ascending the pulpit, exclaimed, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this Church and the Church of Rome."

"And I," said another artisan, turning toward the first speaker, "forbid the banns."

"On what ground?" inquired he of the pulpit.

"'Cos the parties is too near akin," was the reply.

## Rumseller, Read!

"If I don't sell it somebody else will." So said a rumseller a few days since, as he was warned of the terrible injury he was doing to his race by selling from the fountain of human woe. He admits it to be a crime by saying, "If I don't sell it somebody else will." I may as well have the profit as somebody else.

Why not the murderer attempt to palliate his crime by saying if he had spared his victim some one else would have slain him? the thief urge as an apology that if he did not steal some one else would? Could such a defense satisfy even the rumsellers? But he defends himself by saying, if I do not put poison to my neighbor's lips, cast the blight of the drunkard upon his now fond, loving, hopeful, and happy home circle somebody else will. Oh! thou misguided but most faithful and potent servant of the arch-fiend of humanity, let us reason for a while together over thy defense.

The real crime of the murderer or thief as against humanity is trifling indeed when thrown into the balance against the rumseller. The victim of the murderer is spared from the life of the ceaseless and unimaginable torture of a brain frenzied by the *tremens*, and from the sentence of the Most High, which declares that "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven," while his family and friends are spared the terrible degradation of being for life associated with a drunkard. The thief, in relieving his victim from his property, destroys not his humanity or his energy and ability, but leaves him with character unimpaired and full power to repair his loss. His family is not called to weep over a poor fallen wreck of humanity.

The rumseller not only murders, but disgraces the widow and orphans of him whom he has murdered. He steals not only the substance, but the manhood and virtue of his victim, and blights the hope and happiness of his entire social circle. For every loaf of bread taken to the home of the rumseller as the earnings of his wicked traffic, ten loaves are withheld from the hungry mouths of the drunkard's children. Every garment put upon the back of the rumseller's child, is bare feet and almost naked and shivering bodies to ten children of the inebriate.

For every home paid for by the earnings of rum selling, one hundred poor human beings are cursed, ruined, and made homeless.

We think it entirely safe to estimate that each year of a rumseller's life gives to the grave two victims; to the poorhouse, three inmates; to the asylums, four orphans; to the world two widows and six bankrupts; and ruined families with broken hearts and woes as immeasurable as they are unutterable.

Then, after thirty years in the business the rumseller's account would run thus: Thirty years of profitable business, a large fortune made, for which I have committed sixty murders, sent ninety of my fellows to the poorhouse, made one hundred and twenty orphans, one hundred and eighty bankrupts, sixty degraded, despised and broken-hearted widows, while under the head of sundries are contention, strife, tears, woes, heart aches, crime, misery, and degradation as measureless as the ocean.

At the close of the account we should expect the following indorsement from the arch fiend and fell destroyer of the human race: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. What I have failed to accomplish with all my superhuman agencies thou hast done nobly. Enter thou as a prince into the realms of thy most grateful master."—*State League.*

## The Caged Bird.

A shopkeeper showed me yesterday an imprisoned lark. The poor bird was inclosed within a narrow cage. His panting breast, his ruffled plumage, his eager thrusts at the wire walls of his prison told how ardently he longed for liberty. But the door was fast, the cage was strong, and the bird whose very name was a synonym for aspiration could only *look* skyward, and struggle to be free. I thought of, and was almost ready to imitate the English sailor who, returning from a foreign prison, where in cruel confinement he had languished for years, and seeing a number of caged birds on London bridge, laid down the price of each in gold, and one by one set each and all at liberty.

Turning uneasily away, I thought, too, what a picture this was of the struggles which a heart full of holy longings has with the infirmities of the flesh which hamper, and the limitations of mind and soul that fetter its heavenward progress. But, unlike the caged bird that pines away its little life, the believer, in the exercise of faith and hope, "in earnest expectation waiteth" for release, "to wit, the redemption of the body." The pierced hand has paid the price, and will soon open the doors. Then the glad soul will begin its heavenly soarings without limit and without end.—*Rev. E. P. Thwing.*

The Louisville *Journal* says water reddens the rose, whisky the nose, and Jack Frost the toes.

Into the composition of every happiness enters the thought of having deserved it.

## An American Watch Factory.

One of the greatest mechanical triumphs of modern times is the manufacture of watches by machinery, as it has been carried on for several years in Waltham, Massachusetts. Here, the use of steam and machinery has entirely taken the place of the slow, laborious processes by which watches were formerly made by hand, and, as a result, we have not only economy of human labor, but a higher degree of excellence in the article produced. Machinery, when once perfected, can work with an exactness to which human muscles can never attain. So perfect are the Waltham watches that if any part is broken or injured, a new piece can be procured which will take its place. Everything, including the finest steel tools and machinery, is made on the premises. The steel screws used on some parts of these watches are so fine that, to the naked eye, the thread is invisible. It takes 300,000 of them to make a pound, and the iron, which at first may have been worth two or three cents, is thus converted into a value of $4000.

The preparation of the jewels for these watches forms of itself a most interesting department. At first they used to be imported from Europe, where they were made by hand, but now they are all cut, shaped, polished, and drilled in the establishment, and by machinery. The sapphire and the beryl are used where the hardest and best stones are required. To bore with the point of a diamond the pivot-holes, first half way through on one side, and then from the other side the other half, till both meet smoothly in the middle and form a microscopic tunnel through the jewel, in which the pivots may run smooth and frictionless, is a work which the delicate fingers of only two or three of the girls employed in the whole establishment, guided by the jeweler's glass can, with all the aid of machinery, accomplish with sufficient exactness. Twenty thousand of these jewels per month are sometimes used.

Brass wheels and steel cogs have all to be cut with a perfection of accuracy which nothing but machinery such as this, and the most skilled and practiced workers, can insure. Most of the finest work seems to be done by females, each devoting her whole time to one process. A single part of the watch will often involve from twenty to seventy of these processes. When it is all done and tempered and polished the parts are put together, made to run, and regulated. After this it is all taken to pieces and the brass is all gold-washed by the electrotyping process, and then put together again. But so accurately do all the parts and screws fit that this last work of putting together seems hardly to take five minutes.

## A Single Worm Killed the Tree.

During the summer of 1853 I was staying at Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, in Surrey. One day I was walking with some friends through the "wilderness," when Dr. Ellis drew our attention to a large sycamore tree, decayed to the core.

"That fine tree," said he, "was killed by a single worm."

In answer to our inquiries we found that about two years previously the tree was as healthy as any in the park, when a wood-worm, about three inches long, was observed to be forcing its way under the bark of the trunk. It caught the eye of a naturalist who was staying here, and he remarked, "Let that worm alone, and it will kill the tree." This seemed very improbable, but it was agreed that the black-headed worm should not be disturbed.

After a time it was discovered that the worm had tunneled its way a considerable distance under the bark. The next summer the leaves of the tree dropped off very early, and in the succeeding year it was a dead, rotten thing, and the hole made by the worm might be seen in the very heart of the once noble trunk.

"Ah!" said one who was present, "let us learn a lesson from that single tree. How many who once promised fair for usefulness in the world and the church have been ruined by a single sin."

## Not Generally Known.

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the offices of President, Vice-President, minister to England, governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thomas H. Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quincy Adams held positions under the government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been minister to England, member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

## Perpetual Presence of Christ.

A Christain should make his Savior a perpetual companion—every where, and on every day of the week. Christ offers to walk with him in every day's journey of life. What companionship so enlivening and so purifying as His? who else can so "make our hearts burn within us" by the way?

Christ's presence with believers is one of the best preventives from sin; one of the best stimulators to duty. Jesus is "made unto us sanctification" as well as redemption. That is—His is a spirit of holiness. And when we live in hourly communion with Jesus it has a tendency to make us holy.

The sense of Christ's immediate presence is a perpetual check upon our lusts—a perpetual spur to our self-indolence. Are we provoked to cutting words or irritating retorts? One look from the gentle, all forgiving Jesus should be enough to seal the lip, and to smooth the ruffled brow. Are we ever tempted to keen bargains and overreaching in business? Selfishness says, "All is fair—others do it—it is the custom of our trade." But what will the pure and holy Jesus say?

How will our account books look to him when he "audits" them? And so on all through the calendar of duties and the circle of daily temptations. With my Savior beside me, how will I dare to play the coward or the cheat or the trifler or the sensualist or the trickster?

Nowhere will Christ's presence be more cheering and sustaining than in the weariness of a sick room, or under the silent shadows of a great bereavement. "Christ comes to me in the watches of the night," said the bedridden saint Halyburton. "He draws aside the curtains and says, 'It is I,' be of good cheer; be not afraid. Here I lie pained with pain; without strength and yet strong." And when the last farewells have been spoken through the sobs of the dying hour, this never failing friend will sweetly whisper, "Fear not, I am with thee. Where I am ye shall be also. Having loved my own, I will love them unto the end."—*Cuyler.*

## "Negro Supremacy."

"A good cry"—a plausible motto—is indispensable to a party; therefore the lying mouthpieces of the slave power call upon their followers to unite against a projected "supremacy of the negro."

The Abolitionists have always received from their opponents one involuntary tribute to the justice and soundness of their ideas, namely, it was found necessary to misrepresent and caricature those ideas before arguing against them—before even attempting to make out a case against them. If a man claimed the right of every human being to marriage, as against the concubinage enforced by the planter upon his slaves, he was called "an amalgamationist." If a Republican claimed that the people in United States territories ought all to be free, he was stigmatized as "a Black Republican." If any one affirmed that negroes were men, and had the rights of men, he was called "nigger-worshiper." If an Abolitionist protected a fugitive slave on the ground of his natural right to freedom it was assumed forthwith that he wanted that slave to marry his sister. And now, when suffrage is demanded for black people as for white, on the ground stated as an axiom by the Declaration of Independence, namely, that the right of the ruler depends on the "consent of the governed," an outcry is immediately raised against "negro supremacy."

Well, good people, if you insist on stating the matter in that way, let us make a bargain. We will join you in opposing negro supremacy if you will join us in maintaining negro equality; the equal rights of black people and white under the law. What say you? Don't hesitate.

The very idea of being ruled by negroes, by a different race, is shocking to you. Think, then, what it must have been to negroes, for a century past, the idea and the reality of the rule of a different race, a rule made harsh by law, custom, and prejudice, a rule enforced under the impulse of caprice and passion, a rule from which there was no appeal, a rule which held its ground against reason, right, humanity, republicanism, and religion, a rule which could be overthrown only by a revolution that shook the continent!

You have heard of "poetic justice." You have sometimes been pleased at seeing a specimen of it—the bad man getting from his intended victim, not what he sought for, but "what he deserves." Suppose the great Superintending Power had so ordered it in this case! Suppose that for a hundred years following 1862, it had been appointed that the black men should be masters and the white men slaves! Shocking thought, is it not? But consider a little. Would the case have been much worse than it was before. Do you think that blacks, in such a case would look out any more for No. 1, or any less for No. 2, than the whites did before them? Of course they would scorn the idea of working, and would see that all the necessary work was done by the whites; of course they would take for granted that whites had no rights which black people were bound to respect! But then they would be humane to their slaves; it would be their interest, you know, to take good care of their own property.

The very statement of reasons like this in behalf of a *real* supremacy of the blacks shows how flimsy, how hollow, how hypocritical was all that men were accustomed to say in defense of a supremacy of the whites, and also how flimsy, hollow, and hypocritical are the complaints now made against the voting of negroes, and the epithets used to describe that state of things. Under the reconstruction acts most favorable to the blacks they will have, and can possibly have only so much political power as the proportion of their number to that of the whole population fairly entitles them to. They will have only what we claim for ourselves as natural justice, the inherent "rights of man." Why should they not have these rights? How weak must be the cause which feels unable to oppose negro equality without first calling it "negro supremacy!"

What is the actual position of the Southern blacks in regard to the realization of an improvement in their condition? A national edict has proclaimed that they are no longer slaves. Is it strange that they aspire to be men and citizens? Wicked and shameful laws, enacted by slaveholders, depriving them of the rights of free locomotion, property, marriage, education, the power of contract, and a voice in the election of the rulers who were to govern them—these relics of the old system are null and void, broken by the rebellion that was designed to enforce them. Is it strange that the black man now claims to use such civil and political rights as the nation has conceded to him? Is it strange that he is disposed to vote, and to send his children to school, and to get a fair price for his work, and to take counsel with the friends of freedom rather than with those who seek the re-establishment of slavery?

The moderation which the colored people of the South have shown in moving forward toward the possession of these rights—rights but lately granted them by us, though our most venerate standards declare them the inherent and inalienable rights of all men—is truly wonderful. They modestly and quietly venture to take what the new laws and customs offer to them. They buy small patches of land when they have money and opportunity. They send their children to school when there is a school. They are ready to accept any fair contract for labor. When election day comes, they go to the polls and offer their vote. And they hold meetings to consider the best modes of making these new opportunities available. The whole demeanor of the colored man, under the improved conditions of the past five years, has been such as to show him worthy of them.

Strange to say, it is the continuance of the colored people in a quiet course of improvement like this which has brought out from the white people of the South the frantic scream with which their newspapers are now filled about the danger of "negro supremacy." Five millions of people having entered simply and naturally upon the discharge of the plainest duties of citizenship, twelve millions of other people cry out in alarm that they are threatened, that they are assailed, that they are about to be ruined! *Non constat.* It does not appear. The whites have the majority. The schools, the polls, and all the occupations of life are as free to the twelve millions as to the five millions; most of the land and the whole of the press is in their hands; they have the habit of organization, and they have always been accustomed to govern. Where is the danger? The pretense of danger is at once a falsehood and an absurdity.—*Standard.*

## Good, Wholesome Advice.

If a wife wishes to be happy and have peace in the family, she should never reprove her husband in company, even if the reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated, speak not an angry word. Indifference will sometimes produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes, and, if he be perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words to persevere. If a wife is careful how she conducts, speaks, and looks, a thousand happy hearts would cheer and brighten our existence where now there are nothing but gloom, sorrow, and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband, and to make home attractive. In a great many respects these remarks apply as well to husbands.

CAUTIOUS MEN.—Some men use words as riflemen do bullets. They say but little. The words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide with their eye and face on and on till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they lance out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their mind as rivers into a deep chasm, and is lost.

A patient is undoubtedly in a bad way when his disease is acute and his doctor isn't.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Governor Warmoth.

The numerous friends of this distinguished standard-bearer of Republicanism were glad to welcome him back to his home this week.

He enjoyed the enviable honor of standing in the National Convention as the first Governor elect of the reconstructed and repentant States.

It was at that one of the young and gallant soldiers of the Union, whose sturdy blows had knocked treason out of place and power in the South, should be chosen as the chief representatives of the State thus reconquered to liberty and Union.

The loyal sons of Louisiana are proud of their representative as of the cause he so gallantly represents.

### Personal.

We have had the pleasure in the past week of welcoming in our sanctum the Hons. L. O. Hare, A. R. Whitney, A. W. Faulkner, F. C. Antoine, W. G. Wren, and J. B. Lewis, members elect of the General Assembly. These gentlemen are tried Republicans, and their presence in the General Assembly is fortunate for the State and the party. We were present with our personal friend Mr. O. Hare during his canvass of part of his parish. He is extremely popular with his party, and will represent his constituents nobly and manfully.

### Postage on the Advocate.

Inquiries come to us from subscribers wishing to know the regular rate of postage on a weekly paper. Some of these inform us what the postmasters are charging them, and we find it to be three or four times the lawful rate. We state for their information that the postage is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance, and no postmaster has a right to charge more than this.

Rev. Anthony Ross and Rev. Evans Green left this city on last Monday evening via the Jackson railroad, to visit their relatives in Baltimore, Maryland, from whom they have been separated for more than thirty years, and whom they have not seen during that time. Father Ross goes to visit his parents, who are still alive, and Brother Green an elder brother.

To their friends it will seem as they come up from "Egypt's Land" after a third of a century's absence like receiving them again from the dead. They went out bondmen, they return freemen. They went out despised chattles with none to acknowledge their manhood. They return citizens of their country, with all the rights thereof, and ordained ministers of the Church of God.

May the prayers of the churches whom they serve go with them, that they may have a pleasant and prosperous journey, and return renewed physically and spiritually to enter on their work of preaching the gospel of Christ.


Dentistry.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at one half of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.


### American Politics.

We hear a great deal of nonsense nowadays about the decadence of American politics. Bemoaning over the decline of statesmanship, prophecies of the "man on horseback," vaticinations of "imperialism," and different modes of a "strong government," and disparaging comparisons between the statesmen of this and former periods form the staple of innumerable political jeremiads. Of many of them it can truly be said "The wish is father to the thought," while others are born of disappointment and resentment.

That there are some facts at the foundation of these complaints is true. Some of them are well known. There are others not so well known. Take them altogether and we believe the conclusions drawn from them will be very different from those so constantly dinned in our ears by these prophets of evil.

For instance, the facts that political managers and wire-workers are becoming every year more unscrupulous and corrupt, that politics as a business or profession is falling more and more into disrepute, that our system of caucuses and conventions is notoriously imperfect and is tending more and more to exclude the people from a real participation in the choice of their public servants, are all well known to the public.

The fact also that eminent and esteemed public men, who have made politics the profession of a lifetime are being more frequently every day superseded by men who have won the popular favor in some other arena than that of politics, is also well known; but the reasons of this popular tendency have not been so well studied, and it has been made the ground for much declamation about military popularity, and the incompetency of the people to judge correctly of the qualifications of their rulers.

When carefully considered, however, we apprehend it will be found that the popular judgment is the wise and true one.

The sum and substance of the popular judgment in this matter, so far, appears to us to be this, that the men who have won distinction, and accomplished large results, indicative of the possession of some great and good qualities of mind and heart, in some line of life unconnected with politics, and not having political distinction in view as an end or reward, are greater favorites with the people than men who have labored directly for political advancement, and have made politics a business. The lesson to be learned is the old-time, world-wide one, written in the poetry and the gospels of all ages; one of the expressions which embodies it is this: "He who humbleth himself shall be exalted." The practical application of it to American politics is this, that the man who in any of the useful walks of life does something, achieves marked success, and couples with a character for integrity love of country, and fidelity to the duty of the hour, and who will make use of the opportunities and powers which he obtains to advance the public good, will at any time outstrip in public favor the men who make politics a profession and political distinction the aim of their lives.

### The New York World on General Grant.

It affords us pleasure to reprint the following truthful and appreciative tribute to General Grant from an opponent. We commend it to the attention of the *Times*, *Crescent*, La Crosse *Democrat*, *et al.*:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

[From the World, April 11, 1865.]

General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other: they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of city surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time since Grant was made lieutenant general when anybody but Sherman on our side could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who in their strong admiration of his great achievements inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands pre-eminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded at last to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And in both cases he not only took the long-contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than General Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely in each case acquire a position which was the key of a wide theatre of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If anybody is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in General Grant beyond his marvelous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicuous energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean efforts to accomplish the objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see him standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals instead of eclipsing his own gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgment which sees precisely where lies the turning point, which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts that is the mark of a superior mind. General Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished general on the other side: over a general who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as a victory over any other general of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to General Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

### The Bolters.

Some of the bolters, forgetful of their late terrific rebuke by the people, are already offering themselves as candidates before the Legislature which they opposed, and pursuing their old game of bargain and sale with the rebels.

We advise these gentlemen to be modest.

Some men, elected by Radical constituencies, are so far forgetting their constituents and their manhood as to talk very openly about money, and boast of its influence in the election of high officials.

We advise these gentlemen to look before they leap.

There are some rebels who are bragging about their ability and intention to buy up the General Assembly.

We advise these gentlemen to insist upon delivery before payment. There is such a thing as obtaining money under false pretences, you know.

To all, we say, gentlemen, your coustituents are watching you, and what they don't know we'll tell them.

### Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

The numerous friends and admirers of this distinguished gentleman will be glad to hear of his arrival in the city. He was met and welcomed at the cars by a large deputation of citizens. We learn from the *Republican* that he is now stopping on Rampart street, between Canal and Common.

### Editorial Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1868.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

The Committee on the State of the Church made the following report on our work in the South, and which was adopted:

God has thrust upon us as a Church new and vast responsibilities by the wonderful success which has crowned our movements in the South.

Four years ago when this work was in embryo the most far-seeing and sanguine dared not anticipate the astonishing results we this day behold. Conferences have sprung into being in such number and with such vigor that their net-work of districts, circuits, and stations covers the entire States lately traversed by our armies, and wasted by red-handed war. Schools, academies, colleges, and asylumns for colored and white persons have been organized and set in successful incipient operation. The general statistics, as furnished in the bishop's address, seem rather like a fairy dream than sober facts. Yet there they are, plain, thrilling, undeniable, and here are the representatives who have participated in this marvelous growth, and shared in these grand triumphs, to attest the entire accuracy of those statistics.

Necessarily, a growth so sudden, extensive, and surprising would lack the stability, coherence, and efficiency which might reasonably be expected under other conditions. Then, also, it has occured amidst and in spite of peculiar difficulties. The passions and sectionalisms born of the war survived it. The Churches in the South which committed themselves to the twin wrongs—slavery and rebellion—came back to reassert themselves; to repeat their mischievous dogmas; to rebuild on the old foundations, and, it is to be feared, with similar untempered mortar, the shattered fabrics of their several ecclesiastical systems; to resist with every possible appliance—and theirs are neither few nor small—and, also, to the bitter end, the introduction and establishment of our system upon that soil. Nor are their appliances by any means few or impotent. It deserves to be known that some of our preachers and teachers in the South have been driven from their work, and others of them have been brutally murdered while peacefully pursuing their chosen labor among the people of their care. Prejudice and sectional proscription are formidable weapons in the hands of men rendered earnest and desperate by defeat and disaster.

The new relations resulting from emancipation, involving questions of great delicacy and difficulty, and upon which an extreme sensitiveness pervades the public mind North and South, but especially South, render comparatively easy the effort to disunite our charges there, and so to distract and paralyze our energies in that field. Great wisdom and sagacity are needed to trace the line of right in the most safe and useful manner.

The existing churches in the South have potent agencies and allies in their press, secular and religious, which are wielded with vigor and effect, constantly plying the public with reasons why we should be scorned and spurned, why our cause can not permanently succeed in that region, and why, on the contrary, they are the rightful occupants of that ground.

So far as the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South is concerned, she has been almost entirely unknown for the last quarter of a century, except to be misrepresented and misapprehended.

In that section, also, there is an almost total absence of any general system of education, happily so prevalent among us. This lack of educational advantages for the masses prevailed among the poor whites before the war. It still exists. As to the colored people, numbering millions, it is well known that slavery denied them the lowest rudiments of education. Improvement as to both these classes of the people is going forward; yet the work is one of great extent and of slow achievement. Until it is accomplished our permanent, complete success is not assured. When all these and other kindred facts are considered, they exalt the heroism of our true and tried brethren who, in the face of these formidable obstacles and amid perils which can hardly be conceived, have extended our lines and maintained our banners to the gulf on the South and to the Rio Grande on the West; and they also heighten our gratitude to God for the wonderful degree of success he has given.

The honor God has thus put upon us is only equaled by the greatness of our responsibilities. Shall we be found measuring up to their magnitude?

If it was wise to extend our work, as it has been extended over the Southern States, and of this who can doubt? is it not equally the dictate of a sound policy to foster, strengthen, and conserve it by all appropriate and available means?

The influence of a local religious press is demanded. The erection of suitable churches in all the great centres of population and influence is important. The traveling ministry of the conferences, already existing and to be formed, these should be reinforced from time to time by the transfer of our ablest and best ministers.

The educational interests of the white and colored people should be promoted by liberal and timely aid, and especially by the education of teachers on the grounds for the work.

While our bishops have displayed great energy and wisdom in organizing our Church in that region, yet its growing importance demands that our episcopacy should make itself officially and pastorally felt in all the South.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That there shall be established and published by the book agents at New York, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1869, a weekly religious journal at Knoxville, Atlanta, or Nashville, the place to be determined by the amount of local advertising and subscription patronage which either of these places shall offer beyond the others.

2. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this committee, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, at New Orleans, and the Charleston *Christian Advocate*, at Charleston, South Carolina, ought to be published as official papers.

3. *Resolved*, That the Missionary and Church Extension Societies be requested to render such special aid to church building enterprises in leading Southern cities as the bishops and the said societies shall find practicable.

4. *Resolved*, That a liberal system of transfers as suitable ministers to our work in the South is hereby recommended.

5. *Resolved*, That the maintenance of training and theological schools in the South for the preparation of persons for the work of teaching and preaching in that region deserves the sympathy and co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we, therefore, hereby commend said object to the liberality of our people, and specifically to the generous aid of our missionary and educational societies.

6. *Resolved*, That the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be recommended to issue a series of tracts suited to our Southern work for circulation in that part of our connection.

Respectfully,
L. D. BARROWS, Chairman.

LAY DELEGATION.

This great question has been thoroughly discussed during the present session, and a plan adopted which refers the final settlement thereof to the people and to the Annual Conferences. The debate was lengthy and exhaustive, and several characteristic speeches were made. Old Dr. Cartwright represented the opposition; and the *man*, not his speech, had a telling effect. He reviewed the history of our Church since 1824, and thanked God that he had lived through two of the three revolutions on this subject, and he expected to live through *this*, the third. He attributed the secession in '44 to the overbearing demands of the slaveholding laymen of the South, and in his peculiar style declared that the "devil was in those Southern Methodists *crossways*." (Great laughter.) This old thunderer of the West was followed by Rev. Gilbert Haven, who read the most carefully prepared argument for lay delegation delivered during the debate. But the chief contestants were S. M. Morrill and Dr. M'Clintock. The former presented an exhaustive argument against the admission of laymen to our General and Annual Conferences, and which was not answered by any of his opponents. Dr. McClintock made the attempt, but failed; and this statement is made notwithstanding our admiration for the Doctor's brilliant parts. He ignored the wholesome maxim of logic, "Never *underrate* your opponent." We do not doubt the Doctor's ability to form a logical and triumphant reply to Mr. Morrill's argument, but he attempted to substitute wit for logic, which was too patent to succeed with Methodist preachers, and this we regret the more as the effect can not be otherwise than injurious to the cause of lay delegation. But we are glad say to that the Conference with great unanimity adopted the following compromise plan:

Whereas, The General Conference of 1860 expressed its willingness to admit lay delegates to the General Conference whenever the people should desire it; and

Whereas, The General Conference of 1864 concurred in that action, therefore

*Resolved*, That we also concur in the same, and recommend the following plan to the godly consideration of our ministers and people.

Change the Discipline, p. 45, part 2, chapter I, section 1, so that it shall read as follows:

Question—Who shall compose the General Conference, and what are the regulations and powers belonging to it?

Answer 1—The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every thirty members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference; yet so that representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference.

The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen for each annual conference, except such conferences as have but one ministerial delegate, which conferences shall be entitled to one lay delegate. The lay delegates shall be chosen by an electoral conference of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the third day of the session of the annual conference, at the place of its meeting at its session immediately preceding the general conference.

The electoral conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the annual conference, and on assembling the electoral conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of their own number, such laymen to be chosen by the last quarterly conference preceding the time of its assembling:

Provided, That no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral or General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for five years preceding the election.

Also answer 3, as follows, page 46:

Answer 3. At all times when the General Conference is met it shall take two-thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates to form a quorum for transacting business.

The ministerial and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body, but they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one-third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action.

*Resolved*, That during the month of June, 1869, on any day except the Sabbath, at such time as shall be determined upon by the pastor and two laymen appointed by the Quarterly Conference, there shall be held a general election in the several places of worship of the M. E. Church, at which all members in full connection, and not less than twenty-one years of age, shall be invited to vote by ballot "for lay delegation," or "against lay delegation."

This election shall be held under the direction of the preacher in charge and two laymen appointed for the purpose by the Quarterly Conference, who shall see that due notice shall be given thereof, for at least twenty days before the election, and who shall superintend all the details of the election. They shall report the result within ten days after the election to the Presiding Elder of the district, who shall report the same to the Bishop at the ensuing Annual Conference, to be entered upon the Conference journals.

It shall be the duty of the bishops presiding at the several Annual Conferences at their first session after the above elections to lay before these bodies the following proposed amendment to the second restrictive rule, so that as amended it shall read: "They shall not allow of more than one ministeral member for every fourteen members of the Annual Conferences, nor a less number than one for every forty-five, nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference."

*Resolved*, That should a majority of the votes cast by the people be in favor of lay delegation, and should three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting thereon vote in favor of the above proposed change in the Church, then the General Conference meeting in 1872, by the requisite two-thirds vote, may complete the change, and the lay delegates previously elected may then be admitted.

(Signed) E. O. HAVENS,
J. B. DOBBINS,
J. McCLINTOCK,
W. H. HUNTER,
D. CURRY,
R. S. FOSTER,
E. R. FULLER,
C. MUNGER.

### General Cyrus Bussey.

The many friends of the general are glad to met him on our streets again after his trip North. General Bussey attended the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention and the National Republican Convention as a delegate, where he had the pleasure of helping to nominate the men of his personal choice for President and Vice-President. Having served under General Grant personally as chief of a large body of cavalry to which important duties were assigned in several of his most important campaigns, he had formed the highest estimate of General Grant's great qualities of head and heart. We should like to see General Bussey's extensive acquaintance and influence North, and his splendid business qualifications, brought into requisition in the work of obtaining for Louisiana that material aid which she so much needs.

### The Memorial of the Finance Committees to General Buchanan.

We ask the special attention of our business men to this very able document. It is, we think, the clearest and most comprehensive resume of the financial situation of this city, its causes, and the remedy, which has emanated from any source. It is perfectly unanswerable in argument, admirable in style, and faultless in taste.

Messrs. Sullivan and Burbank, chairmen of the committees, and their colleagues deserve the thanks of the business men of the city for the energy and ability with which they have devoted themselves to this important subject.

### General Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

We ask sensible men of all parties to peruse this letter impartially, and ask themselves if it does not express the sentiments of a patriot, a statesman, and a noble man:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the twenty first of May, it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse their resolutions.

If elected to the office of President of the United States it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. At times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration will lighten the burdens of taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.


A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Cocoaine is not greasy or sticky. It is far superior to pomades or alcoholic washes as a hair dressing. New York office, 592 Broadway.


The Hindoos extend their hospitality to their enemies, saying: "The tree does not withdraw its shade even from the woodcutter."

### Book Notices.

"A Suggestive Commentary on St. Luke," by Rev. W. H. Van Doren, two volumes; published by D. Appleton & Co., 445 Broadway, New York. This is just what its name indicates, a *suggestive commentary*, suggesting many thoughts in as a few words as possible on each verse of the Gospel of St. Luke. It is, therefore, an excellent work for ministers, Sunday school teachers, and Bible students generally. Its careful preparation is the work of nearly eight years of the author. The information given and the thoughts suggested therein will well repay the cost thereof. For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

"Pendergast's Masterly Series." This is a small but valuable work for learning to speak languages idiomatically. Instead of starting the learner in the grammar immediately, a new and simpler plan is pursued of learning and transposing easy sentences, in fact starting out to learn the language more as a little child would learn it, that is idiomatically. It is a good work, and will be found a great help to those learning either the French or German languages. We do not know that he has prepared works on any languages besides these. There is also a hand-book accompanying these works explaining the principle, etc. For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

"A Lost Name." A novel by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, author of "Uncle Silas," "The Tenants of Malory," "All in the Dark," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

The centre of the struggle in the ensuing presidential campaign will embrace three States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The Republicans hold all three now. To win the fight but one is necessary to them. The Democrats to win must carry all three, and lose none of their doubtful States, so we may look to see both sides put forth most tremendous efforts in these three States.

We have, however, one great advantage. The Democrats are divided. The La Crosse *Democrat* and the anti-war Democrats are making more bitter war upon the New York *World* and the more respectable portion of their party than upon the Republicans. The same hand that took the wheels off Pharaoh's chariots so that they drove heavily seems to be similarly confusing the modern Egyptians.

### Death Not a Misfortune.

We are accustomed to speak of death as a misfortune; we almost never reflect that dying is a great benefit. The most of men get through when they are sixty and seventy years old. They get through; there is nothing left for them to be or to do. And although they do not want to die, there is no conceivable reason in most instances why they should live. They cumber the ground. Here and there is an exceptional case. The beauty of a ripe old age is the very thing that puts to shame an ordinary old age—useless, cumbrous.

For many other reasons it would be unfortunate if men lived in the full possession of their powers to an exceeding great age. Suppose that some men in New York whose names are familiar, who have the power of making and amassing money and property, and who wield the great administrative influence which accompanies great wealth suppose that they instead of passing away in a few years and making room for others should live five hundred years, already having scores of millions in their hands, and already wielding a mighty influence through their wealth and experience, nothing on earth could prevent their being despotic in the commercial world. What a disparity would there be! If, with the tone and temper of modern manhood, men lived five hundred years, what chance would there be for a man of fifty to cope with a man of four hundred years? How would one end of society, the upper end, by its position, by its experience, by its knowledge, by its wealth—if these were held selfishly or despotically—weigh down and oppress the other side! There was a divine mercy manifested in the measurement of the duration of human life in this respect; so that a man lives long enough to develop his forces and to accomplish a certain amount, but not long enough to use that accomplishment as a means of obstruction to others, or as a means of despotism. When men, therefore, are wicked and are holding high sway, we comfort ourselves by saying, "Well, they can't live forever!" And they can not. The shortening of human life, and the dying of men in this economy of life, is very often the best event of their lives. Even of men that are quite useful, it is their duty to die, and when they die they frequently, as Sampson did, accomplish a great work of deliverance. In life they have done, it may be, very much of good or evil; now let them take themselves out of the way and they will do something more. When a great tree is cut down in the forest you will see that around it are twenty trees that before had been overshadowed and had no chance to get the sun; all now begin to lift their tops up and to drink at the fountain of life and start up. Now that the old umbrageous monarch is gone there is a chance for many more. So there are many consolations in the death of men—if the right ones only would die.

H. W. BEECHER.

He who is right and is doing right need not stop to inquire who or what stands with him.

### BEAUTIFUL ZION.

Beautiful Zion, built above,
Beautiful city that I love,
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple—God is light;
He who was slain on Calvary,
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful heaven, where all is light,
Beautiful angels, clothed in white,
Beautiful strains that never tire,
Beautiful harps thro' all the choir;
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshiping at the Savior's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there;
Thither I press with eager feet,
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne of Christ our King,
Beautiful songs the angels sing,
Beautiful rest, all wanderings cease,
Beautiful home of perfect peace;
There shall my eyes the Savior see,
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

### The Boy That Was Wanted.

Dr. Bartram wanted an eraand boy. George Wayland heard of it. "I will offer myself," said George, glad of a chance to do something to help his poor mother. He was a small, chubby little fellow, but he was strong and willing-hearted.

When he went to see the doctor, "I am afraid you are not big enough," said the doctor.

"Only try me, sir," said George, "I am older than you take me for: I am eleven."

The doctor was surprised.

"And I can read," said George, "and write small hand as well as big, and I can do sums. Do try me, sir; please do."

"Are you a good walker?" said the doctor.

"Oh, yes, sir."

"You may be a first-rate walker," said the doctor, "and be able to read and write and do sums, and you may be very strong, and yet you may not be the boy I want."

It was now George's turn to look surprised.

"I want an honest, truth-telling, industrious boy; one who would feel that if he idled away his time when he ought to be doing his work, he was robbing me; one who would ask God to help him to be faithful, and who would try to act when I am away just as he would do if I were present. Would you try to be such a boy to me as that, George?"

"Yes, sir," said George, as if his whole heart was in the answer, "yes, sir."

That is the kind of boy every man who hires a boy wants, as well as Dr Bartram; and no boy or girl that answers to it will ever have to remain idle or complain that they find nothing to do.

Dr. Bartram took George into his employment.

### The Journey of Life.

Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years one-third at least have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster as the ranks grow thinner they that remain till now become weary, and lie down and rise no more. At three-score and ten a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.—*Bishop Burgess.*

THE GERMANS.—It is noticed that the Germans have settled in almost every part of the world. Besides being found in all parts of Europe, and forming a large and valuable portion of the population of every State of the Union, a large German society is flourishing in Hong-Kong, China; and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, has a population of fifty thousand Germans. They have penetrated to the most remote regions of Africa, and in Abyssinia have a very flourishing colony, which controls the manufacture of gunpowder, and is regarded by the king of that country as a valuable addition to his people. Industrious and energetic wherever they go, the Germans in all parts of the world are held up as examples of thrift and prosperity.

AMERICAN PREACHING.—Newman Hall says of American preaching: "The sermons are too precise, too elaborate, too argumentative, too essay-like, too much like books, and too little like earnest talk. Moreover, they are too often read with strict adherence to the prepared manuscript, and thus, though if reported verbatim, they would be read as finished treatises, as heard, they are frequently unimpressive."

People seldom improve when they set up no other models than themselves to copy after.

A German emperor took for his motto: "Better please one good man than a crowd of bad ones."

ONE OF THE BOYS.—In a Western village a charming, well-preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She had children; among them was a crippled boy, who had been petted, and if not spoiled certainly allowed great "freedom in debate." The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said:

"Georgie I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you."

"Well, ma, what is it?"

"I am intended to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Ma caught her breath, but failed to articulate a response.

A MEXICAN TRAIN—*Curious Spectacle.*—The San Antonio *Express* says: "A large train of Mexican wagons and carratons arrived in our city on Saturday loaded with flour. The carratons were even curiosities at San Antonio, being a simple cart with a lofty covering, and drawn by a team of five mules. The teams were all matched, and the finest lot ever brought to this city from Mexico. The owner, a large, fine-looking specimen of the Mexican, accompanied the train, mounted on a splendid mule, caparisoned with elegant Mexican saddlery. The train expects to take back cotton if it can be bought. Considering that this train comes from Leon, in the State of Guanajuata, at least a thousand miles from this city, the animals look in fine condition. The return of Mexican trade to this city will cause an increase of our prosperity, and a railroad to the gulf would do much to secure this desired result.

## HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

### Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies.

### DECORATING THE TOMBS OF UNION SOLDIERS,

### A View of Monument Cemetery.

### THE RESTING PLACE OF TWELVE THOUSAND PATRIOTS.

### THE SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION.

In accordance with a request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General John A. Logan, Saturday was devoted to the pious duty of decorating the graves of our patriotic dead with flowers, and commemorating their deeds and glorious death in suitable speeches and other ceremonies.

Two steamers were kindly placed at the disposal of the public—the revenue cutter Wilderness by Collector W. P. Kellogg, and the Ella Morse by Colonel R. N. Batchelder. Both boats started with passengers, leaving first at twelve o'clock, noon, and returning immediately for another load. The last boat left the foot of Canal street about half past two, pretty well crowded with people. A large number of ladies went down each trip.

The number of visitors during the day was very large. On arriving at the cemeteries the people laid their offerings at the head of the tombs, and afterward inspected the grounds with feelings of deep and mournful interest. They stood within a small city of the dead; around them were the remains of twelve thousand true men who had braved the perils of the battle-field, and exposed themselves to the many dangers of a soldier's life. They now sleep in peace after having so nobly performed the highest duty they owed to their country.

Of the number buried in the cemetery only about six thousand five hundred are known by name. The rest have never been identified.

Captain Barnard, Captain Hyatt, and Captain Gray are entitled to the special thanks of the visitors for the courtesies which they extended to all. These gentlemen have charge of the cemetery, and the perfection of its arrangement is a lasting evidence of the fidelity with which they have discharged their duties.

When the task of strewing the graves with flowers was completed the people assembled upon and around a canvas-covered platform, and to listen to the speeches. Captain W. B. Armstrong was chosen chairman. He stated the objects for which they had been called together in a brief and forcible speech, after which he introduced Rev. N.L. Brakeman, who addressed a prayer to the Throne of Grace, and then read general orders No. 11 of General Logan, and commented upon it in appropriate terms.

The chairman then introduced General L. A. Sheldon, who was to speak on behalf of the Army and Navy Union. The General spoke as follows:

#### Speech of General L. A. Sheldon.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: The profoundest sorrow is said often to be manifested by muteness. Therefore, on this occasion it is perhaps not becoming to indulge in any elaborate speech. It will be of little use to us and of no service to those who are here interred.

I can not help remarking the appropriateness of establishing a national cemetery upon this historic field. It has been the custom of all civilized nations to respect the dead; more often it arises from relationship, personal acquaintance, or other ties. From the earliest times nations have been in the habit of perpetuating the memories of their heroes in history and in song. Many who sleep here are nameless. But their virtues, and the cause in which they fought, entitle them to go down to posterity by the side of the most honored in history.

We all remember well the feelings with which we were impressed at the time of our enlistment, when we took the contract of death. When we swore fealty to our government we but recognized that principle which was instilled into the minds of the Spartan youths when they went out to war, to return only with or upon their shields. Those of us who survive returned *with* our shields, while those who are buried here returned *upon* their shields to mother earth. (Applause.) They were actuated by the same spirit that moved Regulus to choose imprisonment, torture, and death rather than advise his country to a disadvantageous peace. There was in them the same self-abnegation that characterized the Decii when they devoted themselves for the good of Rome. The same love of country which actuated Jasper in risking and losing his life to prevent the flag of his country from remaining in the hands of its enemies. The same absence of all venality that actuated the bosom of Colonel Morris of the Revolution, who when offered power and possessions to turn against his country, replied that he was not worth purchasing, but such as he was King George had not money enough to buy him. The same pertinacious courage which charterized the dying Lawrence when he said, "Don't give up the ship!" The same spirit which actuated that brave Philadelphia general whose name I can not now recollect, who when dying of wounds, said to his physician, "Doctor turn me over that I may die with my face to the foe." The same spirit was manifested by an officer of my command who when pierced through the body with a rebel bullet, said to his men by him, "Boys, fight on to the last. I have lost one life for my country, I wish I had another to lose." The same spirit that actuated a young soldier whom I had on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1863, made a sergeant for gallantry, and who on the first day of May following fell mortally wounded, and when being carried past me desired to speak with me. Seeing the pallor of death upon his countenance, I asked: "Gray, are you wounded?" He replied: "Yes, badly, and I can not survive." Said I, "Don't despair: men sometimes die for want of the will to live." He replied, "I can not live, but I want to ask one question. Colonel, have I been a good soldier?" To which I replied: "Yes, you have been a good soldier, Gray." He then said, "That is all I desire to know. Boys, carry me on!" The same spirit that characterized another soldier of my command who, after receiving a fatal wound in battle, said: "It is as I expected when I enlisted—to die; but I have lived the life of a Christian. Tell my grandfather that I have tried to do my duty as a soldier."

It is too affecting to continue a recital of these occurrences. They may be carried so far as to become tedious. These illustrate the general feeling that pervaded all minds; and when I think of the death and suffering which have fallen under my observation it so harrows up my soul that I could almost wish that treason and all its supporters had shared the fate of Satan when he was cast from the battlements of heaven. But it does not become us, victors in the late war, to indulge in feelings of unkindness. It will not restore the dead to us, nor will it heal the wounds that have been made. We should now labor for the peace, happiness, and welfare of our common country. We should manifest a spirit of charity, and cultivate the kindest relationships possible.

Every soldier remembers the delight with which he was filled when the flag of our country was borne onward to victory. We remembered that it was the flag which Jasper lost his life in attempting to save; that it floated over Porter on the "Essex," and over Grant at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. Two millions of men bore that flag to victory, and among them were our fellow comrades here. They fought not alone for union, not alone for nationality, but like the patriot fathers of the revolution, they contended for the rights of human nature.

White men, remember that you stand here to-day in the enjoyment of the great constitutional principle of free speech undisturbed, that you are now relieved from the fear of a grasping and intolerant aristocracy.

Black men, you are redeemed and disenthralled, not alone by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation. You stand here with the hopes and privileges of men, because the soil of the country has been bounteously saturated with the blood of patriots, and because their bones whiten upon six hundred battle-fields.

Let us now and here resolve that we will stand by our country in war and in peace, and that we are the certain and eternal enemies of treason under all circumstances. We were permitted to survive to aid in achieving the victories of peace. Let us now, in the presence of these graves of our dead comrades, resolve that we will conduct ourselves in all future time, both in war and peace, in such manner as shall leave these sheeted regiments no occasion to rise up and rebuke us. (Prolonged applause.)

Captain Armstrong then reminded the audience that they had often heard of a man who had one foot in the grave, taken in a figurative sense, but he had the honor of introducing one who had literally buried one leg in his country's cause, Henry C. Dibble, Esq., who would speak on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Dibble then delivered the following address:

#### Speech of Henry C. Dibble, Esq.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: It is made my duty to address you on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices this day was "designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land."

It seems eminently proper that the day should be designated, and the ceremonies conducted by the organization to which we belong. The dead were our comrades and friends. We cherish the same principles for which they died. We are united by recollections the most sacred and lasting. We are gathered together by a common impulse to cherish the memory of the dead, to cultivate those ties of friendship among ourselves which were formed in the bivouac, in the camp, or upon the battle-field, and to care for the widows and orphans of those who lie around us to day. But there is in our organization something more than these elements of strength and unity. We are bound together for the purpose, and sworn to "see that no harm come to the State," as the Roman Senate decreed to their consuls in the hour of sedition and danger. And so it has been said that we are a political organization. In the sense of party preference for men, it is not true. But the war for the Union was a struggle for the ascendency of political ideas. Our armies were raised, our battles were fought, our comrades died, and our victory was won that the nation might live, that liberty might prevail, and that the vestiges of slavery might disappear from the face of the land. These were the political ideas for which our comrades fought, and suffered, and died. Here they lie buried around us now. Do you expect that the Grand Army will prove recreant to those principles, political though they may be called? No, comrades, our organization is looked upon by the nation with that confidence and hope which our people cherished towards their soldiers in the days of war. We will deserve that confidence, and warrant that hope, for we swerve not one step from that line of duty in which

> Four hundred thousand men,
> The brave the good, the true;
> On battle-field, in swamp, and glen,
> Have died for me and you.

This later May day is about the only time in the year when all over our broad land the flowers are in full bloom. Upon the far borders of the North the chill of winter has but just passed away, and

> The verdure of the meadow lands
> Is creeping to the hills:
> The sweet blue-bosomed violets
> Are blooming by the rills.

An earlier day would not have found the flowers there for the graves. Here in the South the spring flowers are fast passing away, and a later day might find a stint of those emblems of affection which we bring with us.

Comrades and friends, pause one moment and think that to-day, aye! at this hour, in the ten thousand burial grounds throughout the land, more than a million men and women are strewing flowers upon the graves of fallen heroes. Fathers, brothers, and sons; mothers, widows, and daughters; friends severed; lovers heart-broken, have met, bearing sweet tokens of remembrance to the graves of those but for whose death our country would not have lived. How when we dwell upon the thought it expands; the recollections of individuals parting and suffering and death; the story of a thousand battle-fields; the history of a nation's struggle; the ransom of a race from bondage.

If we could only hear the story of each one of these graves we would know nearly all that is good in human nature. How the old man left his grandchildren and came away with his son to lie down here in a grave marked "Unknown." How the young man whose quickened mind was all aglow with thought, and whose heart was throbbing with virtuous ambition, left his wife of a month, she who dared not bid him stay for his honor's sake, to meet death with less of sorrow than hope, and with no feelings of disappointed ambition, but rather the sense of glory achieved. How the middle aged man gave up the pursuits of business, severed himself from an affectionate family, and concentrated those engergies which he had developed in an active life to his country's good; how he gave up all to perform a duty which he deemed paramount, and at length gave his life which he could spare in such a cause without a sigh.

When among the dead we usually experience a sense of gloomy sorrow; but some how it seems to me to-day, when I remember how these heroes fell—died that a victory might be won for the right—that this is not the most gloomy place on earth, for I only think that each grave is surrounded by a halo of glory not to be likened to gloom.

"It is the purpose of the commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades." And so we have come to-day to perform this sacred duty for the first time, but let us hope not for the last time. We meet here under circumstances differing from those which surround our friends in the distant North who are decorating the graves of those comrades who lie in the churchyards of their native villages. There every heart is alive with sympathy and there are many attendants at every tombs; here we are but a small band comparatively in one of the nation's burial places, and the graves far outnumber the hands that strew the flowers. Ah, comrades, we recollect to-day how we came away from our Northern homes, many of us marching side by side with those who lie beneath these garlands. Does it not almost seem that it is our duty to remain here in the South, if for no other purpose than to watch over this sacred spot, and come to it and bring tokens of remembrance from year to year?

In conclusion, comrades and friends, let us learn the lesson of the hour. It has been said that we come to honor the nation's dead. In one sense of the term that were impossible. Their honor and glory is transcendent. We come rather to be reminded that we must live for the cause for which they died. They gave up their lives that the Union might not perish. Let us see that they died not in vain, and in passing away ourselves let us leave as a dying wish the charge to our children. These fallen heroes fought the good battle against slavery, whose policy was to teach that ignorance is the mother of virtue and bondage the basis of strength. If we forget to struggle on and perfect the work which they began we are recreant to the cause in whose behalf they fell. We are here met in the midst of the scenes of the conflict—in the heart of the South—which was saved to the Union and regenerated by the sacrifice of these lives. Our people are kneeling today along the northern lakes, upon the shores of the Atlantic, and far inland at the graves of those comrades who are buried there. Let us, in unison with them, dedicate our lives anew to our country and to the work of Christian civilization.

General Hobart, of Wisconsin, one of the members of the Army of the Gulf in 1862, responded to the call of the chairman in a short and effective speech, which we regret our inability to present this morning.

At the request of the chairman Mayor Heath then read the following description of the cemetery:

#### Description of the Monument Cemetery

Monument National Cemetery is situated at Chalmette, in the parish of St. Bernard, Louisiana; is six miles below the city of New Orleans, and one mile below the United States (Jackson) barracks.

It contains thirteen and a third acres, was purchased by the city of New Orleans from its original owner, Mr. Charles Resner, in 1861, and has since been ceded by the city to the United States.

It was commenced by Captain N. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster, in May 1864, and will probably be completed by the latter end of the present summer.

It has a frontage of 250 feet on the Mississippi river, and a depth of 2317 feet.

Young cedar, arbor vitæ, and other trees and shrubbery have been obtained with some difficulty, and planted about half way on each side of the main avenue. The government made no appropriation for the purchase of shrubbery, and the only means of obtaining it was by procuring shrubs and trees from the woods, and by donation. The first plan has been carried out until the supply is about exhausted, and a large quantity is still required to beautify and decorate the cemetery.

If the loyal citizens of Louisiana who are known to have at heart the beautifying and decorating of this cemetery, where so many brave defenders of the Union from almost every State and territory therein are interred, would take into consideration the great want of shrubbery for this purpose, and furnish as much as possible, it would be one of the most acceptable offerings in the way of decoration, and it would besides be a lasting memorial of their generosity, and would permanently beautify and decorate the cemetery.

About 12,000 bodies of deceased Union soldiers are now interred in this cemetery, of which number about 6500 are "known," and the remainder "unknown." About 1000 more bodies scattered over the Teche country are yet to be removed and interred herein.

Fifteen thousand eight hundred and eight graves is the entire capacity of this cemetery. There were formerly about 7000 bodies of colored civilians interred in it, but they have all been removed to the Freedmen's cemetery adjoining.

The ground on which we now stand, on which this national cemetery is located, will ever be memorable in the annals of the country, it being the scene of General Jackson's greatest triumph, recorded in the history of the United States as the "Battle of New Orleans."

Six hundred and eleven yards northwest stands Jackson's monument, from which the cemetery derives its name, and eight hundred and eighty yards east stands a venerable live oak, under which General Packenham lay mortally wounded during a portion of that memorable engagement; this incident gained it the cognomen of the "Packenham Oak," and cannon balls are still imbedded in its trunk.

The associations and memories connected with this spot render it the best location that could have been selected in the whole of Louisiana, for the ashes of our brave dead who fell in the late rebellion probably mingles with that of the heroes of 1815. It is replete with memories of self-sacrifice and patriotism; the receptacle of the dust of two generations of heroes; and every effort has been made to render it worthy of the holy purpose to which it has been consecrated.

Captain Sheridan, one of the participators in the struggle for the Union, was then called on, and responded as follows:

#### Speech of Captain Sheridan.

So much has been said here to-day, and so well said, in praise of the silent battalions of the Union whose green graves spread out here before us, that to add anything of interest I feel almost a hopeless task. I hold, in common with all here, and with the loyal millions of the North, the memory of our dead sacred, and the ground where they slumber hallowed. And here, as elsewhere, my tongue refuses to keep silence when a word is asked of me in remembrance of comrades whose blood flowed freely that the flag we loved might not go down in disaster and defeat, that the nation our fathers founded, purified of its great wrong against humanity, might endure for all ages to come, and prove by its power and stability the falsity of all who say man is incapable of self government. I believe that America is the battle ground designed by God for the overthrow of all forms of wrong and oppression. A land where the broadest liberty shall exist, the only test of a man's right to citizenship, loyalty to the government, a devotion to his principles which impels him when they are assailed to stand boldly forward, and if need be, give up his life as freely as the quiet sleepers around us yielded up theirs. Standing to-day in the presence of our dead, memory is busy, and the scenes of the few years past crowd thick upon us. We live over again the stormy days of the war. By doing this we more fully realize the deep-seated love of country, the strong conviction of duty, and the lofty courage that animated the soldiers of the Union when summoned from their quiet homes by the thunder of hostile guns they took up their line of march, and never paused before the flag of rebellion went down before their advancing columns. And who to-day will say humanity did not breathe freer when the smoke of the mighty conflict passed away, and their straining eyes caught sight of freedom's flag waving over every foot of America? Thank God, we all in some capacity or other helped on the grand struggle. Thank God so many of us are permitted to come here to-day, and pay tribute to the memory of our departed ones. I come not sadly here to-day, but rather with a feeling of joy and pride. I am proud of the valor which won for us the right to speak and act as men wherever the flag of the republic floats; proud that under this Southern sky, within the shadow of yonder mighty city which our dead heroes helped to win, we can come and crown their graves with flowers; proud to feel that America, through the efforts of the quiet sleepers here, stands the mightiest republic in the world; proud to look upon these graves and say they are the mute but eloquent index of how well our armies fought and how lavishly they poured out their blood when called upon to stand by their God and nation. There is no soldier here to-day who can not recall some glorious recollections of the war. And as the picture flashes into view how the heart thrills. Proudly, yet with moist eye and trembling lip, we recall the forms of those who fell by our side on some battle-field of the rebellion. We hear again the stern commands, "Close up," "Steady on the right," "Guide centre," "Forward, march." "Charge bayonets" falls on our ear with the olden power. We see the glistening steel come down, guns grasped in strong hands, teeth shut close, eyes of flame, every chest heaving as the mighty line sweeps forward over ditch and parapets up to the very muzzle of the thundering guns, the solid earth reeling beneath our tread, the air throbbing with the mighty shout that burst from our victorious ranks when high over the stronghold our valor won the banner we bore flashed out its stars of glory. The picture fades only to give place to others, in each and all of which the fallen ones stand out bold and clear. There are friendships beautiful and lasting in almost every walk of life. But there are none more sincere than those formed upon the weary march and knit close in the shock of battle. When we clasp hands with one who stood side by side with us on many a field we feel toward him as we feel toward none other. And when we look upon the graves of comrades there steals over the heart a thousand recollections that make their memory dearer than that of others and invest the spot where they sleep with an interest no other in the world can have. That we come here to-day is but one evidence of how fondly we love the memory of our dead. Lying here upon the banks of the mighty river their strong arms wrested from a race of warriors are the representatives of nearly every State in the Union. Many graves are nameless. We only know that some one lies there who fell for America, and we crown his grave with our tribute of respect. Many a mother's darling lies in an unknown grave; all she knows is that somewhere her boy lies buried. When to-morrow the news flashes over the country that we have here decorated the graves of loyal soldiers many a heart will throb with joy to think that others have done for their dead what they themselves have longed to do. Many a soul will be stronger for the knowledge that we have visited the nation's dead, struck palms across their green graves, and pledged anew our fidelity to the country they laid down their lives to maintain. But not alone to our army is all the praise due. Brave men are sleeping here who maintained the honor of our flag upon the seas. Some, perhaps, who sailed through storm of shot and shell with grand old Farragut to the conquest of the empire city of the South. The army spares not in praise when the deeds of our sailors are mentioned. We remember proudly the wondrous circle of fire in which our navy sailed at Port Royal, we bless the hardy tars who manned the Monitor, our hearts swell with exultation when the Cumberland is mentioned, and we thank God that America had sons to stand by the ship, and fight her till she sunk beneath the waves of the Chesapeake, thundering her own requiem. We glory in Winslow, who near the sunny coast of France taught all Europe to respect our navy, and in presence of the continent covered our flag with glory. We remember the bay of Mobile, where, lashed to the mast, America's great admiral led his fleet to victory, and added new laurels to our navy. A thousand other recollections cluster around it, dear to the hearts of the army. The glory of the war belongs alike to each. The war is over, the old drum stands silent, the bugle has sounded its last charge and pealed its last recall. The sword hangs idly in its scabbard, the musket leans unused by the fireside, the banners that gleamed so proudly in the front of battle have folded their riven stars, and now stand mementoes of glories passed. Our armies have taken their tents and silently gone; the fields where they struggled gleam with the glory of peace, and another than death gathers the rich harvest that springs from their fruitful bosom. We are often asked, now that the war is over why not let the dead rest in the graves their valor won? I would not crush one flower that grows on the graves of the Southern dead. I only ask that the graves of our dead be sacred—free from censure and unmanly reproach. The duties we owe the living must not blind us to the duties we owe to the dead. Let us yearly crown their graves with flowers. Thus shall we show the world we never let the memory of valor perish. Thus shall we perform a duty, and feel that when we are gone we shall have a right to claim a wreath of flowers from companions left behind us.

#### Speech of Captain Jordan B. Noble.

Captain Noble having been introduced as the "Drummer Boy of Chalmette," said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER SOLDIERS: Though last, I hope I am not the least to address you on this memorial occasion. So much has been said by the gentlemen who have preceded me, it is unnecessary for me to say anything concerning the great war and rebellion that was concluded by the surrender of General Lee to General Grant.

I hope it will not be out of place to make a few remarks respecting this sacred ground.

On this spot and not far from here fifty-three years ago I had the honor to be present under our great commander, Major General Andrew Jackson. There stands the old house where he made his headquarters, and where I often served him as orderly during the encampment of American troops. Here we met and beat back one of the proudest and most daring enemies that ever invaded this continent.

Here Captain Noble gave his hearers a vivid and interesting description of the battle of the eighth of January, 1815, and proceeded:

Governor Claiborne then came to the camp in person, and was with the General almost every day until the enemy retired. Then you see that over half a century ago the poor drummer boy who this day stands before you in this honored place, surrounded by the honored dead, now stands the only living being that can be found of his regiment. There are many of the old veterans still here that belonged to the different battalions too old and feeble to be present on this occasion, among whom I will name the honored Anthony Fernandez, and a number of the colored battalion, too numerous to mention at present. The roll of the Seventh regiment was called on the eighth of January, 1867 and 1868, and there were none to answer to their names except the poor drummer boy of the regiment.

I would here remark that I hope you will not attribute to personal vanity the mention of my services to my country. Enlisted in 1813 in the Seventh regiment as drummer during the war, discharged on the eighth of May, 1816, re-enlisted the same day for five years, and honorably discharged at Baton Rouge; again re-enlisted in the First United States infantry and served as a substitute four years four months and fourteen days. I was then honorably discharged from the United States army in 1825; I came to New Orleans and made this my home till 1836. On that year, at the time Major Dade was massacred with his troops in Florida, the call was made by General Gaines for volunteers to go there. I then volunteered for that service, under command of General Persifer F. Smith, and was present at the burial of the murdered men of Major Dade. Major General Buchanan, the present commander of this department, was then adjutant of the Fourth infantry, commanded by Major Twiggs. To him was assigned the duty of collecting the dead bodies and reporting their numbers. He did this by counting the skulls of the dead soldiers.

I returned to New Orleans after three months' service in Florida, and was placed under the command of Colonel Cross in the recruiting service, where I served two years, and was honorably discharged.

The speaker then related some interesting reminiscences of the Mexican war, in which he was an active participant, and concluded as follows:

So you see, my friends, that the poor drummer boy who stands before you, did serve his country honorably and faithfully in three wars, and up to the last year was never permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States. In conclusion, while I thank you for your patience, I can not close without paying a tribute of respect to the colored battalions that served under Major General Andrew Jackson on this very field, under command of General Lacoste and Major Savory. They do not need my feeble voice to add to their fame and glory. General Jackson in his official report to the Secretary of War spoke too highly of them for me to attempt their praise.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your patience, and brother soldiers, I hope the day will soon come when in this State, and all the Union our friends, and those who have been opposed to each other in this great rebellion may forget the past, shake hands, and make friends. Then, and not until then, will our country prosper, and all of us be happy once more. This day will then be often commemorated by the strewing of flowers over the graves of the honored dead. A few years more, and I must join the ranks where now my comrades lie, and my name name like many of theirs be a forgotten blank on the tombstone, and in its place written "unknown."

Let no hostile foot tread upon this sacred ground, but let the honored dead, the brave soldier rest in peace, his memory honored. Then will after ages read—yes children unborn in time to come will read of their deeds with admiration, and respect their graves. Again, Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you.

#### Remarks of Colonel Case.

The chairman then introduced Colonel Charles Case, remarking that he would read an original poem written for the occasion, and precede it by a few remarks.

Colonel Case said that in consideration of the many things which had been said, and well said, he should not detain them long. He confined his remarks to a single point: whether the immense sacrifices in valuable lives and millions of treasure we had given for the Union our country did not outweigh its real value. He had considered the matter seriously, and had no hesitation in declaring that the honor, integrity, and glory of our beloved country were beyond price, and more than worth all the sacrifices the nation had made for it. In regard to the poem he was about to read he would only remark that it had been written since twelve o'clock, and must not be considered a thoughtful production. He then read the poem as follows:

HYMN.

Tune—"Old Hundred."

All honor to the patriot dead,
Who fell that freedom's cause might live;
We strew above each grassy bed
The sweetest flowers our hands can give.

And thus beside each hallowed grave
We tell how recollection still
Warms with those memories of the brave
Which lapsing years shall never chill.

And here above their sleeping dust
We call their shades from spirit land,
To seal our pledges that the trust
For which they died for aye shall stand,

Dearer than aught on earth beside,
Sacred as all our hopes of heaven—
That for the flag, whate'er betide,
Our lives are pledged, and shall be given.

So on the field where long ago
Brave warriors stayed invasion's tread,
We swear afresh, come weal or woe,
We will be faithful to the dead.

A few remarks from the chairman and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Plumb closed the interesting ceremonies.

The thanks of the participators are due to the ladies of the fourth district for their very liberal donation of flowers.

The occasion was of the most impressive and satisfactory character. Those who were present at Chalmette Saturday will long have reason to be proud of their participation in the patriotic ceremonies there witnessed.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN BIENVILLE.

#### An Ex-Federal Soldier Shot—He Receives Eight Wounds—Dangers of Being a Republican.

A private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Captain W. M. Twitchell, dated Pine Bluff, Bienville parish, May 29, says:

W. H. Honneus was shot last night about 11 o'clock, at his gate. I am with him. Have sent for a doctor. Don't know how his wounds will terminate. He has six or eight wounds, not, however, in dangerous parts. I will write you again.

Mr. Honneus was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Bienville parish, at the late election. He was a sergeant in the Sixth Massachusetts battery during the war, and a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His advocacy of the Republican cause, and his speeches during the election undoubtedly led to this result: that the enemies whom he had fought on the battle-field endeavored to assassinate him now that the war is over.

### VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

For the information of our readers we publish a correct list of the votes for the various candidates for State officers at the recent election. It will be seen that Governor Warmoth's majority is 26,955, and Lieutenant Governor Dunn's majority 38,027. The majority of the other candidates on the Republican State ticket is as follows: Bovee, Secretary of State, 36,790; Belden, Attorney General, 38,912; Wickliffe, State Auditor, 37,817; Dubuclet, State Treasurer, 38,491; Conway, Superintendent of Education, 37,929. It will be seen that Governor Baker received 3509 votes, and that Major Damas, for Lieutenant Governor, obtained 7722 votes, or 57,044 less than were given for Hon. Oscar J. Dunn. We present the figures:

GOVERNOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henry C. Warmoth | 64,901 | J. G. Taliaferro | 38,046 |
| Joshua Baker | 3,509 | Albert Voorhies | 60 |
| Scattering | 21 | | |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oscar J. Dunn | 64,766 | F. E. Dumas | 7,722 |
| Albert Voorhies | 26,739 | A. S. Herron | 14 |
| Scattering | 23 | | |

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George E. Bovee | 63,759 | Charles Smith | 9,385 |
| J. H. Hardy | 26,969 | William G. Bell | 29 |
| Scattering | 10 | | |

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simeon Belden | 64,910 | H. Peralta | 311 |
| A. S. Herron | 25,998 | W. R. Crane | 9,306 |
| T. S. Goode | 23 | Scattering | 39 |

AUDITOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. M. Wickliffe | 64,609 | Emile Bonnefoi | 9,189 |
| Adam Giffen | 299 | H. Peralta | 26,792 |
| —— Hardy | 91 | W. G. Bell | 86 |
| Scattering | 6 | | |

STATE TREASURER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antoine Dubuclet | 64,792 | Wm. G. Bell | 9,655 |
| A. S. Herron | 317 | H. Peralta | 7 |
| Adam Giffen | 26,301 | Emile Bonnefoi | 85 |
| Scattering | 24 | | |

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. W. Conway | 64,667 | Wesley McDonald | 26,738 |
| R. M. Lusher | 9,820 | Baaker Chapman | 64 |
| Scattering | 41 | | |

When the Pacific railroad is finished the tour of the world can be made in two months and a half. From New York to San Francisco will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hong Kong by steamer to Suez, thirty-two days; from Suez to Paris, six days; from Paris to New York, ten days; in all, seventy-five days. This can only be done, however, by continuous traveling and successful connections everywhere; and the adventurous voyager who attempts to accomplish the whole distance in the time we have mentioned will be pretty well used up when he gets back to New York again. We advise him rather to make his arrangements so that he can stop awhile at the chief points of interest on his way, such as Yokohama, Hong Kong, Manilla, Bombay, Cairo, Malta, Leghorn, Marseilles, Paris, and London. This will require about twice as much time as he will spend in actual traveling, and ten times as much money; but he will be well repaid for his outlay, and in after days can tell his children of the wondrous sights and strange people he saw in his famous journey around the globe.

SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHERS.—Boston has two new hotels built out of the profits of cheap literature—the St. James and the Waverley. The latter, indeed, is just over the bridge in Charlestown, but it is close to the back door of the business quarter of Boston. Mr. Dow, who built the Waverley, is the conductor of a magazine of the same name of extremely cheap writing, for the million and by the million. At one time, after securing a large circulation, Mr. Dow procured an editor and undertook to sift his wares and elevate his magazine. The result was fatal to his circulation. Discharging his editor, and resuming his old practice of printing about everything sent him, fortune smiled again. All the small writers in the country are ardent friends of the *Waverley Magazine*, and all their friends take it. Hence the hotel. The palatial St. James, with its front of two hundred and fifty feet, which would have been the width of a whole block if the site could have been bought, is bought by Ballou out of the profits of the *Dollar Monthly*, and other cheap publications.

A gentleman who recently journeyed from Waxahachie to Fort Worth writes from the latter named place to the *Argus* as follows: "The country lying on and contiguous to Mountain creek is generally rich, and sufficiently rolling to drain itself. This country, as I descended the mountain, presented quite a picturesque appearance. Sharp topped peaks covered with a thick growth of low timber, with now and then a lonely cedar shooting its spire-like top several feet above the rest, are seen jutting out on either side."

The Savannah *News* speaks of some prisoners sent to the Dry Tortugas as "Alabamians chained like dogs." It was no uncommon occurrence for natives of Alabama to be chained like dogs in former days, but as they happened to be only niggers it was "of no consequence." The complexion makes all the difference, it would seem.

The heats, hates, and passions of the hour pass away, but its records remain. Andrew Johnson, by the votes of three-fourths of the Representatives and nearly two-thirds of the Senate, will stand on the historic page charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. No ruler was ever thus rebuked.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS, BLANKS, ETC.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, May 30, 1868.

SEALED AND INDORSED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until the sixth proximo inclusive for supplying this Customhouse with Books, Blanks, Envelopes, Paper, and Stationery, as per samples on exhibition, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, in quantities estimated as follows—

BOOKS—The paper to be of first quality and the printing and binding to be well executed:

Two dozen Memorandum Books; 5 dozen Blank Books; 10 dozen Index Books; 50 dozen Discharging Books; 5 dozen Receiving Books; 10 dozen Time Books; 10 dozen Weigher's Books; 200 dozen Receipt Books, three forms; 1 dozen Letter Press Books; 1 dozen Records of Letters; 6 Registers of Entries; 4 Appraisment Order Books; 1 Damage Order Book; 3 Warehouse Bond Books; 23 Bond Books; 9 Records of Marine Papers; 3 Cash Books; 2 Cashier's Impost Books; 2 Cashier's Fee Books; 3 Warehouse Ledgers; 2 Check Books; 3 Records of Excesses and Deficits; 5 Indexes to Entries; 1 Book of Passenger Lists; 3 Books Daily Statements; 1 Impost Book; 3 Records of Returns in Surveyor's Office; 5 Registers of Invoices and Appraisements; 30 Records of Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

BLANKS—The paper to be of first quality and the printing to be well executed:

One hundred and ninety three thousand three hundred and seventy-five Blank Accounts, Abstracts, etc., one hundred and fifty forms

ENVELOPES—To be of the first quality:

Thirty two thousand Note Envelopes, 11 forms; 52,500 Legal Size Envelopes, 15 forms; 16,0,0 Extra Size Envelopes, 8 forms

PAPER—To be of first quality:

Thirty-nine reams Note Paper, 9 forms; 58 reams Letter Paper, 9 forms; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 1 ream Legal Cap Paper; 5 reams Folio Post; 5 reams Bank Envelope Paper; 1 ream Wrapping Paper; 5 reams Patent Blotting Paper

STATIONERY—To be of first quality:

Ten dozen quarts Arnold's Fluid; 5 dozen quarts Arnold's Copying Ink; 10 dozen bottles Red Ink, David's No. 3; 5 dozen bottles Blue Ink; 15 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's; 5 gross Lead Pencils, Carmine and Blue; 50 gross Steel Pens, assorted; 5 dozen boxes Quill Pens; 100 pounds Sealing Wax; 2 gross Mucilage.

Liberty is reserved to accept such proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles named therein.

It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required and which are not expressly mentioned in the schedules shall be furnished by the contractor at the usual market prices or may at the option of the Collector be purchased in open market.

Bids to be made in detail in accordance with schedules of articles and estimated quantities furnished on application to this office.

Bonds with satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Collector.

my31 6t

### FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF THE CONVENTION TAX.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1868.

By virtue of the foregoing resolution I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of July, 1868.

The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention, January 4, 1868, (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.

The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the taxrolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the taxrolls were completed in the other parishes, the penalty will be exacted.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

#### ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and the parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors shall exact an additional tax upon such persons of twenty-five per cent upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish, call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December twenty-four above mentioned, and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty-five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a-half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall be in default.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell after ten days' notice property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.

Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President of the Convention.

(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. my28 15t

### PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT VESSELS, ETC.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Superintendent of Lights,
New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of June, 1868, for furnishing and delivering such RATIONS and FUEL for the Lighthouse tenders in this district and for any other light-vessel and lighthouse tender as may be called for, for one year, from the first day of July, 1868, to the thirtieth June, 1869, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the lighthouse tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light Vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:

WM. P. KELLOGG,
Superintendent of Lights.

je2 9 13

### PROPOSALS FOR SHINGLES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., June 1, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the sixth inst., for the delivery at Fort Pike, Louisiana, of

100,000 Cypress SHINGLES, split and 18 inches long.

Delivery will be required within fifteen (15) days from date of acceptance of proposal.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Shingles," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
In charge of Office.

je3 4t

### PROPOSALS FOR SHELLS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., June 1, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the sixth instant, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this city—

550 barrels (more or less) of LAKE SHELLS.

Bids will state time and place of delivery; will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Shells," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
in charge of Office.

je3 4t

### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING "GRAND" LEVEE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 25, 1868.—In conformity to resolution of the Board, sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of June next, up to three o'clock P. M., for the construction of the levee known as the "Grand" Levee, situated in the parish of Pointe Coupee, about 170 miles above New Orleans.

Dimensions—140 feet base, 15 feet crown and averaging about 16 feet in height. Estimated contents in cubic yards, 400,000.

Bids will state the price per cubic yard, payable in cash or levee bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. The work to be commenced as soon as the fall of water will permit, and to be completed by the first day of January, 1869, according to specifications of contract, which can be seen on application to the Engineer of the Board.

Payments will be made every thirty days on the certificate of the Engineer of completed work, less twenty per cent to be retained as guarantee, or forty per cent in lieu of bond and security, to be expressed in bids, and in which case special bond and security will be required on adjudication of contract that the work will be commenced as stipulated in good faith.

The Board reserves the right of rejecting all bids. Proposals to be indorsed according to caption, and to be addressed to the Board of Levee Commissioners.

N. C. SNETHEN,
Secretary.

my26 td

J. C. KATHMAN,
TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY
And Dealer in
Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Firewood,
234 Bienville street, corner of Marais, New Orleans
Orders left at the above place, or Box 53, Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. aptf

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF AMERIOUS V. WILLIAMS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AMERIOUS V. WILLIAMS, of the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.
F J HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 784—my19 je9A District f Louisiana.

ESTATE OF AUGUST SCHWAAB.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AUGUST SCHWAAB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 820—je2 13 A District of Louisiana

ESTATE OF ETIENNE AYNAUD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ETIENNE AYNAUD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 815—je2 20 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF NORBERT ROSELIUS DUPUY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of NORBERT ROSELIUS DUPUY, of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 812—je2 9A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF J. A. BAQUIE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. A. BAQUIE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 808—my29 je12A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN LOCKWOOD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN LOCKWOOD, of the city of Jefferson, in the parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 719—ap28 je12 A

ESTATE OF THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 819—je2 29 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CYPRIEN GUYDRY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CYPRIEN GUYDRY, of Breaux Bridge, in the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 817—je2 19 A District of Louisiana

ESTATES OF EDMUND DUBOIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDMUND DUBOIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 821—je2 13 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM G. AUSTIN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. AUSTIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 823—je2 16 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ROBERT H. EDMONSTON, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Edmonston & Welshans.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT H. EDMONSTON of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 843—je4 20A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF THOMAS L. CLARK, Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of T. H. Watts & Co., and Thomas L. Clark & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. CLARK, individually, and as a member of the firms of T. H. Watts & Co., and Thomas L. Clark & Co. of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 818—je2 13 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY, Individually, and as a Member of the late Firm of Stockley & Delavallade.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the late firm of Stockley & Delavallade, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 761—my16 je11A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS M. HAYS AND JOHN A. Guest, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Hayes & Guest.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of FRANCIS M. HAYES and JOHN A. GUEST, individually and as members of the firm of Hayes & Guest, of the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 734—my6 je10A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF WESLEY T. PRATT AND WILLIAM G. McCONNELL, Composing the Firm of W. T. Pratt & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 12 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WESLEY T. PRATT, of Pontchatoula, in the parish of Livingston, and WILLIAM G. McCONNELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 750—my13 je 12 A District of Louisiana

ESTATE OF A. C. PIERPONT, Individually, and as a Member of the of William F. Laird & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. C. PIERPONT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 828—je3 13 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF L. GOLDSMITH AND A. HABER, Individually and as Members of the Firm of Goldsmith, Haber & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of L. GOLDSMITH and A. HABER, individually, and as members of the firm of GOLDSMITH, HABER & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 829—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ALPHONSE E. BIGNON, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Lowe & Bignon.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE E. BIGNON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 830—je3 13 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 831—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF J. W. PATTON, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Wilson & Patton.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. PATTON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Wilson & Patton, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 834—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF HURD & CORKERY, And Wm. A. Hurd and Wm. F. Corkery, Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HURD & CORKERY and WM. A. HURD and WM. F. CORKERY, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 835—je3 13A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF CALVIN W. KEEP.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CALVIN W. KEEP, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 751—my13 je6 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, AND HARRISON KELLEY, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Foley Avery & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, and HARRISON KELLEY, individually, and as members of the firm of Foley, Avery & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 814—je2 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF THOMAS ONG.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS ONG, of the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 792—my21 je10 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARVEY DONOHO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HARVEY DONOHO, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 745—my9 je6A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF THOMAS B WRIGHT, Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Wright & Hull, and Wright, Hartley & Hull.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS B. WRIGHT, individually, and as a member of the firms of Wright & Hull, and Wright, Hartley & Hull, of Carrollton, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 813—je2 16A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. STANBROUGH.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JAS. M. STANBROUGH, of the parish of Madison, State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 746—my10 je6 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF CHARLES A. GREEN AND BENJAMIN CRUMP, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Green & Crump; and BENJAMIN CRUMP, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Duff, Green, & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of CHARLES A. GREEN and BENJAMIN CRUMP, individually, and as members of the firm of Green & Crump; and BENJAMIN CRUMP, individually, and as a member of the firm of Duff, Green & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of July, A D 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 822—je2 jy3 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF N. C. GULLETT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of N. C. GULLETT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J R G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of June, A D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 802—my27 je6 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER, individually, and as members of the firm of YORKE & HOOVER, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 825—je2 19A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of J. B. Robertson & Co.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., of Algiers, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 837—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF CHARLES PARR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES PARR, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 805—my28 je9 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF LEANDER E. LOVE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEANDER E. LOVE, of the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 816—je2 20A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN N. BALL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN N. BALL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F J HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 841—je4 27A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF DUNCAN C. HUBBARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DUNCAN C. HUBBARD, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 840—je4 20A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF HENRY STORY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STORY, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 842—je4 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HOUSTON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. HOUSTON, of the parishes of Orleans and St. Helena and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 838—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF N. BROWSE TRIST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of N. BROWSE TRIST, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 827—je2 17 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF RICHARD STOUT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD STOUT, of the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 812—my30 je11A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ADOLPHE DENIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADOLPHE DENIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 824—je2 24 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF LORINSKI ALEX FOURNIER, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. Hylleste & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3. 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LORINSKI ALEX. FOURNIER, individually, and as a member of the firm of W. Hyllested & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 844—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BAKER, Individually, and as a Member of the late Firm of Duncan & Baker.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BAKER, individually, and as a member of the late firm of Duncan & Baker, of New Orleans in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 826—je2 17 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF ATLAS F. BROWN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ATLAS F. BROWN, near St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A D 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 836—je3 18A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN OSBORNE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN OSBORNE, of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 832—je 3 13 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES L. CHASE, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Allen & Chase.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. CHASE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Allen & Chase, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal
No. 839—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF S. F. PENNINGTON, INDIVIDUally, and as a Member of the Firm of R. Bleakley & Co.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of S. F. PENNINGTON, individually, and as a member of the firm of R. Bleakley & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 814—my30 je20A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF ALLEN THOMAS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALLEN THOMAS, of the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U S Marshal,
No. 833—je3 30 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF MRS. C. L. BURKE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Mrs. C. L. BURKE, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 790—my20 je9A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF A. BONDURAUT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. BONDURAUT, of the town of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eleventh day of June, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON U. S. Marshal,
No. 813—my30 je11A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF THOMAS SHIELDS BISLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS SHIELDS BISLAND, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U S Marshal,
No. 785—my19 je12 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF WESLEY CONNER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WESLEY CONNER, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A M
F. J. HERRON, U. S Marshal,
No. 748—my12 je6A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. JONES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D 1868 a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. JONES, of the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F J HERRON, U S. Marshal,
No. 738—my7 je30 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF LOVICK VENTRESS FELTUS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LOVICK VENTRESS FELTUS, of Bayou Goula, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 747—my12 je2 A District of Louisiana.

## STATEMENT OF THE Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 220 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

AGENCY IN THIS CITY,

No. 51 Tchoupitoulas Street.

H. WORCH, General Agent.
PHILIP D. MAYER, Local Agent.
MORRIS C. COLE, Special Agent.
J. B. COOPER, M. D.,
my30-13t Examining Surgeon.

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Publish upward of 500 Music Books, comprising theoretical and practical works in every branch of Musical Science. Among these are "Richardson's New Method for the Piano," $3 75; "Modern School for the Organ," by Zundell, $4; "Bassini's Art of Singing," — complete, $4; abridged, $3; "Spohr's Violin," complete, $4; abridged, $2; "Berbiguier's Flute," $3; "The Home Circle Series" of piano forte music, nine volumes, each, plain, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4; "Baumbach's Sacred Quartets," cloth, $2 75; boards, $2 50; "The Harp of Judah" and "The Jubilate," by L. O. Emerson, each $1 38; "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," by Emerson, each 50 cents. Also, all the standard Operas, Masses, Oratorios, and Cantatas, and a complete series of Librettos. Complete Catalogues of Books and Sheet Music will be furnished on application. my16

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B. T. BABBIT'S LABOR SAVING SOAP. This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other
B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York.

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USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.
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B. T. BABBIT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light biscuit or any kind of cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used.
No. 64 to 74 Washington street. New York.
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ONE OUNCE OF GOLD WILL BE given for every ounce of adulteration found in B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE. This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "hermetically," under letters patent from the United States government. All the Aroma is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than other pure Coffee. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.
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AND THOSE OF THE

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The publishing for the United States Government alone will render the REPUBLICAN indispensable to every man in the State.

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An eight page paper, is published every Sunday morning. It is devoted to Religious, Literary and Political articles, in addition to the current Local, Commercial and Telegraphic information of the day. Separate subscriptions will be received for the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN from those who desire it. Price $6 a year in advance.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 24. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868. WHOLE NO. 124.


## Poetry.

### WHEN THE DOVES SOB.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When the doves sob to the stillness,
Deep in the forest dim,
And the morning sun is shining
Into the mist so thin,
I fold my tangled tresses
And sit me down and muse,
And list to the brown wrens singing
Out in the early dews.

When the doves sob to the stillness,
In the pearly glow of night,
And the grain-ricks rustle softly
Under the white moonlight;
And the leaves are telling legends,
And the winds in the jasmin flowers
Are full of a musky softness
Wafted from dewy bowers.

When the doves sob to the stillness,
Sweet dreams will sadly come
Of a hand that wove the lilies
Under the summer sun;
When the stars stream into the moorland bells,
And die in their hearts of snow,
And the mist-buds burst their silver shells,
And the fair-faced lilies flow.

When the doves sob to the stillness,
I long with a hungry soul
For a face beneath the daisies,
And a hand that's gone to mold;
When the yellow wand of morning
Puts back the weary stars,
And the mist flees to the mountains
In their thin and silvery cars.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

### THE NAMELESS GRAVES.*

Place the fairest flowers on each unknown grave,
'Tis the hallowed spot of a soldier's last sleep;
His life for his country he gallantly gave,
Yes, the flag that we honor from insult to save;
Let fresh flowers his deeds in memory keep.

Though unknown here he rests, yet friends, loving and true,
Are sad at the thought of their brave one gone;
And a mother's tears for her "boy in blue"
Flow freely to-day; then these roses strew
For *her*, who never may welcome him home.

A father fond saw the son of his hope
Hasten promptly, at liberty's call, away,
In conflict with merciless traitors to cope;
Without this last staff, on the downward slope
Of life he now stands, and grieves to-day.

A sister, perchance, for the patriot's brow
A laurel wreath had in fancy prepared;
But she greets not her noble brother now,
And weeps lest his resting place, I trow,
May not in these floral gifts have shared.

And is there another than all these more dear,
(Question not whether bride or betrothed she may be,)
Who gladly the treasures of love would bring here—
A monument fair for the soldier to rear?
Scatter flowers for *her* who this grave ne'er may see.

Our nation with pride her defenders doth name,
And, living or dead, her heroes doth call;
Though the voices of freemen shall never proclaim
Their gratitude here by the heralds of fame;
The nameless we'll guard—*they belong to us all.*

S.

* Suggested by the numerous unknown graves seen at Chalmette Cemetery on the anniversary of May 30, 1868.

## Coral and the Coral Fishery.

The immense extent of coral formation found in various parts of the world is seldom fully realized by the many millions of people who only see small fragments of this substance fashioned into ornaments, and exposed either for sale or the gratification of vanity.

When we reflect that the great "Barrier Reef," one thousand miles long, on the north coast of Australia, and many other reefs nearly as great in extent in other places, are the growth of animal life, we might almost excuse the belief of the ancient Greek philosopher, that the whole world is either one animal or a mass of insects.

The growth of what is erroneously called "coral plant" assumes many forms. Sometimes they resemble a gigantic plant, with flowers and leaves. Often they grow like a large tree with leafless branches. Sometimes one stem spreads out into a broad flat surface in the shape of a fan. Whatever shape the growth of coral formations takes there is an astonishing regularity in maintaining an equilibrium, each branch being balanced by another opposite, and each stem or main body growing perpendicular to its plane.

Coral as we see it here is the bone or shell of an insect, from which the flesh of living substance has been removed. A living branch of coral when first taken from the sea has a rough, irregular surface covered with a slimy substance, and dotted with little spots of what appears to be red jelly. These spots are the coral insects. Examined minutely when growing in the sea the insect is seen in thousands, each having a room of its own which it never leaves.

In many kinds of the polypi or coral insects the head has a little parasol-shaped cover. The arms, which are furnished with eight claws, are long in comparison with the body, and are generally seen extended for the supposed purpose of gathering food; but what that food really is I am unable to say.

It is generally supposed that the coral insect is industrious; that it is a builder; and that by its labors, commenced at the bottom of the sea, the coral islands have been formed. This is only partly true. They live and multiply—that is all; and in doing this a family that starts at the bottom of the sea in time reaches the surface at low water. The structure they form is not elevated one inch above the sea level, for the insect can only live in the warm salt water.

The older the coral shells or bone the stronger is the color, and the more difficult it is to procure. The money value of coral depends wholly on its scarcity, or the difficulty of obtaining it, although as far as use or ornament is concerned one kind is worth in reality as much as another.

At Honolulu and other places on the Pacific islands, I have seen houses built of coral, which was as common as granite or sandstone here, and was worth no more. If the many-headed public who suffer the sorrows of following fashion, could be made to believe that this common coral was seldom found, and was procured with great danger and difficulty from a depth of five hundred feet under water, it would immediately find some heretofore hidden beauty in that particular kind of coral which would become a valuable article of commerce. Those who are enslaved by fashion are very sharp in learning from others what is common and what is rare; and without the slightest regard to the use of an article the merchants who live principally by the vanity of others, regulate the prices.

To witness the forms of coral structures one would think that the insects must have some means of communicating with each other at a distance, although they can not leave their shells. Naturalists may be able to account for some of their peculiarities, but to me there is a mystery in the way they manage to construct formations of coral rock on mathematical principles. When growing in the shape of a tree what teaches the insect to withhold extending it farther in one direction than another? When one tribe of insects commence a structure in the bottom of the Pacific, what enables them to extend in two directions in a perfect circle until the two ends meet, forming a ring from half a mile to ten miles in diameter? What tells these insects, working in opposite directions, as generations after generations are moving farther from each other, that the circle they are building shall be a large one or a small one? These things to an observing sailor, unacquainted with the theories of the learned, are always a mystery.

Among the South Sea Islands there is a little trade for coral; yet not much is done in the way of fishing for it in the manner I have seen followed in other places. Most of the coral gathered there, of a quality valuable in the market, is obtained in small quantities from the shores of islands surrounded by a coral reef. Fragments of the reef become detached from the main body, and in violent agitation of the sea by storms, pieces of the right kind are thrown within the grasp of man.

The only opportunity I have met for seeing the coral fishery conducted in what may be called an intelligent manner, was off the coast of Africa, where for a few days I was near some natives of Algiers, who were fishing for coral-line plants in the same manner pursued in the Strait of Messina. The coral fishery I witnessed was carried on from three feluccas anchored in about seventy fathoms of water. A felucca is the largest and fastest boat used. It has three masts with *lateen* sails, and a jib on a short bowsprit. It is also furnished with long strong oars. During the time I remained near those engaged in the fishery, all three were visited, and I became familiar with the mode of gathering coral; but, being unable to converse with the men, I could learn nothing about the trade.

Two strong poles, about twenty feet long, are firmly fastened together at the middle, and at right angles to each other. On the under side of the poles is a net made of strong cord and fastened to the extremities of the poles. A heavy stone, for the purpose of sinking the poles, is fastened where they cross each other, and a strong line is also tied at the crossing. One end of the line is held aboard the felucca, and the net is launched over where the coral branches are supposed to be growing beneath. The net sinks slowly to the bottom, and should it fall over the spot where coral is growing, some of the branches generally become entangled in its meshes, and are broken off and hauled up.

When the net and poles become firmly entangled below with the branches of coral, much force has to be used in freeing them, and often the end of the line has to be fastened to the windlass, and a few turns given to bring the net from the bottom. Only small portions of any large mass brought up on such occasions are of any value. Sometimes the net becomes so firmly fastened below that it is torn in pieces in extricating it. It not unfrequently happens that the line by which the net is drawn up breaks, although to avoid this it is always made of larger and stronger material than the net. Often the net is pulled to the surface and not the smallest fragment of coral is found attached to it. On one occasion I saw, as the net was brought near the surface, a large branch of bright red coral, which was hailed by the Algerine fishermen with shouts of delight. The instant the poles struck the felucca the branch, which was only hanging by what is best described as a twig, broke away and was lost. There was a sudden transformarion of Algerine features from expressions of joy to those of anger and disappointment.

Notwithstanding these little misfortunes the coral fishers are engaged in a profitable business, and make during the season, which lasts from the middle of April to July, enough to keep them with a little economy the remainder of the year. Should they be successful at every cast of the net the coral, such as they procure, would become too common to please those affected with an insane desire for anything that requires time and toil in procuring.

The price of rough coral varies according to its quality and color. The whims of changing taste, or want of taste, and the quantity in the market, have much to do with its value. I have seen it sold for about two shillings per pound, and have seen some sold for more than fifteen shillings. The great market for all the cheaper kind of coral sold is Africa, where it is an important article of commerce, finding its way far into the interior of the country, and is eagerly purchased by the natives for ornaments.—*Leisure Hours.*

## Diamonds.

The works of God are infinite in their variety, and are wonderful exhibitions of skill, wisdom, and power. The diamond has long been celebrated as one of the most beautiful and valuable of all the precious stones. Its name expresses one of its marked peculiarities. It comes from the same Greek word as adamant, meaning something untamable, hard. The name, then, in its origin denotes its hardness or indestructibility. There is no other mineral substance which it will not scratch. Besides this it is the most brilliant stone known; especially is this true of diamonds of the first water. The brilliancy and durability of the diamond, together with its scarcity, make it valuable as an article of ornament. Diamonds are not all of the same color, as might at first be supposed. Those of the first water are perfectly clear and colorless, just like a drop of the purest dew that ever hung upon the tip of some young leaf. Others are a delicate rose color; others of a beautiful green tint; still others are yellowish, or brown or bluish, and some are a clear black.

Diamonds were first known in Asia, and indeed it was only in the first part of the last century that they have been discovered in any other part of the world. Formerly they were mostly found in Bengal, Borneo, and Golconda, but they have since been found in Virginia, North Carolina, and Brazil in great quantities, and in Siberia. It is said that a slave in Brazil, working in the bed of a stream, seeking for diamonds, struck a mass of silicious matter held together by the oxide of iron, and breaking it open found a collection of diamonds worth a million and a half of dollars. Similar good fortune is rare. It is usually a severe and toilsome process to secure these gems. They are usually found in connection with deposits of gold.

In Golconda they are found in black, boggy earth by the natives, who discover them in the mud with their feet. In Brazil they are found in the sand and gravel taken from the beds of small rivers and streams in the dry season. The water is diverted from its natural course, when the material in which the diamonds are usually found is removed to sheds prepared for the purpose, where it is carefully washed and examined.

There are a few diamonds, which by their size or history or both, are famous world-wide. All have heard of the Koh-i-nore, or mountain of light. It now belongs to the Queen of England, who received it the third of July, 1850, from the East India Company, who had acquired it by treaty the year before. Its history dates as far back as the Christian Era, and it has been the cherished gem of many powerful dynasties. A tradition is connected with it that the dynasty from whose possession it passes is doomed to destruction. Then there are still others which take rank with the Koh-i-nore. There is the Orloff diamond, worth at least $500,000, once the eye of an idol at Pondicherry, and stolen from the temple by a Frenchman and brought to Europe. The King of Portugal has one of fabulous proportions, weighing 1680 grains, and if it is as good as estimated it is worth $28,000,000.

But it is well known that diamonds have other uses than merely as ornaments. Every one is familiar with the manner in which glaziers cut the hard and brittle window glass. A little diamond, firmly set in its socket, and lightly drawn across the surface of the glass, almost instantly does the work which otherwise would be nearly if not quite impossible to accomplish. Diamonds pulverized to an almost impalpable powder in a hardened steel mortar produce a material for grinding and polishing other precious stones unequaled in excellence. Again, the fine splinters of broken diamonds are fashioned into little drills, which alone can penetrate rubies and other stones which are employed in the best watches as bearings to diminish the friction of the running parts.

The most wonderful thing about diamonds, after all, seems to be the fact that they are composed of precisely the same substance as common charcoal. By what process pure carbon has been transformed into the brilliant diamond is one of the secrets of the great laboratory of nature. It is another display of the power and wisdom of Almighty God. Perhaps it has been produced from vegetable substance by the application of great pressure and heat; perhaps it is only a specimen of what under certain circumstances all our vast deposits of mineral coal might have been; perhaps it is the resultant of an unknown crystallization of carbon in a gaseous state.

Most of those who read this brief sketch will never own one of these beautiful gems. They are for the wealthy, and for kings and princes; they are the baubles of this fleeting world; but however poor, it is the privilege of every one to aspire to a crown decked with many jewels, which shall shine as the stars, or as the sun in the heavens, forever and forever. Toiling here, if need be, as the slave in the mine, the hour will come when, called to our reward, the King of kings will place upon our radiant brows a crown that fadeth not away.—*Zion's Herald.*

## The Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisiana.

BY REV. E. H. WARING.

As preliminary to a sketch of the original Mississippi Conference that included Mississippi and Louisiana, and having already reviewed the origin of Methodism in the former State, we will now trace its beginnings in the latter State. The minutes of 1807 contain the first name of a Louisiana mission, "Appalousas, Elisha W. Bowman." This new and immense field was in the Mississippi district, Learner Blackman, presiding elder. Bowman, according to Stevens, had been sent out by Bishop Asbury on a tour of exploration the year before, and had made his way to New Orleans and Opelousas. Bowman has left an interesting letter describing his operations, the substance of which isquoted by Stevens. At New Orleans he wholly failed to reach the people. Every door was closed against him, and all that he succeeded in accomplishing was to preach to a few drunken sailors and Frenchmen in the open street. "The Lord's day," he says, "is the general rant of the city. Public balls are held, merchandise of every kind is carried on, public sales, wagons running, and drums beating; thus is the Sabbath spent." To add to his embarrassment he found himself without resources. On the seventeenth day of December he "shook off the dust from his feet against this ungodly city of New Orleans, and resolved to try the watery waste and pathless desert." With incredible difficulty he made his way toward a settlement of American people of which he had heard, about two hundred miles to the west and northwest of the city. He landed a little South of the mouth of the Bayou Teche. Finally he reached the Opelousas country and began the work of his mission. The people he found in a state of almost barbaric ignorance. They knew little more of the nature of salvation than untaught Indians. The vices of drinking, gambling, and Sabbath breaking prevailed almost universally. The natural impediments to travel were great. "Every day that I travel," wrote the persevering missionary, "I have to swim through creeks or swamps, and I am wet from head to feet, and some days from morning till night I am dripping with water. I tie all my 'plunder' fast on my horse, and take him by the bridle, and swim sometimes a hundred yards, and sometimes farther. * * * But this I can say, while my body is wet with water my soul is filled with heavenly fire." At the conference of 1806 he returned 17 white members. This year he was assisted by another hero, Thomas Lasley, and from Ouachita and Opelousas mission they returned forty members. The same year, 1807, Blackman and Bowman were relieved from their frontier labor, Jacob Young taking the Mississippi district, and James Axley and Anthony Houston respectively the Opelousas and Ouachita circuits. Some change seems to have been made in the appointments, as Young represents Axley as having charge of the Catahoula and Ouachita circuits. The same year this eccentric but zealous and useful man built with his own hands the first Methodist church in Louisiana. It was named Axley chapel, was built of pine logs, and covered with shingles. The first day it was opened eighteen joined the Church. The location of this primitive edifice is not given. That year the membership was reported at only thirty. In 1808 John McClure succeeded to the district, and Benjamin Edge and Isaac McKowen were assigned to the Opelousas and Ouachita circuits. The membership at the close of their term remained the same. In 1809 the district remained unchanged, but John Henninger took charge of the Opelousas and Hezekiah Shaw of the Ouachita circuit. The returns were from Opelousas and Ouachita 30; from Orleans territory 43 members. In 1810 the district fell to Miles Harper, Opelousas disappeared, and we have Amite, Rapides, Ouachita, and Attakapas, with Hezekiah Shaw, Thomas Nelson, John Jennings, and William Winans (the latter a name of note) as preachers. They reported the next year a total of 217 white and 26 colored members; the latter being the first of their class reported in Louisiana. In 1811 Samuel Dunwody was presiding elder, and of the circuits already established, William Winans, F. D. Wimberly, Thomas Griffin, and John S. Ford were the preachers. The same year New Orleans appears for the first time on the minutes, with Miles Harper as missionary. The total returns in 1812 were 369 whites and 36 colored, New Orleans returning none. That year the Mississippi District was divided, and for the first time we read

LOUISIANA DISTRICT.

The former retained Eastern, the latter included Western Louisiana. Of the former Samuel Sellus, of the latter Miles Harper was presiding elder. Harper was also in charge of Ouachita circuit, for in the Southwest, in those days, from the necessities of the case, presiding elders were often assigned also to circuit work. The preachers were: Amite, Elisha Lott; New Orleans, Lewis Hobbs; Rapides, Thomas Griffin; Attakapas, John S. Ford. By the division of the Western Conference the work in Louisiana fell, in 1812, to the Tennessee Conference, to which body were reported in 1813 the same members as the previous year. In 1813 the appointments do not appear, owing to the war then raging, but the work went on, and we have the returns of 1814, showing a total of 488 white members and 76 colored. The Church was not only unconsumed but grew in the midst of the fire. The latter year Thomas Griffin succeeded Harper on the Louisiana district, and New Orleans disappears from the list of appointments. From Stevens we learn, however, that Wm. Winans labored there in 1813 and 1814. The latter year Richmond Nolley, one of the most devoted pioneers that ever did the work of a missionary, was assigned to the Attakapas circuit, where he won wonderful success. In 1815 the members were 488 whites and eighty-five colored. That year the Louisiana District was reunited with the Mississippi District, Samuel Sellers presiding elder. A new set of names appeared at that time on the list of appointments, viz: Amite, Elijah Gentry; Rapides, Thomas Owens; Attakapas, Peter James; Ouachita stands unsupplied. One of the laborers of the previous year had fallen. Richmond Nolley went to the Opelousas and Attakapas circuit in 1814. He endured a year of persecution and trial, and appeared at the conference of 1815 "an attenuated, worn-out man." Nevertheless he was returned, and accompanied by Thomas Griffin he started for his work. Finally they separated. In crossing a swollen stream his horse, after bearing its rider to the further shore, swam back to the side of the stream from whence they started. The missionary, leaving his horse with an Indian who was assisting him, started on foot for the nearest house, distant about two miles. He proceeded a mile and then fell down exhausted. In the lone forest he breathed out his soul to God. When found he was lying on the wet leaves, his left hand upon his breast, and the other lying by his side. His eyes were closed, and the gentle spirit had left a smile upon the pallid cheek. He was found next day, and borne to the nearest house. On Sabbath he was buried "in Catahoula parish, near the road leading from Alexandria to Harrisonburg, about twenty miles from the latter place." Thus fell this martyr hero.

The next year, 1816, the membership was reported at 1531 whites and 110 colored.

Thus we have reviewed the history of Methodism in Louisiana up to the organization of the Mississippi Conference. But these meagre notes imply a filling up of toil, privation, exposure, and endurance that would impart to the history more than the interest of romance. Only the indomitable faith, the unconquerable zeal, and the self-sacrificing devotion and love of these early heroes could have sustained them in their work.

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It will never do to take for granted that wrong will right itself. Weeds in a neglected garden, instead of dying out, will grow rampant and choke the good. Evil needs only sufferance to accomplish all its designs.

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Infidelity is oftener a disease of the heart than of the head. Science does not cause it, but can not cure. Not the learned but the pure in heart shall see God.

## Louisiana—General Bussey.

The new Constitution of Louisiana having been ratified by the people, and a Legislature with a Republican majority in both branches having been chosen, two Republican United States Senators will be elected on the assembling of the Legislature in joint convention a few weeks hence. We learn that the indications are that General Cyrus Bussey, of New Orleans, formerly a resident of Davis county, Iowa, will be chosen as one of these Senators. We hope this information may prove well founded. General Bussey is comparatively a young man, but he has the requisite qualifications for an efficient law-maker, even in the upper branch of Congress. We are familiar with his personal history, and can most heartily commend him to the Republican Legislators of Louisiana. He was Ohio born and Indiana bred. His father was a Methodist preacher in frontier regions of the West, and the boyhood of the son was therefore accompanied by indigence and privation. At the age of thirteen years he became a merchant's clerk, and at the age of sixteen began mercantile business under his own name and on his own account! Thirteen years ago he became a resident of Bloomfield, Davis county, in this State, and was prosecuting with great success his occupation as a merchant when he was elected by the Democratic party, of which he was a member, to the State Senate. He was a zealous partisan, was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, but when the rebellion broke out in 1861 he ignored the existence and name of Democracy, was an active Union leader against the rebels of Northeastern Missouri, enlisted, organized, and was placed at the head of the Third Iowa Cavalry, bore an honorable part in the active campaigns of General Curtis, discharged the duties of commandant of the district of Eastern Arkansas, succeeded General Washburn in command of the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Tennessee, was chief of cavalry under Grant at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and early in 1864 was commissioned Brigadier General for special gallantry in the service of the trans-Mississippi army. During the last winter of the war he was assigned to the command of a district embracing Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory and the Third Division of the Third Arms Corps. The succeeding spring he was commissioned Major General by brevet, and remained in command of his District until about six months after the actual close of the war. After his retirement from the army he removed to New Orleans, re-engaged most successfully in mercantile business, and became an active, influential laborer in the great work of reconstruction. He was one of the delegates from Louisiana in the recent National Convention, and if Congress will place that State in its appropriate place in the Electoral College, he will do his share in helping to roll up the first majority ever cast in Louisiana for a Republican Presidential ticket. He is a clear, logical thinker, a fluent, effective speaker, a partisan whose patriotism has been tried by fire, and if he should be chosen as one of the new Senators from the State of his adoption, his constituency would never have occasion to regret their choice.—*Des Moines Register.*

## Attention to the Feet.

It is utterly impossible to get well or keep well unless the feet are kept dry and warm all the time. If they are for the most part cold there is cough or sore throat or hoarseness or sick headache or some other annoyance.

If cold and dry the feet should be soaked in hot water for ten minutes every night, and then wiped and dried. Rub into them well ten or fifteen drops of sweet oil; do this patiently with the hands, rubbing the oil into the soles of the feet particularly.

On getting up in the morning dip both feet at once into water as cold as the air of the room, half-ankle deep, for a minute in summer; half a minute or less in winter, rubbing one foot with the other; then wipe dry, and if convenient hold them to the fire, rubbing them with the hand until perfectly dry and warm in every part of them.

If the feet are damp and cold, attend only to the morning washings, but always at night remove the stockings, and hold the feet to the fire, rubbing them with the hands for fifteen minutes, and get immediately into bed.

Under any circumstances, as often as the feet are cold enough to attract attention, draw off the stockings and hold them to the fire; if the feet are much inclined to dampness put on a pair of dry stockings, leaving the damp ones before the fire to be ready for another change.

Some persons' feet are more comfortable even in winter in cotton, others in woolen stockings. Each must be guided by his own feelings. Sometimes two pairs of thin stockings keep the feet warmer than one pair which is thicker than both. The thin pair may be of the same or different materials, and that which is best next the foot should be determined by the feelings of the person.

Sometimes the feet are rendered more comfortable by basting half an inch thickness of curled hair on a piece of thick cloth, slipping this into the stocking with the hair next the skin, to be removed at night and placed before the fire to be perfectly dried by morning.

Persons who walk a great deal during the day should, on coming home for the night, remove their shoes and stockings, hold their feet to the fire until perfectly dry, put on a dry pair, and wear slippers for the remainder of the evening.

Boots and gaiters keep the feet damp, unclean, and noisome, by preventing the escape of the insensible perspiration and odor which are constantly emanating from a healthy foot; hence the old-fashioned shoe is the best for health and for the strengthening of the ankle, by habituating it to support itself. A piece of brown or other paper wrapped around the foot over the stocking sometimes keeps the feet remarkably warm. "Cold feet" arise from the want of a vigorous circulation in them; this is often remedied by putting them in hot water in a wooden vessel, so as to cover the toes; in about ten minutes put both in cold water, the colder the better, of the same depth for half a minute, the object being to produce a shock calculated to draw the warm blood to the soles; this may be done on retiring and rising. Nothing should be considered a trouble which can have even a slight tendency to keep the feet warm, because there never can be recovery from disease or substantial good health without it.—*Hall.*

## Touching Incident.

A speaker at a recent sabbath-school conference related an incident of a little girl seven years of age, who, having been taken sick, was carried to the hospital to die.

"The last night," said the speaker, "nothing was heard to break the silence but the ticking of the great clock in the hall as the pendulum swung backward and forward. Then it would strike the hours—eleven, twelve, one o'clock—when there came from the couch of the little sufferer a voice of sweet melody. It was one verse of a Sunday-school hymn:

Jesus! the name to sinners dear,
The name to sinners given;
It scatters all their guilty fear,
It turns their hell to heaven.

Then all was silent again, and nothing was heard but the ticking of the great clock in the hall, until she broke out after awhile in another verse:

Happy, if with my latest breath
I may but gasp his name;
Preach them to all, and cry in death,
Behold! behold the lamb!

The nurse hastened to the bedside of the little sufferer, but she was too late. The angels had been there before her, and carried that little sabbath school girl from beholding the Lamb on earth to his bosom in the sanctuary.

## How to Remove the Skin from Peaches.

As the time for preserving and canning peaches has come, many a housewife will doubtless be glad to know how to remove the skin from this delicious fruit with as little trouble and waste as possible. The following method from an exchange deserves trial:

Make a lye as strong as possible of wood ashes and soft water. Fill a kettle with the lye, and, when boiling rapidly, drop in twelve or eighteen peaches and take out again almost immediately, and immerse them in a pail of cold water. Take one in your hand and you will perceive that the rind will slip off entirely, leaving a round, beautiful yellow ball; throw it immediately into another pail of pure water and so proceed till all are done. This process will not injure the flavor of the finest peach, and once tried the old-fashioned way of peeling with a knife will not be again adopted. If the lye is not strong enough put into the kettle two dippersful of clean wood ashes. This is an excellent way to rid small onions of their jackets preparatory to pickling them. Try it.

## A Hint for the Pulpit.

John Bright, who, when he speaks usually writes out on a card three or four of the principal branches of his subjects, and walks about the room for a little while fitting them to their proper order, says: "There is one thing I always prepare, and that is the end of my speech. Before I get up to speak I always know how I am going to leave off, and that is half the art. Many a decent speaker has spoken well for a time, but can not while speaking hit upon a few good sentences with which to stop, and at last makes a mess of it, and leaves an unfavorable impression."

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ADVICE TO GIRLS.—The New York *Evening Gazette* tells young ladies what to beware of if they would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance: Late hours, large crinoline, tight corsets, confectionery, hot bread, cold draughts, pastry, decollete dress, modern novels, furnace registers, easy carriages, late suppers, thin shoes, fear of knowledge, nibbling between meals, ill-temper, haste to marry, dread of growing old.

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## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### To General Buchanan.

SIR: While Union men are being assassinated by hundreds in your district you refer them to the civil law for protection. The first chance you get you ignore the civil law entirely to displace a Union Mayor, and "install" in his position a rebel, with a man for his private secretary who was the chief instigator of the massacre of the thirtieth July. How do you like your record?

The thugs and assassins who crowded the streets in front of the City Hall were rebel soldiers and members of the Ku-Klux Klan. They shouted hurrah for General Buchanan, and doubtless added the sainted name of Jeff Davis.

How do you like the co-partnership?

### Postage on the Advocate.

Inquiries come to us from subscribers wishing to know the regular rate of postage on a weekly paper. Some of these inform us what the postmasters are charging them, and we find it to be three or four times the lawful rate. We state for their information that the postage is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance, and no postmaster has a right to charge more than this.

### The amation of the Board of Registration.

We publish this important paper, and hope our friends will send the paper containing it to all parts of the State. There is already a quorum of the General Assembly present in the city. It is important that we have every Republican member present. Let no man fail in the present crisis to discharge the great responsibilities intrusted to him by his constituents.

From Baton Rouge, Rev. James Hayward sends us a statement in regard to his charge for the past quarter which is as follows: Received in full connection 31, on probation 13; adults baptized 4; infants 6; marriages 12. He reports a day school of 120 scholars, and a sabbath school of 80; bible class 4; teachers 6.

The quarterly meeting exercises were held on the 15th and 16th of May, Brother Emperer Williams of this city attending the same. The occasion was one of great interest.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE for June is just received. It is the great convenience of the traveling public, containing a large map of the United States, small maps of each of the railroads in the United States and Canadas, an alphabetical list of all railroad stations, names of general ticket agents, etc., besides a considerable amount of interesting reading matter. For sale by news agents.

THE SKIN.—Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin, and to beautify it. New York office, No. 592 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.—We take great pleasure in recommending all who wish an excellent job of dentistry done to Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Dr. Wright expects to start North soon to spend the summer, and up to the time of his departure will attend to the work of all who call on him at ONE-HALF of his heretofore moderate rates, if paid in greenbacks. As he is a workman of the best order, we do not see why his rooms should not be crowded during the time he remains in the city, even though it is hard times.

### General Buchanan's Usurpation.

General Buchanan's arrest of Mr. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration, is not the most high-handed act of oppression which he has committed. It is the last of a series so far, and being the one which most fully throws off all disguise and discloses the temper and designs of the man, it has startled the community the most.

We invite attention to the record he has made in his official conduct, as Commanding General of this district. We do not go back to his record in the war, although it might throw a little more light upon his present course to do so.

He chose as his civil advisers here men who are opposed to the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

All his important appointments to offices have been from the same class of men, and many of them have been men who were in the rebel armies, and who are most bitterly endeavoring to defeat reconstruction.

He placed the late election in the hands chiefly of rebels and Democrats who were opposed to reconstruction.

By these, his agents, he intimidated, abused, and prevented from registering hundreds of loyal voters.

By the same agents he wrongfully and in the most brutal manner arrested and imprisoned hundreds of legal voters on the days of election, and retained them in imprisonment until after the election. These men were not allowed to vote. *A large majority of them were Republicans.*

By the same agents he illegally and in gross violation of the rights of citizens, by force and fraud, took from hundreds of legal voters on the days of election their certificates of registration. This was robbery.

He has flagrantly violated the act of Congress passed March 23, 1867, which provides among other things "that the persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, shall count and make return of the votes given," etc., and "he (the Commanding General) shall open the same (the returns), ascertain the persons elected as delegates *according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election*, and make proclamation thereof," and the act of Congress passed March 12, 1868, which extends the provisions of the previous act in regard to elections to the election of such officers as are "provided for by the said constitution," in this, that he has not made proclamation of the persons elected at the last election "*according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election*," but he has in various instances proclaimed those to be elected who were not elected "according to the returns" of such officers.

He has also violated the laws of Congress in assuming powers not conferred upon him by law; in this, that he has assumed to revise and recount the returns made to him by the commissioners of election, and to proclaim the election according to his own arbitrary will and not according to the returns of his sworn officers appointed in compliance with the law; and he has assumed to prohibit the General Assembly elected under the constitution, and in the manner prescribed by Congress, by the people of the State, from meeting until he shall give them authority; and in this that contrary to the provisions of section four of the act of Congress, approved July 19, 1867, he failed to remove from office a list of from two to three hundred ruffians, cut-throats, thugs, and assassins who were appointed as deputy sheriffs on the days of election, and were using their position to brow-beat, bully, and terrify voters and drive them from the polls, and this, although he, General Buchanan, was informed of the character of these men, and of their lawless conduct. Now as a fitting climax to this career of usurpation, violation of law, and neglect of his duties, he has arrested Mr. S. B. Packard, the Chairman of the Board of Registration, for the performance of the very duty for which he had been appointed.

The Constitutional Convention, acting under authority of the same law by virtue of which the commanding general exercises his powers, and being as independent of him as he was of it, and having sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the particular duty prescribed to it, to wit: "*To establish a constitution and civil government for this State loyal to the Union*," thought fit, in the exercise of that discretion confided to it by the supreme law of the land, to appoint a committee of registration and define their duties, among which duties were the following: "To make rules, regulations, and orders concerning the making of returns and the announcement of the results of the elections." And their authority was extended to all matters of execution or detail in the carrying out of the schedule and ordinances of the convention or the provisions of the constitution in the interim between the submission of the constitution to a vote and the inauguration of the State government elected under it. It was also extended to cases of the non-action or omission of the Commanding General to comply with the provisions of the constitution.

Just such a case arose. The constitution provided that the Legislature should assemble on the third Monday after the promulgation of the result of the election. The General forbids them to convene. The Board of Registration created for this very purpose of carrying out the provisions of the constitution in case of the General's refusal to execute them, does its duty and notifies all civil officers elected to qualify and the members of the General Assembly to convene on the day prescribed by that instrument. For this discharge of a plain duty, the duty for which he was appointed by an authority equal to that of General Buchanan, the General arrests Mr. Packard.

In this General Buchanan has committed a wrong which renders him liable to charges and arrest, and which should cause him to be cashiered.

No single provision of the laws gives him any authority to decide when or how the new government shall go into operation. General Buchanan is a subordinate representative of the United States. The members of the Board of Registration, of the General Assembly, and of the new government are also officers of the United States as well as of the State, so long as they are provisional, and the question whether their meeting is legal and their acts binding, is a question for Congress alone. The questions of whether the Convention transcended its powers, or whether the new government is provisional, or whether the Board has authority to convene the Legislature, are questions just as far beyond the province of General Buchanan to decide as they appear to be beyond his depth. He has simply nothing whatever to do with the officers of the new government except to sustain them so far as the law makes it his duty to do so. Apart from this he has no authority to control or interfere with them in the least in the discharge of what they may regard as their duty.

We respectfully suggest to him a perusal of one of the leading cases in the English reports in relation to the responsibility of military men for a transgression of their powers in dealing with persons in civil life.

In the case we refer to each member of the military commission and the officer approving and executing its finding, also, we believe, were held individually responsible in heavy damages.

It is announced in one of the rebel papers, which, by the way, seem to be favored with direct communications from headquarters, that the General assured Mr. Packard that he would have placed him in close confinement if he did not fear the excitement it might produce.

General Buchanan *dares not* place Mr. Packard in close confinement. Moreover, the General has now an opportunity to arrest the rest of the Board. He will also have an opportunity to arrest all the Republican members of the General Assembly, who will undoubtedly obey the constitution and disobey his illegal order. To be consistent he will also have to suppress all the loyal papers, arrest their editors, and arrest all the ablest and most eminent lawyers and statesmen of the loyal party in the city, for they have all, without exception, counseled, aided, and abetted in this action which he has chosen to arbitrarily forbid.

In conclusion, we ask General Buchanan one question: Did you, sir, advise or counsel with one loyal man as to the step you have taken, or were your advisers not former rebels, or, if you like the term better, "Confederates?"

### The Hon. S. B. Packard.

This patriot and true man has the good wishes and praise of every loyal man in this community. He has performed his duty, his sworn duty, nobly, and in the face of the bayonets which were sent here to aid instead of to persecute him. The other members of the Board of Registration also deserves well of the State for the manly and fearless manner in which they have indorsed their chairman and carried out the will of the people who placed them in their position. It was because it was well known that not all United States officers had been loyal to the government whose bread they ate during its peril, and that not all those who sympathized with treason had left or been stricken from its rolls, that the late Convention did not choose to risk the execution of its orders solely in the hands of such of those officers as Andrew Johnson might send here. They feared that possibly some man might be found among them and placed over us who might be opposed to the law he was sent to execute, who might seek to defeat it, who might counsel with rebels, and wield his great powers to oppress and destroy the very men and the very cause he was sent here to protect.

They therefore created this Board expressly to carry out such provisions of the constitution as such a possible general might refuse to execute. The Board are discharging their duty. Let General Buchanan take care that he does not do more than his duty.

### Union Bayonets Eject the Union Mayor.

Mayor Heath was on Wednesday forcibly ejected from his office to give place to a bitter rebel—Conway—who, if he has qualified according to law, has committed perjury.

The first act of this enemy of his country upon being left in possession of the Mayor's parlor, was to appoint the ex-secretary of Mayor Monroe, one John Overall, his private secretary.

This Overall is a rebel malignant of the blackest dye. On the infamous thirtieth of July he it was who inspired Monroe with his bloodthirsty plans; he instigated many of the orders which led to that foul massacre; he was seen at the close of that bloody day's work chuckling and making exultant signs over the result of the horrible plot. A worthy commencement this, truly, of the new rebel Mayor's administration.

A glorious work this for the Union bayonets under the command of Brevet Major General Buchanan. General Buchanan restores to power the murderer of the Union martyrs of July 30. We make General Buchanan one prediction. He will live to see the day when the soldiers and officers under his command will brand the time of their service under him in the Fifth Military District as the most humiliating and disgraceful period of their lives.

### That Rebel Yell.

We copy the following truthful description from the *Republican*, and add the significant comments of the *Times* on the same disgraceful occurrence.

It will make the blood tingle in the veins of all loyal men:

Wednesday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mayor Heath was going down the City Hall steps after he had been forced out of his office by Captain De Russey, who called to his assistance an aid to the chief of police and several policemen, the rebel crowd of paroled prisoners of war congregated in front of the building yelled a shout of triumph at the ejection from office of a loyal mayor and the induction into office of one whose disloyalty has become a matter of record.

This rebel yell aroused the indignation of every loyal man who heard it, and its echoes will reach every hill-top and valley in the North and East and West, and arouse there the indignation of loyal men, whose voices will be heard in November next protesting against intrusting political power to unrepentant rebels.

Captain De Russey may have been a gallant soldier during the war. We do not know his record; but we do know that if at the moment he heard that rebel shout of triumph over a Union man he had torn off his shoulder-straps, released his citizen prisoner, and made haste to tender his resignation to General Buchanan rather than be engaged in the infamous work of aiding rebels, he would have added a lustre to his record that would be brilliant forever.

That rebel shout still echoes in the ears of the loyal men of this city, and thrills them with the most intense indignation. But these paroled prisoners of war were not content with one yell of triumph. They repeated it on the return of Mayor Heath from the office of the chief of police to the City Hall, when they added to the indignity by crying out, "Put him in the Black Maria! Put him in the Black Maria!" and other exclamations of the same nature.

Hear the *Times*:

Captain DeRussey then conducted his prisoner to the office of the Chief of Police. When the party reached the street the shout of execration was tremendous, and hundreds rushed to every available elevation for a view at the novel procession. So great was the pressure of the crowd that it required the services of perhaps twenty policemen to make a passage. The entrances to the police building were effectually guarded, and after a few minutes quiet was restored. Shortly afterward an impression prevailing that the Ex-Mayor was to be taken back to the City Hall through the Lafayette street door, a rush was made in that direction, the crowd crying loudly, "put him in the Black Maria, the d—n son of a b—h." Order was, however, thanks to the energy of the Chief, speedily restored. The crowd did not seem desirous of doing him any bodily injury, but were simply expressing their scorn and contempt for the man.

We would like next to hear from the La Crosse *Democrat*.

### MAYOR HEATH.

Mayor Heath deported himself throughout the anomalous and somewhat exciting occurrences of Wednesday with marked dignity and propriety. His bearing commanded general respect. He consulted legal counsel in his resistance to military authority, and pursued the course recommended by his advisers.

His appointment having been made by General Sheridan, and formally approved by act of Congress, would seem to place him above molestation by General Buchanan unless something besides political reasons could be urged for his removal. And yet it would be quite difficult to assign any other cause for the haste of General Buchanan to bring to a close the Republican administration of this city.

If Mr. Conway is thrust into office as a military appointee, the act is unwarranted by the intent of the reconstruction acts; but if he is installed because of his supposed election to the office by the people, then General Buchanan has taken an unnecessary and an unauthorized duty upon himself, as the intention of the law is that the civil machinery shall work independently of military interference. The Commanding General of the Fifth District has nothing to do with the installation of municipal officers into positions created by the provisional civil government of the State. General Buchanan's active interference in the matter was therefore as gratuitous as it was bold, and ought to subject him to severe censure.

Mayor Heath, though ejected from the possession of his office by arbitrary military authority and force, claims to be the only legitimate Mayor of this city. A writ of *quo warranto* has already been issued by Judge Duplantier of the sixth district court, and served on Mr. Conway. The writ is made returnable on Monday. We shall then have a judicial settlement of the question, and as we hope a restoration to the mayoralty of Mr. Heath.—*Republican*.

### Periodicals.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for June contains articles on "The Care of Little Children," by Mrs. Horace Mann; "Hints for the Treatment of the Insane;" "Contrast" (a poem), by A. B. Street; "Men's Plans in Life," by Rev. H. W. Beecher; "The Deaf and Dumb;" "Cleanliness;" "The Kindergarten Schools of Germany;" "Hives and Homes" (a poem); "Rocking the Cradle;" "Happy Home;" "Dyspepsia," etc. Published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight street, New York. Price $2 per year; single copy 20 cents.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, a new magazine for the young men of the country, is filled with matter that can not fail to interest not only young men but all others. Among the articles we notice "Robert Bonner and the Ledger;" "Success and Failure in Life," by Horace Greeley; "Clerks and Apprentices," by James Parton; "Money and Morals," by Rev. J. L. Corning; "John O'Groat's House," by Elihu Burritt, etc. Only $1 a year; single copies 15 cents. S. S. Packard, publisher, 937 Broadway, New York.

THE CHURCH UNION is among our exchanges. It is the largest religious weekly paper in the world. Those desiring a premium for getting up clubs will find this one of the best papers to canvass with. It publishes Henry Ward Beecher's sermons. Send for a copy, inclosing ten cents, to Henry E. Child, publisher, 41 Park row, New York city.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Prayer.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Multitudes have been devoutly thankful that we are commanded to pray, and not to faint. There is always hope in prayer, and we must pray with all manner of supplications—the breathing of the heart, the groaning of the spirit, the silent moving of the lips like Hannah in her trouble, or the earnest cry like David, for he speaks more of crying unto God in his necessities than any of the prophets. The Psalms are full of his cries. "I cried unto the Lord and he helped me." Cries, earnest cries, penetrate the heavens and bring the answer down.

And the blessed, compassionate Jesus, knowing the power he would return to heaven to wield there in the presentation of his own sacrificial offering for the pardon of sin, commands us to seek, knock, and agonize, giving us every encouragement in the answers he personally gave to those who pressed around him, or sent their messages to him.

Prayer is an evidence of dependence and humility, and no matter how the enemy may buffet us, we can not fail if we cleave to God in prayer in the name and merits of Jesus. And this importunity is not to settle upon ourselves and near kindred alone, but for all men—as the written prayer has it, "for all sorts and conditions of men." And as we know that departed saints or angels do not pray, we find our responsibility the greater to do that work which is only limited to time. Saints and angels praise, but no burden leads their buoyant spirits to supplication. They have no cause for it. All there is ready, happy obedience—not a tardy wing in all that glorious company. There are many of God's dear children who can do most in prayer, and they like to enter new fields of this kind of labor. The living soul is pleased when the Master says, "Here is another piece of work for thee." In looking over the mass of human beings in our great country, we find there is a very large class who are idolaters, worshiping images, the workmanship of men's hands; bowing down to stone, wood, and metal; and while we read the word of God, and how he denounces all idolatry, and makes it as an abomination before him, how can we withhold our cries and prayers from those who are in such blindness. They are precious souls who are in this delusion, and if we do not take care of them their evils will overgrow upon us and we shall suffer for our selfishness.

Idolatry ever has been and ever will be cruel, and it must of necessity be so; for pictures and images can not impart feeling, but hardness and unyielding power is its stronghold.

To gain our cause at the mercy-seat we must have special times for special cases. Then our faith is clear and distinct, and we take time to spread the matter before the Lord, as Hezekiah did.

One burden at a season alone before God gives us strength to bring others. But if we bring a great bundle of things we can not draw the divine attention to anything in particular, and we have not had power to lay anything down, and so carry away that which still weighs upon our spirits.

"Thou shalt have no other God before me."

TRANSIENT YOUNG MEN.—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect that a steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of dandy jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat upon his back, and a brainless skull can never make up the loss of a father's house and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while those of such a young man are lost in the wane of the honeymoon. 'Tis true.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Intemperance and Its Cure.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Please allow me a space in your paper for the insertion of a few remarks on intemperance and its remedy, which if they accomplish no good I hope will do no harm.

In retrospecting our past history and contrasting it with that of our present, we are led to ask what is going to become of Louisiana? The only answer that can be made is unless a change is wrought for the better it, as a State, will soon be numbered among the things that were. A glance at the state of affairs of the land, which should be the peaceful abode of millions, is sufficient to moisten with tears the eyes of the most hard hearted. One of the many prevailing evils, and in no wise the least, which tends to impoverish us, and will, if it has not already, bring upon us God's curse, is the inordinate desire for intoxicating drinks which we are sorry to say is predominant among our colored friends.

I propose now briefly to consider whether the use of intoxicating drinks is an evil, what are the chief causes of intemperance, and what remedies exist for the suppression thereof.

The highest medical authority asserts that the use of intoxicating liquors produces inflammation of the stomach and viscera, and extends the ravages of diseased action to the nerves and brain, involving ultimately the most remote parts of the body. At the same time they predispose the system to epidemics and render them more fatal where they attack those addicted to the vice.

The reports made of the causes of *lunacy* attest the fact that the same vice contributes largely to fill the hospital with persons whose minds have been deranged through the influence of *intoxicating liquors*.

The criminal calendar of our courts is but a record of the names of those who, having been demented by "the dark beverage of hell," have progressed from the smaller vices to the commission of enormous crimes that shocked the community by their atrocity.

All those who have read the confessions of great criminals who have expiated their offenses by death are aware that they attribute the sad result to the use of intoxicating liquors.

I can assert that it is my conviction that it is the cause of nine-tenths of the crime, vice, and poverty, and that without its use it will be impracticable to inaugurate another civil war. That the use of intoxicating beverages contributed largely to produce the late rebellion I can truthfully affirm.

My conviction is that intemperance embodies in itself many great evils that will impede progress in sound morality and virtue so long as it exists, and that by extirpation alone can it be prevented from accomplishing its sure work of destruction.

Among the causes that promote the desire and love for intoxicating liquors I mention that these appetites are sometimes inherited from ancestors who have indulged in their use; that they are sometimes engendered by the too free use of tobacco, opium, or morphine. Every stimulant, solid or fluid, that produces a great exhalation of the animal spirits, is followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression; and at such times almost any stimulant that will relieve that depression becomes, eventually, an habitual necessity. Those periods of depression rarely occur when all our dietetical habits are correct. But the chief cause of the evil of intemperance exists in our social habits, and the temptation presented to the young and unwary in the thousand saloons and doggeries existing everywhere, by sanction of law, whereby the pursuit is rendered comparatively respectable, and intemperance is rendered attractive. The appetite is thus often produced by accidental association, and when it has once become established all know that it is difficult to eradicate. How often a slight provocation will persuade the reclaimed intemperate to forget his pledges and return to the damning bowl. Many have relapsed from taking a social drink at a fashionable party, or a tonic administered with alcoholic basis. If knowledge would save the intemperate they would long since have all been saved.

The most eloquent lecturers and writers have presented the evil of intemperance in all its hideous deformity time and again to show who are the victims of that vice, and accomplished very little. If resolves, expressed with all the sanction of solemn vows, were kept, how many would now live honored members of society that are the slaves of intemperance. Man is too often but a bundle of habits, and the laws of the land should not hold forth a temptation that, if not resisted, leads to certain ruin.

Lastly, I propose to consider what remedies exist for the suppression of this monster of vices.

I admit it is well to enlighten public sentiment and show the detrimental influence of such fluids on mind, body, and estate, on private and public morals, and thus persuade the enlightened judgment to desist from the use of such vicious and destructive articles.

Physiology and hygiene should be taught in all our schools, and the young impressed with the results of the pervading evil to whose temptation they will too soon be subjected.

It is also of some advantage to organize and encourage temperance associations and accept the solemn pledges of its members to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages, and for merchants and others to abstain from hiring clerks, bookkeepers, draymen, porters, pressmen, and others who resort to the grogshop or barroom to quench their thirst with rum, whisky, gin, punches, or other equally intoxicating fluids.

To a limited extent all these efforts have been productive of some benefit and deserve the commendation of the moral community, but, notwithstanding, the giant evil has steadily increased, recording its achievements on the court calendar and the tombstones of its victims.

There yet remains another remedy: to prohibit its manufacture and sale by law.

Many are too weak to stand alone, and are not capable of resisting the temptation which society and appetite present. Thousands of dens exist in every city and village, authorized by law to sell the destroying beverage to all who have the means to purchase. The law licenses and considers them a source of revenue.

The law punishes all crime and vice which are the necessary and legitimate result of using intoxicating liquors, yet hesitates to take any steps to suppress the crime from which they proceed.

The common law of the land declares everything to be a nuisance "which worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage." The law, under that class of evils, has suppressed gambling houses, brothels, and manufactories that poison the air in the neighborhood. The greatest of all that class still survives and flourishes, because licensed by law. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel.

The Church utters its prayers sabbath after sabbath "to deliver us from evil and temptation," but has not dared to wage an exterminating war against the giant source of vice and crime. I know of but three ministers, Drs. Newman, Palmer, and Walker, who have boldly denounced from their desks the evils of intemperance.

We ask then to-day to whom shall the world look for salvation but to the reformers of the age, those who do not desire popularity, office nor power, but who are devoted to the amelioration and elevation of the race. The people must come to the rescue if we are to destroy the hydra-headed monster. The people are the law-makers and can destroy the evil. Some persons may assert you can not legislate so as to correct men's appetite. They say that was tried in Maine and proved a failure.

If one failure should determine a question, how little would be accomplished in any great or small matter. Many republics were organized, and existing but a brief period, expired before our great experiment commenced.

If those who resisted the encroachments of slavery had retired in despair after the first compromise made to the oligarchy of slaveholders, to-day, perhaps, the evil would have extended over the whole American republic.

To those who have great and worthy objects there should be NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL, and the conflict should pass as our best inheritance from sire to son.

When one's vices are in their effect confined to himself there must exist some plea that the sovereign right of the individual should be protected, and every one permitted to follow his own interests and pleasures; but surely that can not be seriously urged in behalf of a vice which persuades its victim to the perpetration of every crime that affects the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and may endanger the very life of the republic.

We certainly have the right to legislate for our own protection, and for the destruction of what we know to be the prominent cause of so much crime and evil in our midst. Let us, if defeated in one scheme, try another, and thus avoid the cause of failure in the past.

In view of the lights afforded by experience I would suggest that we petition for the passage of a law whereby the people of each city and village may, from time to time, vote and determine whether or not the making and selling of intoxicating beverages shall be longer permitted within their precincts.

That right should be accorded as often as a definite number of citizens filed a notice before the proper officer of the city, or village, or town.

In that way we will soon create great centres of Temperance, from which the destroying evil will be excluded and can demonstrate to the world the good effects resulting from its prohibition. All things, good or evil, radiate out from centres of action and diffuse their influence through the community.

It will thus become an isolated question and can not affect other issues or injure prospects of any political party. The people, the sole sovereigns of this great republic, can determine the question for themselves and suppress the vice by their avowed sentiments when the majority shall so determine. One man or one woman may agitate questions, but can not expect to accomplish much. Great reforms have been made successful by combined and persistent effort.

I suggest, as an aid to this end, great purpose, that we organize an association who shall enter into a solemn pledge to abstain from the manufacture, importation, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, and also to prosecute the endeavor to insure the prohibition by law, commencing first in such localities as are ready to accept it, and ultimately extending the law to the State. Certainly no reform presented for consideration promises results more beneficial to humanity, and none can more earnestly demand the efforts of philanthropists.

Praying that God may open the eyes of our people, that they may see the error of intemperance, and that he would save our beloved country from inevitable ruin which must follow if the giant source of crime is not exterminated, I close,

Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the blazing meteor when it descends to the earth is only a stone.

Brazil has been driven to some extremity by the Paraguayan war. At the headquarters of the army at Tayi $220 has been willingly paid for a ton of coal, and cannon balls are cheap at ten dollars each.

## General Cyrus Bussey.

We copy from the Keokuk *Gate City* and Burlington *Hawk Eye* editorial notices of our distinguished and worthy fellow citizen General Bussey. While we are not authorized to speak for him, and do not know that he has consented to be placed in the attitude of a candidate for the elevated and responsible position named, we heartily indorse every syllable of the high encomiums bestowed upon him by the foremost representatives of the press of his former State.

His whole career from boyhood has been a remarkable examplification of what a career force of will, breadth of intellect, chivalric daring, and uncompromising integrity can enable a man to carve for himself without adventitious aid.

Starting in life as a poor and friendless lad, he achieved an independence and a fine and widely-spread reputation as an honorable and successful merchant at the early age of twenty-seven. He was sent to the Senate of Iowa, and when the war came raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment of cavalry and went out as its colonel to return a brevet major general, having been twice promoted for gallantry and meritorious services. His health had so failed that he was compelled to reject the most flattering offers and most brilliant career that opened before any young man in Iowa. By the advice of his physician he removed to this State, where he has established his business under the well-known firm of Bussey & Co.

## Useful Hints.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will soak the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green, or yellow.

Sal soda will bleach very white. One spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards when sandy.

Wash your tea trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour, and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cake.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in soft cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your flatirons are rough rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed as often as once a year.

If you are buying carpets for durability choose small figures.

Scotch snuff put in a hole where crickets come out will destroy them.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry on a corn will soon kill it.

General Bussey having spent a few days with his friends here leaves for New Orleans this morning. We notice in various papers that the general is prominently talked of for the United States Senate from Louisiana. We don't know whether or not he is a candidate for the place, but we hope that he is, and that he will be elected. And this hope is shared by all Iowans, for General Bussey is one of the most popular and highly esteemed of Iowa's sons and soldiers. To the regret of hosts of friends, he left a people that honored him, he quitted the State when his future, personally and politically, was bright with promise, to go into business in the South. There, while he has been a steadfast, earnest, working Republican, and has given good aid and sound counsel in the work of right reconstruction, he has been no mere politician, no office-seeker. He has done what became him as a patriot, a Republican, and a citizen, to make loyalty triumphant in his State; but further than that, he has only given attention to the demands of his business.

If the Republicans of Louisiana elect General Bussey, they will have chosen no mere politician, but an honest and able man, who is most esteemed where he is best known; who will be a true and safe representative, worthy of all their honors and all their confidence.—*Keokuk Gazette.*

DAMASCUS.—This is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Balbec is in ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains where it was in the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Straight, in which it is said "he prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the shiek, the ass, and the waterwheel; the merchants of the Euphrates still occupy these "with the multitude of wares." The city which Mohammed surveyed but was afraid to enter, because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world, it is to this day what it was of old.

The Boston steamships Ontario and Erie have been sold at auction for $750,000. It is rumored they were purchased for New York parties.

The *World* tries to show the only reason Grant defeated Lee was that he had too many men behind him. The same difficulty will occur next fall. Grant will defeat the rebel leader then because he has too many supporters.

## General Buchanan's Revolution.

### MAYOR HEATH AND MR. CONWAY.

### ARBITRARY EJECTION OF MAYOR HEATH.

### A Municipal Installation.

Wednesday at twelve o'clock, being the time designated by General Buchanan for the newly elected municipal officers to be installed in their respective positions, Mr. J. R. Conway presented himself at the office of Mayor Heath, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Overall, late Secretary of Mayor Monroe. He handed to Mayor Heath a printed copy of General Buchanan's order declaring the names of municipal officers elected, saying:

"Sir, I hold in my hand the official order of the Commander of the Fifth Military District announcing my election as chief magistrate of the city of New Orleans."

Mr. Heath replied:

"I know of no law authorizing the election in question, and I do not acknowledge the authority of General Buchanan to issue said order, or at least I repeat that I know of no law authorizing the election."

Mr. Conway replied:

"I have called in obedience to the order to assume the duties of the office, and if you do not acknowledge its authority, I shall therefore be under the necessity of reporting the same to the Commanding General."

Mr. Heath replied:

"I decline to give up the office."

Mr. Conway and Mr. Overall then proceeded to the headquarters of the fifth military district, an hour after which time an orderly arrived with a communication from General Buchanan, addressed to Mayor Heath, reading as follows:

SIR—The brevet major general commanding directs me to inform you that he desires to see you at these headquarters at your earliest convenience.

This was signed by John E. Johnson, acting assistant secretary of civil affairs.

To this Mayor Heath made the following reply:

Brevet Major General R. C Buchanan, Commanding the Fifth Military District:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note inviting an interview.

In reply I will state that I am now, at this moment, officially engaged, but will call on you at the earliest opportunity compatible with my official duties.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. HEATH, Mayor.

Considerable time elapsed, when some persons standing in front of the office of the chief of police saw an army officer walking down St. Charles street accompanied by or accompanying J. R. Conway and J. W. Overall. They turned down Girod street, and thence came down Carondelet and along Lafayette, entering the side door of the City Hall. In what seemed to be ten minutes after they were seen to turn into Girod street the trio entered the mayor's office, Captain De Russey, of the First United States infantry, presenting to Mayor Heath an order reading like this:

CAPTAIN DE RUSSEY—You are hereby directed to proceed to the Mayor's office with J. R. Conway and induct him into office.

To this Mayor Heath replied verbally:

I was duly appointed by military authority, and my appointment was confirmed by Congress. I know of no election by which Mr. Conway was elected Mayor, and I do not recognize any authority in General Buchanan to direct that Mr. Conway shall enter upon the duties of that office.

Captain De Russey then suggested as the crowd around the Mayor was quite large he should like to talk with him more privately. The spectators fell back, and then when Captain De Russey suggested that he should like to have him go out quietly, and did not want any publicity given to the proceedings Mayor Heath replied that he should not vacate the office voluntarily, and should not vacate at all unless he was compelled to by superior force.

Captain De Russey then said that he should be compelled to use force.

Mayor Heath replied that he could take any course he saw fit.

Captain De Russey rejoined, "I must arrest you, then." This he did by putting his hand on the Mayor's shoulder.

Captain De Russey immediately went off, leaving in the Mayor's office Mr. Conway and Mr. Overall among the other spectators, and in about half an hour, some two minutes before the Mayor's clock denoted that the hour of three had arrived, returned with Mr. Smith Izard, one of the aids of the chief of police, and some half a dozen policemen, whom it is presumed the commanding general instructed the chief to furnish.

Captain De Russey demanded that Mayor Heath should turn over the keys of the office to him. This he declined to do unless he gave him a written order to that effect. Captain De Russey said he would give him a written order if he would go over to the office of the chief of police with him. He did so, and Mayor Heath now has the order in his possession. They returned to the Mayor's office in a few minutes, when Captain De Russey took the keys that were hanging up, Mr. Conway in the meantime having seated himself in the Mayor's chair.

### THE CONVENTION TAX.

The following communication from th headquarters Fifth Military District, addressed to the Board of Registration, was received by that Board Wednesday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

Special Orders No. 128.

[Extract.]

I. The writ of injunction in the case of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. L. E. Lermarie, issued by the Judge of the fourth district court of the State of Louisiana, is hereby set aside, and the tax collector will proceed at once to collect the taxes as imposed by the Constitutional Convention.

* * * * *

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

A RUINED REBEL.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

I saw on the streets of Nashville an attenuated and emaciated form belonging to a man who filled quite a large space in the public eye during the war. It was none other than Clement C. Clay, one of the commissioners of the rebels abroad, and the companion of Mason and Slidell in their negotiations with France and England. Clay was the man who was met by Horace Greeley at Niagara Falls toward the close of the war, the two ostensibly coming together for the purpose of arranging for some sort of peace. The negotiations were all futile, as will be remembered.

Clement Clay was one of the most remarkable men in the South at the breaking out of the war. His family were wealthy and powerful, and Mr. Clay entered upon what seemed destined to prove a most brilliant career in public life. By the war he lost all his property, and is now racked with asthma and consumption. He was riding through the country on horseback, seeking by the change of climate and excitement to better his health. He lives in Huntsville still, and practices law. "We are all poor folks now," he said to a friend of ours, "and have to work for a living."

Dr. Potter, of Connecticut, leaves a fortune to his sons on condition that they shall never use tobacco.

### PROCLAMATION

#### Of the Board of Registration.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

WHEREAS, By the ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention creating this Board, passed February 13, 1868, this Board is empowered, and it is by said ordinance made the duty of this Board to take control of "all matters of execution or of detail not fully provided for in said reconstruction acts (of Congress) and Constitution (of Louisiana), and in case of the non-action of any officer of the State *or District Commander*, or any omission in carrying out said law, regulations, or ordinances, or details necessary to carry into effect the purposes of said act according to their letter and spirit;" and

Whereas, The District Commander of the Fifth Military District in his Special Order No. 121, promulgating the election of civil officers in Louisiana, dated June 2, 1868, has failed to recognize the requirements of said Constitution, which provides

First, That "all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties *on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated*, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to *date* from the first Monday in November following the election. (See article 158 of Constitution.)

2. "The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans *on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid*, and proceed, immediately upon its organization, to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and passed June 13, 1868," etc. (See article 159 of Constitution.)

He, the said District Commander, having refused to recognize the requirements of the Constitution, as above shown, in his said order, in the following language: "The General Assembly will not convene until the Commanding General shall have been officially notified of the acceptance by Congress of the new State Constitution. Immediately after receipt of this information a day will be appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly to take action upon the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, *and to define by law the powers and duties pertaining to the offices newly created by this Constitution.*"

"Article 158 of the new Constitution of the State provides that the terms of all civil officers elected under it shall date (not begin) from the first Monday in November following the election. *Therefore* the officers whose election is herein announced will only *enter upon* and hold their offices from that date;" and

Whereas, The failure to inaugurate the State officers elected under the new Constitution at the time appointed by the Constitution would necessarily prevent the General Assembly's legal existence, as well as action upon the fourteenth proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the present acting Governor being constitutionally unable to approve any act of said General Assembly, and without the approval of the Governor it being impossible for any legislative enactment to become a law), and thus effectually prevent Reconstruction in accordance with the laws of Congress, which provide that "the Legislature elected under the Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen" (see section 5, law passed March 2, 1867,) *prior* to admission into the Union, the adoption of said Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Louisiana being thus rendered utterly impossible; and

Whereas, The Commanding General is *not* above the laws of Congress, nor is he above the Convention that framed the Constitution under which these officers are to be inaugurated, both being the creatures of Congressional will, independent of each other, yet both subject to the paramount authority of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The Reconstruction Laws fully empowered the Constitutional Convention to govern all matters of detail in regard to the inauguration of the new government authorized by Congress; and

Whereas, Said Constitutional Convention has delegated its full powers in the premises to this Board, which is the legal representative of said Convention; Now, therefore, I, S. B. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration aforesaid, in obedience to the duty imposed by said Constitutional Convention upon, and by virtue of the authority thus vested in this Board, do hereby notify all civil officers elected under said Constitution that said Constitution requires that they qualify and take possession of their respective offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, in accordance with Article 158 of Constitution.

I also notify the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, elected under said Constitution, that by Art. 159 of said Constitution they are required to convene in the city of New Orleans on Monday, June 22, 1868, at 12 M.; and I further notify all civil officers now in office that by the new Constitution their terms of office will expire at 12 M. on Monday, June 15, 1868, at which time they will deliver up said offices, with all appurtenances thereto, to their successors declared duly elected by the Special Order No. 121 of the Military Commander of the Fifth Military District, issued June 2, 1868; *Provided*, That in all cases where the officers elect do not qualify according to the laws of Congress and of this State, present incumbents will hold over until such officer shall qualify, or a successor shall have been appointed, or an officer declared elected who is able to qualify.

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman Board of Registration.

Attest:
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

### THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 6, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Board held on Saturday, June 6, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Commanding General of the Fifth Military District has interfered with the prerogatives of this Board, conferred upon it by the Constitutional Convention, by arresting its chairman, and threatening to try him by a military commission on personal charges for impeding reconstruction, thereby holding said chairman personally responsible for the late proclamation issued by this Board relative to election; therefore

*Resolved*, That while we denounce the aforesaid act on the part of the Commanding General as unauthorized, illegal, and a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the loyal men of this State, and a gross violation of the laws of Congress, we declare that said proclamation was authorized by this Board, and the Board alone is responsible for the publication of the same.

(Signed) G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Chairman pro tem.;
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
J. S. HARRIS,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
N. UNDERWOOD.

R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
E. GAUTHIER, Assistant Secretary.

### ADDRESS

#### Of the Board of Registration to the People of Louisiana.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The conflict of jurisdiction and prerogative that has arisen between the Commanding General of the fifth military district and this Board, and the high-handed measures he has seen fit to pursue toward the chairman of the Board, render it imperative on us to submit a fair and full statement of the facts at issue between us to the people of Louisiana.

The late Constitutional Convention was as much the creature of Congress as is the office of military commander of the district. Both derive their origin and power from the same original source; are independent of each other, yet intended by Congress to act in unison in carrying out the will of their creator as legitimately expressed in the reconstruction laws of that body.

The prerogatives and duties of each department thus created are specifically defined by that creating power. Section four of supplementary act passed March 23, 1867, says: "And said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and *civil government* according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary." The fact of assigning the convention the duty and prerogative of framing a civil government demonstrates that Congress did not intend to assign this duty to the Commanding General; that the government they were to inaugurate should supersede the provisional one already recognized, and if so, then they had the right to inaugurate the new government *when they pleased* (which could only be stated in their organic laws), and the term of inauguration is not subject to the will or caprice of the Commanding General. The attempt therefore of the Commanding General to interfere in this matter is an unwarrantable stretch of prerogative and an invasion of the rights of the people in convention assembled.

It being a conceded principle of law that the principal *can* delegate *all* his rights to his agent, it follows that the Convention had the *right* to delegate to this Board all its prerogatives in the premises. This Board therefore stands before the world and in the eye of the law as the legal agent and representative of the Convention that created it, and fully empowered to do all that the Convention could have done in the premises, and any attempt on the part of any one to interfere with its prerogatives and duties is a direct interference with the prerogatives and duties of the Convention and with the expressed will of Congress.

The whole duty of framing the civil government being vested exclusively in the Convention and its agents, the Commanding General therefore has no legal authority or right to either promulgate the election of civil officers (Congressmen excepted) or to say where or how they shall be inaugurated. His only prerogative in connection with the whole matter is to promulgate the ratification of the constitution and members of Congress (which last duty was only assigned him by the last Congressional bill) and to take charge of the election.

The evident intention of Congress was that the Commanding General while taking charge of the late insurrectionary States, during their provisional condition, should assist the Convention by taking the initiatory steps toward its organization, and then aiding—not hindering—it in fulfilling its assigned duties.

We therefore hold and charge that the Commanding General, in his late special orders relative to election, has transcended his prerogatives.

1. In promulgating the election of State, parish, and municipal officers.

2. In naming a time for the said officers to qualify and take possession of their offices different from that required in the constitution of Louisiana.

3. In assuming the power to convene the General Assembly at his *will*.

4. In assuming the power of appointing persons to fill all such offices in cases where the persons declared elected can not qualify in accordance with the laws of Congress, thereby ignoring the voice of the people, it being the undoubted right of the person having the highest number of votes *who can qualify* to fill said offices.

5. In sending the returns of election to the present Secretary of State he thereby ignores the only constitutional State officers, the acting Secretary being an entirely irresponsible party in this matter, and by refusing to send the returns to this Board, as was his duty, when this Board legally demanded the same, he unlawfully refused to do his duty in the premises, and prevented this Board from carrying out the will of Congress.

6. Thus manifesting a determination to ignore the will of the people of Louisiana as expressed at the ballot-box, and a desire, if not settled purpose, to impede reconstruction by thwarting the expressed will of Congress.

While, therefore, we exceedingly regret the collision that has arisen between these respective agents of reconstruction, and earnestly hope and are persuaded that cool and candid reflection will induce the Commanding General to retrace the steps he has so hastily taken, we can not, in view of the responsibilities imposed upon us, pause for a moment to consider personal safety or unpleasant consequences. The course before us is one of duty, plainly marked out by law, and we shall unhesitatingly follow it, leaving to the people and to Congress to justify us in our determination.

We, therefore, notify all municipal officers declared elected by the people of Louisiana under the new constitution, in special orders No. 125 from military headquarters, dated June 4, 1868, that article 158 of the constitution of Louisiana requires them to qualify and enter upon their offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, and that any orders from any source directing contrary to this article are illegal, *not binding*, and the parties so attempting to take office will lay themselves liable to an action at law by the parties they may thus unlawfully eject, as well as risk a certainty of removal from office for failure to legally qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties as required by law.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Chairman pro tem;
N. UNDERWOOD,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
J. S. HARRIS,
J. H. INGRAHAM.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

When Sarah Jane, the moral miss,
Declares 'tis very wrong to kiss,
I'll bet a shilling I see through it;
The damsel, fairly understood,
Feels just as any Christian should,
She'd rather *suffer* wrong than *do* it!
*Saxe.*

The editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* says he had rather kiss Anna Dickinson than hiss her. Anna's sentiments on the subject have not yet been gathered.

The *Herald*, a paper published in New York, is at the present writing in favor of Chase and Dix for President and Vice-President.

Only three previous Speakers of the United States House of Representatives have been Presidential candidates—Henry Clay, John Bell, and James K. Polk.

At a recent fashionable party in New York all the ladies wore short dresses. It is stated that the heels of ladies' boots are getting lowered—another very sensible mode.

Suicide is so common in France that they have had to invent a suicide catcher, corresponding to a cow-catcher on engines, to lift from the track those persons who throw themselves across the rails to be run over by the cars.

The Chattanooga *Republican* records this strange accident: "The other day a man was plowing near Mission Ridge, when the plow ran over a brass cartridge, which went off, the ball passing under his nose and glancing his moustache. It caused his nose to bleed profusely, though otherwise he was not hurt."

A writer in the *Church Monthly* (Episcopal) mentions a parish in Massachusetts receiving aid from the Domestic Missionary Society, which pays to the minister $400, and for the music $800, and receives enough from the Missionary Board to make up the minister's salary.

A gentleman in Paris collects steel or metallic pens of every possible pattern, and his museum is said to embrace nearly 1000 varieties. Another has spoons of all ages; and a third knives and forks. A beautiful pair of these in carved ivory, of the sixteenth century, was recently purchased by him at a sale for about $800.

The *Court Journal* says: Short tunics, immense bonflants behind, fixed upon an enormous bustle, which seems to throw the figure forward, has altered the walk of the Paris ladies entirely. They all seem to fall flat on their noses. The short petticoats and heavy bundles about their hips seem too weighty for their poor thin legs to carry, and sometimes the greatest anxiety is felt for the consequences.

The mother of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) has finally heard from the English executors, but in such vague and unsatisfactory terms that she might as well not have heard from them at all. There is something very strange about the disposition of her son's property. He certainly left a considerable sum, but what has become of it nobody can tell, on this side of the Atlantic at least.

There is a hen at Little Falls belonging to our friend E. L. Brockway, which has been engaged for a few days past in laying eggs of a singular formation. The eggs are double, or one egg inside of the other, and the outside one is as large as a good sized goose egg. The eggs are perfect in formation, each possessing a shell of its own, and perfect in every particular.—*Black River Falls* (Wis.) *Banner.*

We have had the rough but very wholesome pleasure of a fishing excursion to the Dorchete bayou since our last issue. The principal *genus* of the fishy tribe captured proved to be the *Warmoth;* and we regretted our worthy governor elect was not on hand to help devour some of them! As it was, we remembered him, and ate and drank to his "name and fame."—*Homer Iliad.*

In an article on Presidential candidates for the Democratic nomination the New York *World* says: The list as it now stands is as follows: Horatio Seymour, of New York; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio: General George B. McClellan, of New Jersey; General W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio; Admiral Farragut, of New York; James A. English, of Connecticut.

The New York *Mail* says: "The other evening we were at the Academy admiring the pictures, when we came to one entitled 'Helen on the Walls of Troy.' While standing in front of it a party of richly dressed ladies, accompanied by a youthful swain, approached, and we made way for them. One of the young ladies referred to her catalogue, and said, 'This is "Helen on the Walls of Troy."' 'Yes,' remarked the young gent, 'that is near *Albany*, I believe!' We left immediately."

The Boston *Transcript* observes:

One of the most noticeable indications of the times is the business-like way in which many journals refer to the proposed purchase, by the Democratic party, of Chief Justice Chase. Some Republican and many copperhead journals seem to see in the transaction nothing but a question of political profit and loss, and the discussion relates, not to the infamy of the bargain, but to the largeness of the price. "Will it pay?" is the query put on both sides.

Fifteen years ago a man left Gardner, Maine, to try his fortunes in Chicago. He had $800, which he invested in buying house lots about a mile from the centre of the then city. To-day that same property would sell at public auction for $250,000. The spare change he got from practicing law he put into house lots and then into a banking house, and now pays a tax upon $3,000,000 of safe investments, while he is one of the leading Republican managers of the whole Northwest.

At a ladies' fair in Berlin one young lady attracted a host of customers by her witty answers, and sold her goods at enormous prices with wonderful rapidity. An old gentleman, who was quite fascinated by her, took heart and asked her: "Tell me if you sell kisses, too." "Of course," replied the young lady. "What is the price of your kisses?" "A hundred dollars apiece, cash in advance." "Here are a hundred dollars," said the aged adorer of the lady. But instead of the kiss he expected, he saw to his dismay that the young lady kissed her little white hands with her charming lips to him, amid the loud cheers of the bystanders, and then took the hundred dollars as coolly as if she had sold something at a very low price.

The throngs of passengers on the Boston routes tax the capacity of the boats to the utmost. A few nights since the Newport brought a thousand passengers from Boston, the Narragansett was equally crowded, and the steamers of the other lines are filled at every trip. The competition is likely to continue for some time, as none of the companies seem inclined to yield.

The scenes on board the boats in the small hours of the morning are described as exceedingly ludicrous. It is neces-ary to secure state-rooms a week in advance, and late-comers are provided with the limited accommodations of a narrow berth or a mattress spread upon the cabin floor. Some of the latest arrivals do not get the comfort of a "shake-down," but have to content themselves with the soft side of a carpeted plank, with traveling bag for pillow, and overcoat for covering. In the new restaurant plan of the supper rooms, the companies find a profit from the demands of hungry thousands, and by this means are perhaps able to keep the treasury full.—*New York Post.*

GRANT THE PLANNER OF SHERMAN'S MARCH. In an address to the Philadelphia Union League the other night, Governor Geary related the following important fact:

"On a certain occasion when dining with Grant at Chattanooga, after the cloth had been removed he called for his maps which he spread before me and said: 'Sir, you and your division have been instrumental in obtaining the victories around this city. The plan for the next campaign is already formed, and it is proper that you should know it. I intend to concentrate my troops around this place, and pour them on Atlanta, while a strong attack is made on Richmond. After Atlanta falls a line will be taken for the sea shore, ending either at Charleston or Savannah;' and having thus made our point we will enter the Carolinas and attack Richmond.' This was in 1863, nine months before the city of Atlanta was taken. Justice should be done, and I tell you so that you will know who it was that planned the march to the sea, and dissected the Confederacy, and brought rebellion to a termination."

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION.—With that ubiquity which is the natural prerogative of repertorial existence this reporter glided unseen within earshot of "these headquarters" on Monday afternoon to obtain a few scraps of pabulum on which to feed the sensational news hunger of his numerous readers.

The great sensation of the day—the arrest of the Board of Registration—being on the tapis, and hearing loud talking, we drew near listningly and overheard the following:

"So, gentleman, you have done this to bring on the issue between us."

"No, General, we desire no issue, but intend to do our duty regardless of consequences."

"But when in the contingency that arose the commanding general took charge of this matter it was presumptuous on your part to interfere."

"You do not state the case fairly, General. The only case of a contingent nature that arose was your taking charge of the election of State officers, etc., which we agreed to delegate to you, sir."

Hearing something like a clap of thunder just at that moment we looked in suddenly and saw the Commanding General standing on tiptoe a perfect embodiment of outraged dignity and astounded surprise.

"Ha! indeed, sir, Ha! indeed, sir, really I am glad to learn the fact, sir."

"Now, sir," turning suddenly round upon each member of the board, "I want to know, sir, if you acknowledge that you signed that article published in the REPUBLICAN yesterday morning. Did *you* do it, sir?"

"I did, sir," "I did, sir," was responded on every side.

"Well, gentlemen, I have received a telegram from army headquarters which I shall read and by which I shall be governed in this case."

Here we heard the telegram read from General Grant *suggesting* the propriety of his dropping that little matter about Packard, as Congress might possibly do something that might interfere with his calculations and spoil this nice little game of "my policy" in defeating, or at least retarding reconstruction.

"Inasmuch, therefore, gentlemen, as you are hardheaded enough to acknowledge that you had the hardihood to beard the 'my policy' lion in his 'Headquarters,' why I shall be compelled ——!"

Here we became a little dizzy with fright at the awful danger in which it appeared the plucky but apparently doomed "seven" were about to be precipitated. Visions of bastiles, parish prisons, Ship Island, Dry Tortugas, Andersonville, Libby, and a thousand other places of terrible reminiscences loomed up ghastly before us, and we were about to topple over from our watchtower, when we listened and the soothing words feel on our greedy, listing ear like drops of rain on a parching earth——"to release you."

Blessed words, kind words, magnanimous words; how great, glorious, and magnanimous did the hero of the hour appear! And with emotions too big for utterance we rushed to grasp the hand of the lucky, plucky fellows as they emerged from headquarters and walked down St. Charles street.

THE SASH-FACTORY HOMICIDE.—Judge Gastinel on Monday began an examination of Philip Witte, accused of killing S. C. Lorenson at a sash factory corner of Treme and Toulouse streets on the second instant:

Hypolite Maillot testified that he is employed in the sash factory corner of Treme and Toulouse streets; on the morning of the second instant, about eight o'clock, saw deceased and accused in a small rear building; as I went in I said, "A Frenchman, a Dutchman, and an Englishman; I will put the Frenchman between us; how is politics?" speaking to deceased; deceased answered that Republicans had gone to hell; then accused said, "That's the way before the war—a Frenchman, a Dutchman, or an Irishman could not walk the streets after nine o'clock without being knocked down by Know-Nothings;" deceased got up and said to accused, "You are so much in love with the Republicans I hope your wife will get a nigger baby;" when deceased made this remark he did not appear to be serious; accused said, "Yes, you have already allowed that once before with Bouchie;" accused followed deceased; accused said to deceased, "You are the meanest man on earth; I heard no reply from deceased; when the two had got up stairs I heard two shots; ran up and got there too late; met accused coming out with a revolver in his hand; he said: "Never mind Hyppolite, I will surrender myself." The pistol now in court is similar to the one accused had at the time; I followed accused down stairs; when I got down stairs told another man to follow him, and see that accused did not run away; afterward I assisted to carry deceased to the drug store; the apothecary told me it was no use, as nothing could be done for him; I then sent for a cab and took deceased to Charity hospital; I afterward saw him dead.

Deceased after making the remark about the nigger baby went up stairs in his usual slow manner; accused followed him up stairs in a very excited manner, going up very fast.

F. Steinfel—Was in the factory on the morning of the 2d instant; deceased and accused worked there; on the morning in question I was on the second floor, when accused came up in a great hurry; saw him go to his clothing; accused's clothing was in this shop room; accused came from the back part of the building; spoke to accused, but he did not reply; I turned around to pick up a sash; heard accused fire a shot at deceased; I turned to arrest accused; there were four shots fired altogether; deceased was behind his bench apparently at work; it was then I saw accused going toward his clothes; no words passed between them at this time; I was ten feet from them; saw three shots fired; saw deceased when he fell; gave my evidence before the coroner at Charity hospital; did not see what accused took from his clothing.

The court then continued the case until to-day at meridian, when other witnesses will be heard. The case excites considerable interest.

A BURGLAR WOUNDED.—During Saturday night a burglar was discovered in the dwelling of Mr. St. Ceran, corner 552 Royal (Casacalvo) street. Only Mrs. St. Ceran and her son Edgar, not more than sixteen years old, were at home. The youth became aware of the burglar's presence, and had a good view of him, and saw the rascal search under the pillow of a bed and take something. The fellow then departed, but Edgar followed him down into the yard, where the thief discovered that he was pursued, when he fired a pistol at the young man, but did not hit him. Edgar then sent a bullet, which caused the burglar to drop as if struck, but he immediately recovered and ran to the street, the boy following and sending another leaden messenger after him.

An examination of the banquette proved that the balls had performed good service, for blood was found along the way for a considerable distance, nearly three blocks, to St. Ferdinand street, where all trace was lost, and it is thought he must have found a hiding place in the neighborhood. All the plunder that the villain had taken he dropped in the yard when he fell, besides a single-barreled pistol that was not recognized by any one. The fellow had entered the premises from a rear alleyway, and once within the building obtained several keys, one belonging to an armoir which contained some valuable jewelry.

Edgar St. Ceran describes his antagonist as a man of middling height and size, black coat, pantaloons, and hat, dark, heavy beard, and rubicund complexion. Whoever the burglar was he will not soon forget his worse than futile attempt to steal. Let Edgar's example be imitated, and burglars will not ply their unlawful business with so much boldness as at present. The articles dropped in the yard by the rascal were two gold watches, gold cross, neck chains, silver sugar bowl, teapot, and goblet, worth several hundred dollars. There's many a slip between cup and lip.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—Arrangements had been made Sunday for a regular prize fight, to take place between Machoucou Decade and Edward Read, men of great physical power. The place selected for the mill was a point not far from the Metairie Race Course, time yesterday morning. The men were accompanied by a few friends, their two assistants being George Birch and Alphonse Durel. Arriving on the ground, the combatants were ready for battle in less than ten minutes. Eight rounds were fought, at the end of which Read was declared victor. Decade, before the rounds were finished, was attacked with a "colic," and the sponge was thrown up. A squad of policemen had been sent out by Chief Williamson to put a stop to the fight, but the officers did not reach the scene until the mill was over, yet they arrested the four named above, who were brought in to the main station and released on bond.

As to the merits of the fight we know nothing, or what were the results of the several rounds; but we learn that the stakes were only $25 a side, and that bets were heavy on Decade. Some talk was made because New Orleans policemen arrested the party in the parish of Jefferson. Officers of these parishes, by virtue of a State law, can make arrests anywhere within the limits, but the offenders must be arraigned before the magistrate of the parish in which the alleged offense was committed.

FIFTH JUSTICE'S COURT, ALGIERS.—*One of General Buchanan's Registrars in Deep Water.*—R. G. Curtis, one of the registrars appointed for the parish of Orleans, right bank, at the reopening of the registration list, has been examined before Jud Brownlee, of Algiers, on charges contained in three separate affidavits, made by W. F. Dunham, T. Lee, and George Herbert. Affiants charged that accused had been intrusted by them in April last with vouchers for the pay of the registrars on the right bank, said vouchers being the property of affiants, with instructions to have them countersigned by the proper authority, so that the paymaster would cash them, when they were to be returned to affiants. From time to time Curtis told the parties interested that the vouchers in question had not yet been signed, but at length they got information that the documents had been sold to brokers in New Orleans, whereupon criminal proceedings were instituted. T. W. Sherburne, Esq., acted for the prosecution, and Curtis defended his case in *propria persona*. The accused offered an exception to the jurisdiction of the court, alleging that if any crime existed said crime had been committed in another parish. Mr. Sherburne contended, however, that the offense alleged had been inaugurated in the parish of Orleans, right bank, which was sufficient to give jurisdiction in that parish, although said offense might have been consummated elsewhere. The court sustained the point taken by the counsel for the prosecution, whereupon the accused waived an examination, and requested that the case be sent at once before the first district court. Judge Brownlee accordingly committed the prisoner for trial before the criminal court, leaving the amount of bail to be fixed by that tribunal.

THE OATH.—This is a copy of the oath which General Buchanan requires every person elected to civil office to take:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

CERTIFICATES.—The certificates of indebtedness are not very beautiful specimens of engraving. They are numbered in red on the left hand corner, and read as follows:

"The city of New Orleans issues this certificate of indebtedness to bearer for —— in payment of warrant No. ——, with 8 per cent per annum interest from date." On the lower border of the notes these words appear: "By virtue of ordinace No. 915, N. S., approved May 14, 1868."

A vignette on the left hand lower corner extending above the centre of the note represents Minerva, with the bird at her feet, and the goddess armed cap a-pie. The vignette on the right hand corner is an allegorical representation of the goddess of liberty in a semi-nude state, crowned with laurels, and flying, evidently to a good breeze, a United States flag. This central figure is surrounded by little Cupids or cherubs, holding in their hands emblems of the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and trade.

APPOINTMENTS BY MR. CONWAY.—Mr. J. R. Conway, who was forcibly placed in possession of the mayor's office yesterday, appointed as his secretary Mr. J. W. Overall, who was secretary under the appointment of Mayor Monroe. He also commissioned Robert Diamond as chief of police, but Major Williamson, the present incumbent, not recognizing Mr. Conway's authority to remove him, they appointed this morning as the time to talk with General Buchanan about the matter.

SUIT FOR $35,000 DAMAGES.—The fifth district court has before it a case where Mr. Hastings, druggist at the corner of Felicity and Magazine streets, is sued for $35,000 for having put up a prescription not in accordance with written directions. It is asserted that the lady patient who took the prescription died from the effects of the wrong compound. She had been prostrated by yellow fever, and was at the time recovering.

It appears that the steamers Ontario and Erie, recently offered for sale at Boston, were bid in by their owners.

# New Orleans Advocate, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. LEONARD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 874—je10 jy9A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS B. WRIGHT,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Wright & Hull, and Wright, Hartley & Hull.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS B. WRIGHT, individually, and as a member of the firms of Wright & Hull, and Wright, Hartley & Hull, of Carrollton, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 813—je2 16A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF THE FIRM OF DILLINGHAM & DE BLOIS; OF CHARLES DILLINGHAM AND JOHN DE BLOIS, Individually, and of CHARLES DILLINGHAM as a Member of the Firm of Weed, Witters & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of CHARLES DILLINGHAM and JOHN DE BLOIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 849—je6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES W. GOULD,

Individually, and as a Member of the late Firms of Gould & Allen and J. M. Gould & Co

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. GOULD, individually, and as a member of the late firms of Gould & Allen and J. M. Gould & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 856—je9 23A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY LECKIE,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Wilson, Massie & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY LECKIE, of New Orleans, individually, and as a member of the firm of Wilson, Massie & Co., in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 86?—je9 20 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES CALLIER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES CALLIER of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 854—je6 24 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS L. CLARK,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of T. H. Watts & Co., and Thomas L. Clark & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. CLARK, individually, and as a member of the firms of T. H. Watts & Co., and Thomas L. Clark & Co. of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 818—je2 13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM BAKER,

Individually, and as a Member of the late Firm of Duncan & Baker.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BAKER, individually, and as a member of the late firm of Duncan & Baker, of New Orleans in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 826—je2 17 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF W. M. SMALLWOOD,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Smallwood & Julian, A. M. Stephenson & Co., Smallwood, West & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of W. M. SMALLWOOD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 853—je6 30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF B. P. ETHELL & CO. AND BENNETT P. ETHELL AND EBENEZER B. FALLS INDIVIDUALLY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of B. P. Ethell & Co., and Bennett P. Ethell and Ebenezer B. Falls individually of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 810—my29 je18A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DANIEL WEBSTER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 869—je9 jy2A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DANIEL E. SCRUGGS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DANIEL E. SCRUGGS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 855—je9 25A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ATLAS F. BROWN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ATLAS F. BROWN, near St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 836—je3 18A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN OSBORNE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN OSBORNE, of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 832—je3 13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS BURDON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS BURDON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 857—je9 23 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN BAPTISTE BRES.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty seventh day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN BAPTISTE BRES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 809—my29 je17 A

### ESTATE OF MRS. SALLIE J. FORT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Mrs. SALLIE J. FORT, of the parish of West Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 799—my26 je13 A

### ESTATE OF JOHN A. STEVENSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN A. STEVENSON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 850—je6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROBERT S. BELK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. BELK, of New Carthage, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the seventh day of July A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 852—je6 jy7 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD C. DOWNES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD C. DOWNES, of Richmond, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 846—je5 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF HURD & CORKERY,

And Wm. A. Hurd and Wm. F. Corkery, Individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of HURD & CORKERY and WM. A. HURD and WM. F. CORKERY, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 835—je3 15A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF A. C. PIERPONT,

Individually, and as a Member of the of William F. Laird & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. C. PIERPONT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 828—je3 13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF AUGUST SCHWAAB.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AUGUST SCHWAAB, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 820—je2 13 A District of Louisiana

### ESTATE OF CYPRIEN GUYDRY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CYPRIEN GUYDRY, of Breaux Bridge, in the parish of St. Martin and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 817—je2 19 A District of Louisiana

### ESTATES OF EDMUND DUBOIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDMUND DUBOIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 821—je2 13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM G. AUSTIN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. AUSTIN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1868 at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 823—je2 16 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ADRIAN E. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADRIAN E. ADAMS, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 847—je5 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS RICHARDS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS RICHARDS, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 760—my15 je17 A District of Louisiana

### ESTATE OF J. TOURNILLON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. TOURNILLON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 762—my15 je13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 831—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY STRECK.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the fourth day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STRECK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and deliver of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON U. S. Marshal,
No 845—je5 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ADAM GIFFEN.

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Giffen, Smedes & Co. and Charles E. Smedes & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADAM GIFFEN, individually, and as a member of the firms of Giffen, Smedes & Co. and Charles E. Smedes & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 806—my28 je18 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF ALPHONSE E. BIGNON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Lowe & Bignon.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE E. BIGNON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J R G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 830—je3 13 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROBERT BLEAKLEY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of R. Bleakley & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT BLEAKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 868—je9 jy10A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHNSON MONTGOMERY.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHNSON MONTGOMERY, of the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON. U. S. Marshal,
No. 865—je9 18 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THEODORE LENEAUX.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THEODORE LENEAUX, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 867—je9 19 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER, individually, and as members of the firm of YORKE & HOOVER, in the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 825—je2 19A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ETIENNE AYNAUD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ETIENNE AYNAUD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 815—je2 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF N. BROWSE TRIST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of N. BROWSE TRIST, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 827—je2 17 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DESIRE PERES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DESIRE PERES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 619—mh25 je20

### ESTATE OF JESSE H. COLLINS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JESSE H. COLLINS, of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 798—my26 je24 A

### ESTATE OF Z. E. W. CROSS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Z. E. W. CROSS, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 767—my16 je30

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM KERNAGHAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KERNAGHAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 804—my28 je23A District of Louisiana.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINED in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

1 Empire Cotton Gin; 9 boxes (300) Cigars; 1 hhd. (25 gallons) Molasses; 5 boxes (400) Cigars; 2 empty Molasses Barrels; 1 empty Molasses Barrel; 2 boxes Vermicelli Paste; 17 baskets Champagne, quarts; 8 Baskets Champagne, pints; 448 Roofing Tiles; 1 bale Patent Medicines; 1 case (300) Cigars; 15 lbs. Tobacco Stems; 9 kegs Bicarbonate Soda; 2 cases (6 dozen) Ale.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.
je11 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 30

### FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF THE CONVENTION TAX.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1868.

By virtue of the foregoing resolution I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of July, 1868.

The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention, January 4, 1868, (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.

The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the taxrolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the taxrolls were completed in the other parishes, the penalty will be exacted.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

#### ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and the parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors shall exact an additional tax upon such persons of twenty-five per cent upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish, call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December twenty-four above mentioned and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty-five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a-half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall be in default.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell after ten days' notice property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.

Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, President of the Convention.
(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. my28 15t

### PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., June 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, or an equal number of pounds of Oats or Barley, in sacks, at places and in quantities as follows:

Austin, Texas, 5500 bushels;
Fort Inge, 250 bushels;
Fort Clark, 4500 bushels;
Fort Duncan, 2500 bushels;
Fort Stockton, 14,000 bushels;
Fort Davis, 9000 bushels;
Fort Bliss, 550 bushels;
Fort Mason, 1600 bushels;
Fort Concho, 14,000 bushels;
Fort Quitman, 4750 bushels;
Fort Richardson, 7000 bushels;
Fort Griffin, 7 000 bushels;
Fort McKavitt, 5,00 bushels;
Camp Verde, 200 bushels.

These amounts, however, may be somewhat modified before the day of letting the contracts.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn, Oats, or Barley, subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Delivery to commence by the first day of August, 1868, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount per month, and in such quantities as to keep the post continuously supplied at such rate.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, at Austin, Texas.

By order of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
je11 4t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR OAK AND PINE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., June 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. FRIDAY, the twelfth instant, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this city—

12,000 feet of OAK PLANK.
10,000 feet of WHITE PINE LUMBER.

Specifications on file at this office.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Oak and White Pine," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
je9 4t in charge of Office

### PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT VESSELS, ETC.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Superintendent of Lights, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY the fifteenth day of June, 1868, for furnishing and delivering such RATIONS and FUEL for the Lighthouse tenders in this district and for any other light-vessel and lighthouse tender as may be called for, for one year, from the first day of July, 1868, to the thirtieth June, 1869, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the lighthouse tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light Vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:
WM. P. KELLOGG,
je2 9 13 Superintendent of Lights.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 61.

IN THE MATTER OF ALOHONSE COUTIN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS ALPHONSE COUTIN, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-second day of June, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 20, 1868.
my21 30 je15 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## Carmina Collegensia:

A Complete Collection of the Songs of the American Colleges, with Pianoforte Accompaniments; to which is added a Compendium of College History, Collected and Edited by H. R. WAITE.

This is the most extensive Collection of Student Songs presented to the public. Every college in the United States having been solicited to contribute to its pages, nearly a thousand songs were received, from which great care was taken to select those most valuable in reference to quality, permanency, and general interest; only such being used as possessed intrinsic merit, or cast light upon some peculiar college custom.

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## STATEMENT OF THE Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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## Poetry.

### THE OLD HULK.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

Just out of the harbor the old hulk lay,
Fast on the sand bar, all battered and gray;
Naught but the gull and the yellow spray
Ever paused on the spot where the old hulk lay.

The barnacle reared its encampment unseen,
Down on the sodden and sunken beam;
The blue snail crawled o'er the brine-washed keel,
And the sea stars flashed in the ruined wheel.

Capricious as woman the wild waves seemed—
They fondled or frowned on the helpless beam;
Like pitiless women, the thing in their power
Became but a pastime, and the toy of an hour.

But grim and defiant the old hulk sat—
Too costly a plaything, all worm-worn and black.
There seemed on its features an aspect of pain,
Ignored and forgotten, once proud in its reign.

The old, old hulk with its mast forlorn,
Pointing in sunshine and pointing in storm;
Never forgetful, but true to the last,
Bravely supporting its battered old mast.

There was that in the aspect, so fast on the sand,
That told, e'en in ruin the soul could be grand;
For, pointing in sunshine or storm to the sky,
Translating its motto, "My trust is on high."

On high! oh! the language the old hulk told,
As it crouched on the sand-bar all going to mold;
But never ignored by the wet-winged gull,
That picked at the snail on its moldering hull;
And worthy the lesson, more precious than gold,
I learned by the wisdom the old hulk told.

Oh! life-wrecks! How many—how often we strand
In drifting abandon, or fast on the sand;
But seldom and few, with their battered mast,
Pointing so bravely until the last.

Oft, in the moments of trial and dread,
I think of the words that the old hulk said;
And if I should wreck on the sand-bar fast,
Oh! help me, kind Father, be true to the last.

### THE DEAD BEE.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

The bed was a snow white daisy,
Where the little creature died;
Its sack half-filled with honey,
And its thin wing open wide.

Its tiny heart ceased beating
While toiling for its hive;
And it left a useful lesson
To many a human life.

The daisy drooped and faded,
But it had not bloomed in vain,
For a weary little worker
Had on its bosom lain.

And its feeble mite of honey
Had been given glad and free
To the worn and weary struggler,
The dying little bee.

And when with doubtful vision
I see no part for me,
I think upon the daisy,
And the little withered bee.

## Sketch of Rev. W. M. Punshon's Sermon before the General Conference.

Mr. Punshon then came forward and gave out the 2d epistle of Timothy, 1st chapter, and 7th verse as his text. "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

It is said that the unfailing affection of the Savior for those whom he had chosen out of the world, and made partakers of his inner love, that having loved his own he loved them to the end, was an affection which was not interrupted either by their personal unworthiness, or sin or sorrow. And there was a like constancy of regard, in imitation of his living example, which seems to have been exhibited by the apostles, and the churches which they founded, toward men whom they designated as children in the faith. With an affection, fatherly in its solicitude, for their welfare, and undimmed by the lapse of years, Paul watched over the churches, and by his instruction fortified the young evangelist whom he had induced into his holy toil. Supremely anxious for the glory of Christ, he suffers neither sickness nor favors to hinder his usefulness and writes this epistle as an ambassador in bonds. Already had he been before the bar of Nero, and although forsaken by recreant men, brethren, the Lord stood by him and delivered him out of the mouth of the lion; but he is assured that all danger is not over, and distinctly honored him with the foreshadowing of martyrdom.

But this occasions no pang. It will be his introduction home. It will be the fiery chariot in which he will, with singing, cleave the sky.

How sublime his attitude as he stands. Paul the aged, the young blasphemer grown into the veteran saint, and gazing down the vista of the future the Apostolic hero stood in the gates of death, and listening we seem to hear him say: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." Departure! for what is death but moving from one room into another, for "henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me." Words from such lips, at such a time as this, must have been especially valuable. There was nothing from the coloring of fancy that might tempt to an unripe judgment; the purpose has been formed from observation and reflection, his earlier Jewish prejudices have been corrected, the false lights have waned, the mind has clearer insight and a stronger vision, because the death hour projects the light of the invisible.

We are bound, therefore, to reverently ponder on the words which we have read as the text, because they are the expression of the apostle's mature judgment as to the value and sacred importance of Christianity, for none was so well qualified to give its interpretation. Its reasonable service had cured his intemperate zeal; through his trials he proved its transforming power, and now he had special revelations of its grandeur that had proved it to be lofty and divine. Through all circumstances of a long life he had not varied from his allegiance to it, and now it is his soul's strong refuge, when the blasts of trouble are beating like a storm against the wall. He gives us his impressions of the Christianity he had loved so well.

God has not given us the spirit of fear but of power. The great wants of the world are the same, and in the proportion as the Church has spiritual force, is she sufficient to win it to Christ. The same disposition must be expressed that Christ presents to us, not mere illusions nor morbid manifestations, but in the most lovely and comely forms to the sight of men.

I propose to prove, or rather to trace, "What is necessary in order to have the energetic expression of Christianity," and I think for ministry and people, and all together, its consideration will not be without its present profit. The expression of Christianity, as it is brought before us in the words of the text, is proof of its preciousness, its gentleness, and intelligence. Just take these three things and you shall find a whole gospel in them. The Apostle's negative form and his first affirmative one are really the same. For we have not the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. The main design of my sermon is to give force to the exhortation with which the Apostle applies it: "Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of the Lord, nor of me his prisoner, but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel." The remembrance of his appearance before the tribunal of Nero, or before confessors, or rods of lictors, or ax of the executioner, these did not deter him, but with a calm reliance that draws from danger its own support, he went forward. The world's old idea of power, both in classical and pagan times, was indicated with physical death or brute force. Thus in the days of chivalry men were the slaves of their own vices and passions, and possessed of the courage which could be purchased for a shilling a day. There is a significant and humbling lesson of mournful feebleness in the fable of Hercules, in the narrative of Sampson on the lap of Delilah. I know that mighty things can be wielded by mighty minds; I know that the resolute will always find the object to crush beneath their mighty will. But I know that Christianity is abroad among the nations, molding them, and will continue to mold until the material energy and the material will find their place as the world grows older in the knowledge of God. Men will forget the flatteries of the high when they will turn in disgust from the cruel power of the oppressor, when pride shall be overthrown on its pedestal, and the libertine with his chants and songs will be prostrate, and with all their kindred wrongs will take their place in the dust. Then shall the declaration of Scripture be more fully realized, the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. Worldly eminence is not, therefore, power. True power is not in physical strength, or mental strength apart from moral excellence. It is found only in connection with a heart that has virtuous courage as the first of its graces. The preacher who does not preach smooth things because the people desire it, who is undaunted by the threats, who makes a bold stand against the pride of the great; the struggling tradesman who scorns the adulterations and the little falsehoods, and who, at the risk of losing some of his best customers, closes his shop on the Lord's day; they have felt and do manifest the spirit of true power.

God does not give us the spirit of fear but of power, and by the grace of God there are gathered in this house to-day men enough who, if clothed with power from on high, as they might and should be, could turn the world upside down.

Where is our courage? O for the race of the old Hebrew prophets, strong men who feared God, and had no room for any other fear, those who are manifestly baptized from on high, and who give every power to the service of the Master!

But my ideal of apostolic character is not perfect yet. There is a word, which for want of a better word to express what should still be added to this character, I will use. It is unction, the spirit of power of him who is the source of all power, dwelling in each individual, making him such a power that he goes forth to conquer. What a mysterious power is this. It is not talent, for the untalented often possess it. It is not science, for they who are guiltless of all science, save the science of saving souls, often wield it. It belongs exclusively to no class or condition, but it is God's secret which he whispers to the ears of those he loves; it is the length and breadth of God's gift of love to man. It is the spirit of power which God gave to Christians in the early ages, for the promulgation of his truth against barbaric power, and against imperial power, and to overmatch the statuesque eloquence of Greece, and to overthrow the rights of paganism, and that against the power of evil in all its forms his truth might cleave its onward way.

This was the power that kindled the smouldering embers of truth in the middle ages, and broke forth in the flame of the Reformation. This power God confers yet, and he delights to confer it upon all who ask it. Error pales before it, and the feebiest of the Gospel heralds rises into the strength of a David, and David clothed with it stands like an angel in the light of the sun. God waits now to bestow it, for his power is everlasting, and giving doth not impoverish him. All our power comes from God. Everything good we do is by his strength, and clothed with this divine power we may do all things. Why not then seek it now? Is it not strange that we permit this treasure of power to lie idle in God's hands. What! is the spirit of power waiting in God's treasury for me, power to win souls to Christ, power to relax the death-grasp of the destroyer, power to enthrone the conscience of the world again, as the viceroy of the Lord? Is all this waiting for me, conditional upon my earnest prayer and faith? Shall we not then enter into an earnest beseeching, such as we have never known before? O for the descent of this power upon us, that we and the world may realize the fullness of the glory and love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

And of love. Power that is untempered with love will be repulsive. It may be strong, but it will be rough; there will be nothing winsome in it. Unless love takes hold of power and wields it, it will effect little for good and for God. The Psalmist says, "God hath spoken once, yea, twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God," and then, recognizing this truth, he climbs up to the conclusion, "Also unto thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy." So should it be with us, and so it may be; power should be tempered and swayed by love, for God hath given us the spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.

So far as I know this spirit is the characteristic only of the Christian. All the hardy virtues grew on pagan soil. There were high styles of manhood among pagans. There were Aristotle and Socrates, and Cicero and Plato, and many others whose virtues might put to blush many a nominal Christian of the present day. But the spirit of love was not the ruling spirit in their heart, and their virtues and utterances did not make hearts throb. If they had lived in our times they would be the righteous men of whom the apostle speaks, upright but not ' wing, pure as an icicle, and as cold. It is under the dispensation of the Gospel only that truly good men spring up, such good men as those spoken of, for whom some will even dare to die. It is only the truly, heartily good man who can win from human hearts this homage, for there is a spirit of winsomeness about such which can not be found in the righteous man.

This doctrine of love as a necessity to the Christian was taught and illustrated by the life and instructions of Christ. His ministry was love in action. Every precept that he uttered had a glowing promise in its heart, and in all his life this principle is manifest, that the teaching of his people in all coming time which shall win victories over the heart is the teaching of love. Was this in the disciples? Not till it had been planted there by Christ. Look at the miracle of the loaves and fishes. What said the disciples with regard to the hungering multitude? "Send the multitude away." They were not fit to be apostles yet. On the next page you find that the Master said to the apostles, "Go over to the other side of the lake." He would send them away. They were to know by experience what it was to endure the absence of an absent Lord, to suffer the buffetings of the deep, to be in danger with no Savior present, and they would be the better men and the better apostles for the storms they were to meet. He would indicate by this that their training was to be the discipline of love.

So in every age the teaching that has been the most humane has been the most successful; that which has been moved by love has triumphed.

There are chords in the most degraded hearts which the hand of kindness can touch and make the sweetest melodies.

It was this principle in the heart of Mrs. Fry that touched prisoners' hearts which were harder than the walls of Newgate masonry. Browning chose the transport ship as his field of toil, and the spirit of love in him won these trophies of grace.

It was the spirit of love which made London thieves attentive while nobility doffed its coronet to whisper to them the blessed words of love, and they were won to the cross of Christ—won by the gentle angel of love.

What was your own experience, you who know the joys of grace? What was the way by which you came? You were led under the shadow of Sinai, and you heard its thunders, but like them of ancient times, as you passed out from under its shadow your heart became harder; but when you came to that other mountain, the mount were Jesus bled, you could not stand that. That broke down your heart, and you yielded to love what Sinai never could have conquered.

This sight of the blood which purchases our pardon can break the stony heart, and subdue it to the cross. We have here the old fable over again, in which, while the rain fell and the storm raged, the man drew the folds of his cloak more closely about him, but threw it off at the first burst of the sunshine.

It is this ministry of love that only can reach and save the masses. It must be all heart work. The heart must speak to the heart in love, and if we have preacking like this, and priests like this, how shall we triumph? True, there are no priests now in the sense of office, but we are all priests, a royal priesthood unto God, and our ministry must be one of love if it would be one of success. We must go to the people with words of love and with looks of love which no hypocrisy can hide from the eye of a child, and tell them that the Lord who bled for us, and by whose death we are saved, bled for them also, and it will be that when more of this spirit of love shall be poured down upon all the churches that the Gospel shall spread, and everywhere win its widening way. Then there will be calm smiles where now is the frown of anger, then the kiss of peace shall be returned where now the blow is given, then will brawny arms of labor be lifted up in appeal to God, and then shall be witnessed the scene of all striving together in love for the same ends and for the same heaven.

Of a sound mind. There must not only be bravery in testimony and gentleness of heart, but there must also be the ability to give to every man who asks a reason for the hope that is in us, in meekness and fear. The spirit of Christianity is not only brave and gentle, but it is intelligent. It must address itself to the work of understanding the dictates of the highest and sublimest wisdom. The spirit of Christianity is eminently reasonable. There are wonders in it, but no lying wonders. There are miracles in it, but no unreasonable miracles. Hence, everything which is not in accord with the spirit of true reason is no part of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Hence, the cruel spirit of persecution, wherever you find it, is not of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Hence, all that springs from the spirit of superstition, wherever found, is not of the Gospel of Jesus. Hence, the vain and foolish pretensions of modern spiritism are not of the Gospel of Christ, and hence, also, anything and everything which a sound mind condemns is not of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

They only are of a sound mind who believe in the Lord Jesus and accept him as their Savior. I know it is not uncommon for men of the world to throw their jibes at Christians and accuse them of fanaticism and folly. But how easy it is for the Christian to repel that charge. Go examine the Christian. Feel his pulse, you find it steady. Look at his life, you find it deliberate and cool and upright. He is not mad, but he speaks forth the words of truth and soberness.

How easy were it not only to repel this charge, but to retort it. That man there knows that in the winter time which is coming his false friends will forsake him and he will be left to his own resources, and yet he wantons away the summer time and makes no provision for the approaching winter. That man, and you have met many such in the streets of this city, knows he will be summoned soon to take a journey, and yet he is made and is making no preparation for it. That man lives in a frame building, in an old and crazy house, and has been told again and again that it is falling, and yet he endeavors not to escape till it is in ruins about his ears. "O," but you say, "why do you insult us with such pictures as these? This is an asylum to which you are taking us, and all these are mad." Yes, they are mad, but their madness is yours if you are not to-day in Christ Jesus. Your summer of life is almost gone, but you are making no preparations for the future. Your hours are becoming fewer and fewer, and yet they pass unimproved. The influences which once touched and moved you have now no effect upon you, because your heart is hardening. The harvest is almost past and you are not yet saved. You must soon take the last journey, even to that country from whose bourne no traveler returns, and you may be summoned suddenly to enter upon it, and yet you are making no preparations. You are living a crazy house, the rafters and timbers of which time is wearing out, and yet you are making no provisions for that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Yes! these are fools and madmen, you have said it, but their folly and madness is yours, and if there is one such who has strayed into this house to-day I charge you to be foolish and mad no more. Religion takes away madness and bestows wisdom. Let her do so by you.

You may imagine you have all knowledge and wisdom, and may call us impotent and poor; but we rise above the scorn of the world, for God hath made us kings and priests, and ours is a royal heritage. Come, then, with us and be saved.

It would rejoice me more than all else to be able to know that this service had brought some sinner to Christ; had brought some feet from the ways of darkness and death into the paths of light and life; or that it had been the means of reclaiming some poor lost wanderer. For God's sake do not trifle with the work of your salvation, but come every one to Jesus. You may every one present to God an acceptable sacrifice, for the sacrifice of God is a broken and a contrite heart. I do not care how far away from God you may have gone; even though you may hear the wail of demon voices, and stand upon the very verge of the pit, yet never mind. One cry, one slightest whisper of faith, and Jesus will lift you up out of the horrible pit, and put your feet upon the rock; yes, will lift you up to heavenly places in Christ Jesus, and heaven shall resound with the song: "This my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost, and is found."

## What the General Conference Did

The General Conference, which met in Chicago May 1, 1868, closed its session June 2, the twenty-seventh day of legislative work. The session was remarkable for the harmony and kindly feelings which prevailed, though questions of great importance, and on which the utmost diversity of opinion was felt, were discussed and acted upon.

Early in the session the question of the status of the new Conferences, organized in the Southern States by the Bishops in the interval since the General Conference in 1864, forced itself upon the attention of Conference. After considerable discussion, turning chiefly on the different views of members concerning the true construction of the acts of the last, and the constitutional powers of the present Conference, resolutions were adopted repealing all action of the General Conference of 1864, restricting, or purporting to restrict, the rights and privileges of these Conferences, and the Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holston, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, and Washington Conferences, which had theretofore been known as Mission Conferences, were declared to be Annual Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church, possessed of all the rights and powers common to Annual Conferences. Subsequently (on May 29), the Mission Conferences of Liberia, Germany, Switzerland, and India were placed on a similar footing, the administration of their missionary interests remaining unchanged. The bishops were requested to make arrangements for at least one Episcopal visitation to each of the European and Asiatic missions during the next four years.

A new constitution of the Missionary Society was adopted. The most noticeable change is in the designated object of the society, which is said to be "charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and territories, and also in foreign countries."

It was resolved that the present Church periodicals be maintained, the book agents being instructed to aid the *Pacific Christian Advocate* to the extent of $4000, and to order its publication suspended if such aid shall prove insufficient. The New Orleans ADVOCATE and the Charleston *Advocate* were adopted as official, and the sum of $2000 was directed to be paid for the support of each. The book agents at New York were authorized, by the first of January, 1869, to start a weekly paper in Knoxville, Atlanta, or Nashville. A German theological and literary magazine, a German Catechism, and a first-class children's illustrated magazine, are to be published by the book agents in Cincinnati, and authority is given the book agents to start a daily Church paper if they shall deem it best.

The publishing interests of the Church are placed under the supervision of one book committee, consisting of fifteen ministers, who are empowered to fix the salaries of book agents, editors, and the bishops, and also to estimate the amounts to be appropriated for correspondence by the periodicals of the Church.

The book agents of New York are clothed with discretionary power to establish depositories in Maryland, Syracuse, and in such other places as may be deemed necessary. The charter of the Cincinnati Book Concern being about to expire by limitation in 1869, it was resolved to obtain a new charter under the laws of Ohio, and articles of incorporation were agreed upon.

For the better security of donations, bequests, grants, etc., made for benevolent purposes to the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, previously authorized was formally created, who shall hold all funds so received in trust for the church, and administer the same in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest. The place of business of such trustees is to be Cincinnati, and articles of incorporation were approved, in accordance with which a charter is to be obtained from the State of Ohio.

As Sunday, April 4, 1869, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was resolved that the day be celebrated as a missionary jubilee, to be devoted to reminiscence and thanksgiving, and to offerings for the erection of a missionhouse in New York. And as the year 1869 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in this country of Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, John Wesley's first regular missionaries, it was resolved that the hundredth anniversary of their arrival be celebrated in connection with the missionary semi-centennial jubilee.

The Central Educational Board of Trustees was created, to be called the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of administering the Centenary Educational Fund and the Sunday school Children's Fund. It consists of six ministers and six laymen, and is to organize under a charter yet to be obtained, empowering the Board to receive, hold, and convey real and personal estate, and to receive and administer bequests and trusts of every kind within the limits of the act creating it, and subject to the control of the General Conference.

Bishop Jones, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, visited our General Conference accredited as a fraternal delegate from the General Conference of his church, which was in session in Washington, and bringing proffers of union between the two bodies. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the favorable reception which the proposition had met, and a commission of fourteen was appointed to confer with a commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and report to the next General Conference. Subsequently the commission was intrusted with power to treat with any other Methodist church which may desire a like union.

During the session of the conference (May 14) a convention of laymen in the interest of the lay representation was held in Chicago, and an address to the General Conference was adopted. Previous to this petitions favoring lay representation, and signed by 25,376 laymen, had been presented to the conference, as also petitions against lay representation, signed by 1244 laymen. Two reports were made by the conference committee on this subject, the one favoring and the other opposing a change in the character of the representation in the legislative bodies of the Church. Neither report was adopted, but a plan of lay representation was drawn up, which is to be submitted to the votes of the members (male and female) of the Church above twenty-one years of age in June, 1869, and to the votes of ministers at the next following sessions of their Annual Conferences; the results to be reported to the next General Conference.

In addition to the introduction of the mission conferences heretofore spoken of, the Arkansas and Missouri Conference has been divided, the East Baltimore Conference has given to the Baltimore Conference the Maryland portion of its former territory, and the Pennsylvania portion to the formation of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The Wilmington Conference is formed from the Philadelphia Conference, and includes the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and all of Delaware. The Central New York is made up chiefly from the former Oneida Conference, with some portion of the Black River Conference. Several other variations have been made in boundary lines, but none changing the conferences greatly. The number of Annual Conferences is now seventy-one.

A constitution of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was adopted, and a board of managers, consisting of thirty-five ministers and thirty laymen, chosen. A commission of ministers and laymen was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a central publishing house in the city of New York.

Numerous directions were given with regard to administration, which we need not here quote. Among them, the most important is one making it the duty of the preachers in charge, after giving certificates to members removing from their pastorate, to give notice of the fact to the pastors of the charges within the bounds of which such persons will thereafter reside.

The Committee on Revisals reported a number of changes in the discipline. The most important of those which were adopted have been duly chronicled in our report of the General Conference proceedings.

## Audience with Victoria.

About six levees are held a year. It takes a hundred men three weeks to prepare the rooms. Everything is measured by the inexorable law of etiquette. The dress is prescribed; the material, the length of the trains, the mode of dressing the hair, and the style of the garments.

The throne room is a right royal room. There is not a seat in it except the throne and the gilded chair at the foot. On a platform reached by three steps, on a crimson carpet, spattered with gold, stands a gilt Gothic chair surmounted by a crown. This is the throne. It is covered with a canopy of crimson velvet, trimmed with heavy gold lace. On the top of the canopy is a golden cushion, on which rests a larger gold crown. The throne room is very long, nearly two hundred feet. Running the whole length is a heavy iron fence, full five feet high, capped with crimson velvet.

The great throng below at a given signal, come up the stairway. They enter the great audience room that opens into the throne room. The audience room is very gorgeous with satin hangings, radiant with vermillion and gold. When the signal is given below the rush commences. Her Majesty is painfully prompt. At the exact moment she comes out of her royal closet, and takes her stand on the lower step of the throne. On the signal being given her Majesty's ministers, with the foreign ambassadors, enter from the private door, file singly before the Queen, bow, and take their station in the centre of the room, where they remain. The crowd is admitted one by one. The party passes up the narrow pathway to the place where the Queen stands, makes a low bow, and then backs down the whole length of the room. The lady can not turn her back on the Queen, nor take up her train. It is etiquette for the ministers and ambassadors, who occupy the centre of the room, to lift the train and pass it from one to another while the lady backs down to the door.

The presentation lasts about one minute. It costs months of labor and anxiety, and great expense. The finery will be worn on no other occasion. But the party has been "presented at court," and will tell it to her children's children. When the Queen holds court, it lasts just one hour. During the whole time she stands like a statue—as cold, as insensible. She neither bows nor speaks. The mass file before her as if she were hewn out of stone.

## An Exquisite Retort.

It is related of Bunyan that in the height of his usefulness as a preacher in and about London, the bishop of the metropolis had a curiosity to see him. The coachman of the bishop was a frequent hearer of Bunyan, and the bishop had told him that whenever, in riding out of town, he should chance to meet Mr. Bunyan, he wished to see and speak with him. One day as John was driving his lordship in a portion of the suburbs sufficiently retired for the bishop to gratify his curiosity, Bunyan was seen plodding his way on foot, with a bundle under his arm, going out to preach somewhere in the outskirts. "Your Grace," said John, "here comes Mr. Bunyan."

"Ah," said the bishop, "hold up the horses when you overtake him, and let me speak to him."

They were soon at his side, the horses were checked, and the bishop bowed, saying: "Mr. Bunyan, I believe."

"Yes, your Grace," says Mr. Bunyan, courteously responding.

"Mr. Bunyan," said the Bishop, "I am told that you are very ingenious as an interpreter of the Scripture, and I have a difficult passage in mind, about which the critics are in dispute, and of which I would be glad to have your view. It is St. Paul's message to Timothy: 'The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest bring with thee; and the books, especially the parchments.'"

"Well, your Grace," replied Bunyan, "it is allowed, I believe by all, that Timothy was a Bishop of the primitive church, and Paul, as all agree, was a traveling preacher. It occurs to me that this may have been designed in future days to teach that in primitive times the Bishops were accustomed to wait on the traveling preacher, whereas in our day the Bishops ride in their coaches, and the traveling preachers, like Paul, are 'minded to go on foot.'"

The kingdom of Christ advances by conquests, which instead of desolating fields, making widows and orphans, breeding crime and woe, causes the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose, changes the wilderness to a fruitful field, and carries gladness and peace to every human heart.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Postage on the Advocate.

Inquiries come to us from subscribers wishing to know the regular rate of postage on a weekly paper. Some of these inform us what the postmasters are charging them, and we find it to be three or four times the lawful rate. We state for their information that the postage is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance, and no postmaster has a right to charge more than this.

Information wanted by David Ross, Shreveport, Louisiana, about his mother, Kitty Ross, and his brother and sisters, William West, Ellen Adrey, Mary Jenkins, and Georgiana Ross, all of whom lived in Charles county, Maryland.

Rev. Dr. Newman, the editor of the ADVOCATE, who was one of the party of clergymen who made an excursion to the terminus of the great Pacific railroad, has returned to Chicago. From that city he will proceed to the East. His address for a few weeks will be Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York.

FROM NATCHITOCHES. — Rev. E. Hayward writes that he has formed a new circuit, and put Brother E. Turner, one of the local preachers, in charge of the same. On the thirty-first ultimo he visited one of the appointments, and after preaching to them, baptized twenty children and fourteen adults.

DENTISTRY.—We are reliably informed that Dr. R. F. Wright, who is a first-class dentist, will attend to work in his line for a few weeks at *one-half* his usual rates. This is a favorable opportunity of having dentistry done. His office is at 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—Among the contents of this magazine for July is a new series of temperance stories by the author of "Ten Nights in a Barroom;" Sir Joshua Reynolds; Carrie's Coming Out; Toward the Sunshine; The Waters Out; Regret, by Mrs. M. E. Rockwell; When the Ship Came In; The Training of a Child; Acting Proverb; Poison of the Rattlesnake; Fredrica Bremer; The Hollands, by Virginia F. Townsend; besides fashion plates, music, etc.

Published by T. S. Arthur, 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A new volume commences with July. Now is the time to subscribe. Price $2 a year in advance.

THE UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW.—A monthly magazine. This has been called "The Prince of Musical Monthlies." It is a large magazine, and filled with such matter as can not fail to please the musical world. Each number contains several pieces of choice music. The number for June has four pieces—two songs and two instrumental pieces, and yet the subscription price for a whole year is only two dollars. Surely subscribing for this is a good way of obtaining choice music at a cheap rate. Address J. L. Peters, music publisher, Postoffice box 5429, New York.

THE GALAXY, which is taking so high a place among the magazines of our country, has among its contents for July "Osborne's Revenge," "Our Great Diamonds," "A Few Words About the Nerves," by W. A. Hammond, M. D.; "The National Prospects and Resources," "Thought," "Buchdale," "My Field," etc. Published by Sheldon & Co., 500 Broadway, New York. Price $4 a year: July begins a new volume. Subscribe now.

### United States Senators.

We have a few words on this important subject for the ears of the General Assembly.

*Imprimis*, the ADVOCATE is not the partisan of any particular man. It does, however, represent the sentiments of a large portion of the Republican party of Louisiana. It will report to these readers faithfully the actions of their representatives here, and warn them in time if ignorance, stupidity, ambition, or bribery should appear to be endangering the best interests, or defeating the real wishes of the people.

We now say to Republicans, there is danger, if rumor may be believed, that improper undue influences and may be attempted to be used upon your representatives here to bias their choice of United States Senators. Money is spoken of in such connection as to seriously affect the character of the party. We do not believe for a moment that any man can buy his way into the United States Senate. We have too high a regard for the gentlemen who represent the Republican party in the General Assembly. But the alarming fact is that such a thing should be said or even thought without exciting such intense indignation and odium against the parties charged with such efforts as to destroy forever all their hopes of success until the damaging accusations should be completely investigated and disproved.

We desire, as do all true Republicans, the selection of two gentlemen for these distinguished positions whose integrity is unquestioned, whose ability is commensurate with the high responsibilities of the office; and whose standing as Republicans has been tried by time and illustrated by distinguished services. Such men would add dignity to their position, carry weight with their counsels, and be an honor to the State and Congress.

Louisiana needs now all the force and ability which she can command in the national councils; all the forecast, wisdom, business skill, and statesmanship combined which she can procure to obtain the assistance which her languishing interests and struggling people need. We want no man for Senator who goes there to "make money." We want men whose character, position, and past record will elevate them far above such gross and groveling motives. There are such men. Let the people watch their representatives closely, and hold them to a strict accountability.

### The La Crosse Democrat on Chase.

Our Democratic friends are not happy. Their chief difficulty is the choice of a candidate for President. For want of good material in their own ranks they have talked of Judge Chase.

The *Democrat* thus discourses on this matter:

Of course no Democrat can support Salmon P. Chase. An Abolitionist, who, for years before the election of Lincoln, was engaged in deceiving and misleading the people upon the slavery question, who was a member of Lincoln's cabinet at the inauguration of the series of arbitrary measures in violation of the Constitution which characterized his administration, who is the author of our immense debt, with its exemption of bondholders from taxation, who got the legal tender act passed, which compelled the soldiers and the people to take greenbacks, while the bondholders receive gold, who is the father of the national banking system, by which certain favored capitalists are allowed to deposit their bonds in the currency bureau at Washington, and receive, without expense, ninety per cent in amount of bank notes, still owning their bonds, and receiving gold interest on them from the government, and lending or using to shave paper or speculate with the bank notes thus obtained, and thereby making double or treble interest on their bonds, and who is to-day, for aught that appears to the contrary, in favor of the reconstruction measures of the Rump, and the consequent Africanization and destruction of our whole Southern land.

All these movements to find some man outside the Democratic party to run on the Democratic ticket are utterly futile. None but mere gamblers for spoils would engage in it. Set him down, who would give it the slightest countenance, as no more of a Democrat than the man whom he would thus favor as the Democratic nominee.

We notice in many quarters the Chase speculations, and the following from Albany attracts particular attention:

ALBANY, May 29.—The assembling of the Senate as a court of impeachment and the meeting of the Canal Board have called together a number of prominent Democrats. The movement for Judge Chase for President is the general topic of conversation, and Governor Seymour has expressed himself in favor of giving it respectful consideration, and his views were seconded by many influential Democrats. The New York delegation will be called together about the tenth of June for consultation.

The meteor darts athwart the heavens, and then its light goes out forever; while stars of apparently inferior magnitude still continue to gladden night by their steady rays. So false and base men in the Church, like the meteor, may attract attention for a time and then go down in exposed infamy; and yet there are fixed stars, jewels of the Master, whose steady rays shall gladden Zion, and direct the wayfarer to the New Jerusalem.

### General Hancock with the Northern Democracy.

We copy again from the illustrious compeer and model of our neighbor the *Times*, the La Crosse *Democrat*, its views upon General Hancock as a Presidential candidate. *Crescent* and *Times* please copy:

HANCOCK MEETINGS. — We from time to time hear a great deal about Hancock meetings, and it is said that Generals Steedman, Gordon Granger, and other military men are now perambulating New Jersey, conferring with leading Democratic politicians, in the interest of General Hancock. They are fooling away their time and money. The Democratic people turn away from all such movements with disgust. They are not to be led by the nose by any of the shoulder-strap gentry. They are going to have a civilian and a positive Democrat, for their candidat, and such a candidate they can and will elect.

The *Day Book*, which is in New York, has the means of knowing all about these Hancock meetings and movements, and hits them off as follows:

The *Monitor* (Tenn.) says:

A large meeting of Democrats in New York city two nights since recommended Hancock for President and Groesbeck for Vice-President. Pendleton's prospects appear to be on the wane.

There are two items of news in this paragraph which are very *new* in this region. There has been no such "large meeting of Democrats" in this city to recommend Hancock for President. And Pendleton is so far from being on the wane, that almost the last act of the Assembly of New York was the passage of a resolution substantially indorsing his plan. The large meeting spoken of was in a bed room in a hotel, with, at most, seven persons present, chatting about Hancock over a whisky bottle. But this is the way presidential news is manufactured in these degenerate times.

### A Letter from the Murdered Sinclair.

The following letter from Mr. Sinclair, who was recently murdered in cold blood in Northern Louisiana, was received a few days since by Rev. Mr. Diossy. He had not visited the town to which the letter was directed for several weeks, hence the delay in its reception.

The letter, which was written in a fine business hand, shows us something of the character of Mr. Sinclair and the work in which he was engaged.

But being more intelligent than some of his white friends, and being able to present arguments which they could not answer, his influence over the colored voters was greater than theirs, therefore he must be killed to get him out of the way:

MONROE, April 8, 1868.

Rev. R. K. Diossy:

DEAR SIR—The reception of your letter on the seventh instant was to me a most agreeable surprise as well as a source of great satisfaction and encouragement. It came just in the right time to sustain my despairing soul. My school now numbers ninety scholars, from whom I derive but a very scanty support. I have looked for some time for assistance from the government, but have received none as yet. I am told by the bureau agent here that the government no longer furnishes aid to the teachers of colored schools.

For a month (in January) I kept up the school in my house, but as the school began to increase in number I removed, by the consent of the board of trustees, to the Methodist Episcopal church. Here I am at present without any of the necessary articles of a school, except such as a bench-desk capable of allowing three scholars to write on and a table or two furnished me by the parents of the pupils sent to me. My school is seated on planks placed across blocks and pieces of wood that are suitable for raising them to a sufficient height above the floor. I have obtained a few spelling books from the Bureau, but they are of a kind whose merits are entirely superseded by Webster's. I have not introduced them to any great extent, preferring Webster's as the best for instruction. The advancement of the scholars has been considerable. When I began to teach last September there were not a dozen children in Monroe who could read intelligently; now there are several. I have classes in the following branches well advanced: reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and a class in grammar just started. I have the following named reading classes: First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers. I have advanced over forty pupils from their A, B, C's to the Second and Third Readers, and they are now studying arithmetic and writing since September last.

I have accepted the nomination of Representative from my district, and if elected will be obliged when the State Legislature shall set to leave my school.

I hope that a teacher more able than myself may be found to carry forward the good work. The religious and moral instruction which I am endeavoring to impart, and which you justly observed in your letter to be of the greatest importance, I am endeavoring to push forward with all the strength and energy God has given me. I have a sabbath school of from fifty to sixty scholars and a temperance society for the youth styled "The Vanguard of Freedom." But the work is too great for me. People of color stand and look at me with wonder and astonishment. Poor slavery crushed souls, the lights and blessings of freedom are above their comprehension. Well, I might write as much more, but when you come your eyes will convince you more than reports.

I am yours respectfully.

FRANKLIN SINCLAIR.

Reforming the world is like patching an old coat, which will soon need another patch; but if it were not for reformers the world would always be out at elbows.

### Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1868.

EDITOR NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE:

We are here, as you are in New Orleans, in a city muss over the mayor's election — two Boards of Council claim authority to govern the city. How changed! A few years since Mayor Magruder requested "James the Last" to order up marines to obey his commands. They did so, and fired on and killed some persons about the election polls, not the Know-Nothings who were aimed at but the mayor's friends. How strange that this same Dr. Magruder, a popular man and a physician in his ward, should be defeated in the election last week by John F. Cook, a colored man. The glory or shame of this state of things belongs instrumentally to the people who worked up the rebellion to enlarge the borders of slavery.

Congress is working day and night on the tax bill. An immense job that, requiring more study, experience, and wisdom than that branch of legislation usually receives.

The Chinese embassy continues to attract interest, and deservedly so. It is impossible to comprehend the extent and grandeur of the results of this strange national movement. Christianity shall gather as rich fruits as commerce from the confluence of these two immense streams of ancient and modern civilization. What glory gilds the future of our Christian nation.

Some modification in the political tone of the *National Republican* of this city has taken place recently. It is in more aggressive sympathy with Congress. The *Chronicle* still labors hard as heretofore in that work.

The strawberry season is at its height. The berries are sold as low as five cents a quart. Strawberry festivals abundant.

The business aspect of the city is not flattering. The weather is cool.

In the Methodist churches there is an effort making to compact the denomination here for mutual prosperity in the different charges by holding a general lovefeast quarterly; also to deliver public addresses in connection with detailed accounts of the success of any movement premotive of the object. It is also proposed to hold a camp meeting midway between Washington and Baltimore on the railroad. A camp ground thus convenient to both cities has long been needed, and will no doubt command the interest of the Church in this section. The late arrangement, merging the East Baltimore into the Old Baltimore Conference will add much strength to the latter in ministers and territory.

The appointment of Rev. John Lanahan to the Book room at New York deprives Baltimore Conference of one of its strongest and most active and influential members. It is a serious loss to the conference.

I met Colonel Sturgiss yesterday. He is hard at work for the Galveston branch of the Pacific Railroad. Your city will have to stir whatever of life remains to parallel a work of such magnitude as that, and one which must compete with your mighty river for the vast commerce heretofore enjoyed.

MORDECAI.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

"What will you take to drink?" united to a significant toss of the head and an unmistakable angular glance from the eye toward well-filled decanters is a question and an action of almost universal occurrence in every house in our beloved republic.

And then comes the step up to the side-board or table, the passing of the sugar-dish and water pitcher, the crash and the whirl of spoon in the tumbler, the decanting of the stimulant, the pause of anticipation as the glass is held momentarily in the hand, succeeded by the raising of the same to the lips, with the usual accompaniments of crooked elbow, thrown back head, open mouth, and "here's luck"—all ending by the final smack of satisfaction as the empty goblet is set down to make its moist round mark on the waiter.

The imbibing of alcoholic liquids is too general among us. They are considered a necessity of life, a certain panacea for all ills, a crowning sheaf to all blessings; good in sickness and in health; good in summer to dispel the heat and in winter to dispel the cold; good to help on work, and more than good to help on a frolic. So good are they considered that their attributed merits are fixed by pleasant names. The first dram of the morning is an "eye opener," duly followed by the "eleven o'clocker" and the "four o'clocker," while the very last is a "night cap;" after which as one lays himself in sheets he is supposed to drink no more that day, unless, indeed, he is unexpectedly called up at night, when of course he prudently fortifies himself against taking cold. Do not imagine that these are all the drinks of the day, by no means. The decanter and bottle stand ready at all times on the sideboard, or secreted in some nook; if a friend calls he is welcomed by the "social glass;" if one departs, a pleasant journey is tendered in a "flowing bumper;" if a bargain is made, it is rounded by a liquid "clincher;" if a wedding comes off "a long and prosperous life" is drank to the happy pair; if a funeral ensues, then alcoholic mixtures are a source of "consolation in affliction." Drinking all the way from the cradle to the grave seems to be the grand rule. Dinah, the black nurse, as she swaddles the new-born infant, takes her dram; and Uncle Julius, the aged sexton, with the weak and watery eyes, and bent, rheumatic body, soon as he has thrown the last spadeful of earth upon the little mound over the remains of a fellow mortal turns to the neighboring bush, on which hangs his tattered jacket, for a "swig" at the bottle; after which he gathers up his tools, and slowly and painfully totters homeward, to attend to his duties to the living. Every person, even Congressmen, drink; and what is queer no one can fix the precise date at which they will leave off, and attend more closely to the vital interests of the nation. The deacon drinks, and it is said the parson, that good old man, after finishing a round of social visits, not unfrequently returns to his own dwelling so "mellowed" by the soothing influences of the "cordial" welcomes of his parishioners as to really feel that this is not such a very bad world after all.

Before we proceed further we wish to present a few facts concerning alcohol.

Alcohol, as extracted from fermented liquor, was unknown to the world until about the year 1000. When this process was first accomplished in Arabia, no person knew what this product of distillation was; nor was there any language that had for it even a name. They, however, called it alcohol; and that is now the chemical name in every country. This word had previously been used in Arabia as the name of a fine powder which the ladies used to give a brilliance to their complexions. Alcohol was soon ascertained to be a poison, and no one then thought of using it as a drink. About the year 1230 it began to be used in the south of Europe as a medicine, and from thence its use gradually extended for that purpose over various parts of the civilized world. Judging from its immediate effects it was thought to increase life, and was denominated *aqua vitæ*, water of life. Theoricus, not long after, wrote a treatise upon its wonderful curative power, in which he says: "It sloweth age, it strengtheneth youth, it helpeth digestion, it cutteth flegme, it abandoneth melancholie, it relisheth the heart, it lightneth the mind, it quickeneth the spirits, it cureth the hydropsia, it healeth the strangarie, it pounceth the stone, it expelleth gravell, it puffeth away ventositie, it keepeth and preserveth the head from whirling, the eyes from dazzling, the tongue from lisping, the mouth from snaffling, the teeth from chattering, and the throat from rattling; it keepeth the weason from stifling, the stomach from wambling, and the throat from swelling; it keepeth the hands from shivering, the sinews from shrinking, the veins from crumbling, the bones from aching, and the marrow from soaking."

Such were supposed to be its wonderful virtues, and many began to think they could not live without it. Ulstadius, another writer, ascribes to it this most singular praise. He says: "It will burn being kindled." And this he considers as demonstrative of its peculiar excellence. It was not, therefore, strange with such views of its power as a medicine, that men should begin to conclude that it must also do good in health, especially when they were peculiarly exposed and under severe labor, nor that they should introduce the use of it for the purpose of preventing as well as curing diseases. This was the case, particularly in the mines in Hungary; and afterward, in 1581, it was introduced by the English as a kind of cordial for their soldiers, while engaged in war in the Netherlands, and finally spread as a common beverage among all nations.

No nation ever adopted its use without its producing an untold amount of crime and woe, more fatal than the most malignant pestilence; yet until within a brief period, men were blind to the evil, and, consequently, everywhere increased its use, under the idea that they were promoting their own benefit. Some of the reasons for this delusion, and the causes why the quantity used was constantly increasing, are given by an intelligent writer. "Such is the nature of alcohol, that its first effect on the human system is a quickening of action, animation, excitement. This, by a fundamental law of our nature, is a source of pleasure. This present pleasure men mistake for real good. It also arouses for a moment the reserved and dormant energies of the system which are not needed, and were not designed for ordinary healthful action, but were intended for special emergencies; and which can not be drawn out and used on ordinary occasions without necessarily shortening human life. This awakening of dormant energy men mistake for an increase of real, permanent strength.

"The system, by this poison, having been over excited becomes deranged, and having been over worked without any new strength communicated it is of course weakened, and therefore soon flags, becomes tired, and is exhausted. Now, according to another fundamental law, there is pain, languor, and inexpressible uneasiness spread through the system, as suffering nature under the awful abuse which has been practiced upon her cries out for help. A man can not thus chafe, irritate, and exhaust his system, and not afterward feel uneasiness any more than he can put his hand into the fire and not feel pain. He violates a natural law and must find the way of the transgressors to be hard. Hence arise two motives to drink again. One is to obtain the past pleasure, and the other is to remove the present pain. But as the system is unstrung and partly worn out, and is also lower down than it was before, the same quantity will not the next time raise it up so high, or cause the wearied organs to move so briskly. Of course it will not fully answer the purpose; will not give so much present pleasure, or produce so much effect as before. Hence the motive to increase the quantity, and for the same reason in future to increase it more, and still more. As every repetition increases the difficulty, and also throws new obstacles in the way of its removal, the temptation to increase the quantity grows stronger and stronger. The natural life of the system constantly diminishes, and of course in order to seem to live, what there is must be more and more highly roused, till in one-half, one quarter, or one-eighth of the proper time the whole is exhausted, and the man sinks prematurely to the grave.

"There is another principle which tends also strongly to the same result. The more any man partakes of this unnatural pleasure which alcohol occasions, the less susceptible he becomes of the natural and innocent pleasures occasioned by the use of nourishing food and drink, by the view and contemplation of the works of creation and Providence, by the exercise of the social affections, and the discharge of the various duties of life."

From the above quotation it is evident that the deranged and exhausted state of the system from which the uneasiness when not under the excitement of alcohol springs, and which causes the hankering or thirst after the poison, is not a natural state, nor is that appetite a natural appetite.

Such are some of the reasons why men who begin to drink alcohol, and receive from it nothing but injury, nevertheless not only continue to drink it, but to drink it in greater and greater quantity.

Let us now consider how it causes death. Alcohol is a substance which is, in its nature, unfit for the purpose of nutrition. It is not in the power of the animal economy to decompose it, and change it into blood or flesh or bones or anything by which the human body is or can be nourished, strengthened, and supported. When taken into the stomach it is sucked up by absorbent vessels and carried into the blood, and with that is circulated through the whole system, and, to a certain extent, is then thrown off again. But it is alcohol when taken, it is alcohol in the stomach, it is alcohol in the arteries and veins and heart and lungs and brain and among all the nerves and tissues and fibres of the whole body, and it is alcohol when, after having pervaded and passed through the whole system it is thrown off again. Give it even to a dog, and take the blood from his foot and distil it, and you have alcohol, the same which the dog drank. Take the blood from the arm, the foot, or the head of the man who drinks alcohol and distil that blood and you have alcohol. You may take it from the brain, strong enough on the application of fire in an instant to blaze. Not a blood vessel however minute, not a thread of the smallest nerve in the whole animal machinery escapes its influence. It enters the organs of the nursing mother, which prepare the delicate food for the sustenance and growth of her child, having through its whole course produced, not only on the mother but also on the child, the appropriate effects of the drunkard's poison. This is a reason why, after the mother has taken alcoholic beverages, the babe, although before restless, sleeps all night like a drunkard, and a reason also why such children, if they live, often have an appetite for spirit, and are so much more likely than other children to become drunkards. This is a reason also why, when the parents have been in the habit of freely taking alcoholic beverages, their children are so much smaller and less healthy than other children; have less keenness and strength of eyesight, firmness of nerve, or ability of body and mind to withstand the attacks of disease and the vicissitudes of climates and seasons; and also a reason why they have less inclination and less talent for great bodily and mental aehievements. By the operation of laws which no man can repeal or withstand, the iniquities of the fathers are thus naturally visited upon the children from generation to generation.

Were the human body transparent, and the operations of its organs in sustaining life visible, every one might see that nature itself teaches that the drinking of alcoholic beverages can not be continued by any person without hastening his or her death.

The receptacle for food is the stomach and intestines. From these, after being changed first into chyme, and then into chyle, it is taken up by absorbent vessels and carried into the blood, and conveyed to the right side of the heart. From that it is sent to the lungs, and by coming into contact with the air, and taking out of it what it needs, in order with what it has to nourish the body, it is sent back again to the left side of the heart. From that it is sent in arteries or tubes, prepared for that purpose, to all parts of the body, for the purpose of carrying the nourishment which it contains and which each part needs to its proper place. Along on the lines of these tubes or canals, through which the blood with its treasure flows, is a vast multitude of little organs or waiters, whose office is each one to take out of the blood as it comes along that kind and quantity of nourishment which it needs for its support, and also for the support of that part of the body which is committed to its care. And although exceedingly minute and delicate, they are endowed by their Creator with the wonderful power of doing this, and also of obtaining from or expelling and throwing back into the common mass what is unsuitable or what they do not want, to be carried to some other place where it may be needed; or if it is not needed anywhere and is good for nothing, to be thrown out of the body as a nuisance.

For instance, the organs placed at the end of the fingers when the blood comes there take out of it what they need for their support, and also what is needed to make finger-nails; while they will cautiously abstain from or repel that which will only make hair, and let it go on to the head. And the organs on the head carefully take out that which they need for their support, and also that which will make hair, or in common language, cause it to grow; while they will cautiously abstain from that which is good for nothing, except to make eyeballs, and let it go to the eyes, and even help it on. And the organs about the eye will take that and work it up into eyes, or cause them to grow. And so throughout the whole. And there is among all the millions and millions of these workers day and night, all diligent in business, the most entire and everlasting harmony. And there is also the most delicate and wonderful sympathy. If one member suffer all the members instinctively suffer with it, and if one member rejoice all the members rejoice with it.

And when the blood has gotten out to the extremities, and been to all parts of the system, and left its treasures along on the way as they were needed, for freely it has received and freely it gives, then there is another set of tubes or channels prepared to take the blood, and with it what was not needed, or good for nothing, or had been used till it was worn out, back to the right side of the heart. From this it is sent again with its load to the lungs, for the purpose by expiration of throwing off what is not needed, and what, if retained, would only be a burden and do mischief; and also by inspiration of taking in a new store and setting out again on its journey around the system. And to give it good speed, the heart, like a steam engine, worked, not by fires which men can kindle, but by the breath of the Almighty, keeps constantly moving day and night, summer and winter, through storms and sunshine, sickness and health, as long as life doth last.

All the organs of the human body have as much to do as is consistent with permanently healthful action and with the longest continuance of human life, when men take nothing but suitable food and drink. And if, in addition to this, you take alcoholic beverages and thus throw upon them the additional labor of rejecting and throwing off the poison, and at the same time as by the taking of it you certainly will weaken and exhaust their energies, and you necessarily shorten their duration, and commit suicide as really as if you did it with arsenic, a pistol, or a halter. It also greatly increases the violence of diseases which arise from other causes, and often produces death in cases in which had not alcohol been used a cure might have been easily and speedily effected. Nor is this all. There is another set of organs, the nerves, whose office is to furnish sensibility to the human system.* For this purpose they are spread over the surface of the whole body, and in such vast numbers and variety that you can not stick into the skin the point of even the finest needle and not strike some of them, and thus occasion pain. They seem to form the link between the body and the mind, and to be the medium through which each reciprocally and instantly acts upon the other. Of course whatever affects them affects not only the body but also the soul, and the influence which one has upon the other.

Their seat is the brain. From this they derive excitement, and power to communicate it to all parts of the system. And in order to furnish this excitement the brain itself must be excited. And what it needs for this purpose is that, and that only, which is furnished by arterial blood when men take nothing but suitable food and drink, exercise, rest, and sleep. For this excitement it eagerly waits, and this it joyfully receives, and cheerfully, with the rapidity almost of lightning, communicates to every part spreading a glow of animation, and making even existence a source of constant and exquisite delight. But as it stands waiting to receive, and instantly and joyfully to communicate the bread and milk of Heaven, you throw in alcoholic beverages, and thus instead of bread, give it serpents; instead of milk, scorpions; and they go hissing and darting their serpent, scorpion-like influence through the whole man, body and soul, turning husbands into demons, and fathers into fiends.

Alcoholic beverage so affects the understanding that moral considerations are less clearly perceived; and it so affects the heart that moral obligation is less powerfully felt, It causes the conscience to lie more dormant, and the imagination to be more extensively and deeply polluted and polluting. It corrupts the very source and springs of moral action, and brings a man peculiarly in all respects under the power of the Devil. Mental iniquity, from which the mind, when not poisoned, instinctively recoils, becomes when it is, the element of its delicious revel; and crimes, from the thought of which it before started back with abhorrence, it now commits with greediness.

Being determined to battle for the suppression of this monster evil I feel inclined to write farther, but I shall reserve the remainder of my ammunition for next week, remaining,

Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

### Not Reconstructed Yet.

The *Times* indulges as follows in the old strain. We commend it to the perusal of those in the North who imagine that the rebels here have accepted the situation:

The New York *World* greatly mistakes the temper of the South if it imagines that any consideration for partisan policy whatever will influence it to look leniently upon negro equality. The idea of such a sacrifice of manhood and social liberty will not be tolerated for a moment. We may groan and struggle in our chains, but it is out of human power to make us embrace them.

### Andrew Johnson.

We have handled Johnson candidly, as we endeavor to handle everything we have to do with.

We have looked upon him as a demagogue, and every observing person who will take the trouble to review his career will acknowledge him such.

A person who has been so changeable and vacillating in his course as has Andrew Johnson during the past few years, does not deserve nor should he receive the confidence and commendation of the Democracy.

Since the time he accepted the appointment from Lincoln of military governor, and virtual dictator of Tennessee, he has not accomplished a single thing that should endear him to the Democracy.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

## When Will They Put You in the Stocks, Father?

In one of our lovely villages, where trees, birds, and flowers united in proclaiming the beauties of the country, the beershop at the "corner" was constantly producing its usual fruit of sorrow and sadness in the homes of the cottagers. The efforts of the clergyman, the schoolmaster, and the sunday school teachers were constantly being marred by the bad influence of the beershop.

One poor drunkard—once a bright-eyed little fellow in the village school, who but for the evil example of an intemperate father might have become a clever and useful man—who had so often been fined by the magistrate for being drunk, was at length put to the village stocks, close by the gate of the fine old church.

It was a very sad sight. The villagers gathered round, looking on, some in pity, some in derision, and others in disgust. The beadle, full of his office, was a prominent figure in the group.

One little girl, who had hold of her father's hand, inquired, "Father, why have they put him in the stocks?"

"Because he gets drunk," replied the father.

"When will they put you in the stocks, father, for you get drunk, you know?" innocently asked the child.

What a powerful lecture from this little child! Well might they produce the resolve that by God's help the drink should be forever abandoned.

How many thousands of poor children are there who would rejoice if the "drink" were banished from the land!—*Band of Hope Review.*

## Lightning Strokes.

Some time ago a gentleman of our acquaintance happened to stand in the presence of a numerous audience with a battery of fifteen large Leyden jars charged beside him. Through some awkwardness on his part he touched a wire which he had no right to touch, and the discharge of the battery went through his body. Here life was absolutely blotted out for a very sensible interval without a trace of pain. In a second or two consciousness returned; the recipient saw himself in the presence of his audience and apparatus, and by the help of these external facts immediately concluded that he had received the battery discharge. His intellectual consciousness of his position was restored with exceeding rapidity, but not so his optical consciousness. The appearance which his body presented to him was that of a number of separate pieces. The arms, for example, ware detached from the trunk, and seemed suspended in the air. In fact, memory and the power of reasoning appeared to be complete long before the optic nerve was restored to healthy action. But what we wish chiefly to dwell upon here is the absolute painlessness of the shock; and there can not be a doubt that to a person struck dead by lightning the passage from life to death occurs without consciousness being in the least degree implicated. It is an abrupt stoppage of sensation, unaccompanied by a pang.—*Harper's.*

Caste the Other Side Up.—Bishop Thomson in his address before the General Conference on India gave this good illustration of the absurdity of American caste:

In India one feels the meanness of caste. In one of our journeys, while cooking breakfast by the roadside one morning, I was moving toward some little children, whose mother was cooking probably for some coolies at work on the road, with some presents from our table in my hand, when Dr. Butler suddenly arrested me, saying that my touch was pollution, that nothing would be eaten that I bore; that my foot set within the circle where the woman was cooking would defile everything within it. Here I was with an Anglo-Saxon skin on my face, a human soul in my breast, an American passport in my portfolio, "brought up standing" before a poor, ignorant, black, half-mendicant Hindoo.

An Analysis of Food.—It is stated that a hungry man who sits down before a pound of beefsteak, tender, juicy, and an inch thick, and eats it, will find upon analysis that sixty-five per cent of his steak was water; that eighteen per cent will go to give him an aldermanic fleshiness, and that fourteen per cent is assigned to warm him, and make him feel comfortable on a cold day. Of the flesh-forming ingredients, according to Dr. Playfair, every one, on an average, requires ninety-two pounds annually to keep up a proper bodily condition. Cheese is a great flesh-former—thirty per cent. Two ounces of flesh-formers per diem will keep a man alive if he is not forced to labor, but hard labor requires six, or the body will run short of starch and sugar, and go behind hand in health and strength. In one hundred parts of wheat there are ten pounds of flesh, but there is nearly double the amount in the same quantity of oatmeal.

There is a difference between happiness and wisdom—he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest man is most generally found to be the biggest fool.

Fearless Preaching—Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin, and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw whether they be clergymen or laymen; such alone will shake the gates of hell, and set up the kingdom of heaven upon earth.—*Wesley.*

If a bee sting you will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury don't be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received.

Nothing is too petty for men to be proud of.

The way to have your secrets kept is to keep them yourself.

The Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue can not be brought back by a coach and six horses.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

# Grand Ratification Meeting

### REPUBLICAN MASSES IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

### THE SOUTHERN HEART FIRED.

### POPULARITY OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

### Republican People Aroused

### Eloquent Speeches and Patriotic Resolutions.

### MUSIC, BANNERS, AND DECORATIONS.

The grand ratification meeting of Republicans Wednesday in Lafayette Square was one of the most gratifying assemblages of the loyal masses ever convened in this city. Bands were playing, banners streaming, fireworks illuminating, and when the hour arrived for the announcement of the officers to preside, Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, the Lieutenant Governor elect, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposed the name of Governor H. C. Warmoth for President, which was welcomed with deafening applause. He also announced a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted as the organization of the meeting.

**For President.**

H. C. WARMOTH.

**For Vice-Presidents.**

| | |
|---|---|
| O. J. Dunn, | G. M. Wickliffe, |
| A. Dubuclet, | George E. Bovee, |
| Simeon Belden, | T. W. Conway, |
| T. V. Coupland, | C. Wilcox, |
| H. J. Campbell, | J. Monette, |
| C. C. Packard, | M. F. Smith, |
| S. M. Todd, | J. Wittgenstein, |
| R. Poindexter, | P. O'Hara, |
| L. B. Jenks, | J. S. Harris, |
| A. R. Whitney, | John Ray, |
| J. B. Lewis, | G. Y. Kelso, |
| C. B. Darrell, | A. R. François, |
| J. R. Williams, | John Lynch, |
| Curtis Pollard, | B. Collins, |
| F. C. Antoine, | R. H. Isabelle, |
| Mortimer Carr, | J. Mansion, |
| O. Belot, | H. L. Ray, |
| C. T. Adolphe, | Frank Alexander, |
| Milton Morris, | G. H. Hill, |
| P. Guigonet, | John Pearce, |
| E. Leblanc, | A. W. Faulkner, |
| B. C. Wrenn, | David Young, |
| W. L. McMillen, | John Gair, |
| Isaac A. Abbott, | R. J. Taylor, |
| P. G. Deslonde, | M. Raymond, |
| P. L. Dufresne, | G. Gartscamp, |
| T. B. W. Evans, | John Page, |
| Henderson Williams, | Wm. Murrell, |
| Paul Guidry, | E. F. Buckingham, |
| Charles Leroy, | W. C. Melvin, |
| Frank Morey, | O. H. Brewster, |
| R. J. Moran, | Wm. Smith, |
| Emile Honore, | W. S. Calhoun, |
| Harry Lott, | S. E. Cuny, |
| Peter Harper, | Ch. Grey, |
| Adolphe Turce, | Dennis Burrel, |
| J. B. Esnard, | A. J. Demarest, |
| J. W. Hutchinson, | J. S. Mathews, |
| W. M. Holland, | Ulger Dupart, |
| A. L. Lee, | William Young, |
| M. A. Southworth, | Robert Rhodes, |
| B. F. Joubert, | T. G. Tracy, |
| J. M. G. Parker, | J. Hall, |
| D. H. Reese, | J. K. Belden, |
| C. Donato, | W. J. Douglas, |
| H. R. Steele, | J. B. Noble, |
| Seth W. Lewis, | H. C. Dibble, |
| William H. Green, | J. F. Deane, |
| J. B. Carter, | S. S. Fish, |
| Don A. Pardee, | W. George, |
| S. Thezan, | J. B. Jourdain, |
| E. Staes, | C. Camp, |
| A. P. Dumas, | V. Gerodias, |
| L. W. Baker, | G. F. James, |
| F. J. Lecher, | Lewis Banks, |
| R. H. Shannon, | Thomas Lynne, |
| J. A. Craig, | H. J. Campbell, |
| J. R. Clay, | E. C. Morphy, |
| Simon Jones, | J. A. Noble, |
| S. B. Packard, | A. J. Thornton, |
| N. Underwood, | R. Johnson, |
| James Lewis, | M. Vidal, |
| D. C. Woodruff, | W. J. Blackburn, |
| Ben Campbell, | J. H. Sypher, |
| St. F. Casanave, | W. P. Kellogg, |
| Pete Cool, | G. Bruning, |
| F. Mackay, | L. Guichard, |
| E. Hiestand, | Sam Houston, |
| D. W. F. Bisbee, | J. A. Masicot, |
| J. P. Becker, | C. H. Merritt, |
| L. Pessou, | J. A. Raynal, |
| W. B. Armstrong, | B. Soulie, |
| E. Heath, | W. G. McConnell, |
| C. W. Lowell, | James Graham, |
| W. R. Miller, | Gustave Dewees, |
| R. G. Gardner, | H. Heidenhain, |
| W. R. Fish, | L. A. Snaer, |
| James Crosbie, | W. S. Mudgett, |
| Martin Flood, | Charles Collins, |
| William Ray, | Samuel Parsons, |
| Henry Raby, | Raphael Blunt, |
| Alaxander Hart, | Thomas Schuman, |
| W. B. Cummings, | D. C. Macarty, |
| William Mulford, | C. L. Ferguson, |
| A. Vallas, | Robert Bowie, |
| F. Riard, | P. Verret, |
| C. Glandin, | G. D. Geddes, |
| S. G. Brower, | T. T. Delassise, |

And one hundred others.

**Secretaries.**

| | |
|---|---|
| William Vigers, | F. J. Llorens, |
| H. Von Werthen, | C. B. Young, |
| J. L. Dupart, | H. C. Manley, |
| O. C. Blandin, | A. J. Wilder, |
| W. B. Gray, | E. Perrault. |

Governor Warmoth made a brief speech, and introduced Judge W. W. Howe, who spoke as follows:

**Speech of Judge Howe.**

Fellow Citizens: The place in which we meet to-night is peculiarly appropriate and the occasion is one of the deepest interest. We have met in Lafayette Square, named after a gallant young soldier of our first war, to ratify the nomination for President of the hero of our last war. Lafayette freely offered his fortune and his life in support of the declaration of independence of 1776, while General Grant stands to-day the chosen standard-bearer of the party who strive to carry that declaration of independence into full practical effect in 1868. Lafayette drew his sword for the doctrine of equality of all men before the law, and today General Grant is our leader in the great struggle to make that doctrine a living and dominant truth in the whole land. It is fit and proper that for such an occasion we should meet in such a place.

I need not weary you with dry discussion of dogmas to-night. We all know that the late war left the rebellious States without any legal governments. We know it because Andrew Johnson told us so in his proclamations of 1865. We all know that the Constitution of the United States requires the United States to guarantee a republican and of course a legal form of government to every State. We also are sure of this because Mr. Johnson told us so in his proclamations of 1865. We know that Mr. Johnson, instead of taking the true course, which was to allow the "United States" to act in the matter; that is, let Congress pass the necessary laws, the President execute them, and the supreme court interpret them in such cases as might properly come before it—we know that Mr. Johnson started on the wrong track, and undertook to be the "United States" all by himself, and to set up in those States such governments as suited his own ideas. We know that Congress (and we think wisely) took issue with him, declined to recognize his governments, and at last passed the reconstruction laws, under which at last we have a constitution of equal rights before the law.

By these events the lines have at last been sharply drawn, and so far as we of Louisiana are concerned the contest comes down to one point. On the one side we have the Republican party of the nation, with Grant at its head, pledged to protect us all in the enjoyment of equal rights to liberty, to franchise, to education, and to religion under our new constitution. On the other side we have the Democratic party, with nobody at its head at present, pledged by every fact of its history and every declaration of its principles to take away those rights. There could not be simpler issue. If you are for equality before the law for all men who have minds to be educated and souls to be saved you vote for Grant; if you are against such equal justice you vote against him.

Who is General Grant? I claim the privilege of answering this question, for I served under his command in the campaigns of Corinth and Vicksburg; and though my modest rank did not bring me probably to his notice, yet it gave me a chance to observe him. I observed his habits and his methods of action, and since the war has been over I have watched narrowly his course at Washington, and I say in all earnestness and honesty that I believe him to be the best candidate for the Presidency ever offered to the suffrages of the American people since the days of Washington.

And yet we are gravely told by the editors of the Democratic press (and you know they always speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,) that Grant will not make a good President because he can not make a long and pretty speech. Well, if the only duty of the President of the United States is to *talk* there would be some force in the objection. But alas for our Democratic friends, we do not want a President to do our talking for us. We have plenty of young lawyers and politicians to do that. What we want in the White House is a man of *action*, not a man of words; a man who can seek and see the will of the people, especially as embodied in the laws of Congress, and then execute that will. Why the fact is that professional oratory sought for its own sake is about the cheapest and poorest thing in the world. The lesson of history is that oratory, *as a trade*, begins just where heroism leaves off. When I hear a man making a speech just for its own sake I always think of the story of the young man at a country party, who, on being introduced to a young lady, and not knowing exactly how to begin a conversation, started off in this way:

"Do you known anybody that would like to buy a shirt?"

"Why no," said she, "have you got one to sell?"

"No, oh no. I only said it for *talk*."

And one great curse of our country in its politics is that orators are always saying things "for talk." So far then as this objection to General Grant is concerned, I think it greatly in his favor. When he shall be elected (and he certainly will be) we shall have a President who will not talk much, but who will act a good deal.

There is another remarkable objection to General Grant which our virtuous and truthful friends, the Democratic editors, have raised. They say that he is not a great soldier. And they not only say this, but they ask us to believe it. Was there ever a more remarkable proposition presented to human credulity? General Grant was in active service four years in the last war alone. He was pitted in succession against the chosen generals of the Southern armies. The accomplished Sidney Johnston, the scientific Beauregard, the cautious Joe Johnston, the tenacious Bragg, the skillful and educated Lee, all contended against him with all that subtlety and learning and valor could accomplish, and were defeated and captured. Donelson, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, the march to the sea, which it is now known that Grant planned, and the closing scenes at Richmond, these, we are asked to believe, were all matters of good luck and not of skill, science, and vigor. In other words, that for four years the destinies of this tremendous conflict were ruled by chance and not by the laws of God. It was nothing but a great game of roulette, and that Grant was successful because he was lucky. It is by such puerile conceits that our opponents hope to mislead the people.

You have all perhaps heard the old story of the man in Noah's time, who would not believe there was going to be a deluge, and made light of the labors of the patriarch. But when the deluge came, and the black floods began to roll up around him he hastened in the rain to apply for admission to the ark. But Noah said, "No, you have despised and derided my ark, and I can not let you in." "Very well," said the old infidel, already up to his waist in water, and half choked in the falling torrents; "you can go 'long with your old ark. I do not believe its going to be very much of a shower." Now, three years ago these same Democrats were perfectly delighted with the military career of General Grant. He was according to their own statements the greatest of modern soldiers. And why did they then acknowledge his merits? Because they hoped to get him in some way committed to their ideas and plans, and then use him as their own candidate. But they failed in this neat little plan. They did not have any more success in capturing Grant than Mr. "Bob Lee" did. And so their plan is now to abuse him, and especially to underrate his military achievements. Like the obstinate and disappointed old man in the story, they say, "It isn't very much of a shower." "General Grant" they say, "isn't very much of a soldier." If we may believe the papers, though I hope the story is not true, General Buckner, lately of New Orleans, and now editor of the Louisville *Courier*, says that Grant is not much of a soldier. But the people will recollect that in February, 1862, General Buckner was in Fort Donelson, with 17,000 men; that General Grant by skillful movements invested the place (and a very good "investment" it was); that in a short time General Buckner found it convenient to send a flag of truce and offer to surrender on certain conditions; that General Grant replied "I demand an unconditional surrender, and propose to move immediately on your works." And so General Buckner and all his host did unconditionally surrender. The people will remember that this was only one of General Grant's many victories achieved by genius, by patience, by courage; and now that General Buckner has turned Democratic editor and a leader in the Democratic party, we of the great Republican party are going under the leadership of General Grant to try the Donelson tactics again, and give notice to General Buckner and his Democratic batteries that we propose to move immediately on his works. (Great cheers.)

We have another objection to General Grant upon the part of these able editorial Democrats. They say he has "no policy," and they are so unhappy, apparently, on this subject that they can't sleep o'nights. Now I beg to suggest that if General Grant's views on this point are considered with any fairness at all, they ought to furnish great cause for thankfulness. We have had enough of presidents who talk about "my policy." The country has been kept in confusion for three years by a President who had a pet "policy." The whole theory of our government has been strained and twisted in the attempts of Mr. Johnson to force his policy on the United States. Now in the reasonable and natural construction of General Grant's language on this subject we ought to see matter of great hope and comfort. He says, and no candid man could wish him to say anything else: "I have no policy in opposition to the will of the people." "If I am elected President it will be my duty and my delight to execute the will of the people." If our opponents say that because General Grant declares he has no policy as against the will of the people he has therefore no principles, they say what is absurd, and what they know to be untrue. He announces as his principles the doctrines of the Chicago platform; he is especially in favor of union, of liberty, and of impartial suffrage. He believes in the right of the people of the United States to govern the United States. He believes that the people speak through their Representatives in Congress, and that when they so speak it is the duty of the President to execute their will. That is the true theory of the American government, and I repeat, therefore, that every good citizen will applaud General Grant for the simple and forcible manner in which he has expressed it.

There is one more matter to which I wish to allude as briefly as possible, and I allude to it because I am sorry and ashamed that our enemies should have so far forgotten their self-respect as to indulge in malignant slander of our candidate. I refer to the ridiculous and contemptible story set afloat by the Democratic press that General Grant is a drunkard. There is no more reason for the rumor than there would be for the assertion that General Washington was a drunkard. But the story has been devised by party malignity, and it is being circulated by Democratic papers.

Now if the matter is to be treated jocosely we might adopt the idea of the lamented Lincoln, who when during the war he was told that Grant was too fond of whisky, said with his singular mixture of wit and wisdom, "I wish somebody would give me a barrel of Grant's whisky. I would like to send it to some of my other generals." I think we might express the same wish. If General Grant be a drunkard, we wish such inebriety might attack some other people. I would like to get hold of a barrel of his whisky, and have it bottled for distribution. I would like to send a bottle or two to some other headquarters, and see if under its benign stimulus a little love of republican doctrines might not possibly be excited. I would like to send a dozen to the editors of Camp street, and see whether it might not inspire them with a little patriotism and a little grammar. In short, if whisky is likely in all cases to prompt the exhibition of so much genius, patriotism, courage, and prudence as it seems to have done in the case of Grant, we would do well to have the tax removed, and encourage its habitual use, especially in this latitude.

But jesting apart, what is the origin of this extraordinary charge against General Grant? I can not tell, for so often as I have seen him I never saw a more temperate looking man, a man with a clearer eye or a healthier cheek or more steady nerves. I can only account for the charge on one theory, and I think the theory a philosophical one. We are apt to measure the desires of other people by our own. We are apt to imagine in other people the same cravings that we feel in ourselves. Now if there be anything that a Democratic editor is fond of it is whisky. To "vote the regular ticket and take his liquor straight" is his idea of duty; and it does not enter into his imagination to conceive that a man can occupy a position where he gets a regular salary without spending three-fourths of that salary in drink. I remember a year ago being at General Sheridan's house one evening and he showed me a copy he had just received of a very filthy paper called the Memphis *Avalanche*, in which there was a long article accusing General Sheridan of being a drunkard—and I am sure Sheridan was never drunk in his life. And I said to him at the time: "The man that wrote that is probably a drunkard himself, and to his diseased fancy it seems impossible that you should have a salary of four hundred dollars a month *and keep sober*. (Great laughter.)

And I tell you these miserable penny-a-liners who malign General Grant in this way are people of the same style. They can not imagine a man having fifty dollars at a time without going on a spree. They can not conceive of a man with such a salary as General Grant's remaining sober. I can fancy one of these seedy writers discoursing on the intemperance of General Grant. I can see the scribe bending over his editorial table, his eyes red with frequent intoxication; his nose—

"Jolly nose, the rich jewels that garnish thy tip
Were dug from the mines in the county of Bourbon!"

His hands trembling with continued dissipation; one of these men who live on free lunches, and will write a half-column in praise of a grogshop that will furnish them with free drinks. Of this sort are the editors who inform us that General Grant's habits are not good. And, as I said before, the secret of their theory is that they can not conceive of a man having a considerable income without spending the bulk of it in liquor. They are like the little boy who said to his sister, "Sissy, when I get to be President I am going to swing on a gate all day!" That was his idea of life; and the ideas of these revilers of General Grant are just about as broad.

I said I was sorry and ashamed that our opponents should manufacture such slanders. I am sorry and ashamed for the American people, among whom such political tactics are allowed. But no one need be surprised. When General Andrew Jackson was nominated for the Presidency the same style of calumniation was adopted. The opposition press rang with charges against his private life. He was a murderer, they said, a drunkard, and a rake. A pamphlet was published in his own State of Tennessee, charging him with *thirty two* distinct crimes, including pretty nearly all the offenses in the calendar. Yet Jackson was elected and re-elected, his death was mourned as a loss to the country of a hero, a patriot, and a statesman of singular purity of private life, and to-day in Jackson Square in our city you see his equestrian statue—a statue of one of those men whom New Orleans especially delights to honor. The same persecution followed Henry Clay almost to his grave. He was freely denounced by his political enemies as a corrupt man, a gambler, a drunkard, and a rake. The public press of the country disseminated these slanders broadcast, and I doubt not there were people who believed them. But who believes them now? Henry Clay died. A nation wept for him as for one of her dearest sons, and to-day at the corner of Canal and Royal streets in our city you see his colossal statue—the statue of another man whom New Orleans especially delights to honor, and I dare say that some of the very men who tried to break his heart while he was alive helped to build his monument after he was dead. No, fellow citizens, the idea that General Grant is a man of intemperate habits is nothing but a cheap slander.

We have then a noble leader in Ulysses S. Grant. He is a soldier who was never defeated. He is a statesman who has never gone backward. He is a politician who has struck the true key note of American politics when he declared that if elected it would be his highest care to execute the will of the people. He is a man of liberal education and large experience. He was graduated at the best school in America. He has since that time had a wide experience of affairs. Above all, he is a man of honest purpose, of perfect personal integrity, of clear perceptions and determined purpose. He must be elected. He will be elected. (Loud applause.)

Fellow-citizens, some of us were in the army of General Grant during the war, and some were not. Some of us were called to serve our country in the field, and some just as good were called to serve her in other ways. The war is over, but the great political campaign which is to secure us, we hope, the legitimate fruits of the victory of the Union arms has just begun. In the peaceful struggle for the supremacy of our principles we are all soldiers, and Grant—not as a soldier, but as a citizen—is our leader. We will move on like a true army. The true soldier is an unselfish man. He fights not for himself, but for his flag; so will we contend. The true soldier is a brave man. He cheerfully risks health, comfort, and life for the good of the cause; so will we contend. The true soldier is a man of discipline. He obeys orders and observes rules; he fights with the army; so will we contend. Shoulder to shoulder we will move on, elbow touching elbow, and each foot keeping time to the music of freedom and the Union. (Great applause.)

You cry "Hurrah"—it is a word which is used more often in political campaigns than any other, and a very notable word it is. I mean this word "Hurrah." I like to study the origin of such words, and I find by looking in the dictionary that it is of Oriental origin, that it was the battle-cry of the Arabians, and it meant "To Paradise," "To Heaven," "To Glory." We use this explosive word with the same idea. We strive for a political heaven in our country; for the millennial reign of liberty, of justice, of equal rights before the law, of universal education, and a recognition of the indefeasible rights of manhood. When we say hurrah for Grant we mean that we are on the way to this happy state; we mean that we are on our way to this glorious consummation, and I tell you, fellow citizens, when these noble truths we advocate shall have free course and full triumph in the United States, it will be as nearly a political heaven as is possible to weak humanity. Toward this we move with Grant as our leader. Shall we, with this idea in our minds, say, "Hurrah for Grant?" (Great cries of "Yes.") Well, then, three cheers for Grant!

Three tremendous cheers were given, and the Judge retired.

In presenting Mr. Durant to the assembled masses Governor Warmoth said there was no need of formally introducing him, as his name was a household word; and he had so long identified himself with the Republican party of Louisiana that he was known to almost every individual composing it.

**Speech of Hon. Thomas J. Durant.**

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I was glad to hear the remark of Judge Howe that as a rule there was not much in a professional speechmaker. I scarcely feel on this occasion able to make a speech at all.

I think, fellow citizens, that the moral and political contest in which all are now engaged is not inferior in importance to any in which the American people have been involved since the beginning of this government. True, it is not destined to swell as the contest for and against secession did, into the roar of artillery and the clangor of arms, but it does involve as deeply and as truly the fundamental principles upon which American government is founded. It involves the very doctrine of popular government. It will decide the question whether in this country the people and their representatives in Congress are to be the supreme power which is to dictate the law of the land, or whether there shall be substituted the will of one man who at the time may chance to be President—whether, in short, monarchy is to be substituted for republicanism—imperialism for popular rights. For as you all understand, familiar as you are with the history of the past two or three years, the claim of the present executive falls nothing short of this; that such laws of Congress as are consistent with his good will and pleasure he will obey, and such as do not meet his approval he will refuse to execute, or what is still worse, he will endeavor to thwart in their proper execution. And if the American people, calmly considering such a claim, knowing its full extent, aware of the consequences to which it must inevitably lead us, are willing to acquiesce in his dictates and support the principles of his party, then they are willing to give up the privilege of popular government, and are willing to submit, as people of less happy countries do, to the imperial sway of a despot. Mr. Johnson has declared that those laws of Congress which he approves he will execute, and those which he does not approve he will not put in force. It was for this he was tried before the representatives of the people. It was not so important that the President should be convicted of the crimes with which he was charged, but it was important that he should be tried. It was important that in the face of the whole world, while Europe, with its monarchical institutions, was looking on, it was important that in the presence of a free people the man who had defeated the laws and, though he was the chief magistrate, had placed himself above the necessity of executing them, that this man should be brought before the Constitutional tribunal and compelled to plead like any other criminal. This was a triumph, whatever the result; this was a triumph of the Republican principles. It displayed to him and to his party and the world that the American people had the power to try their chief magistrate or any other officer when he pursues a course contrary to the law, and to guide the counsel of the people, who "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain." There is no worthier chieftain than he whose name appears upon that banner; there is no worthier lieutenant than he whose name stands second upon the list, and I think that the men who were nominated at Chicago were the best men, not only now in this nation, to lead the destinies of the republic, but as my predecessor said, they are worthier in every respect than any other men who have been placed in power by the American people since the era of the illustrious founder of our republic. I think that the convention at Chicago presented the most sublime spectacle to the world that any convention of a similar kind ever presented to the eye of man. It was the first time in the annals of America that the whole American people was represented. No State, no portion, no race, no color was unrepresented there.

For the first time in the history of our country a nominating convention was assembled to which were admitted representatives of the African race in America. (Applause.) It was composed of men from every part of the country, some who had unfortunately adhered to the rebellion, but who had repented, but almost wholly of those who had always been true to their country—of men who themselves and their fathers had always been excluded from the councils of the nation. That convention chose for its chief the man who led the Republican armies to victory—that convention laid down in its platform that the great truths which Congress asserted in the reconstruction acts were made permanent, that under no circumstances was the Congress of the United States to desert the newly enfranchised citizens of the South; and accordingly we have seen that when on a late occasion, in our own city, an attempt was made to defeat the will of the people here, Congress told the Commanding General of the department he could not be permitted to fight it out all summer on that line, and, coming to our rescue, the Congress of the United States has settled the question of the admission of the State of Louisiana; and soon, more bright and beautiful than before, appearing like a goddess adorned with the jewels of freedom, Louisiana will take her seat as an equal State in the councils of the nation. (Applause.) Louisiana, not as she was, founded with her riches on the sufferings of half of the people—Louisiana—not as she was with the liberties of one race springing from the enslavement of the other, but Louisiana, great, glorious, and free. She will send her representatives to those councils elected, as they have already been, by voters without distinction of race or color, and by this compact she will seal the prosperity of all her people. Her great sources of production will be renewed, and her march of happiness and plenty and peace will be more proud and more distinguished than it ever was before. Now, in opposition to a Congress guaranteeing the rights of the people without distinction, in opposition to the lead of such a chieftain as we have nominated, who is to be put forward by the other party?

If you set the question of principles aside, what man in the country can match with General Grant? There are no two men in the United States who combine in themselves greater elements of personal popularity than Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. Therefore if the contest is to be decided without reference to principle the battle is already fought and the victory won. And can we compare our principles with those of our adversaries? Who are the Democratic party? Let those who can look back for the last twenty years give the answer. If you look over the lists of the old Whigs you will find the greater part of them enrolled in the Democratic party. I have read that on one occasion a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, who was zealous in the service in which he was sent, had baptized a great many heathen natives, and converted them to the true faith. On one occasion he came into the hut of one of these natives, and although he had instructed him never to eat any meat on Friday, he found him cooking a beefsteak. "What is this?" said the holy man, "are you violating the precepts which I have lately taught you?" "Not at all, your reverence," said the convert, "I have just baptized him, and I have called him fish." (Laughter.) Now the old Whigs who have gone over to lead the Democrats, and who in a late political meeting in this city, taking the type for the whole body, they have been baptised, and lost their name of Whigs and become Democrats; but though names may change, parties do not change, for the party consists in its principles. That is the Democratic party in reality which favors legislation for classes. And the people of Louisiana and the people of the United States are not a class, but they are all the inhabitants of the States without distinction. These are the people, and nothing else is to be called by that name. And the party which guarantees the rights of the people without distinction, and proclaimed before the law, and demands that justice shall be done to all men without regard to their origin, what country they came from, or under what sun their ancestors were born, that is the real Democratic party of this nation, by whatever name its adversaries may choose to style themselves. That party, fellow citizens, is the Republican party—the party of equality, of progress, of humanity; the party which has followed the great precepts on which is founded our republic; the party which has made America the hope of the world, and which will make her still more illustrious and do honor to itself by electing General Grant to the Presidency in November next. (Continued applause.)

Governor Warmoth, on introducing Captain George A. Sheridan, the next speaker, said:

Fellow Citizens—Many years ago old Ireland gave a son to Great Britain, whose eloquence and whose patriotism has made his name illustrions. A few years ago a descendant of Ireland gave America another Sheridan. The former made splendid speeches, but could not fight; the latter made splendid fights, but could not speak. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you a Sheridan who can not only fight, but who can make splendid speeches—Captain George A. Sheridan, of Carroll parish.

Captain Sheridan made a very lengthy, amusing, and telling speech, which we reserve for publication on a future occasion.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. M. A. Southworth, chairman of the committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Republican party of the State of Louisiana heartily indorses the platform of the National Union Republican Convention, adopted at Chicago on the twenty-first of May, 1868, and approves the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President of the United States, to whom we pledge our most enthusiastic support.

2. That in General Grant we recognize the unsurpassed captain of our armies and the tried and firm supporter of the rights of loyal citizens. His election will place in the Presidential chair a man of signal executive abilities, incorruptible integrity, and loyalty to the Union of the States.

3. That in Schuyler Colfax we recognize the unswerving champion of Union, freedom, and equal rights; one whose eloquent voice and powerful influence in the cause of our country and in behalf of our heroic army of the Union are well known, and whose name will reflect additional lustre upon the high office to which he has been nominated.

4. That the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion, according to the Congressional plan, will be a powerful auxiliary to the success of the cause of right and justice; and that it is the manifest duty of the friends of reconstruction in Congress and elsewhere to hasten that event that the government of this State and city may be permanently placed in the hands of men known to be loyal to the Constitution and flag of the Union and friendly to the equality of all men before the law.

Captain P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. Charles Hughes, Colonel J. P. Boyd, and Hon. T. W. Conway then followed in eloquent speeches, which we are unable to report this morning.

A short time before midnight the meeting was brought to a close, everything passing off happily and auspiciously.

When the processions were returning from the meeting several of the clubs honored the Republican with serenades and patriotic cheers.

The Pioneer Grant Club turned out in large numbers, with banners and transparences and music. They made a most creditable appearance, judging from which they will perform their duty during the campaign and at the election. The Pioneers serenaded and cheered the Republican on their return route to their club room.

## MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH CAROLINA REBELS.

### Attack on a Republican Meeting—Murder of a South Carolina Legislator and Two Colored Men.

On Saturday, the sixth instant, an immense Republican mass meeting was held at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Besides several hundred whites, there were probably over two thousand colored present, many of whom had traveled fifteen to twenty miles to attend the meeting. Colonel Jamison, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State, presided. Addresses were made by Colonel Flournoy, Hon. J. S. Morris, Republican candidate for Attorney General, Hon. P. P. Bailey, and Captain C. W. Clarke, Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Everything so far had passed off very happily. We leave to the correspondent of the Mississippi *Pilot*, who was on the spot, to relate what followed:

Captain Gill, a resident of the place, who, with his family and a lady friend, has for more than three years maintained a large school in this place for colored children, was the next speaker, who seems to have been for a long time specially obnoxious to the rebel element of this vicinity. It had already become late in the day. The other speakers, except Captain Clarke, had left the stand, and were getting their dinners at the hotel near by. The wife of Captain Gill and a lady friend were on the stand. The colored people were standing on three sides. The white citizens were mostly on one of the four sides, and while Captain Gill was speaking, a rush was made for the stand from the white men. They mounted it, and struck with clubs, and some say with knives also, at Captain Gill, who manfully defended himself. Captain Clarke sprang forward to his aid, and was almost immediately struck by a brickbat thrown at him from the crowd, which broke the main bone of his left leg just below the knee, sending him headlong off of the stand to the ground. Captain Gill was cut on the neck and on one of his hands, but not seriously hurt.

The military which had all the while been within calling distance came promptly forward and dispersed the whole assembly, and the riot was checked. The colored people behaved well. They offered no violence to the offenders. A man by the name of Myers was arrested and taken before the mayor, charged with being the leader of the rioters. All the others escaped.

Captain Clarke bore the misfortune with manly courage, and while lying on a stretcher writhing under the severest pain he openly proclaimed that this misfortune to him would, he verily believed, aid the cause he held so dear to his heart more than all the speeches he could make from now to the end of the campaign; "For," said he, "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church," and we add, may this disgraceful affair be indeed such to the Republican cause, bringing forth fruit a hundred fold, and putting to eternal shame (if such a thing were possible) that hostile and unrepentant rebel element now so rampant all over the South, and scarcely equaled in intensity by anything that characterized these people in the years immediately preceding the war.

This is a short sketch of a most disgraceful affair; disgraceful alike to the people of Holly Springs, from whom better things should have been expected; and disgraceful to the Southern people generally, who are justly held responsible for encouraging hostility to every man who does not agree with them in politics.

The Washington *Chronicle* learns from a private source that Mr. Dill, a Republican member elect to the Legislature of South Carolina, and two colored Union men, were basely murdered by a band of armed whites at the residence of the former, near Camden, South Carolina, on the night of the fifth instant. Mr. Dill was a gentleman of unimpeachable moral character, a native of the State, and was slain for no other reason than his earnest devotion to the cause of the Union.

We learn in addition that a colored man, together with Mr. Dill's wife, were desperately wounded by the fire of the assassins.

The Charleston *News* of the eighth in noticing the murder of Mr. Dill says "one of the elect comes to grief." A letter to General Canby attributes the death of Mr. Dill to the "Ku-Klux Klan."

The New York *Sun* says:

The present troubles in reference to the mayoralty of New Orleans illustrate very strikingly the imperative necessity of the restoration of the Southern States to the Union under almost any conditions, if we would have them enjoy even a moderate degree of peace and prosperity. How can business go on and industry thrive when citizens can not even tell who the legitimate officers of their local government are? We do not pretend to decide whether Mayor Heath or General Buchanan is in the right, or whether or not the Board of Registration have exceeded their powers, and rendered themselves liable to arrest; but it is very much to be desired that some degree of quiet should be restored, and it be settled which is the supreme authority to be obeyed.

## PROCLAMATION

### Of the Board of Registration.

Board of Registration,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

Whereas, By the ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention creating this Board, passed February 13, 1868, this Board is empowered, and it is by said ordinance made the duty of this Board to take control of "all matters of execution or of detail not fully provided for in said reconstruction acts (of Congress) and Constitution (of Louisiana), and in case of the non-action of any officer of the State *or District Commander*, or any omission in carrying out said law, regulations, or ordinances, or details necessary to carry into effect the purposes of said act according to their letter and spirit;" and

Whereas, The District Commander of the Fifth Military District in his Special Order No. 121, promulgating the election of civil officers in Louisiana, dated June 2, 1868, has failed to recognize the requirements of said Constitution, which provides

First, That "all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties *on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated*, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to *date* from the first Monday in November following the election. (See article 158 of Constitution.)

2. "The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans *on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid*, and proceed, immediately upon its organization, to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and passed June 13, 1868," etc. (See article 159 of Constitution.)

He, the said District Commander, having refused to recognize the requirements of the Constitution, as above shown, in his said order, in the following language: "The General Assembly will not convene until the Commanding General shall have been officially notified of the acceptance by Congress of the new State Constitution. Immediately after receipt of this information a day will be appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly to take action upon the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, *and to define by law the powers and duties pertaining to the offices newly created by this Constitution.*"

"Article 158 of the new Constitution of the State provides that the terms of all civil officers elected under it shall date (not begin) from the first Monday in November following the election. *Therefore* the officers whose election is herein announced will only *enter upon* and hold their offices from that date;" and

Whereas, The failure to inaugurate the State officers elected under the new Constitution at the time appointed by the Constitution would necessarily prevent the General Assembly's legal existence, as well as action upon the fourteenth proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the present acting Governor being constitutionally unable to approve any act of said General Assembly, and without the approval of the Governor it being impossible for any legislative enactment to become a law), and thus effectually prevent Reconstruction in accordance with the laws of Congress, which provide that "the Legislature elected under the Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen" (see section 5, law passed March 2, 1867,) *prior* to admission into the Union, the adoption of said Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Louisiana being thus rendered utterly impossible; and

Whereas, The Commanding General is *not* above the laws of Congress, nor is he above the Convention that framed the Constitution under which these officers are to be inaugurated, both being the creatures of Congressional will, independent of each other, yet both subject to the paramount authority of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The Reconstruction Laws fully empowered the Constitutional Convention to govern all matters of detail in regard to the inauguration of the new government authorized by Congress; and

Whereas, Said Constitutional Convention has delegated its full powers in the premises to this Board, which is the legal representative of said Convention; Now, therefore, I, S. B. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration aforesaid, in obedience to the duty imposed by said Constitutional Convention upon, and by virtue of the authority thus vested in this Board, do hereby notify all civil officers elected under said Constitution that said Constitution requires that they qualify and take possession of their respective offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, in accordance with Article 158 of Constitution.

I also notify the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, elected under said Constitution, that by Art. 159 of said Constitution they are required to convene in the city of New Orleans on Monday, June 22, 1868, at 12 M.; and I further notify all civil officers now in office that by the new Constitution their terms of office will expire at 12 M. on Monday, June 15, 1868, at which time they will deliver up said offices, with all appurtenances thereto, to their successors declared duly elected by the Special Order No. 121 of the Military Commander of the Fifth Military District, issued June 2, 1868; *Provided*, That in all cases where the officers elect do not qualify according to the laws of Congress and of this State, present incumbents will hold over until such officer shall qualify, or a successor shall have been appointed, or an officer declared elected who is able to qualify.

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman Board of Registration.

Attest:
R. C. Richardson, Secretary.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISsory Notes, Bills of Lading, Dray Receipts, Bank Checks, and all kinds of Commercial Printing neatly executed at the Republican office, No. 57 St. Charles street.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR DOORS AND SASH.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., June 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, the twenty third instant, for the delivery in this city of—
150 Panel DOORS, 36x70
200 pairs of Window SASH, twelve lights, 10x12.
All to be made of best quality cypress, and subject to inspection before acceptance.
Bids will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Doors and Sash," and addressed to the undersigned at 204 Camp street.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
je18 5t In charge of Office.

### PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF POST COMMISSARY,
Baton Rouge, La., June 14, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WITH a copy of this advertisement attached will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, for supplying this Post with fresh BEEF.
The Beef to be the best the market affords, in equal proportion, fore and hind quarters, (neck, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), to be furnished in such quantities and as often as may be required.
The deliveries to be secured by a contract with a good and sufficient bond, to be in force for (6) six months (or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct), commencing on the first day of July, 1868, and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1868.
Payments will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.
JOHN N. COE,
je18 6t 1st Lieut. 20th U. S. Inft'y, A. C. S.

### PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., June 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, or an equal number of pounds of Oats or Barley, in sacks, at places and in quantities as follows:
Austin, Texas, 5500 bushels;
Fort Inge, 250 bushels;
Fort Clark, 4500 bushels;
Fort Duncan, 2500 bushels;
Fort Stockton, 14,000 bushels;
Fort Davis, 9000 bushels;
Fort Bliss, 550 bushels;
Fort Mason, 1600 bushels;
Fort Concho, 14,000 bushels;
Fort Quitman, 4750 bushels;
Fort Richardson, 7000 bushels;
Fort Griffin, 7000 bushels;
Fort McKavitt, 5000 bushels;
Camp Verde, 200 bushels.
These amounts, however, may be somewhat modified before the day of letting the contracts.
All bids to furnish the above must be for good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn, Oats, or Barley, subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.
Delivery to commence by the first day of August, 1868, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount per month, and in such quantities as to keep the post continuously supplied at such rate.
Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, at Austin, Texas.
By order of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
je11 6t Fifth Military District.

### PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., May 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th of June next, at twelve o'clock M., for the transportation of military supplies from the date of contract to the first day of January, 1870, on the following route, viz:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Austin to Fort Richardson, Fort Griffin, Fort Concho, and all military posts and camps that are or may be established in Texas South of Red river and north of the latitude of Austin.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport said supplies.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractor will be fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.
Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Forms of contract may be seen at the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, at Austin, the Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas, and at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned at New Orleans, Louisiana.
By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
je14 6t Fifth Military District.

### FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF THE CONVENTION TAX.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD, held on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1868.
By virtue of the foregoing resolution I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of July, 1868.
The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention, January 4, 1868, (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.
The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the taxrolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the taxrolls were completed in the other parishes, the penalty will be exacted.
S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and the parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors shall exact an additional tax upon such persons of twenty-five per cent upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.
SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson, shall by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish, call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December twenty-four above mentioned, and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty-five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a-half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall be in default.
SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell after ten days' notice property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.
Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President of the Convention.
(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. my28 15t

### SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINed in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
1 Empire Cotton Gin; 9 boxes (300) Cigars; 1 hhd. (25 gallons) Molasses; 5 boxes (400) Cigars; 2 empty Molasses Barrels; 1 empty Molasses Barrel; 2 boxes Vermicelli Paste; 17 baskets Champagne, quarts; 8 Baskets Champagne, pints; 448 Roofing Tiles; 1 bale Patent Medicines; 1 case (300) Cigars; 15 lbs. Tobacco Stems; 9 kegs Bicarbonate Soda; 2 cases (6 dozen) Ale.
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
je11 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 30 jy7 Collector.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM KERNAGHAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KERNAGHAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 804—my28 je23A District of Louisiana.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF CITY BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
New Orleans, June 6, 1868.

BY VIRTUE OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved on the twenty-third February, 1852, and for the purpose of paying at maturity the debt of the old corporations falling due in the year 1868, and also by virtue of ordinance No. 6236, approved twelfth of August, 1864, authorizing the conversion of the notes of the denomination of $20 twenty dollars issued under authority of this Board,
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office from this date until FRIDAY, the tenth day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. for the purchase of all or any portion of a series of (280) two hundred and eighty bonds of the city of New Orleans of $1000 each, said bonds to be dated the first of April, 1868, payable in (24) twenty-four years, with interest coupons attached thereto, at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually in the city of New York on the first days of October and April of each year.
Proposals to be indorsed "Bids for the purchase of Bonds of the city of New Orleans," and addressed to O. De Buys, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, to be opened and the bonds adjudicated to the highest bidder on the tenth day of July at noon as aforesaid.
The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.
Terms—Cash in United States currency or interest coupons of consolidated bonds past due.
(Signed) E. HEATH, Mayor.
(Signed) D. E. MANDELL, Controller.
(Signed) S. HOWELL, Treasurer.
(Signed) E. W. BURBANK, Chairman
Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
(Signed) J. P. SULLIVAN, Chairman
Finance Committee Board of Assis't Aldermen.
Attest:
O. DEBUYS, Secretary, Room No. 22 City Hall.
je6 tjy10

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF JESSE H. COLLINS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JESSE H. COLLINS, of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 798—my26 je24 A

### ESTATE OF CHARLES V. LAGAY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES V. LAGAY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 801—my27 je23 A

### ESTATE OF DANIEL E. SCRUGGS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DANIEL E. SCRUGGS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 855—je9 25A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES L. CHASE,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Allen & Chase.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. CHASE, individually, and as a member of the firm of Allen & Chase, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 839—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF A. S. MANSFIELD.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. S. MANSFIELD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 878—je11 26 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN N. BALL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN N. BALL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 841—je4 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DESIRE PERES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DESIRE PERES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 619—mh25 je20

### ESTATE OF ETIENNE AYNAUD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ETIENNE AYNAUD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 815—je2 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 819—je2 29 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF JOHN B. ROBERTSON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of J. B. Robertson & Co.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., of Algiers, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 837—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ADOLPHE DENIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADOLPHE DENIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 824—je2 24 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, AND HARRISON KELLEY,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Foley Avery & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, and HARRISON KELLEY, individually, and as members of the firm of Foley, Avery & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 814—je2 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF FOURNIER,

Individually, and of W. Hyllested & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LORINSKI ALEX. FOURNIER, individually, and as a member of the firm of W. Hyllested & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 844—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ROBERT H. EDMONSTON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Edmonston & Welshans.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT H. EDMONSTON, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 843—je4 20A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, JR.,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Edey & Pinckard.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Edey & Pinckard, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 793—my22 je27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF S. F. PENNINGTON, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a Member of the Firm of R. Bleakley & Co.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of S. F. PENNINGTON, individually, and as a member of the firm of R. Bleakley & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register on the twentieth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
District of Louisiana.
No. 814—my30 je20A

### ESTATE OF THOMAS BURDON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS BURDON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 857—je9 23 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES W. GOULD,

Individually, and as a Member of the late Firms of Gould & Allen and J. M. Gould & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. GOULD, individually, and as a member of the late firms of Gould & Allen and J. M. Gould & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 856—je9 23A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY LECKIE,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Wilson, Massie & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY LECKIE, of New Orleans, individually, and as a member of the firm of Wilson, Massie & Co., in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 866—je9 20 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF LEANDER E. LOVE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEANDER E. LOVE, of the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 816—je2 20A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF L. GOLDSMITH AND A. HABER

Individually and as Members of the Firm of Goldsmith, Haber & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of L. GOLDSMITH and A. HABER, individually, and as members of the firm of GOLDSMITH, HABER, & CO., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 829—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF J. W. PATTON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Wilson & Patton.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. PATTON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Wilson & Patton, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiano, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 834—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES EVER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES EVER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 800—my27 je20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES CALLIER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES CALLIER of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 854—je6 24 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ADRIAN E. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ADRIAN E. ADAMS, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 847—je5 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 831—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DUNCAN C. HUBBARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DUNCAN C. HUBBARD, of the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 840—je4 20A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. COLCORD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. COLCORD, of the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 882—je13 26A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HOUSTON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. HOUSTON, of the parishes of Orleans and St. Helena and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 838—je4 20 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. SICKLES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. SICKLES, of the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 797—my26 je23 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS FRAZER FISHER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS FRAZER FISHER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U S. Marshal,
No. 883—je13 jy11 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WM. HOGAN.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WM. HOGAN, of the parish of Caldwell and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 779—my16 jy2

### ESTATE OF WM. A. MADDOX.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WM. A. MADDOX, in the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 763—my16 je30

### ESTATE OF JOHN N. REYNOLDS,

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN N. REYNOLDS, of Trenton, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 780—my16 jy2

### ESTATE OF HENRY STRECK.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STRECK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 845—je5 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD C. DOWNES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD C. DOWNES, of Richmond, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 846—je5 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF Z. E. W. CROSS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Z. E. W. CROSS, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 767—my16 je30

### ESTATE OF ROBERT BLEAKLEY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of R. Bleakley & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT BLEAKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 868—je9 jy10A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF J. C. WEAKS AND EUGENE McFEE.

As Partners and as Individuals.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of J. C. WEAKS and EUGENE McFEE, as partners and as individuals, of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 881—je13 jy2


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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 26. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868. WHOLE NO. 126.


## Poetry.

### THE GHOST RING.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

He said our dream was over,
And he took his ring away—
But he could not rid my finger
Of the impress where it lay.

For circling still my finger,
Like a little band of snow,
A ghost ring clung about it
With a white and pleading glow.

I said the dream is over,
For I had to set him free—
For his heart warmed for another,
And he didn't care for me.

I knew the ties were severed,
And I tried hard to forget,
But the wan thing on my finger,
Kept pleading "O not yet!"

And the tears would struggle upward,
For the little penciled band
Clung with a faithful fondness
To my poor forgotten hand.

And my heart, too, bore the impress
Of the love it used to hold;
Though I knew him all unworthy,
And I strove so to seem cold.

And I hope he may be happy;
They say his bride is fair,
That her eyes are blue and winning,
With long and golden hair.

I never prayed for beauty
Till I found he thought me dim:
But I did not think he'd scorn me
When I was so true to him.

But his heart cried out for beauty,
And so I set him free;
And I pray God to forgive him
The great wrong done to me.

And in that purer region,
Where we take a spirit mould,
He may see with eyes unclouded
That there's BEAUTY OF THE SOUL.

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[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

In keeping with my promise made to you on the 13th instant, I resume my warfare against that monster of evil, *Intemperance*.

Look at the ravages of Intemperance. Fix your eye on its waste of property. At the lowest calculation it has annually despoiled us of two hundred millions of dollars—of sixty millions for an article that is worth nothing, and one hundred and forty millions more to compensate for the mischief that alcoholic beverages have done—money enough to accomplish all that the warmest patriot could wish for his country, and to fill in a short period the very remotest village with a schoolhouse and books of instruction for the elevation of the rising generation, and thereby prevent the evils of pauperism and commission of crime that are daily seen in our streets.

What planter would not be fired should a wild beast come once a year into his plantation and destroy the best milk cow he had? But six and a fourth cents a day for ardent spirits wastes twenty-two dollars eighty-one cents annually, and in forty years nearly one thousand dollars, which is a thousand times as much as scores of drunkards are worth at their burial.

See the pauperism it has produced. We have sung of our goodly heritage, and foreign nations have disgorged their exuberant population that they might freely subsist in this land of plenty. But in this granary of the world are everywhere to be seen houses without windows, fields untilled, barns unroofed, children unclothed, churches nearly empty, schools unattended, and penitentiaries and almshouses filled to overflowing; and a stranger might write: *Beggars and criminals made here.* We are groaning under our pauperism, and talking of taxes, hard times, no trade, reconstruction laws unconstitutional, we are being fleeced by carpet-baggers, and slandering honest persons; but intemperance is stalking through our land and devouring our substance and killing our friends and relatives and creating discontent in our nation.

It has entered the houses of our unsuspecting citizens as a friend, and taken the food from their tables, the clothing from their wardrobes, the bedding from their beds, the fuel from their fires, and turned their lands over to other hands, and drove them from their dwellings to subsist on beggary and crime, or drag out a miserable existence in the alms-houses and penitentiaries. Two-thirds of the wretched tenants of these abodes of poverty throughout this Union were reduced by intemperance. This they confess. It was rum, brandy, wine, champagne, and whisky that did the deed. The prison discipline report tells of sixty-five cases of imprisonment for debt annually in consequence of the use of alcoholic bevarages. Oh, its sweeps of poverty can never be known!

Look at the crime it has occasioned. It is said that there is a spring in the oriental empire which makes every person that drinks of it a villain. Eastern tales are generally founded on some plain matter of fact. This spring may be some distillery or dram shop, for this is the natural effect of alcohol. It breaks down the conscience, quickens the circulation, increases the courage, makes man scout at law and right, and hurries him to the perpetration of every abomination and crime. Excite a man by alcoholic beverages, and he is bad enough for anything. He can lie, steal, fight, swear, and plunge the dagger into the bosom of his wife or child. No vice is too filthy, no crime is too tragical for a drunkard. The records of our courts tell of acts committed under the influence of ardent spirits which curdle the blood in our veins. Husbands murder their wives, children butcher their parents, and mothers slaughter their offspring. Far the greater part of the atrocities committed in our country is induced by its maddening power. Years ago a judge declared in a public manner, and with a solemn regard to truth, in a charge to a grand jury, that he did not recollect an instance since his being concerned in the administration of justice of a single person being put on his trial for manslaughter which did not originate in drunkenness, and but few instances of trial for murder where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause. Of all the complaints presented to the police court in New York in one year more than half were under the statute against common drunkards. Of all the cases of criminal prosecution in the courts of Louisiana more than half of them proceed from intemperance. Thousands of complaints are made yearly in this city to the police of outrages committed by intoxicated persons, and a learned attorney told me that of twenty-one cases of murder which it had been his privilege to examine, every one of them had been committed in consequence of intemperate drinking. I remember having read an account of the warden of the Connecticut State prison, reporting that nine-tenths of all the prisoners under his care were decidedly intemperate men, and were brought to that condition, directly or indirectly, through intoxicating liquors. Many had confessed to him in tears that they never felt tempted to the commission of crime thus punishable, but when under the influence of strong alcoholic drinks.

Look at its destruction of intellect. It reduces man to a beast, to a fool, to a devil incarnate. The excessive drinker first becomes stupid, then idiotic, then a maniac. Men of the finest genuis, most acute minds, and profound learning have dwindled under the touch of this withering demon to the merest insignificance, and been hooted at by boys for their silly speeches and silly actions, or chained in a madhouse as unsafe in society. Of eighty-seven insane persons admitted into the New York hospital in one year the insanity of twenty-seven was produced by intemperance; and the physicians of the Pennsylvania hospitals report that one-third of the insane of that institution were ruined by ardent spirits.

What if one-sixth of our maniacs were deprived of their reason by the bite of the dogs, the friendly inmates of our habitations, or by some vegetable common to our tables; who would harbor the dangerous animal or taste the poisonous vegetable? But one-third of our maniacs are deranged by alcoholics beverages. Indeed, every drunkard is in a temporary delirium, and no man who takes even "a little" into his system posseses that sound judgment, or is capable of that patient investigation, or intellectual effort which would be his without it. Just in proportion as man comes under the influence of ardent liquers he approximates to idiotism or madness.

Look at its waste of health and life. The worm of the still never touches the brute creation, but, as if the most venomous of all beings, it seizes the noblest prey. It bites man, and where it once leaves its subtle poison farewell to health—farewell to long life. The door is open, and in rush dyspepsia, jaundice, dropsy, gout, obstructions of the liver, epilepsy—the deadliest plagues let loose on fallen man—all terminating in delirium tremens or mania a potu a prelude to the eternal buffetings of foul spirits in the world of despair. One out of every forty of our population has taken up his abode in the lazar-house of drunkenness, and thirty thousand die annually the death of the drunkard.

These sweeps of death mock all the ravages of the late war, famine, pestilence, and shipwreck. The yellow fever, felt to be one of the greatest curses of heaven, has destroyed but a few in proportion to those murdered by intemperance. In the late war of liberty the sword and powder devoured but a handful in comparison to what alcohol kills every year, and enslaves every day. Shipwreck destroys suddenly, and we groan and sorrow when forty or a hundred human beings are suddenly engulphed in a watery grave; but more than half of all the sudden deaths occur in fits of intoxication. It needed not a fable to award the prize of greatest ingenuity in malice and murder to the demon who invented alcoholic beverages over the demon who invented war.

And look at its waste of human happiness.

Yes, look, look, look, for yourselves. The woes of drunkenness mock all description. Some speak of the joy of drinking. Oh, if there is a wretched being on earth it is the drunkard. His property wasted, his character gone, his body loathsome, his passions wild, his appetite craving the poison that kills him, his hopes of immortality blasted forever, it is all to—

"Me miserable,
Which way I fly is hell, myself am hell."

And his family. I can never look at it but with feelings of the deepest anguish.

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that hast escaped the fall,"

Thou art shipwrecked here. Sorrow, woe, wounds, poverty, babblings, and contention have entered in and dwell there.

Yet we have over three hundred thousand such families in our land; and if each family consists of four individuals, more than a million of persons are here made wretched by this curse of curses.

Many persons cling to the belief that the moderate use of ardent spirits is proper, that "it is a pleasant cordial," "a cheerful restorative;" the "first friend of the infant;" the "support of the enfeebled mother;" a "sweet luxury given by the parent to the child;" the "universal token of kindness, friendship, and hospitality." It goes with the laborer as his "most cheering companion:" it adorns the sideboards and tables of the rich, and "enlivens" the social circles of the poor; "accompanies" the mariner in his long and dreary voyage; "enlivens" the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the joiner, as they ply their trade; follows the merchant to his counter, the physician to his infected rooms, the attorney to his office, and the divine to his study, "cheering" all and "comforting" all. It is the "life" of our trainings, and town meetings, and elections, bees, picnics, etc. It is the "best domestic medicine," "good for a cold and a cough;" "for pain in the stomach," and "weakness in the limbs," "loss of appetite and rheumatism," and it is a "great support in old age." It makes a "market for our rye and apples;" "sustains one hundred thousand families who are distilling and vending," and to cap the climax "pours annually millions of dollars into the national treasury."

Now, Mr. Editor, can we lawfully amass wealth by a course of trade which fills our land with beggars, widows, orphans, and crimes; which peoples the cemeteries and potter's field with premature mortality, and the world of woe with the victims of despair? Could all the forms of evil produced in the land by intemperance come upon us in one horrid array it would appal the nation and put an end to the traffic in ardent spirits. If in every house built by blood the stone from the wall should utter all the cries which the bloody traffic extorts, and the beam out of the timber should echo them back, who would build such a house? And who would dwell in it? What, if in every part of the house, from the foundation upward, through all the halls and chambers babblings and contentions and voices and groans and shrieks and wailings were heard day and night? What if the cold blood oozed out and stood in drops upon the walls, and by preternatural art all the ghastly skulls and bones of the victims destroyed by intemperance should stand upon the walls, in horrid sculpture, within and without the building—who would rear such a building? What if, at eventide and midnight, the airy forms of men destroyed by intemperance were dimly seen haunting the distilleries and stores where they received their bane—following the track of the ship engaged in the commerce, walking upon the waves, flitting athwart the deck, sitting upon the rigging, and sending up from the hold within and from the waves without groans and loud laments and wailings! Who would attend such stores? Who would labor in such distilleries? Who would navigate such ships?

Oh! were the sky over our heads one great whispering gallery, bringing down about us all the lamentation and woe which intemperance creates, and the firm earth one sonorous medium of sound, bringing up around us from beneath the wailings of the damned, whom the commerce in ardent spirits had sent thither; these tremendous realities, assailing our sense, would invigorate our conscience, and give decision to our purpose of reformation. But these evils are as real as if the stone did cry out of the wall, and the beam answered it: as real as if day and night wailings were heard in every part of the house, and blood and skeletons were seen upon every wall; as real as if the ghostly forms of departed victims flitted about the vessel as it passed over the billows, and showed themselves nightly about stores and distilleries, and with unearthly voices screamed in our ears their loud lament. They are as real as if the sky over our heads collected and brought down about us all the notes of sorrow in our land, and the firm earth should open a passage for the wailings of despair to come up from beneath.

This drinking has killed more men, women, and children than war, pestilence, and all other evils together. You can not bring upon man so awful a curse as alcohol. Is there a moderate drinker among your readers who says he can use "a little" or "much" and "quit" when he pleases? I tell him he can not do it. Well, he can *if he will*, but *he won't will*, that is the difficulty, and there is the fatal mistake. It is the moderate use, the little, the pretty drink, the genteel, fashionable that does the mischief. The moderate drinker is training to take the place of the drunkard.

Look at the drunkards' homes. The most of them are husbands and fathers. Many have large families. Their houses are generally known by the broken dooryard fence; the fallen gate; the windows stuffed with old hats and rags; the clapboards dangling in the air; the barns held up by props and stripped of their boards, which have been used for fuel last winter; a half-starved dog stands in the street, and several ragged children, who, without hats or shoes, spend their days in dragging brush wood from the forests, or in begging from door to door, to buy their mother a loaf of bread.

In the interior little is visible either of neatness or comfort. No bed but one of straw laid on the floor; here a show of a table, and there a broken chair. A broken plate, rusty knife and fork, an iron spoon; a mug for cider and a bottle for rum. Neither carpet nor plastering is there; in the winter the snow often lies upon the bed, and the mother and her children may be seen huddled together over a few embers as their only refuge. Night comes, but no sound of a father's voice with comfortable food to cheer and gladden. The children cry themselves to sleep. The mother sits and "watches the moon go down;" distant footsteps are heard, and horrid oaths vented at not finding the door causes the heart of the wife to quail, as a monster in human shape, but the father of her children bursts upon her, and seizing the rum bottle drives her out in the cold and dreary night, even in the pitiless storm, compelling her to leave her babes to his neglect or cruelties. Meet that mother and wife, and ask her to tell you her sufferings, and she will reply that they all proceeded from her husband, who was at one time a man of wealth, being "only a moderate drinker."

These homes are witnessed in almost every neighborhood in our land. The inhabitants are accustomed to the spectacle as a necessary appendage to their village, as the church, the schoolhouse the tavern, the dram-shop, or the comfortable home of the sober and the frugal; and it attracts no particular notice unless there goes forth at midnight hour a cry of murder; and then for a little season all think something must be done; the wife must swear the peace upon her husband, and he by authority be sent to jail. But this she will not do; he is her husband; he promises to reform, and things are left to pass on much as before, until she is murdered or he commits a robbery.

It is perfectly evident that unless a movement is made, and one which shall be equal in time and place with this monster evil—one which shall strike at the root and exterminate it—drunkenness will always continue. Let associated efforts be brought to bear upon the torrent of evil. Alcohol is in all fermented liquors, producing the same effects in kind in the system as when separated by the process of distillation. Nearly all the wines of commerce are brandied, and much of the foreign wine, and wines of home manufacture, are nothing but distilled spirits and drugs. Burton ale, according to Brande's table, has eight per cent alcohol, the intoxicating principle; cider ten; champagne wine eighteen; sherry nineteen; Maderia twenty-four; port twenty-three; Lissa twenty-six; one-half of what is found in whisky, gin, rum, and brandy, while beer, prepared as it is often by nux vomica, coculus indicus, and grains of paradise, is little behind the strongest drinks in its fatal tendency.

The liquor interest never sleeps. Millions upon millions are invested in it, that the owners may keep open the sluices and wax fat to the injury of a forgetful, forgiving, and preoccupied public. It is with society as with the individual, the forces of evil are ever in conflict with the forces of virtue.

What, then, is our duty? Sad experience has proven that alone we can do nothing. But together, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, and heart to heart, let the Rechebites, Sons and Daughters, Templars, Good Samaritans, Cadets of Temperance, journalists, legislators, divines, attorneys, judges, mechanics, and laborers, and every well-wisher of progress, combine to wage an unrelenting war against intemperance, to bring it into popular odium, and finally exterminate the monster from our land. Many a wife and many a daughter on bended knees and with streaming eyes beseeches you to snatch the fatal draught from the husband and the father. Will you deny them with the excuse that you can not do anything? Remember that in unity there is strength, and that a kind word spoken in time may lure a man from the embrace of the snaky, slimy coil of intemperance, and cause his heart to turn back to its long-forsaken home, to the abused wife and the wretched children.

Fearing that I have already encroached upon the limits of your journal, I close, promising to communicate further upon the subject next week.

Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

## Opelousas District.

FRANKLIN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—MANY CONVERTS — CENTREVILLE CHURCH—FAITHFUL PREACHERS.

The Quarterly Conference at Franklin, June 13 and 14, was one of the best ever held on the circuit. Very few members of the body were absent, and those with good reason. No case for discipline appeared; all was harmonious. Several promising young men were recognized as exhorters, and we hope to have some valuable preachers as the result of Brother Lea's labors here. The Church property is in good condition. An effort is to be made to build a schoolhouse on the church lot. Six appointments were reported, with 544 members and probationers, 177 baptisms, 92 conversions, 26 marriages, 2 deaths, 5 Sunday schools, with 371 scholars. We have churches at Franklin, Charenton, and Cypremort, and one building in Centreville which will soon be ready for use. The people have pushed forward the enterprise very zealously, and Brothers Lea and Watkins deserve great credit for their energy in the work. Brother Dale is doing an excellent work in the Cypremort section, teaching and preaching for old and young. Brother Frere is laboring faithfully at Baldwin and Jeanerettes. Father and Mother Baldwin have left us for a time to visit Berea, but will soon return to their Southern work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—GREAT MEETING—POVERTY.

Our Sunday school looked like old times. Mrs. Parks has just taken charge, and is getting things in good order. We may expect an excellent report by next quarterly meeting. At eleven o'clock Brother Dale preached an eloquent sermon. The church was all alive. The young converts and the old Christians were very happy. In the afternoon the elder preached and administered the Lord's supper. The altar was many times crowded. The church could not accommodate the multitude who desired to enjoy its precious sabbath privileges. At night the love feast was held, and a glorious day of Christian devotion closed appropriately with the happy experiences of God's dear children, who will, it is hoped, be more faithful in the future. Our people are very poor, as evidenced in the sabbath collection for their preacher—only six dollars and some cents being raised. The prospect for crops is good, and if they are fairly dealt with we may hope by the next meeting to find them in better circumstances, educating their children, and sustaining their minister.

ST. MARTINSVILLE — GOOD REPORT — NEW TEACHER—PERSECUTION.

The quarterly meeting at St. Martinsville was very interesting. Under great discouragements Brother Bryan is doing a great work—not a church building on his large circuit of two parishes, and no response to his appeals for help save from his own poor people. He reports four appointments—St. Martinsville, Lafayette, Couteau, Cote Gelee—with 200 members and probationers, forty-three baptisms, twenty-three conversions, two Sunday schools, with ninety-five scholars. An excellent teacher has been obtained for the day school, Mr. DeRochefort, who also superintends the Sunday school and assists in the religious services. The poverty of the people hinders us greatly. Few are able to send their children to day school, or aid in the support of the church. They have also been subjected to insult and violence on account of their political preferences and desires to elevate their race. Surely God will interpose for them speedily.

During this trip repeated showers were poured out upon the corn, cane, cotton, etc., and the planters were rejoicing in the prospect of abundant crops.

ITINERANT.

## Reading the Bible.

An intelligent reading of the Bible is necessary for the highest development of its usefulness to the Christian, either as a manual of devotion or as a means of instruction. It is not enough for this purpose that a certain measured portion be read every day, or that the whole volume be read through in a given time. This is all very well, provided the reader does not get into the habit of daily reading as a matter of routine, and so go through his task mechanically, his eye on the page, and his mind on business. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" said Philip to the eunuch. It is better to read a single verse understandingly than a whole chapter for the mere purpose of getting through it in a certain time.

This division of chapter and verse, by the way, though a very great help in finding isolated passages, is often a very great hinderance to the sense. Robert Stephens, the learned printer, who is credited with having devised the present arrangement, in the sixteenth century, seems to have made it without any regard to the connection of different parts; and we are quite inclined to believe the story told of him by Horne, that he accomplished his task while riding on horseback. This may account in part for the disjointed paragraphs and broken sentences so often found. These artificial divisions are to be lost sight of in interpreting the Scriptures, a single thought sometimes running through several verses, and occasionally even overleaping the boundary which separates the chapters.

The intelligent reading of the Bible will be very much helped by the use of maps of Bible lands. New light will thus be often thrown on familiar passages, while some passages not understood will be made clear. We hardly know of a more intensely interesting employment for a lover of the Bible than to begin at Genesis, and read through, map in hand, finding every place mentioned (so far as Scripture localities can now be found) as the reading progresses. Some of the driest details of the historical books of the Old Testament will be found to have a richness of meaning not before anticipated; while the travels of our Lord and of the Apostles will be wonderfully intensified in interest. Names of places will not then seem to be mere arbitrary signs, like numbers or mystic symbols, but will be associated with localities and relative positions of places.

A knowledge of the relative chronology of the different parts of the Bible will add very much to the interest of the Bible reader. True, there are many vexed questions in Bible chronology; but leaving these for the doctors to discuss, we can find enough firm, undisputed ground on which to tread. How much more interesting the prophecies of the Old Testament become when we read them in connection with the historical books! We thus ascertain the cotemporary persons and incidents, and can more readily see the force of the predictions uttered by men inspired of God. So, also, in the New Testament, if we read the Epistles, especially those of Paul, in connection with the Acts of the Apostles, we have a better understanding of them than if we read each epistle as an independent work.

The manners and customs of Bible lands also afford very great help in reading the Bible. Fortunately for us the Orientals are so stereotyped in everything that pertains to outward life that we may easily learn the customs of Bible times by learning those of the East to-day. Vastly different as these are from those we see at home, it is no wonder if persons unacquainted with them are often puzzled to find out the meaning of some passages in the Bible. A knowledge of Oriental customs will often explain clearly what would otherwise be a dark and incomprehensible text. It must not be forgotten that these allusions, so mysterious to us, were perfectly clear to those who read or heard them. Books of Eastern travel are so common in our day that we may easily become acquainted with Eastern manners.

One very interesting and profitable way of reading the Bible will be found in the use of the marginal references. It will thus be seen that in many cases the Bible is its best interpreter. Many a dark passage is made clear by comparison with parallel texts. The comprehensiveness and unity of the Scriptures are also made evident by such comparison. There is seen to be a wonderful relation of the different parts to each other; and though these books were written by different hands in different ages of the world, there is here plentiful evidence that they were inspired by the same infinite mind.

We could give abundant illustration of each of the points here briefly touched were we writing an essay instead of a newspaper article. Our design is, by a few hints, to call attention to some of the modes by which Bible reading may be made more interesting and profitable than by a mere rapid routine reading. This is better than nothing, we admit, but not what we ought to aim at in these days of increasing intelligence. A diligent reading and understanding of the Bible will be found a great help in religious life.

## A Remarkable Surgical Case.

On the 13th of September, 1848, Phineas P. Gage, foreman of a gang of men engaged in blasting a deep cut in the Rutland and Burlington road, had a tamping iron blown through his brains, and recovered within sixty days, living twelve years after.

The tamping iron was three and a half feet in length, one and a quarter inches thick, and pointed at one end, the taper being seven inches long, and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward and the iron smooth.

The missile entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the center, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet.

Gage was a perfectly healthy, strong, and active young man, twenty-five years of age, of nervo-bilious temperament, five and a half feet in height, average weight one hundred and fifty pounds, possessing an iron will as well as an iron frame, muscular system remarkably well developed, having had scarcely a day's illness from childhood up.

One piece of the skull had been broken out in fragments; another was raised and thrown back like a door, the scalp serving as a hinge; and on the opposite side of the wound there was another fracture and an elevation. The globe of the left eye was partially protruded from its orbit; the left side of the face was more prominent than the right. The opening in the skull was two inches wide by three and a half long, and the brain was hanging in shreds on the hair. The pulsation of the brain could be distinctly seen, and the doctor passed his finger in its whole length without the patient saying he felt pain.

In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. On the third day there was inflammation and some delirium; and during several weeks there was occasional delirium; for two weeks of the time the patient lay in a stupid condition, and his death was expected and his grave-clothes prepared. On the twenty-fifth of November he went in a close carriage thirty miles to his home in Lebanon.

The subsequent history of the case is interesting. Gage came back to Cavendish in April in fair health and strength, having his tamping iron with him, and he carried it with him till the day of his death, twelve years after. The effect of the injury appears to have been the destruction of the equilibrium between the intellectual faculties and the animal propensities. He was now capricious, fitful, irreverant, impatient of restraint, vacillating—a youth in intellectual capacity and manifestations, a man in physical system and passions. His physical recovery was complete, but those who once knew him as a shrewd, smart, energetic, persistent business man, recognized the change in his mental character. The balance of his mind was gone.

He went to various places, being engaged here and there; was a year and a half in charge of horses at a livery stable; was exhibited at Barnum's Museum in New York; and in August, 1852, four years after his injury, left New England forever, and went to Valparaiso with a man who was going to establish a line of coaches. Here he lived eight years, occasionally driving a six-horse coach, and enduring many hardships. In 1859 his health began to fail. In 1860 he had a long illness, the nature of which can not now be ascertained.

He now left Chile, and Dr. Harlow lost all trace of him for some years, but finally found out that the mother and sister were in San Francisco, wrote to them and ascertained that Gage had got there in 1860; worked with a farmer at Santa Clara, and in February, 1861, was taken with epileptic fits; afterward he worked in several places; and finally, in May, 1861, had a succession of fits which lasted a couple of days, and carried him off.

## Religious Condition of the South.

A very large congregation was in attendance last evening at Union Hall to listen to the lecture of Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, on the "Religious Condition of the South." The discourse was replete with interest, and was an earnest presentation of the wants and needs of the South in regard to religious instruction. The speaker, by citation of facts and figures, made a complete representation of the lies and misrepresentations that are made in reference to the condition, proclivities, and habits of the freedmen, and from personal knowledge, represented them to be industrious, frugal, and economical, as well as zealous to learn. It was listened to with marked attention by the intelligent audience, and can not fail to have an excellent effect.

The Doctor is an earnest and excellent speaker, and a devoted friend of progress and liberty. Our citizens must not forget that he is to address the Grant Club on the issues of the day on Wednesday evening, at such place as shall be announced in a future edition. We shall look for a large attendance.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph, June 16.*

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Postage on the Advocate.

Inquiries come to us from subscribers wishing to know the regular rate of postage on a weekly paper. Some of these inform us what the postmasters are charging them, and we find it to be three or four times the lawful rate. We state for their information that the postage is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance, and no postmaster has a right to charge more than this.

EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the account of the excursion to the Rocky mountains by the editor, Dr. Newman, who is now sojourning in the North.

We notice that Rev. Arthur Edwards, the associate editor of the *Northwestern Advocate*, gives in that paper a very glowing and interesting account of the recent ministerial excursion to the terminus of the great Pacific railroad.

DENTISTRY.—We are reliably informed that Dr. R. F. Wright, who is a first class dentist, will attend to work in his line for a few weeks at *one-half* his usual rates. This is a favorable opportunity of having dentistry done. His office is at 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

We have received a circular containing the programme of exercises at the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the University of Michigan, in which we notice that the editor of the ADVOCATE, Rev. Dr. Newman, was to preach the sermon before the Christian Association on the evening of the twenty-first instant.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of valuable grants of books, tracts, cards, picture papers, and other Sunday school material from the Sunday School Union and Tract Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a valuable package of books and tracts from the American Tract Society at New York, and a fine lot of stationery consisting of writing paper, pens, holders, envelopes, memorandum books from our kind friends Francis and Loutrel, 45 Maiden Lane, New York city. For all of which helps to our missionary work in the Opelousas district, the churches and schools of Western Louisiana return grateful thanks.

R. K. DIOSSY,
Presiding Elder.

### Book Notices.

THE TABLE TALK OF MARTIN LUTHER. Translated by William Hazlitt. Published by the Lutheran Board of Publication, 42 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is made up of the discourses of Martin Luther at his table with eminent and pious divines, such as Philip Melancthon, Caspar Cruciger, Justus Jonas, Vitus Dietrich, John Bugenhagen, John Forster, etc., containing discourses touching religion, points of doctrine, notable histories on all sorts of learning, comforts, advice, prophecies, admonitions, directions, and instructions. It also contains a history of the preservation of the book itself from Luther's time.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

### General Cyrus Bussey and the Times.

The *Times* and other rebel papers have never tired for the last twelve months in denying that the rebel portion of the people of the South bear any ill will toward Northern men as such. It has affected to draw a marked distinction between men from the North who come here with their families, their capital, their skill, and their industry with the intention of locating permanently here and identifying themselves with the State and its fortunes, and such as it pleases to term "carpet-baggers," who, as it represents them, are a sort of political freebooters with a carpet-bag in one hand and a ticket with their names on for an office in the other.

That this class of men is purely a supposititious one and exists solely in the lively imagination of the writers who are so faithfully and with such eminent success engaged in the Herculanean work of reviving that highly antique and respectable style of literature termed Southern is true; that the peculiar savagery and ferocity of their attacks on this supposititious class of men is not sensibly lessened by its imaginary character is doubtless due more to the inexorable necessities of the style aforesaid, whose cardinal requirements appear to be a highly cultivable imagination, a supreme hatred of all humanity that is not subservient to old class interests, and a Chinese disdain of all outside barbarians, than to any willful love of lying.

The class of men whom they aim to calumniate by styling them carpet-baggers are the same class who have always been esteemed the most valuable accessions to the population of the new States of the West. They are the young men who push out from the older States with health, enterprise, and brains to make fortunes and carve careers for themselves in newer countries. The wealth, progress, and free institutions of these young and growing empires are monuments of the achievements of these men whom the *Times* terms carpet-baggers. In every portion of the Union they are welcomed with delight, except by one solitary class of people in the Southern States. These people were that worst class of rebels, those who staid at home. But with an inconsistency that would be singular in any journal except the *Times* and its confreres, and with a most courageous forgetfulness of all its honeyed words to Northern business men, it has in several recent numbers singled out one of that very class of men whom it has invited here, a gentleman from the North, who has brought his family and his capital here, and invested the latter in an extensive business in our city, and made it his permanent home; whose social, business, and political antecedents in his former home were of the most respectable, honorable, and distinguished character, and whose name heads this article, for an assault whose maliciousness and paltry meanness would be remarkable (if it were possible for such things to be remarkable in the *Times*) by the utter absence of any provocation. General Bussey has combined since he has become a citizen of Louisiana all the qualifications which the *Times* has demanded as necessary before a man can have its permission to aspire to the distinguished honor of living and paying taxes in the same State and city with itself. He is the head of a well-known and wealthy business firm, has brought to his adopted State capital, enterprise, business skill, and integrity, and by the success of his enterprises has benefited the community among whom he has cast his fortunes, and he crowns the list of its requirements by not being an occupant of or candidate for any political office, either national or State.

And yet because two of the oldest, most prominent, and influential journals of the Northwest—the Keokuk *Gate City* and the Burlington *Hawkeye*, either of whose subscription lists equals that of the *Times*, and with which in point of editorial ability, typographical execution, news, moral tone, and general influence the *Times* can not compare, have taken occasion from his temporary visit to a people who love and honor him to speak of him in complimentary terms and to allude in terms of respect to his honorable and distinguished career as a citizen and a soldier in his former State and to commend him to the confidence and esteem of the people of this State, the *Times* has its ire violently excited, suddenly sees a carpet-bag of most odious dimensions, reads him a lecture upon his impudence in being thought well of at his former home, and reads another to the *Gate City* and the *Hawkeye* on their obscurity and general nothingness. That he should be a distinguished man in that land of "mud-sills" was presumption enough in the eyes of this representative of Southern chivalry; that he should have won part of that distinction in the late "wicked war" in which he and other "mud-rills" took the liberty of supporting the flag of their country and handsomely flogging the chivalry was worse presumption; that he should then have the audacity to come and live in this city and profess the same principles for which he fought and for which he would have been lynched in the good old times of the "Union as it was" was the acme of presumption. This all, however, could be borne in silence by a brave but subjugated people who are inhumanly deprived by a diabolical Congress of their rights to wollop "niggers" and lynch abolitionists.

But that he should have the temerity of being highly spoken of by these "obscure" journals in connection with a rumor that he might possibly be named by his friends as a candidate for the United States Senate from Louisiana, and that these same "obscure" journals should have the impudence to assert as the result of a life-long acquaintance with the gentleman that the people of Iowa would venture to regard him as in every way, fitting and worthy man to fill that position, and to congratulate the people of Louisiana if they should make such a choice, causes every particular feather in the quill of the *Times'* writer to bristle with rage at this last most outrageous display of carpet-bag effrontery.

We have this to say to the *Times*. Should General Bussey be a candidate for United States Senator, and be elected, it will be from the unsought wishes, and by the unsolicited votes of the representatives of the people of Louisiana, and Louisiana will have a representative in that body who in integrity, devotion to his country, statesmanship, intellect, business skill, and stainless character will bear most favorable comparison with any one whom the rebels of Louisiana ever sent there before, or would send now if they could.

We would say further that while we believe the *Times* in such articles does reflect the true sentiments of a portion of the Southern people—that portion who follow the La Crosse *Democrat* and the *Times*—yet we do know that it does not represent the better portion of even the former rebels. From personal intercourse and observation we are well assured that a large class of the honorable, high-minded people of the South who did aid the rebellion do not share in the animosity of the *Times* against Union men, but gladly welcome all honest men to citizenship here, and all the rights accruing from it.

It is due to General Bussey to say that we do not presume to speak for him, or with his consent or knowledge. We have merely taken the *Times'* assault upon him as a commentary upon its own assertions, and a sample of the fairness of its dealings with Northern men who differ from it in their political opinions.

### The Grant Ratification Meeting.

As near as we could estimate from twelve to fifteen thousand people were assembled in Lafayette Square at this meeting. We went to press too early last week to give an account of the proceedings. We this week publish the able speech of General Bussey. The meeting was enthusiastic in the extreme. Every allusion to the unconquerable hero who heads the nation's ticket was greeted with tremendous shouts. We noticed in particular a fact which we commend to our Democratic friends. Every allusion to the Republican party and the great deeds it has wrought, even in its youth, was completely drowned in the thundering shouts of the vast assemblage. The graceful and dignified manner of the presiding officer, Governor Warmoth, and particularly his felicitous introductions of the several speakers, contributed greatly to the unusual success of the meeting.

### Captain Sheridan's Speech.

We regret not being able this week to lay this unsurpassable effort of wit, oratory, and humor before our readers. Captain Sheridan is a born orator, and "fit" likewise.

The vast crowd stretching from the stand to the gates stood crowded in one solid mass without stirring for more than one hour, chained to their places by the rare eloquence of the speaker, and so silent that you could hear his lowest tones through the whole assemblage. That silence was, however, almost momentarily broken by the roars of laughter or thundering cheers which the orator seemed to have the power to evoke at will.

When he closed we heard many persons echo the remark of a gentleman, himself no inexperienced speaker, who said, "That was the best speech I have heard for twenty years."

We need just such men as Captain Sheridan to stump the State and this city this fall. He will be worth twenty thousand voters.

### General Bussey's Speech.

We ask the attention of our business men to this very able and interesting speech. Its appropriateness to the times commends it to all Louisianians of whatever shade of politics. A few comprehensive minds, trained business men like General Bussey, in our national councils would achieve more in five years for the material interests of the South than a hundred men of the old time buncombe and Turveydrop style.

## A TRIP TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

### The Excursion—Mine Host—The Party.

BY REV. DR. NEWMAN.

Through the politeness of George Washington Frost, Esq., we were invited to join in an excursion to the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Frost is the general disbursing agent for the Union Pacific railroad, and on behalf of the company issued invitations to the officers of the General Conference to accompany him so far as the road is now completed; and we are happy to say that he performed the part of "mine host" with no ordinary skill, taste, and urbanity. True to his "Down East" nature, at first sight a little cold in manner, and at times brusque in his replies to the many questions of the more inquisitive of the company; yet, on entering within we found his heart a little paradise, where the flowers of love were blooming; the perennial springs of a joyous nature sending up their laughing waters in the sunshine of good *fellowship*, and the birds of hope and promise caroling their mellow, rapturous notes of delighted friendship, and awakening responsive music in all hearts. Untiring in his efforts to make each happy, he was not less economical in his arrangements than painstaking in the performance of his task as the almoner of the company's hospitality. We congratulate the directors of the Union Pacific railroad on having secured the services of a gentleman whose intelligence, energy, and executive ability are only excelled by his probity, courtesy, and the very high esteem in which he is held by the bishops and clergy of the most powerful of American churches.

Rarely has it fallen to the lot of mortals to pass a week of pleasure so unalloyed. The guests numbered forty-four; from rollicksome youth to benignant old age; from blushing maidenhood to matronly dignity; from the youthful minister to the venerable bishop. And there were those of all Caucasian shades—from him who recalled African to him who constantly suggested the red man of the forest. There was also the grave thinker whose smile was the whisper of a laugh; the humorist whose quaint suggestions touched the deeper sensibilities of the soul; the poet whose flowing rhythm was like the falling of rain drops upon plates of silver, or whose Miltonic blank verse in praise of the primordial mountains reached the sublime; the wit whose scintillations were like the Borean lights, brilliant but cold, whose corruscations were like jeweled daggers, beautiful but piercing to the soul's quick, whose sparkles were like the rainbow bubbles on the cup of mirth, or whose laughter provoking punnings were ludicrous as the magic strokes of a harlequin, or the grotesque caricatures of a merry-Andrew; the singer whose rich, sweet voice now entranced us with heavenly visions as he sang—

"We will gather at the river,"

or stirred our patriotic souls by the noble strains of—

"A thousand years my own Columbia."

No company ever crossed prairie and mountain whose own resources of high-toned social pleasure proved so exhaustless. The cup was brim-full at the hour of parting. It was the best example of a well rounded Christian character, and of the harmonious blending of the heavenly and the earthly, we have ever known. It was the natural manifestation of our God-given nature, refined by piety and restrained by religion. It was joyousness without levity, and familiarity which does not breed contempt. It was well that some were there who all their lifetime had mistaken melancholy for piety. Of all men the Christian should be the most joyful. He has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. Laughter is no less acceptable to God than praise when both come from a pure heart. As in all companies of mortals, so in this, there were those who were receptive and those who were communicative, yet no Rocky Mountain party ever had fewer of the former and more of the latter than ours. Of the forty-four, each one brought some flower to the bouquet of our delights. True, some brought wild flowers, yet they were God's flowers. Of the famous forty-four, three may be singled out as the punsters and rhymesters of the company. Two are so near alike in the golden hue of hair and skin, in the rotundity of physique, in their azure-tinted eyes, in their pear-shaped lips, in the music of their voices, in their rollicksome, laughter-begetting laugh, in their quickness at repartee, that a stranger might judge them twins. But they are not; one is too short, and the other too long. Next to these two punsters was a lovely lady of most brilliant parts, of whom many might sing with Byron:

"Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh, give me back my heart!"

The pleasure of the excursion was peculiar for its variety. Now, the boundless prairie, adorned with blue and yellow flowers, filled us with delight; now, the broad and shallow Platte, studded with islands, and along whose banks we sped for hundreds of miles, awakened joyful wonder; now, the Black Hills and snowy range beyond elicited exclamations of admiration. As we entered the heart of the Platte Valley, six hundred miles long, some lynx-eyed excursionist would descry an antelope, an elk, a buffalo, and then would set the car all agog to see these wonders to Eastern eyes. When the scenery grew monotonous, the company organized a meeting, with Dr. Harris for Chairman and Dr. Woodruff for Secretary, the object of which was intellectual enjoyment. During a long delay on the plains of Laramie, speeches were made by Bishop Simpson and Drs. Foster and Newman. The subject considered was "Man," the masterpiece of creation, the objective centre of all God's providences, and for whose elevation all inventions and discoveries are ordained. At another time it was suggested to issue a daily paper to which all the guests were contributors. Within two hours the daily was ready and read by the writer.

A WORD TO EXCURSIONISTS.

It has been our good fortune to travel much, both in this country and also in the Old World; and in our journeyings we have stopped at the more celebrated watering places, and know somewhat of their advantages; we can, therefore the more intelligently state the superior advantages of a tour to the Rocky Mountains. From Chicago to the plains of Laramie the railroad accommodations are equal to those on Eastern roads. Starting from Chicago, the inland New York of America, the traveler sweeps over the fairest portion of Illinois, and within five hours thereafter sups at Clinton, on the banks of the Mississippi. For a distance of 354 miles he now rolls over the magnificent prairie lands of Iowa, delighted with the boundless prospect on either side, and charmed with the richness of the soil, the variety of the flowers and grasses, and the thrift of the people. He is now on the banks of the Missouri, whose turbid, rapid waters rush on to the gulf of Mexico. And here, like Great Basle and Little Basle on the Rhine, are two rival cities—Council Bluffs on the east and Omaha on the west. But to the excursionist Omaha is the greatest attraction, both as the initial point of the Union Pacific railroad, and as destined to be the greatest city between Chicago and San Francisco. Within thirteen years Omaha has grown from a casual settler to a permanent population of twenty thousand. On one of the main streets stands the first log house built within the present corporation limits, and it is wisely preserved, not only to indicate Omaha's growth but the wealth of its citizens in their substantial houses of merchandise and in their palatial residences. Located on the hills, which like terraces rise and recede from the Missouri, its situation is admirable, whether for the purity of its atmosphere or its delightful prospect. From the residence of mine host I could trace a steamer for forty miles up the winding river, and then looking eastward behold a panoramic view of hill and dale, plain and mountain, river and lake, of surpassing beauty. Fortunately there is room on the plains below and on the hills above for indefinite expansion; and half a million of people could comfortably live within the limits above described. Already the town is creeping up the hills, and the more affluent citizens have erected their elegant residences on the woodland summits which overlook the river, and which are seen from afar through the openings in the forest. We were informed that the merchants of Omaha are accumulating substantial fortunes in the pursuit of legitimate business, and as the adjacent farms are settled and cultivated business will increase. The chief entrepot for the produce of all Nebraska; the central city between New York and San Francisco, and the initial point of the Union Pacific railroad, Omaha must grow in size and increase in wealth.

The tourist from the East will find good hotel accommodations at Omaha, where he should rest a few days prior to his departure for the Rocky Mountains. A ride of thrilling interest is before him. Entering an elegant car, he gradually ascends from Omaha, which is 967 feet above tide water, to Sherman, the summit of the Black Hills, which is 8262 feet above the the level of the sea. From Omaha to Cheyenne, the base of the Black Hills, and a distance of 517 miles, the average ascent is ten feet to the mile, and to the summit of the Black hills, thirty-one and a half miles beyond, and the highest point on the line, it is a fraction more than seventy one feet to the mile, which is not so great as the grades on some of our Eastern roads. Leaving the initial city the traveler is soon in the great Platte valley, 600 miles east and west, and forty miles from the low, rolling hills on the north, to the opposite and almost similar range on the south. From its eternal fountains in the Rocky Mountains, and through its southern and northern branches, the Platte river, broad and shallow, flows through this noble valley into the broad Missouri. Its refreshing waters are in sight from Fremont to O'Fallons on its north branch, and to Julesburg on its southern branch, a distance of 330 miles. At North Platte Station the road crosses this noble river over a bridge three thousand feet long. At the first sight of this river our party burst forth into rapturous shouting, and for several minutes the air resounded with interjections of delight. The valley widens with the advance, the hills behind sink into the plain till earth and sky meet in the far distance, and those on either side grow fainter till their tufted summits seem like islands rising from an emerald sea, while far away, like giants slumbering on the horizon, appear the Black Hills, deep gullied and peaked, and rising above them in grandeur and glory, the Snowy Range, immense, magnificent, and from base to summit covered with snow, a cloudless sun revealing its perfect whiteness. It seemed vast and calm and inviting like the bosom of God. To the enjoyment of a landscape so grand is to be added the excitement of other scenes. Along the water courses may be seen the buffalo, or bounding over the plain the elk and antelope; an Indian sitting around his wigwam, or mounted on his fleet steed and flying across the prairie, clad in the rude accoutrements of his barbarous warfare, appears as a relic of the past. For enjoyable excitement we know of no tour in America preferable to one to the Rocky Mountains.

And on Sherman Summit some Leland or Cozzens should open a hotel for tourists, from which they can make detours to the Snowy Range, the American Alps.

THE GREAT RALROAD.

The Union Pacific railroad is the most stupendous enterprise of the kind in the history of modern times. As a mere railroad it has many things in common with the shortest of our Eastern roads; but its transcendent character is displayed in its length, the natural barriers to be overcome, the rapidity with which it is constructed, the excellency of the materials used, the broad and financial basis on which the credit of the company rests, the military, commercial, and moral necessities for the existence of such a road, and its incalculable influence upon the future of our common country. The conception of such an enterprise is of the same kith and kin with that of the submarine cable uniting the two continents, and the tunnel through the Alps, by which the traveler may pass in one day from the cantons of Switzerland to the vine-clad plains of Piedmont. Years ago a man of the future dreamed that he saw on the banks of the Mississippi a guide-board with the double inscription: "To the Atlantic," "To the Pacific." The dream of that enthusiast is destined to an early realization. What was once a conception is now an embodiment. The transcendent fact hastens to its consummation. While you read three-quarters the distance across our continent is traversed by railway—1300 miles west of Chicago, or ninety hours from New York to the heart of the Rocky Mountains. So rapidly is the road being laid that it is confidently believed that on the Fourth of July, 1869, one year from the coming anniversary, the traveler can breakfast in Boston on Monday and sup on Saturday night in San Francisco. These are the eloquent facts.

The triumph of human genius is a joy forever. The popular impression that the construction of the Pacific Railroad was physically impracticable, and financially impossible, has been dissipated by undeniable facts. The difficulties from high grades have been overcome, and the iron horse now proudly mounts the Sierra Nevada on the west and the Rocky Mountains on the east. And the rapidity with which the road is built is one of those marvels which challenge our admiration. On January 1, 1866, but forty miles of the line were laid; within the succeeding twelve months 385 miles more were completed: and since then the track has been pushed with such energy that a twelvemonth will suffice to complete this magnificent work.

On the plains of Laramie we timed the workmen, who laid down eight rails in a minute, and while we were dining in the boarding cars, the train was pushed to the extremity of the track, over a mile of new made road. As the road is being constructed by two companies, one working from Omaha, and the other from San Francisco, and will so continue until the two shall meet, a wholesome rivalry exists, which will culminate in joy and glory when the workmen shall shake hands with each other over the completion of the greatest achievement of this or of any other age. The point of junction of the two roads is assumed to be Salt Lake City, which will be monumental for all time to come, and it were worth a trip there to witness that meeting. Ordinarily, a work advanced so hastily can not have the qualities of thoroughness and permanence; but the rapid progress is the result of an intelligent system, which assigns to each man his task, whether to lay a rail or to drive a spike; and, from personal observation we hesitate not to compare this road both for firmness and smoothness to the very best roads in Europe.

Financially the Union Pacific road is a success. With a wisdom and liberality rarely displayed by governments the government of the United States stands pledged for the success of this magnificent enterprise. Organized under several acts of Congress passed in 1862 and 1864, the company is controlled by twenty directors, five of whom are appointed by the President of the United States to represent the government, and fifteen elected by the stockholders. The authorized capital is one hundred million of dollars, and the available resources of the company are as follows:

I. An absolute grant by government of twenty alternate sections (12,800 acres) per mile of the public lands through which the road runs, that is, through a distance of 1700 miles from Omaha to Sacramento, with the right to use the coal, iron, and lumber thereon.

II. Congress has authorized a special issue of the six per cent bonds of the United States to the amount of fifty million of dollars for the benefit of the road.

III. The government grants the company the right to issue its own first mortgage bonds on its railroad and telegraph lines to an amount equal to the bonds of the United States, as a lien prior *to all claims* of the government, or to any claims whatsoever. It is also provided that the company shall transport the government mails, messages, troops, supplies, etc., at its regular rates, half the compensation to be paid in cash and the balance applied to canceling the government advances. It is estimated that the land grants are now worth $1 50 per acre, and as these lands are now in market and in demand they will net the company an enormous revenue. And the present earnings of the yet unfinished road dispel the least doubt as to the financial success of the enterprise.

For the year 1867 the gross earnings of the road were $1,421,552 27; the operating expenses, $333,623 92; and the net earnings, $1,087,901 35. And this is but an earnest of the future. It is universally admitted that when the road is finished it will be one of the most productive properties in the country. It is estimated that the wagon freights across the mountains in a single year amounted to $13,000,000; that 230,000 tons are carried westward, and that not less than 154,000 persons pass and repass annually from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and at present prices for both passengers and tonnage, the transportation would amount to $31,000,000. No one can doubt the increase of business when the road shall have been completed, and it were a low figure to put the earnings of the road at $55,000,000 per annum. With these facts before us we can not but be proud that we live in this age of mechanical and commercial wonders—the triumph of American genius. And, having traversed the route to the base of the Rocky Mountains, we most heartily commend the line of the road to those of our citizens who are contemplating a permanent residence in the far West.

THE GREAT RESULT.

The imagination falters in the attempt to compass the magnificent results attending the completion of the Union Pacific railroad. Belting the continent; traversing five of the largest territorial sections of our national domain; linking together two of the mightiest oceans on the face of the globe; bridging three of the longest American rivers, and itself intersected by other roads from every considerable inland point, it is a political power, the importance of which, whether in peace or in war, can not be fully estimated by man. As a channel of commerce, it raises the United States to the position of a supreme commercial importance among the nations of the earth; it gives New York precedence to London; it opens up a new avenue for the products of the farther East; it renders unnecessary the tedious and perilous doubling of Cape Horn, and transfers to the land the power and wealth of two seas. China, Japan, and the East Indies are now our neighbors, and a trade with them, which is worth in the aggregate $135,000,000 per annum, and which has been shared only by Western European nations, is now laid at the feet of American enterprise.

But rising above these political and commercial considerations in beneficence and glory are those of a moral and religious character. Along this great highway of our nation shall spring up schools of learning, halls of justice, houses of mercy, and temples of piety. The forbidding vulgarity, sensuality, and coarseness of frontier life shall give place to refinement of manners, chastity, and the tranquillity of domestic enjoyment. The revengeful Sioux and Pawnee, with kindred tribes, shall learn more certainly the practice and benefits of the Christian religion. The disgusting crimes which now keep pace with our Western civilization shall seek the darkness of seclusion from the reproving light of a living Church. The teeming millions which now and which shall dwell upon those vast prairies beyond the Missouri, and build their homes on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains shall the more

certainly abide beneath the shadow of the Almighty. And then from beyond the sea shall come in untold millions the pagan in his blindness to behold the glory of the Son of God. Without extravagance of rhetoric or irreverence of expression, we unhesitatingly assert that the Union Pacific railroad is the grandest missionary enterprise of the nineteenth century.

## Lord, What Wilt Thou Have Me to Do?

As God is the creator of man, as he has redeemed him, and as he has every day protected him and provided for him, who will say that man is not the Lord's to the greatest extent of which we can conceive of the idea of possession? And if this be so, who will deny that God has the right to every service which man can pay? Should not, then, every man seriously ask himself from day to day this question, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" If from our hearts we should ask it would it not be shown us what we should do as plainly as it was Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles? And then, if we were as willing to obey, though it called for great efforts, and often for great humility, what would we not see accomplished for the Lord? We would have the members of every church working individually and as a company for the conversion of the world. There would be much crossbearing, no doubt, but there would be more enjoyment in religion. The reason there is no more religious joy and rejoicing among Christians is because there is too little working. The Lord is not going to pay you "good measure, pressed down, and running over," for a life of idleness. He would not thus encourage slothfulness. You must feel if you would find and retain the favor of God that you must *do* something. Paul felt this immediately when the Lord met him in the way, and brought conviction to his heart. He said, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to *do*?" A man can not sit down on the stool of do-nothing and let the world go to ruin around him, and yet retain the favor of God.

Many feel that if they could accomplish great things and win a great name among men they would bestir themselves, but not seeing such a prospect they put forth no exertion. But there are many little things, things easily to be done in the work of extending the kingdom of Christ over the whole earth as well as great things. These are important, however, just as the chinking is necessary to permanency in building a stone wall. If God has not given you the capacity for handling large blocks of granite, then work with all your might in putting in the chinking. "Ah, but that isn't doing much." "That's not so honorable."

Not doing much! Is it not obeying God? And is not obeying God doing much? Not honorable? Is not *all* work for the Master honorable? It may be that your field is more obscure than another; the world may not know so much of it, and the praises of men may seldom fall upon your ear. But the work is not being done for man, but for God. He watches every step you take, counts every tear you shed in your anxiety for the success of his cause, and will reward you accordingly.

If a minister in answer to the inquiry of his heart, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" finds himself in the order of God's providence in an obscure field of labor, among a poor or ignorant people, is he to feel that his work is less honorable than that in the great city? Or that the souls there are less precious to the Redeemer? No! all of God's work is equally honorable. All souls are alike precious.

The searcher for diamonds may often find those that are rough and unsightly. He does not for this reason, however, throw them away, considering only the more polished ones valuable. They are diamonds, though not attractive to the eye. He therefore gathers them up, not presuming to fix a value thereon until they have passed through the hands of the polisher. The latter thereafter will be more competent to establish the value. So let the minister of God in the most obscure field of labor, among the most unassuming people, gather in souls to the Church, and to the service of God, and uncouth and ignorant though they be, they are soon to go into the hand of the great polisher—their creator; and he in fixing an estimate thereon, will decide every one, even the weakest and dullest, of priceless value.

But these feelings should not only possess the heart of the minister, but every member of the Church of God should also feel that he occupies his present position in the order of God's providence. And after seeking in earnest prayer to know what God would have him do, he should immediately and constantly obey the command. "*Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.*"

If there was but one sinner on the earth, heaven would be interested for him, and for his salvation should all the millions of earth labor and pray.

The greatest scandal in the world is the world's readiness to believe scandal.

## Card of Thanks.

The guardian (whose name is hereto subscribed) of the children of the late Augustus Winkelmann feels himself in duty bound to express, in their behalf, his sincerest thanks to the agents of the Germania Life Assurance Company, Messrs. H. Worch and Phil D. Mayer, for the prompt payment of the amount of insurance of two thousand dollars. At the same time, the subscriber calls attention to the fact that the heirs are, independent of the said amount of insurance, entitled to dividends, although the father of the children has been a member of the company not quite two years.

In my capacity as the head of a family, I consider it a duty to call the attention of the public to the advantages of life assurance companies generally, and particularly to the conscientious and excellent management of the Germania Life Assurance Company. JOHN H. BRUNS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1868.

## Speech of Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

We will publish next week the great speech of this distinguished Louisianian at Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Durant is a rare master of the King's English. We think we never listened to his superior in this regard. His speech was a most masterly presentation of the great issues of the day and vindication of Republican principles. Louisiana may well be proud of her gifted and distinguished son.

## Now and Then.

**Times, 1865.**

It is with pleasure that I can turn from these stories of fraud upon every side to the stainless character of the officer who is leaving here for his home after some six months of earnest work in restoring law and order, quiet and security to this community, where it has been so long unknown. I gladly use your columns—always the foremost to expose corruption and reward integrity—to testify from personal acquaintance and observation, verified by the voice of the people of all this district, of the absolute incorruptibility, the morality, patriotism, and talent of Brigadier General Cyrus Bussey, of Iowa. As he will be enjoying the welcomes of his neighbors and the *otium cum dignitate* of civil life before this article can by any possibility meet his eye—his name being in the list of generals just mustered out of the service—and as the writer has no expectation of ever again meeting him, I trust that this feeble tribute to his worth will at least bear with it the merit of unbiased judgment.—*Times Correspondent.*

**Times, 1868.**

Another Richmond is "in the field," or, more plainly, another Radical candidate for Senatorial honors has entered the lists. Parson Newman informs the score or two of "trooly loils" who read his ADVOCATE that one General Cyrus Bussey, once a "poor and friendless lad," but now "a distinguished fellow citizen," has been nominated for the high position mentioned—and by whom does the reader suppose? Why, two obscure country sheets in Iowa yclept respectively the Keokuk *Gate City* and the Burlington *Hawk Eye*.

If the Iowans, and numerous others we wot of, would turn their hawkeyes to a close inspection of their personal concerns, and permit Louisiana and her people to work out their own redemption, it would be far better for the peace and general interests of the whole country. This is our opinion, without especial regard to Mr. Bussey or his claims to represent Louisiana in the Senate of the United States.

The following letter from Chief Justice Chase has been published:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: You are right in believing that I "shall never abandon the great principles for the success of which I have given my entire life." I adhere to my "old creed of equal rights," without one jot or tittle of abatement. I shall be glad if the new professors of that creed adhere to it as faithfully. I am amazed by the torrent of invectives by which I am drenched. Almost everything alleged as fact is falsehood out of the whole cloth. Where an allegation has a little fact in it the fact is so perverted and travestied that it becomes falsehood. I know no motive for all this except disappointment that impeachment has not thus far proved a success, coupled with a belief that I have done something to prevent its being a success. I have not been a partisan of impeachment certainly; but I have not been a partisan on the other side. As presiding officer over the trial, my conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. Individually I have my convictions and opinions, but I have very seldom given utterance to them. Indeed, I do not think that the case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and then only casually and briefly. No Senator will say that I have sought to influence him. The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction; and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me, and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new. What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principle of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all of the Southern constitutions. Then, I think, the future of the great cause—for which I have labored so long—would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors.

SALMON P. CHASE.

## THE ANGELS THERE WILL TEACH US.

To the heavenly land; to the heavenly land,
Where the saints and the seraphs stand;
We are on our way; we are on our way,
A united and happy band.
CHORUS.
For the angels there will teach us
How to sing a sweeter song!
And no sorrow'll ever reach us,
In that happy, happy throng,
In the heavenly land, in the heavenly land,
Where the saints and the seraphs stand.

Tho' we often tire; tho' we often tire,
Where the pathway is steep and straight,
We will still press on; we will still press on,
Till we pass through the golden gate,
*Cho.* For the angels there will teach us, etc.

But we need not fear; but we need not fear,
For we've Jesus to be our guide;
And with him so near; aye with him so near
Naught of evil can e'er betide.
*Cho.* For the angels there shall teach us, etc.

Will you go with us? will you go with us!
Come and share this bright home above,
Where the endless day, where the endless day,
Is illumed by our Father's love,
*Cho.* For the angels there shall teach us, etc

## DIED:

THOMAS—Died at New Orleans, on Sunday morning, June 7, of consumption, after a painful sickness of three months, WESLEY THOMAS, aged seventy years.

Brother Thomas was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Queen Anne county, and came to this city at the age of twelve years. He has been a faithful member of the First Street Methodist Episcopal church over twenty years, filling the various offices of trustee, Sunday school teacher, steward, and class leader up to the time of his death. When visited by the brethren of the church and asked as to his future prospects, he replied: "Do you think I have lived all this time and not made preparation for death?" His last words were: "I'll be ready in the morning! All is well!"

PROBABLY THE OLDEST LIVING MINISTER.—The venerable Henry Boehm, of the Newark Conference, the well-known traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, a few days since entered his ninety-fourth year. As a matter of grateful interest to his many friends, we give the following letter, sent by Rev. S. W. Hilliard, of the Elizabeth District. The letter is dated at Bloomfield, New Jersey, June 9: "As an item of much interest to the many friends of the venerable Father Boehm, I would say that he spent his ninety-third birthday in our beautiful suburban town, where he has been the guest of J. W. Snedeker, Esq., and the writer, for several days. He preached on Sabbath morning a brief, lucid, and eloquent sermon from Hebrews iv, 16. In the evening he made some interesting remarks after the sermon of the pastor. On Tuesday evening he attended the pastor's class, and gave a most edifying testimony to the excellence of religion and the priceless value of the class meeting and the love-feast. His health is most wonderful. His nerves are so steady that he shaves himself, and his memory is prodigious. He is a fine specimen of the Christian gentleman and minister, and a most worthy model for younger ministers to imitate."—*New York Christian Advocate.*

[Father Boehm is the grandfather of Mr. Fletcher Emley, of the firm of Emley, Van Norden & Co., of this city.—ED.]

## He Thought He Never Prayed.

The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place.

When he approached Mr. Kilpin said:

"Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for."

"O, sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think."

"I do not know you, but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see you."

"Sir, you are mistaken, it could not have been me. I never saw you in my life before, that I knew of."

"Well, my friend," said Mr. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night."

"Now, I assure you that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life."

"O," said Mr. Kilpin," "if God had answered your prayer last night you had not been here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destoy your eyes and ruin your soul."

The man turned pale, and, trembling, said:

"Do you call *that* prayer? I did; I did."

"Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and may God in his mercy hear your prayer!"

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his conversion to God. *The Christian.*

## Unconscious Influence.

Our doctrine of unconscious and undesigning influence shows how it is that the preaching of Christ is often so unfruitful, and especially in times of spiritual coldness. It is not because truth ceases to be truth, nor of necessity, because it is preached in a less vivid manner, but because there are so many influences preaching against the preacher. He is one; the people are many. His attempt to convince and persuade is a voluntary influence; their lives, on the other hand, and especially the lives of those who profess what is better, are so many unconscious influences ever streaming forth upon the people, and back and forth between each other.

He preaches the truth, and they, with one consent, are preaching the truth down; and how can he prevail against so many, and by a kind of influence so unequal?

When the people of God are glowing with spiritual devotion to him and love to men, the case is different; then they are all preaching with the preacher, and making an atmosphere of warmth for his words to fall in. Great as is the company of them that publish the truth, proportionably great is its power. Shall I say more? Have you not already felt, my brethren, the application to which I would bring you? We do not exonerate ourselves; we do not claim to be nearer to God or holier than you, but ah! you do not know how easy it is to make a winter about us, or how cold it feels!—*Dr. Bushnell.*

## CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn on calling the grand ratification meeting to order said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have the honor to call this meeting to order by nominating as its President his excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana.

**Remarks of the Hon. H. C. Warmoth.**

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you sincerely for the high honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over this very large and intelligent assembly. We have met to-night for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Republican party for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. This will be the first occasion on which Louisiana has had to vote for the first offices within the gift of the people of this country for the last eight years. During that time wonderful changes have been brought about in this Southern country. The black thousands I see before me to-night have never before had the privilege of expressing their preferences as to the chief rulers of this great republic. But to night we take the initiative—we stand here together, and under the blackness of night we see no color whatever in each others' faces, we recognize no distinction whatever on account of color; but standing together as American freemen, having but one country and one flag, we unite our voices together and declare which one of these parties we will stand by in this contest. (Applause.) We are to say to-night whether that party which has ruled this country for the last eight years amid trials and difficulties never before known to our history shall rule it for the next four years to come. We are here to say whether the loyal men of this State will agree that that party which made four millions of our people freemen and enfranchised citizens shall still have the confidence of the American people. I believe that the heart of every loyal man in this State responds to the sentiment. I believe that no men could have been selected as the representatives of the principles we have advocated who would give greater satisfaction to the people than those we have nominated. We have said to the American people, both friends and foes, politically, all we ask is peace. We ask not the blood of any man. We have prosecuted this war that we might save the nation. We have expatriated none of those who were against the country; we have executed none of those who fought against the republic, however criminal they were; we have confiscated none of their property; we have proscribed only such of them as was necessary to secure the peace of the country.

We come before you to-day in this canvass on the same platform—no discrimination—no confiscation—no executions—but with a demand for peace and the hope of prosperity. This and this only is our platform. When General Grant said in the concluding words of his letter of acceptance "All we want is peace" he sounded the key note of the Republican party. Give us peace in this broad land and we will ask nothing more; we will submit these questions of politics to the judgment and discretion of the people. In a calm discussion of them and a final decision we will all abide. This is all we ask, but in asking it we feel that we have the power to secure it and the power to enforce it. (Cheers.)

Fellow citizens, you are here to-night not to hear me make a speech, but to hear other and more able and distinguished gentlemen. You are here to listen to your favorite orators—men, both white and black, whose patriotism and fidelity to the country is known and appreciated all over the land. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you on this occasion a gentleman whose duty he appreciates, and whose courage has led him to execute that duty amid all the social and political proscriptions that have been enforced against him—Judge Howe, of our Criminal Court.

Governor Warmoth in introducing General Bussey said:

When the first sound of hostility was heard at Fort Sumter, when the loyal people of the North arose as one man, with musket in hand, to vindicate the integrity of the government, the glorious State of Iowa was not behind her sister States. Among many thousands of gallant soldiers who buckled on their armor and marched triumphantly to the gulf was Major General Cyrus Bussey.

After helping to reconstruct Missouri and Arkansas he finally came to Louisiana, and has assisted in reconstructing our State. He is here to-night, and I have the pleasure of introducing him to you, that he may join his voice and his heart in the great triumph we have achieved.

**Speech of General Bussey.**

FELLOW CITIZENS: My name was on the list in advance of Captain Sheridan, and had I supposed that that young gentleman intended to make so good a speech, I certainly should have claimed the privilege of speaking in the order of the list. I find the position much harder to take now.

As Governor Warmoth has remarked, when the war first began I was opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and was one of the first to lend my feeble power toward sustaining the glorious cause in which I believe we were engaged. I had the honor of serving under General U. S. Grant during the long and bloody siege of Vicksburg, and for many months before, and it is with the utmost pleasure that I appear before you to-night to bear testimony in behalf of his fitness for the high position to which the American people have called him. I can reiterate the sentiment expressed by Judge Howe, that in my humble opinion there is not a man in the United States so well qualified to fill that high and noble position as General Grant. A man is not a great general who is simply a field marshal. General Grant possesses as much executive ability as any man who ever filled the Presidential chair, and one of the reasons why Andrew Jackson was so good a President was because he was a good general, and possessed of executive ability that would have enabled him to command a million of men had they been placed at his disposal. General Grant has this qualification, and yet there is a class of men who say that if he is elected President some other—a politician—will assume that function for him. It will be remembered that when the seize of Vicksburg had proved a failure he called a council of war and proposed running the batteries of Vicksburg with his boats and moving down upon Jackson, taking Vicksburg in the rear.

This his tried and trusted generals, Sherman, McPherson, and others, unanimously voted against, believing it was hazardous for the army to be placed in that position. After hearing their objections, when they declared in favor of moving back, and going down by way of Grenada, he remarked: "Your plan will take Vicksburg, but that is going backward. My plan will take Vicksburg by going forward. You will prepare your plans and move forward." Such is the man the Republican party has called upon to fill the office of President of the United States. He commanded the greatest army the world has ever seen. If you consult the files of the Democratic papers published during the war, and indeed up to a few months since, you will find the most glowing eulogies of General Grant. You will find him classed only second to Napoleon, and by many placed upon a par with him.

I am in favor of the principles of the Republican party because they mean something: because that party would leave behind the dead issues of the past and march on to things that are new and substantial.

I have always believed that it was not right for any nation or people to succeed to wealth and power and influence at the expense of the rights or liberties of any other nation or people; nor do I believe that the kind hearts which God has implanted in the human family will ever permit a nation to succeed at the expense of the life blood of those who have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Democratic party, on the other hand, I find a negative party. To find out what their principles are you must first find out what are the principles of the Republican party, and then they are opposed to them. I am not in favor of any such party; I am in favor of a party which marches to the music of the Union. The Democratic party for the last seven years opposed every effort put forth to save the country. Their last declaration of "principles" was made in 1864, when they declared the war a failure, and that they were in favor of a cessation of hostilities with a view to recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, which would have fastened the chains more firmly upon every slave. And they ask those who fought with General Grant to unite under a Democratic banner to go, to work to undo all that the gallantry of our brave soldiers accomplished by the sacrifice of the men who filled two hundred thousand graves. Is there one soldier who will do it? There may be a few who were disappointed in their aspirations during the war, but it is only these who will oppose their old commander.

If you read the Democratic papers to-day you will find they talk about electing George H. Pendleton, who was always opposed to the war. A few of their influential journals hold up the name of Hancock as their first choice, but they are willing for the sake of expediency to nominate Pendleton. Others denounce General Hancock as the hangman of Mrs. Surratt; and we find this same party talking about the nomination of that consistent Abolitionist, Chief Justice Chase, a man who was an Abolitionist when there was really no need to be an Abolitionist—so long ahead of his time that no good could be accomplished by it; and yet they are willing for expediency to take up Chief Justice Chase, having a faint hope that by so doing they may obtain the support of his former Republican friends—thus betraying the fact that their only object in the contest is the loaves and fishes.

I am for peace. God knows I hope never to see any more war. I went into the service in 1861, and went out in 1865. I fought to assist in making the principles of our government as enduring as time itself.

This noble State should long ago have been reconstructed, and would have been but for Andrew Johnson. The Democratic party say they are in favor of an early reconstruction of these States, but if so why does the President of the United States veto all the bills looking to reconstruction? They are not in favor of reconstruction except upon their own plan, and that plan is the exclusion of every black man from suffrage. (Cries of "That's so.") They would establish as near as possible the old state of things that existed here before the war.

Now, fellow citizens, several of these States are on the verge and ready to enter, and they will be States within twenty or forty days from now. When this has been accomplished, is there a man in the land of any party who will dare attempt the subversion of these reconstructed State governments and bring all our struggles upon us again? There is not a man or a party in the land that dare do it. When once reconstructed we are reconstructed for all time. It therefore becomes the people of this State to leave the dead issues of the past and march forward to that glorious future that awaits us as one of the finest States in the Union. Men of capital, wealth, and enterprise will come here and unite their fortunes with you when they are assured that a man can entertain his opinions undisturbed.

We want to turn our attention to internal improvements. We want a Southern Pacific railroad, starting from New Orleans, which owing to the advantages of climate, will draw the tide of travel which surges Westward. We want a railroad to Texas, connecting with the upper Red river, giving us a sure communication at all seasons with that rich country, enabling the merchant and planter to bring his cotton to market without being subject to the delays of low water. We want a railroad to Arkansas, and may have all these when the work of reconstruction is complete, if our people will awake to the fact that unless they put forth an effort that little city of Chicago will build railroads to these rich countries, and the trade and commerce which belongs to us will go Northward. The success of the Republican party in November and the election of Grant will give peace to the whole land, when all these substantial advantages may be secured to our State. The capitalists of the country are not afraid of the Republican party. They trusted the Republican party with the money to carry on the war, and they do not fear repudiation or national dishonor so long as that party is in power. The people who sustained the Union cause and gave their men and money to save the life of the nation will elect General U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax President and Vice-President of the United States in November next. The Republican party was never so thoroughly united as at present. From Maine to California the people sent up a unanimous request for the nomination of their great military hero. The nomination of Schuyler Colfax is one of the very best that could be made. He is loved and respected by every Republican in the land. Always true to the principles of loyalty, faithful to every trust since he first entered public life in 1854, when he was elected to Congress, he has been re-elected six times, and doubtless had a life lease on the office if he had so desired. These are our standard-bearers, and with these we can march to victory in November next. (Loud applause.)

## WHAT IS SAID OF BUCHANAN.

To see ourselves as others see us may not always be flattering, and we do not propose to flatter the military gentleman whose sceptre as commander of the fifth military district is departing by a reproduction of the pen portraits of him from the columns of Republican papers in various sections of the country.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, in an editorial headed "Buchanan's Outrage," says:

General Buchanan, the general commanding in Louisiana, is a pliant tool of the Andrew Johnson policy. For months it has been apparent that he was in league with the rebels and conservatives to prevent reconstruction. A reign of terror prevails in his department. Traitors are bold, and Union men feel that their lives are not safe. The military arm, which was strengthened for their protection, has been turned against all who are suspected of loyalty.

The last act performed by Buchanan is the most infamous of all. Under the act of Congress an election was held on the eighteenth of April to decide upon the new constitution and choose a Legislature and State officers. The result was a success of the Republican party. The general kept back the returns for more than six weeks, and when it was no longer possible for him to conceal the result, ordered that the officers chosen should not enter upon their duties until after the first of November. The clear object of this despotic decree was to keep the State out of the Presidential campaign. In resistance to this the Board of Registration issued a proclamation calling upon the officers elect to resume their responsibilities on the fifteenth of June, as they had a clear right to do. Upon this the general put the President, and subsequently all the members, of the Board under arrest. He afterward released them in obedience to a telegram from General Grant, but informed them that he should try them by military commission unless Congress intervened.

The appeal is now to Washington. General Buchanan is the servant of law. Encouraged by the example of his master, he has ventured to set himself above the law, and ignore its restraints. Fortunately, there is a power which can reach him. May it not be slow to avenge this unparallelled outrage upon popular rights.

The Chicago *Journal* says:

The real issue between General Buchanan and the representatives of the loyal people of Louisiana is: Shall the State be permitted to take part in the approaching Presidential election? The voters have, by a large majority, ratified the constitution; they have elected State officers, and, in fact, done all in their power to effect reorganization.

The only impediment in the way is the order issued by Gen. Buchanan. This order is to the effect that the State officials will enter on the discharge of their duties on the first Monday in November, and that the General Assembly must not convene until the commanding general shall have been officially notified by Congress of the acceptance of the new constitution. The Chicago *Times* admits that Buchanan is a Democrat, and that "the order, if not revoked, will prevent the State from taking part in the Presidential election, as the general will not probably convene the Assembly before the time named by him for the installation of the State officers.

The duty of Congress is plain. General Grant wisely refused to interfere in the matter because Congress being in session and at this very time engaged in reconstruction legislation, upon that body devolves the responsibility of preventing Buchanan from carrying out his nefarious design. If the people of the State comply with the terms of reconstruction it is the duty of Congress to admit it; and if the general in command abuses his discretionary power, and instead of aiding reconstruction becomes an obstructionist, then Congress must remove the obstruction.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The political complications in Louisiana are affording the clearest evidence we have seen for many a day that the only obstacle to a speedy reconstruction of the Union is the policy of President Johnson. In accordance with the terms of the reconstruction bills, a new constitution for Louisiana was framed by the Convention which met last November, and under its provisions an election for State, parish, and municipal officers was held on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April last. This election was managed entirely by General Buchanan, and it is charged that rebels, by his orders, were treated with gross partiality, and that every effort was made by the military authorities to defeat the Radical ticket. The Union men, however, conscious of their strong majority, submitted quietly to this injustice; they even contented themselves with sober remonstrance when General Buchanan kept the ballots for six weeks after the election before announcing the result, in order, as everybody felt assured, that the count might be so arranged as to give the city of New Orleans at any rate to the Democrats. This proved to be the result when the laborious addition was completed; but the Republican majority in the State at large was too handsome to be overcome. The Union party secured the Governor and other chief officers, and the Legislature. According to the new constitution the civil officers were to be inaugurated on the second Monday after the official publication of the result of the election (which will be the fifteenth of June), and the General Assembly to meet on the third Monday. If this should be done the Assembly would undoubtedly ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the new constitution of Louisiana would be approved by Congress, her Senators and Representatives would be admitted to the capitol, and the Republican policy of Reconstruction would be completely vindicated. But this Mr. Johnson and his agents resolved should not happen. Relying, as we suppose, upon that somewhat indefinite power of interference which the acts of Congress have necessarily left with the military commanders, General Buchanan forbids the assembling of the Legislature, and the inauguration of the civil officers at the time specified, and determines to keep Louisiana out of the Union at all hazards uutil after the Presidential election. The civil officers, he announces, shall not take possession until November, and the General Assembly shall not meet until the constitution has been accepted by Congress. This, of course, puts off readmission until November, and perhaps later. The ratification of the fourteenth amendment is made by the act of March 2, 1867, an indispensable condition of reconstruction, and it can not be ratified until the General Assembly meets and the new Governor has been inaugurated, whose assent is required to give validity to its acts. The purpose of keeping him out of office until November we think is plain enough. Tell us, now, who prevents reconstruction, the Republican party or the President?

We might reproduce other extracts, but these serve to show the sentiment of the Republicans of the powerful and loyal North.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF HARVEY GIBBS FOR MURDER.—This case was commenced Friday morning before Judge Howe, in the first district court, and occupied all that day and the greater part of yesterday.

Attorney General Lynch prosecuted on behalf of the State. Messrs. Dooley, Edwards, and Walton defended the accused.

On the night of the nineteeth of April, 1866, one William A. Jenkins was murdered on board a flatboat lying in the river at the foot of Notre Dame street. Three frightful wounds were inflicted on him with a hatchet, each of which cleft his skull to the brain. One of the wounds extended from the middle of the forehead along the nose, and nearly to his mouth. He was found on the deck of the boat, after having crawled from his bunk in the cabin, where the outrage was perpetrated. The hatchet which the murderer had used was found in the cabin, spotted with blood and hair; there was also a pocket book found in the cabin containing about $700. The wounded man was carefully removed by the police to the Charity Hospital, where he died next day.

Jenkins was a resident of Crawford county, Indiana. He came to New Orleans with a cargo of lime, and was captain and owner of the boat and cargo. He had five men on the boat with him as a crew. They came with him from Indiana, and from his neighborhood. Two of them were named respectively Harvey Gibbs and Wickliffe Gibbs—half-brothers. When the boat arrived here the crew were paid off, and on the evening of the eleventh of April already referred to, all except Harvey Gibbs and Jenkins left by steamboat to return to Indiana. Jenkins requested the former to remain with him that night, and for doing so he was to pay the passage money of Gibbs to his home. Between the hours of one and two o'clock on the morning of the twelfth the bloody tragedy took place. Soon after the police arrived, and found Jenkins as above related. Gibbs was not then to be found. About eight o'clock on the morning of the same day Gibbs went alone to the Charity Hospital to inquire about Jenkins. The latter was then in a state of unconsciousness. Gibbs soon after was found sitting on an empty barrel near the scene of the murder, and was arrested by Officer Pecora. On the evening of the twelfth he was taken to the hospital to be identified. Recorder Vennard was present to take the testimony of the wounded man. The Recorder asked Jenkins who had struck him. He answered, "Gibbs." "What Gibbs?" said the Recorder. The answer was, "Harvey Gibbs." Gibbs then approached Jenkins, and said: "I did not cut you, Bill; did I?" Jenkins answered, "Yes, you did." At the time of the arrest of Gibbs a spot of blood was noticed on his shirt both by Officer Pecora and Lieutenant Manning. Spots resembling blood were also seen on the wristbands of his shirt.

Dr. Smith, of the Charity Hospital, testified that at the time of Gibbs' identification Jenkins was in a stupor, and his answers seemed to be given with great hesitation and delay so as to imply that he did not understand what he was answering to. The opinion of Dr. Smith was different from that of Recorder Vennard and two other State witnesses as to the consciousness and mental condition of Jenkins at the time. Here the Attorney General's examination of the doctor was very critical and minute. The doctor stated in reply to a question from Mr. Lynch that in anything touching the mental condition of Jenkins any of the other witnesses present were as competent to judge as he himself. That the answers given by him (Jenkins) were before them all, and their coherency or incoherency was not to be known by medical knowledge, and that a physician was no better judge of the state of mind of the sick man by those indications than any other ordinary witness.

A great number of witnesses were heard for and against the accused, among them Wickliffe Gibbs and two other citizens of Indiana.

At one o'clock P. M. yesterday the case was submitted to the jury after a charge from Judge Howe. In half an hour thereafter the jury returned into court with a verdict of "not guilty." This was the third time that Gibbs was put on trial for this crime. The first time, owing to one of the jurors having separated from the others, there was a mistrial. On a second trial the jury failed to agree after being locked up for more than twenty-four hours. Gibbs established an excellent reputation on the trial both as to his conduct before and after the homicide of which he was yesterday acquitted. It was a general opinion among all present at the trial that the evidence was insufficient to warrant a jury in finding him guilty.

HOMICIDE OF EUGENE PINCHARD.—An inquest was held by Dr. Bradford Monday, at the Charity hospital, on the body of Eugene Pinchard, who was stabbed Sunday night, at the corner of Prieur and Palmyra streets.

Thomas Boda said that the difficulty took place about nine o'clock on the banquette in front of Fisher's grocery. There were four young men who appeared to have been drinking who were then quarreling, and who wanted to get more liquor from Mr. Fisher. Fisher would not give them any. One of the party, whose name was Joseph Constance, told Richard that he had struck somebody; Richard denied it; Constance added that the man was drunk and ought not to have been struck; Richard said it was a lie; he was then leaning against a gallery post, and Constance was ten yards distant; Constance then walked to where Pinchard was, took him by the throat with his left hand and dealt a blow at his side with his right hand; no knife was seen; Pinchard stepped back; a gentleman took hold of Constance and told him he was arrested; Pinchard said that he was cut, and was taken to a drug store, and subsequently to the Charity hospital; the weapon used was a bowie-knife.

Jacob F. Fisher sworn—When Toal struck Pinchard, Pinchard shoved him away; when the search for the knife was made, heard it drop on the floor; it was six inches long, and bloody, of a very large size; Pinchard at the time said that Constance had cut him, and that he (Pinchard) had to die.

The deceased was nineteen years old, and the wound was from two to three inches in length.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Constance had stabbed him without cause or provocation.

TOO ANXIOUS.—For the first time since New Orleans was founded a plan has been devised for labeling the streets in such a manner that the names can be read by night as well as by day. The contract was recently awarded to Mr. O'Hara, of Carondelet street, who has since devoted his entire energies to the prosecution of the work. But there is an occasional ungentle criticism indulged in here and there by some grumbler who lives in the rear of the city, because his immediate corner was not the first attended to. It is a work of some magnitude, and may not be finished for several months, although we learn that the first and fourth districts will probably be completed in about two weeks. As to the question of placing these labels on the cross streets first it is one entirely of convenience to the contractor, with which private parties have nothing to do. And as Mr. O'Hara has not yet applied for a dollar from the city treasury there will be ample time for the proper authorities to consider the justness of his claim when he presents it. Instead of growling at the performance of a good work, all reasonable men should be thankful to Mr. O'Hara for undertaking it at all for so bad a paymaster as our corporation has proved itself to be. So far as we have observed, the contract has been performed in a manner that leaves no room for just criticism. The method he adopts is to follow one street at a time, for instance Canal street, until it is finished, and then if not a parallel street a cross street like Carondelet and other streets. This methodical manner of doing it prevents confusion in the transportation of the signs and in labeling the streets. In due time all the cross streets will be properly designated under Mr. O'Hara's contract.

A MURDER.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night a party of men, most of them partially intoxicated, were about separating or leaving a coffeehouse corner Prieur and Palmyra streets, when one of them, Eugene Picard, for some reason not stated, struck a companion a severe blow, which was taken up by Joseph Constance who made the matter worse by instantly stabbing Picard fatally in the left side, which wound resulted in Eugene's death within two hours afterward in the Charity Hospital. Constance, not more than twenty-five years old, hearing of the fatal consequences of his stabbing, voluntarily surrendered himself at the central station, from whence he was conveyed to the parish prison. When a judicial investigation shall have developed particulars our readers will have them in detail.

A PUGILISTIC BURGLAR.—The residence near the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets, Saturday night, was secretly entered by a fellow whose object seems to have been to plunder the premises. His first exploit was in a room in the rear occupied by Captain Comox and family. The thief had secured a lamp and all the matches, and then gently "went through" the furniture; but while so employed the captain awoke, half conscious that a burglar was in the house. Jumping from the bed he accidentally ran against the bold intruder, and at once grasped him and raised an alarm, which was repeated by his wife in loud tones, when a watchman, hearing the noise, was on hand almost instantly. The thief was struggling hard to liberate himself, and in the darkness succeeded, but left a portion of his shirt in the captain's hand. However, before he was detected he had stolen a few small valuables. We are sorry that we failed to learn the name of the officer on duty, for he is deserving of honorable mention and promotion. The dwelling belongs to Mrs. Bell, who wishes us to inform burglars generally and individually that they will find poor pickings there hereafter and warm receptions.

PLEASANT FRUIT.—What the eye does not see the heart does not crave, but when our spectacled eyes behold luscious peaches, tinted as no painter can paint, and perfumed cantelopes that melt as cream on one's tongue, our mouth yearns for satisfaction, but a slim pocket warns against indulgence. Let appetite wait on lower prices.

CERTIFICATE AND ORTHOGRAPHY.—The following is the copy of a document transmitted to the Street Commissioner to which the party certifies on oath, omitting only names:

NEW ORLEANS, June the 22 1868.

i stfii ath — is Deliver of a Still bourn Chil between Clar street on Manolur Stee on Sa andre Street.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—The alleged fillibusters were yesterday arraigned before the United States Commissioner for examination, but it appearing that the accused, if about to engage in any unlawful expedition, were going in subordinate capacities, as mere rank and file, and as none of them appeared to be leaders, they were released.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is said that Seward will support Grant and Colfax this fall. This is the first time we have trembled for their fate.

Lotta authorized the statement before she left St. Louis that she was not engaged to be married, and never intended to be.

Mr. John W. Eckley, one of the most popular and agreeable clerks in the New Orleans trade, has abandoned the river, and gone to California.

A Southern paper attempts to define the relation of the Southern Democracy to the negroes. That is easy enough. In most cases it is a blood relation.

Mr. Chase went to see the President on Wednesday. If Mr. Chase was not already in bad odor, it can't be denied that he got into a bad odor on that occasion.

Chase will draw no votes from the Republicans, neither will Grant draw votes from the Democracy. He ruined himself with that party when he captured Lee.

A returned Californian found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers. One day he offended her, and she irefully exclaimed: "I wish you had never married into the family."

The House opened its proceedings Thursday with the prompt reconsideration and final defeat of the bill to give department clerks $2,000,000 in the way of twenty per cent increase on their salaries.

The New York papers state that a party of about seventy young girls from one of the Lowell factories recently came to that city, spent the day in the park, and returned home on the evening of the same day.

Doolittle says the negro can not be the equal of the white man. In short, that the negro is a fool. Doolittle should not get up a controversy with a fool. A man divided against himself shall surely fall.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, the other day remarked: "If they nominate Chase I suppose I must support him; but I'll be d—d if I won't make a fight before I see Sumner put on the ticket with him for Vice-President."

Dispatches from Washington to two of the New York papers state the position of Mr. Johnson on the Presidential question as follows: First choice, Chase; second, Hancock; third, Hendricks. Pendleton he will not support.

Ex-Governor ("Extra Billy") Smith and A. H. H. Stuart are stumping Virginia against the Republican party and policy. They did the same thing during the rebellion, but Grant proved too much for them, and he will now.

The "Conservative" soldiers who will run to the New York rebel Convention are mainly the ones who ran away from the rebels when a fight came on. Notwithstanding this, they believe in flogging their enemies, provided always they are niggers.

Chicago has accommodations in her public schools for 16,000 scholars, and in her private schools for 12,000. Her school population, including the ages of six to twenty-one, is, according to the census of 1860, 53,100. These figures show 25 000 scholars unprovided with chances of instruction.

Prince and Princess Salm-Salm are sojourning in Switzerland. She is writing her "Mexican Diary," and her husband a history of the seige of Queretaro. He has in his possession a great many relics of Maximilian—among others a piece of his bloodstained sash, and a large piece of his beard, and even a portion of the poor Emperor's heart, which he preserved in a small bottle.

The Democratic victory in Oregon at the recent election is explained by a simple paragraph in a letter from Portland, in that State, which we find in the Greensburg, (Indiana) *Standard*. It is scarcely necessary to say that the letter was written weeks before June 1, the day of the election. The paragraph is short but emphatic:

We have been flooded with renegades from Missouri and Arkansas—remnants of Price's army.

The Providence *Journal* says that Walter Arnold, the young clerk in the office of the State auditor who robbed the State treasury of some ten thousand dollars, and devoted it to the brothels and gambling houses that still open their doors in the city's heart to entrap the weak and the unwary, has been pardoned and released from the State prison, having served scarcely a month for each thousand dollars of his ill-gotten and ill-spent plunder.

An old man named Edwards, who lives in Springfield, Massachusetts, and his bewitching daughter, who doesn't live with her husband, are said to be confederates in a neat little game to swindle countrymen. The female is sweet on young men, induces them to invite her to ride, and the parent starts after the young couple, raises a breeze, and the young man, if green enough, pays roundly to avoid arrest for an attempt at elopement.

The Chase movement will be found to be one of those long, harassing, and rarely successful efforts known to seamen as "the stern Chase."

Another unguarded individual undertook to blow out the barrel of his gun the other day, but the gun got in the first blow and took off the top of his head.

Some wag says that woman has one indisputable right—the right to bear arms. The White Fawn people have to bear more than this, though some think it is not a right but a wrong.

Yes, we want Democratic, not Radical puppies.—*Advocate.*

If your party is as well organized and "full" as you pretend, you should have a heavy supply at command.—*Homer Iliad.*

At a rousing Republican ratification meeting held at Grundy Center, Iowa, last week, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

*Resolved*, unanimously, That "Old Grimes is dead."

At one of the hotels in Selma, Alabama, the landlord said to a boarder: "See here, Mr. Baker, the chambermaid found a hair pin in your bed this morning." "Well," replied John, "I found a long hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove there was a female in it."

We are shocked to hear that the President was one of the objects of the missiles of the negroes at their reported outbreak in Washington. Returning from a walk on the night of the outbreak he found a brick in his hat.

Committees from various sections of the State in the interest of Chief Justice Chase have arrived in town, and are actively at work to secure his nomination for the Presidency. We are afraid their efforts will result in a stern chase.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Mr. J. C. Derby, the well-known New York publisher, purchased a farm near Aiken, South Carolina, last year for $15,000, and has a very fair prospect of getting his money back this year on the peach crop alone.

A Texas gentleman writing to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says: I would rather receive as immigrants into Texas fifty thousand genuine, full-blooded, unadulterated Yankees, than to receive that number from England, Ireland, France, Germany, or the South.

Forney says "No voice is raised against Grant and Colfax, or the platform on which they stand." This is a slight mistake. A good deal of voice is raised against them, but it is like the bray of the ass, all voice and no sense or music. It is *vox et præterea nihil.*

A poor Vermont widow decorated a whole graveyard herself on the thirtieth ultimo. The little cemetery is near Washington, and contains the remains of forty Union soldiers, including those of her own son. Assisted only by her children, she wove forty wreaths of flowers, and laid one on each mound.

The Memphis *Bulletin* claims that John B. Henderson, who it will be remembered was the Senator from Missouri who voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, is a native of Tennessee. If this be so, the burden of that State is becoming greater than she can bear—Johnson, Patterson, Fowler, and Henderson.

The Democratic leaders appear to be in as "sad a predicament" now as they were in the days "lang syne," when the poetaster said:

"They have six horses in the pasture,
And don't know which can run the faster."

We judge that Congress will not adjourn before the winter holidays, from the fact that they are making "mince meat"—probably for Christmas—of Schenck's tax bill.

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The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says of Judge Chase and the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

The Chief Justice's private secretary asserts that Mr. Chase will accept the nomination of the New York convention on a platform to the following effect: economy in public affairs, reduction of taxation, maintenance of the rights of foreign-born citizens, condemnation of military tribunals for the trial of persons not in the army, speedy withdrawal of the military governments from the South, recognition of the reserved rights of States, universal amnesty, and immediate restoration to the Union of the late rebel States with constitutions acceptable to the numerical majority of each State, suffrage under the entire control of the several States, with a recommendation that it shall be impartial. The private secretary has reduced this statement to writing, and the document has been circulating for the last ten days among the leading Democrats of Congress. They say they are given to understand that it may be taken as a correct representation of the Chief Justice's position. The platform is reported to be silent on financial questions.

"That is probably the oldest piece of furniture in England," said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, and pointing to a venerable looking table as he spoke. "How old is it?" asked the friend. "Nearly four hundred years." "Pshaw, that is nothing. I have an Arabic table over two thousand years old." "Indeed!" "Yes, the multiplication table."

The St. Louis *Republican* of the fifteenth instant says:

Almost daily we receive assurances of the entire feasibility of shipments of grain in bulk via New Orleans to the Atlantic ports and Europe, and as the matter is attracting general attention, not merely in the valley of the Mississippi but at the East and in Europe, we feel assured that by the time the new crop will be fairly in the market every proper facility will be provided for the safe and rapid transportation of all the wheat and corn that may seek a market through the natural and cheaper channel of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and therefore most heartily indorse the efforts of those who are thus moving to advance the interests of the country by cheapening the cost of transporting grain to market.

Cheap Fares.—The low rates of fare on the steamboat lines between here and New England are really productive of greater profits than were the higher prices charged, for the boats are daily loaded with excursionists. As a specimen of the crowds of pleasure seekers coming hither from down East we clip the following from the Narragansett *Times* of Wakefield, Rhode Island:

"Ho! For New York.—The reduction of the fares between Providence and New York to fifty cents for a cabin passage has induced many to make their first visit to the great metropolis. On Tuesday fourteen young ladies from Wakefield, under the protection of a single young Lothario, started via Stonington for the Central Park. That young man's courage excites our admiration."

This is only one of thousands of similar instances, and affords another striking illustration of the fact that "competition is the life of trade."—*New York Sun.*

About one year ago a co-operative foundry was established in Rochester, New York, after the plan of the one in this city, Albany, etc. It has proved a great success. Only a trifle over $18,000 was paid in. The profits for the six months ending December 19 were $8392 82. A dividend of twelve per cent on the stock has been declared, payable in stock, and the balance has been divided pro rata among the employes, making to them 29 3-10 per cent upon their earnings.

It is a matter of fact that the elegantly carpeted and furnished apartments which constituted Wooley's "bastile" also contained the fair forms of his wife and child; and when the sergeant-at-arms informed him of his release he wasn't just ready to go, but asked permission to remain until he should have dispatched his letters and other business. Wooley is doubtless a remarkable man; but as a martyr he is a decided failure. The Democracy will be compelled to look elsewhere for that sort of commodity.—*Chicago Post.*

The Natchitoches *Times* predicted several days since that Buchanan entered into an unequal contest with Captain Packard and the Board of Registration. That view was correct. The Board of Registration was instrumental in the creation of amendments to the bill to admit Louisiana and other Southern States providing for their admission and the inauguration of the State governments immediately. Thereby Buchanan's nice little game of keeping Louisiana under military rebel rule until November was blocked. The *Times* said:

Mr. Packard expects to accomplish nothing directly, but much indirectly. He comes among the big dogs as a snapping and barking fice to foment the quarrel and then stand back and see how it ends. He knows that in the unequal contest Buchanan is bound to go down. The whole issue of this quarrel will be in the triumph of the Radical party of this State. General Buchanan must go to the wall as Hancock did.

The *Times* did right to head the article "An Unequal Contest."

General McDowell at Work in Mississippi.—General McDowell has commenced work in Mississippi in a business-like manner. Governor Humphreys, who has taken the stump against the adoption of the new constitution, and been using his whole personal strength and official patronage to defeat the reconstruction law, has been removed. Colonel C. E. Hooker, the rebel Attorney General for Mississippi, who has been stumping the State with the Governor, has also lost his official head. General McDowell is evidently determined that there shall be fair play in Mississippi, and that the Union people besides the popular rebel terrorism prevailing, shall not be bowed to the earth by a rebel State government. General Ames has been appointed Governor, vice Humphreys, and Captain Meyers Attorney General vice Hooker. Let the good work go on.—*Memphis Post.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the fifteenth says:

We sent a boat out for New Orleans the second day of the week which had been four days securing about 300 tons. Another boat, now at the wharf, has been advertised nine business days, but is not yet more than half-loaded. Rates to New Orleans will be advanced this week. Next week our merchants who desire to ship by river will be compelled to ship on sternwheel boats, as there will not be sufficient water in the river for those of larger capacity. Already preparations are being made to bring out boats that have either been laid up or engaged in other trades, and the large boats will go to the dock as fast as they return. New Orleans freights appeared to be more plentiful on Saturday than they have been for a week before.

The call made by the National Executive committee of the Conservative soldiers and sailors for the convention at New York is signed by nine generals, nine colonels, and one major. The military titles of five of the generals are bogus, some of the gentlemen not even appearing on the war records as officers. Five of the colonels never smelled gunpowder in the field, and one of them was lieutenant in a nine months' regiment which never reached the front.

The New Orleans *Times* claims that the white are superior to the black electors in that city, because "No white man ever yet followed the business of blacking boots on St. Charles street, or any of the public streets of the city." Mighty few black men follow it on the streets of this city, which figures up nearly 60,000 Copperhead majority.—*New York Tribune.*

A letter addressed to Miss Van Hoosen, Shodack, and postmarked eleven years ago, was found recently by a mail agent on the Hudson River Railroad. It had slipped into the false bottom of the distribution table, which, with the car had been laid up for several years. The owner finally received the letter. A similar case occurred some time since on the Long Island railroad.

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## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

United States Customhouse, Collector's Office, New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINED in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.—

1 Empire Cotton Gin; 9 boxes (300) Cigars; 1 hhd. (25 gallons) Molasses; 5 boxes (400) Cigars; 2 empty Molasses Barrels; 1 empty Molasses Barrel; 2 boxes Vermicelli Paste; 17 baskets Champagne, quarts; 8 Baskets Champagne, pints; 448 Roofing Tiles; 1 bale Patent Medicines; 1 case (300) Cigars; 15 lbs. Tobacco Stems; 9 kegs Bicarbonate Soda; 2 cases (6 dozen) Ale.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.
je11 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 30 jy7

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE.

Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS WARREN BRISCOE, of the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 819—je2 29 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN A. STEVENSON.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN A. STEVENSON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 850—je6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DANIEL WEBSTER,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of T. & D. Webster.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, an alias WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DANIEL WEBSTER, individually, and as a member of the firm of T. & D. Webster, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt as a member of the firm of T. & D. Webster, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 886—je18 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD BARNUM GRANGER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 831—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DANIEL WEBSTER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 869—je9 jy2A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY STORY.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STORY, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 842—je4 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF HENRY STRECK.

Office of United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STRECK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 845—je5 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF MRS. IRA ELDER.

Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of MRS. IRA ELDER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
No. 888—je18 jy3 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF GEORGE W. JONES.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. JONES, of the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 738—my7 je30 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN N. BALL.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN N. BALL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 841—je4 27A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF W. M. SMALLWOOD,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Smallwood & Julian, A. M. Stephenson & Co., Smallwood, West & Co.

Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of W. M. SMALLWOOD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 853—je6 30 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF CHARLES HYLLESTED AND P E. HATREL.

Individually, and as surviving partners of the late firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 19 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES HYLLESTED and P. E. HATREL, individually, and as surviving partners of the late firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 791—my20 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN B. ROBERTSON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of J. B. Robertson & Co.

Office of United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., of Algiers, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the firm of J. B. Robertson & Co., on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 837—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, AND HARRISON KELLEY,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Foley Avery & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of P. H. FOLEY, W. B. CONGER, and HARRISON KELLEY, individually, and as members of the firm of Foley, Avery & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 814—je2 jy2 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WM. A. MADDOX.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WM. A. MADDOX, in the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 763—my16 je30

### ESTATE OF L. GOLDSMITH AND A. HABER

Individually and as Members of the Firm of Goldsmith, Haber & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of L. GOLDSMITH and A. HABER, individually, and as members of the firm of GOLDSMITH, HABER, & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 829—je3 27A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF WILLIAM J. TAYLOR AND WILDOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY.

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Taylor & Giffney.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WILLIAM J. TAYLOR and WILLOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 884—je16 jy11A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD C. DOWNES.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of RICHARD C. DOWNES, of Richmond, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 846—je5 jy1 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF J. W. PATTON,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Wilson & Patton.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. PATTON, individually, and as a member of the firm of Wilson & Patton, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiano, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 834—je3 27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF ALLEN THOMAS.

Office of United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALLEN THOMAS, of the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 833—je3 30 A District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATES OF THE FIRM OF DILLINGHAM & DE BLOIS; OF CHARLES DILLINGHAM AND JOHN DE BLOIS, Individually, and of CHARLES DILLINGHAM as a Member of the Firm of Weed, Witters & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of CHARLES DILLINGHAM and JOHN DE BLOIS, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 849—je6 jy3A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, JR.,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Edey & Pinckard.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Edey & Pinckard, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 793—my22 je27 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATES OF CHARLES A. GREEN AND BENJAMIN CRUMP,

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Green & Crump; and BENJAMIN CRUMP, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Duff, Green, & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of CHARLES A. GREEN and BENJAMIN CRUMP, individually, and as members of the firm of Green & Crump; and BENJAMIN CRUMP, individually, and as a member of the firm of Duff, Green & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No 822—je2 jy3 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WALDEMAR HYLLESTED,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. Hyllested & Co.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WALDEMAR HYLLESTED, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 894—je23 jy15 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF GEORGE F. BROTT,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Brott & Davis, and Brott, Davis & Sons, and Chase & Rowley.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. BROTT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
No. 895—je23 jy3

### ESTATE OF LLOYD R. COLEMAN,

Individually, and as Member of the Firms of Coleman, Britton & Withers, and Coleman & Withers.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LLOYD R. COLEMAN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 885—je16 jy11 A District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JOHN W. COUCH.

Office of United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN W. COUCH, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 782—my16 jy1

### ESTATES OF J. C. WEAKS AND EUGENE McFEE,

As Partners and as Individuals.

United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of J. C. WEAKS and EUGENE McFEE, as partners and as individuals, of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 861—je13 jy2

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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

### December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 27. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868. WHOLE NO. 127.


## Poetry.

### THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

Go, feel what I have felt;
Go, bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn;
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go, weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall,
Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech, and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter tears aside,
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And the cold livid brow;
Go, catch his wondering glance, and see
There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard;
The sobs of sad despair
As memory's feeling fount hath stirred,
And its revealings there
Have told him what he might have been
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to my mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide;
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her toil-worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth—
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing, a drunkard's wife;
And stamped on childhood's brow so mild
That withering blight, a drunkard's child.

Go hear and see and feel and know
All that my soul has felt and known:
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its brightness can atone,
Think if its flavors you would try
If all proclaimed, "'Tis drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl!
Hate is a feeble word!
I loathe, abhor—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirred
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of hell!

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a great and towering evil in our country—an evil which, though profitable to the *few*, is nevertheless working untold mischief to the *many*. It burdens the land with unnecessary taxation, pauperism, and crime, impairing all the interests of the body politic, and really profitable to none. This is not fancy, but fact. The statistics and testimony have often been gathered, and they are such as no honest and impartial mind can reject. We know in this age as our fathers did not so well know what are the consequences of this liquor business. Take a single statement: "President Everett computed that the use of alcoholic beverages had cost the United States directly, in ten years, $1,200,000,000; had burned or otherwise destroyed $5,000,000 more of property; had destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poorhouses; caused one thousand five hundred murders, two thousand suicides, and bequeathed to the country one million of orphan children."

Call this exaggeration if you choose; yet no man, with his eyes half open, having a sound head and an honest heart, will deny the enormous extent of the evil incident to the liquor traffic, fostered by it, and growing out of it.

What, then, is the duty of civil society? Was there ever a case that called more loudly for effectual legislation? Shall government suppress lotteries, gambling, and counterfeiting; outlaw mad dogs, and abate nuisances; establish and execute quarantine laws for the public health; and yet leave alcohol to run at large? Shall it prohibit minor evils, and yet be indifferent to the greater one? Shall it forsake the line of duty just when the argument becomes most powerful, and plea for action loudest? Shall it fold its arms in such premises? Then it will not perform its duty to God or man. If there be any case for legal interposition, this is such a case.

But, it may be said, this is a moral question, and ought to be left to moral suasion. So is gambling a moral question. Will you leave that to moral suasion? Counterfeiting is a moral question. Will you trust it to a dispensation of argument, merely? Murder is a moral question; and will you leave this to the mere force of argument? Indeed, every use of property, in some aspects, involves a moral question. Shall society, therefore, withhold all laws in respect to property?

The principle of the Maine law ought to be put in action by every civil community that is burdened and cursed with the liquor-traffic. The body politic has duties to perform as well as rights to exercise. Look at this point a moment.

Civil society established, and operating through government as its agent, is a moral person, legitimately the subject of duty, and bound by its obligation. This is a fundamental axiom of political ethics; and it certainly is a Christian principle. The State can do wrong—the State is bound to do right. The principles of morality for the State and the individual are the same. The State is morally bound to provide for its own welfare—to conduct over all its citizens an impartial and wholesome legislation, to enact and execute such laws as are adopted to promote the virtue, happiness, and general thrift of the whole community, while at the same time they ought not to be tyrannical and oppressive toward any class. The State exists not for a monopoly of benefits, but for the general good; not to license crime or patronize public evils, but to exert its legitimate powers for their suppression.

The grand feature of the Maine law consists in the fact that it does not aim to regulate and limit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, but to prohibit them altogether. It is not a regulating but a prohibitory law, and in this respect differs from the license system. It make the liquor business a crime for which the offender is liable to be punished. It confiscates these liquors to the State when kept for sale, and directs them to be destroyed. It outlaws them as an article of commerce within the limits of the State. Its aim is to break down the traffic, and thus relieve the community from the terrible evils consequent upon its continuance. It does not make the sale unlawful when the article is to be used for medicinal or mechanical purposes, but by stringent provisions limits the sale to these uses, directing the appointment of agents therefor, who are placed under bonds to conform strictly to the provisions of the statute. Prohibition, exclusion, outlawry, and not protection or regulation—this, then, is the grand principle of the Maine law, armed with a sufficient number of minor provisions to give force and certainty to the principle. Nearly all previous legislation had proceeded upon the assumption that the traffic was an evil to be regulated, which is the theory of the license system. This Maine law proceeds upon the assumption that it is an evil to be suppressed or removed altogether. It is the "summit-level of entire prohibition."

The principle of the Maine law is the only one adapted to the result. Theoretically the question is a very simple one. Intemperance and its evils depend on two causes: the supply of intoxicating beverage, and the consumption. Remove either and the vice is dead. There is a difficulty in directly attacking the consumption by law in saying to a man under the solemnity of a statute that he shall not make use of alcoholic beverage. This would be a kind of sumptuary legislation likely to defeat itself, impracticable in its operations, and at war with those notions of personal liberty which are so thoroughly rooted in the American mind. Hence, if the arm of the law is to be interposed at all it must operate upon the supply, and this is the direction of all the legislation that has ever been attempted on the subject. The supply is the only point where law can make its agency felt.

In respect, then, to the supply you may take one of three grounds. The first is to have no law on the subject, leaving every man to manufacture or sell as much as he pleases, to conduct the liquor business just as he does any other that is neither regulated nor restrained by law. Upon its face this is no remedy, and leaves the whole matter to the instincts of profit and appetite. A man may advocate this ground; yet he will not be so absurd as to call it a remedy.

The second ground is that of *regulation*, which is the license system in its different phases. This system admits that the traffic is an evil too serious to be open to all, and that it must therefore be limited to a few persons licensed by law to conduct it, and protected by law in doing so. Now it is a sufficient objection to this system to say that in practical effect it is, ever has been and always must be, *a failure*. It has been tried in various forms, and for a long series of years; and this has been the uniform result. It never did and never can reach the evil, as the most abundant facts conclusively show. Though it professedly undertakes to limit the number of the suppliers, it does not limit the supply. This keeps pace with the demand, and by generating an appetite creates and increases that demand. It is the sober truth, that under every form of the license system there has always been liquor enough in market to supply all the drinkers who want it and can pay for it. The system, therefore, amounts to nothing as a remedy; it creates a monopoly to do a bad business, on the pretense of limiting it, without accomplishing this result. It protects, by legalizing, the evil it seeks to curtail. Under it grogshops, especially in cities, are almost as thick as locusts of Egypt, at all times sufficient in number to keep the drinkers perfectly supplied.

The third ground is that of the Maine liquor law; and, as we have already said, it is a total prohibition of the supply, except when the article is to be used for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Its penalties, in the way of fines, confiscation, and imprisonment, are intended to be sufficiently searching and severe to carry this point. It is a thorough, radical, and stringent effort to destroy the liquor traffic, and in this way dry up the fountain whence issue the desolating streams of intemperance. It proposes no terms with the business: it makes no compromise with it. Its deliberate and undisguised aim is destruction, and not regulation or toleration.

Now, it must be evident to every reflecting mind that this kind of legislation, if we have any, is of the right sort. It is adapted, as no other has been and no other can be, to the work, so far as law can do it at all. If you want to have intemperance tolerated and continued, then the present license system will answer the purpose; but if you wish to banish the vice by removing its means, then the Maine liquor law, or some other one of similar aim and stringency, must be the instrument. You can not reach the result without the use of law; neither can you do so by any system of legislation that falls short of this mark. If we have a legal remedy we must have one that will do the work, and this feature is the glory of the liquor law of Maine.

The principle of the Maine law is a perfectly legitimate exercise of the powers that belong to civil society. By this we mean that every State in this Union over which the stars and stripes wave is fully competent to enact such a law; it comes within the province of what is called the police power of the State.

The general doctrine which lies at the foundation of the powers claimed and exercised by the Maine law is this: Society has a right to exist, and to protect itself against whatever is adapted seriously to harm or destroy it. It has the right to consult its own welfare, and use the requisite means. The individual living in its bosom and enjoying its protection is not so free that he may do what he pleases, make any use of his property which he pleases without reference to the effects upon others. The late Professor Stuart very properly observed: "Every society of men united to protect each other's rights, and to secure the peace and safety and happiness of the whole, have the right to do what is necessary to accomplish these ends. It is the common law of our nature, and of all nations of men. Who even questions the principle whether a community has a right to abate a nuisance? Of course it is their right, and duty, too, to judge and determine what is a nuisance. What has Maine done more than this?"

This is sound doctrine. This doctrine, moreover, was most fully affirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States when giving their decision in a suit brought to test the constitutionality of certain prohibitory laws passed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. The late Chief Justice Taney held the following language: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating or restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper." With this opinion the other Justices of the court fully concurred.

Let it be distinctly observed, also, that the principle of the Maine law claims no greater power than has always been conceded and assumed in the license system. This system says to the many that they shall not engage in the liquor traffic; while, at the same time, for a paltry tax, it grants the privilege to the few. Now, clearly, if the State has power to prohibit the traffic in respect to one-half or nine-tenths of her citizens, she has equal power to prohibit it in respect to all; if she may make the business unlawful except when licensed, if she may confer the right to sell, then she may withhold that license, and make the traffic unlawful to all her citizens; and whether she shall do the one or the other is not a question of power, but of expediency and duty. Hence, as you perceive, the liquor law of Maine does not claim or exercise any new power on the part of the State.

But it may be said that this law confiscates and destroys private property when kept and used contrary to the provisions of the statute. This is true. Remember, however, that this is part of the penalty for the crime of such keeping and using, and of course affects none but the man who breaks the law. If he were a law-abiding citizen the penalty would not harm the hair of his head. Those who lose their property by seizure and confiscation are those, and those only, who use it unlawfully. The tools and implements of a counterfeiter are seized and destroyed, being forfeited by their unlawful use. The fact that the confiscated property is not put into the public treasury but destroyed by the State does not in the slightest degree enhance the pecuniary damage of the individual. He simply loses it, as a penalty inflicted for violating the law of the land.

In the light of this reasoning, the principle of the liquor law of Maine is a perfectly legitimate exercise of the powers belonging to civil society. It undertakes to abate and remove a nuisance, and this is my answer to the objection (offered by a gentleman yesterday to the petitioning for the passage of a Maine liquor law in Louisiana) "that it would interfere with the property rights of individuals." Individuals have no right to create or perpetuate a nuisance.

We reiterate that the principle of the Maine liquor law ought to be put into action by every civil community that is burdened and cursed with the liquor traffic. We have stated its end, the thing which it aims to do. We have also shown that it is the only system adapted to this end; and we have further considered the powers of civil society to do such a work. Now we take the ground that it is the duty of society thus to act.

It may be further objected that although society ought to do something, it ought not to use a remedy of so much severity as the liquor law of Maine. This depends altogether upon a question of fact. If I could cure a disease with rose water I certainly would not use caustic, but I would use caustic rather than let the patient die. So in this case; if it be the purpose of civil society to break up the liquor traffic on account of evils incident to it, and to employ the arm of law for this end, then you must have law enough to do the work.

If the preceding arguments are not based on truth, then an American community has no legal power to prohibit any business that is as a whole injurious to it. Take this to be so that they can not legally help themselves, then the extent of the injury does not affect the principle involved, although that extent may reach the point where one-quarter of a community are sent by it into premature graves; another quarter rendered insane; another quarter made beggars and criminals; and the remaining quarter, taxed to their last dollar to meet the expenses of confining the insane, supporting the paupers, and in bringing the thieves and murderers to justice.

Laws on the principle of the Maine law have with varying results been adopted in several States. While public opinion is strong enough to enact such, the moral force to sustain them is usually wanting. The public move only under the smart of a wrong, and when that is past all is forgotten until the forces of evil rally and scourge anew. More anon.

Yours respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

## The Talmud.

To whom is not this word familiar? Yet what the Talmud is, where it was written, what it contains, are not very well or generally known. It is the purpose of this paper to state briefly some facts on these points gathered from a recent article in the *Quarterly Review*, written by Emanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum, a great linguist and scholar.

The Babylonian Talmud, as it now exists, was written some time near the close of the fifth century after Christ, the Jerusalem Talmud having been produced in its present shape about a century earlier. The former is about four times as large as the latter. But the Talmud is much older than the date of its reduction to writing, as its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonish captivity. It is not the work of any one man or of any one age, but the result of a growth or development, extending from the return from Babylon to the fifth century after Christ.

What then is the Talmud? It is "an encyclopedia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and international, human and divine." The close of the Babylonish captivity is marked in Jewish history by a reawakening of interest in their religious laws and books, which begat study and investigation concerning them and their teachings. These expoundings and interpretations and commentaries, grew to an expanding science, a kind of unwritten law—and this, in its final form, is found in the Talmud.

But there is another kind of matter in the Talmud strangely intermixed and confused with this legal knowledge, something peculiarly eastern, and to our minds most out of place in connection with the other. This consists of allegories, parables, tales, wise sayings, and apothegms, set forth with all the luxuriance of Eastern imaginations and highly poetic language. These two elements are not placed side by side, but blended in the most baffling manner. In the midst of an abstruse discussion of a legal or doctrinal point we suddenly lose the thread of discourse; we drift away as it were in aimless reverie; all becomes imaginative, allegorical, poetical. From this strange fairy land, often as weird as the Arabian nights, we come back again as abruptly to the thread of the discussion which was so suddenly broken off. It is the interpretation of the intellect and of the fancy of the brain and of the heart, the prose and the poetry, thus flowing in one current. Thus the whole work resembles what we understand by a legal code "about as much as a primeval forest resembles a Dutch garden."

The Talmud, therefore, is the unwritten law, the interpretations and precedents and principles of application applied in practice to the precepts of the Pentateuch. It consists of two parts, the Mishna, a commentary of the law of Moses, and the Gemahra, an examination of the Mishna and application to the individual instances. But how was any unity given to matter thus accumulated through ages by multitudes of minds?

The developement of this law was in the hands of the scribes. They had to preserve the sacred text, to explain its precepts, to instruct the people, and to preach in the synagogues and teach in the schools. Besides these were the "Learners," or "master builders" as they were called. They formed schools, and in these the received teachings were handed down from master to pupil with scrupulous care.

In the New Testament the term "master" or "doctor of laws" describes much more than strictly legal acquirements. It includes all departments of investigation, all knowledge then extant, because of the importance of all kinds of knowledge in legal practice. At that time schools were held in the highest estimation. "The world is only saved by the breath of the school children," and "A scholar is more meritorious than a prophet," are the popular sayings of the time. Through the schools and the constituted courts, or Sanhedrims, these Talmudic principles were preserved and developed. The highest dignitaries were the President and Vice-President of the Sanhedrim.

We can but briefly state some of the characteristics of the Talmudic teachings specified by Dr. Deutsch. While many of them are clear expansions of Scripture teachings, others are mere traditions, connected with Scripture only by forced and special interpretations. Yet they seem all to have been held equally authoritative, and to have been appealed to generally in preference to the Mosaic law. They are extremely practical. They look more to the intention in the fulfillment of a precept than to the fulfillment itself. Certain duties bring fruits in this world, but the real reward is in the world to come.

The spirit of the laws is remarkably humane. The first duty of the judge in civil cases is always to urge an agreement between the parties. The Talmud says that justice and good will meet when the contending parties agree peaceably. The law of revenge is wholly unknown, as the Talmud says, "Paving measure for measure is in God's hand only." The care taken of human life was very remarkable. Time must elapse between sentence and execution, that whatever could favor the condemned might be found out, and on the way to execution any one knowing aught in the culprit's favor was called upon by the herald to proclaim it. There was no confiscation of the culprit's goods.

The poetical element above mentioned — the Haggadah, as it was called—transforms the Scripture into a thousand themes for its variations. Everything was bound up in the Bible, it was said, and therefore everything could be found in it. Hence everything in Scripture had a kind of second and symbolic sense—every person and event was allegorical. This the Haggadah interprets, it fills up gaps, finds strange connections between parts, pours in legends, tales, jests, parables, and draws the moral from most common-place matters. Some of these "rabbinical stories" have been translated, and being taken as a sample have given a false idea of the Talmud as a whole. This is an illustration of the interpretations: The masters refer to the first verse of Genesis, "And God saw all that he had made, and behold it was good," and to Ecclesiastics iii: 11, "God created everything in its proper season," and argue "He created worlds upon worlds, and destroyed them one after the other, until he created this world. He then said, 'This pleases me, the others did not'—'in its proper season'—it was not meet to create this world until now."

The Talmud tells much about the angels, but there were no angels at first, "lest men might say 'Michael spanned out the firmament on the south, and Gabriel on the north.'" There are seven angel princes, and hosts of ministering angels. Two accompany every man, and for every new good deed he acquires a new guardian angel.

"Every nation," the Talmud says, "has its special guardian angel, its horoscopes, its ruling planets and stars. But there is no planet for Israel. Israel shall look but to him. There is no mediator between those that are called his children and their Father which is in Heaven." Miracles are regarded as only possible through a sort of "prestabilitated harmony," they were "created" at the end of all other things, and among them was the art of writing. All souls that are ever to be united with bodies were created in the beginning. They were originally cognizant of all things, but at the hour of birth in a human body an angel touches the mouth of the child, which causes it to forget all that it has been.

The fear and service of God is the end and aim of man's existence. Resurrection and immortality are plainly taught. "Prepare thyself in the hall that thou mayest be admitten into the palace." "This world is like a wayside inn, but the world to come is like the real home," are some of the sayings. Everlasting punishment is denied. "Generations upon generations," the most wicked are punished, but whoever repents will at last attain everlasting bliss. The descriptions of heaven are exceedingly glorious.

We append a few of the proverbs and sayings:

The dying benediction of a sage to his disciples was, "I pray for you that the fear of heaven may be as strong upon you as the fear of man. You avoid sin before the face of the latter; avoid it before the face of the All-seeing."

"If God hates idolatry why does he not destroy it?" asked a heathen. They answered:

"Behold, they worship the sun and the moon and the stars; would you have him destroy this beautiful world for the sake of the foolish?"

He who has more learning than good works is like a tree with many branches but few roots, which the first wind throws on its face; while he whose works are greater than his knowledge is like a tree with many roots and fewer branches, but which all of the winds of heaven can not uproot.

The house that does not open to the poor shall open to a physician.

When the thief has no opportunity for stealing, he considers himself an honest man.

While thy foot is well shod, smash the thorn.

There is a great difference between him who is ashamed before himself and him who is only ashamed before others.

Teach thine own tongue to say, I do not know.

Not the place honors the man, but the man the place.

Commit a sin twice, and you will then think it perfectly allowable.—*Standard*.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

## The Crescent City Seventy Years Ago.

We generally prefer to afflict our readers with our own lucubrations in this column to quoting those of others, and occupy ourselves rather with the present than the past. But the first of the year is a good time for taking a look in all sorts of directions—backward, forward, around, and above. *Coups d'œils* of this sort all enable us to obtain clearer the views of life, sweep away the cobwebs of prejudice, and assist sometimes in lightening the burdened soul of more than one perplexing question.

Let the reader then forget the history of the city for almost a hundred years; its cars, its pavements, its gaslamps, its present mercantile houses, banks, hotels, cafes, journals, and indeed all the improvements that have been made outside of the twelve original streets of the city. Canals and deep ditches then drained every street, forts stood at the mint and custom-house. A paliside wall extended around Canal, Rampart, and Esplanade; and although Mr. Lincoln had not yet brought down his flatboat from the Ohio, the scanty commerce of the river was then conducted with the same rude conveyance.

If the reader will transport himself back to that time, he will be in a condition to understand the following description of the Crescent City and its inhabitants, extracted from the journal of Baily, who visited the place seventy years ago:

Their houses are generally built of wood, boarded very plain in the inside, and made very open, that there may be a free circulation of air; consequently they avoid all the inconvenience of paper, fires, carpets, and curtains. The bedrooms are fitted up in the same plain style, and are furnished with nothing but a hard stuffed bed, raised very much in the middle, and covered with a clean white sheet, and over the whole there is a large gauze net called a bar, a mosquito net, and intended for a defense against the mosquitoes, and serves tolerably well to keep off those tormenting creatures. On this sheet, spread upon the bed and under the net, you lie down without any other covering, and if it is summer time, with the doors and windows open, so intolerable is the heat of the climate.

During several days when I was there, the thermometer was at 117 degrees in the shade. The dress of the inhabitants also corresponds to the furniture of the houses, being clothed in the lightest manner possible, and every one in the manner which pleases him best. There is not in these new countries that strange propensity to ridicule every one who deviates from the forms which a more established society may have prescribed for itself; but every one in this respect doeth that which seemeth right in his own eyes. Some will wear the short linen jacket of the Americans, others the long, flowing gown of the Spaniards; some the open trowsers and naked collar; others the more modern dress of tight pantaloons and large cravats; some with white or black chip hat; others with the beaver and feathers, after the manner of the Spaniards, and so on in respect to all other minutiæ of dress.

There is but one printing press in the place, and that is made use of by the government only. The Spanish Government is too jealous to suffer the people to have the free exercise of it; for, however strange it may appear, you can not even stick a paper against the wall without its first having the signature of the Governor or his Secretary attached to it, and on all of these you see the word "permitted" attached to the corner. As to the diversions of the place they consist principally of billiards, of which there are several tables in the town. This practice, I presume, they have adopted from the Americans, who, in the southern part of the continent, follow this amusement very much. They have a playhouse, which is rather small. It consists of one row of boxes, with an amphitheatre in the middle, which is raised above the pit, and over the whole there is a gallery. The plays are performed in French, and they have a tolerable set of actors.

The inhabitants are also musical, but this lies chiefly among the French. The gentlemen of the place often perform in the orchestra at the theatre; in fact, there is no other music there but what they obtain in this voluntary way. The place contains about a thousand houses. It is one hundred miles from the sea down the Mississippi, but across the country it is not much more than twenty-one miles. Owing to the rapidity of the current vessels are a long time coming up here. There is a fort called Balize at the mouth of the river, but I am informed it furnishes no defense. The tide ascends but very little way up the channel of the Mississippi, owing to the rapidity of its current. The banks of the river are well settled for a few miles below the city; but after that there are no plantations of any consequence.

## Baby Talk.

We never read a child's book until we read the "Prudy Series" and "Dotty Dimple." Their author is a genius, whose imagination has got within a child and reproduces its thoughts and talk. To us the following "baby talk," which little Prudy and Dotty Dimple have in bed, is very fascinating:

"Suppose we make up some poetry?" said Prudy.

"Why, you don't know how to make up poetry, do you?" said Dotty. "I love poetry when they read it at school. Don't you know,

'Tremendous torrents! for an instant hush!'

Isn't that splendid?"

"Very splendid, indeed," replied Prudy, pinching herself to keep awake.

"I think Torrence is such a nice name," pursued Dotty; "don't you tell anybody, but when I'm married and have some boys, I'm a-going to name some of them Torrence."

"Not more than one, Dotty!"

"O no! I couldn't, could I? There mustn't but one of them have the same name. I forgot. 'Tremendous Torrence!' I shall say, and then he'll come in and ask, 'What do you want, mother?'"

Prudy, who is older, explains that a "torrent generally means the Niagara Falls."

"Does it?" said Dotty; "who told you so? But I guess I shall call him by it, just the same, though—if his father is willing. I shan't have but two boys, and I shall name the other one for his father," said Dotty, thoughtfully; "I shall have eight girls, for I like girls very much."

Observations by Josh Billings: If a man wants to get at his aktual dimensions, let him visit a grave yard.

If any man wants to be an old bachelor, and get sick at a boarding tavern, and have a back room in the fourth story, and a red-haired chambermaid bring his water gruel to him in a tin washbasin, I have always said, and I stick to it yet, he has got a perfek right to do it.

When a man loses his health then he first begins to take care of it. This is good judgment. This is!

It is getting so now-a-daze if a man can't cheat in some way he isn't happy.

Success in life iz apt to make us forget the time we wasn't much. It is so with the frog on the jump; he can't remember that he was a tadpole—but other folks can.

An individual to be a fine gentleman has either got to be born so or be brought up in it from infancy; he kant learn suddenly any more than he kan learn to talk injun korectly by practicing on a tommyhawk.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

DR. NEWMAN. — The address of Rev. Dr. Newman, the editor of the ADVOCATE, will, for a few weeks, be Albany, New York, care of S. R. Gray, 38 State street.

HARMONIAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, July 7, at half-past 6 o'clock P. M. at the Wesley Chapel, Liberty street. Punctual attendance requested.

By order of the President:
FREDERICK K. HYDE,
Secretary.

Letters from Washington of very recent date confirm the telegraphic report that no confirmations will for the present be made by the Senate. The fight for and against Mr. Perry Fuller, nominee for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue is very bitter, and there is not much prospect for his success, notwithstanding the whole force of the wealthy and influential "Indian ring" is at his back.

The chances of Mr. Lacey for eventual confirmation as Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans are declared to be brightening: but immediate action on neither of the cases in which the people of this State are immediately concerned is deemed probable.

It is stated that President Johnson will recall all the nominations he has made of Democrats who are still hanging fire in the Senate, should he be in any degree snubbed at the New York Convention.

The latest good joke perpetrated by our earnest and enthusiastic Camp street cotemporary, the *Times*, is in the shape of a startling head line over its report of Legislative proceedings, to wit: "Insubordination of the Radicals!" Considering that the Radicals in the Legislature are in a goodly majority, and that all they have done is in strict accordance with the prescriptions of the paramount authority of the nation, it is rather hard to divine in what or against whom this insubordination exists. The only explanation we can give, therefore, is that our neighbor blundered in the term used, and meant to refer to the Democratic bolters as insubordinate.

The New Orleans Associated Press reporter seems to have created a sensation by his report of the first day's proceedings of the Legislature now in session here. If he has misrepresented facts it is not the first time a like error has been committed by the Association. The proceedings of both Houses were strictly in accordance with law and justice. There is no Republican in or out of Congress who will question the propriety of the action of the Louisiana Legislature. The Associated Press dispatch in this morning's paper from Washington is of a highly sensational character, and is entitled to no serious consideration.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.]

We understand that General W. L. McMillen, of Louisiana, formerly a resident of Ohio, is prominently spoken of as one of the United States Senators from that State. General McMillen was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Ohio, and until the war broke out was one of the prominent and influential members, vindicating its principles by his clarion voice and fervid eloquence on many a successful political battle-field. He went into the war with the first Ohio regiment, and never left the service of his country until the war closed, when he was mustered out as a major general by brevet. He has since purchased a large plantation in Louisiana, and is now a permanent resident of that State. The senatorial mantle could not fall on more meritorious shoulders, and Louisiana may well felicitate herself upon having so able a servant upon whom to confer the senatorial honor.

The *Ohio State Journal* says we cordially and heartily indorse every word of the above from the *Herald*.

## United States Senators.

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives, it will devolve upon you on Tuesday of next week to exercise one of the highest prerogatives of the Legislature of a sovereign State of the Union. You will then elect two Senators to Congress. Is it not evident that the political reputation of Louisiana, our political well-being in the immediate future, and the advantages we hope to gain from readmission into the Union depend very largely upon the kind of men selected for that high office?

Need we say in the first place that our Senators should be men of eminent ability? It must be borne in mind that in legislation the mistakes of incompetent men have the practical effect of crimes. Their motives may be good, but that does not lessen the harm or the wrong they may unwittingly inflict upon the country. Never before in our history has there been such need of the highest statesmanship. Our land is almost perishing for want of knowledge, for want of a clear comprehension of those great social, moral, and political forces which are the mighty but invisible allies of every good cause, and which rule in the world of ideas just as truly as unseen physical forces control the world of matter.

Hitherto we have fought evils that were palpable. Slavery and secession were so conspicuous, were of such brazen front, that no one could possibly mistake them. To overcome them required knowledge, courage, loyalty, moral convictions outweighing every consideration of self, but by no means so high an order of statesmanship as to meet and destroy the mighty evils that now assail us. For the giants with whom we have now to contend are invisible, impalpable. Neither are we now borne along by the enthusiasm inspired of a great war. Subtle questions of finance, the burden of a national debt, so great as to equal about one-seventh of the assessed values of the whole country, the growing corruption that threatens the life of the nation, who, even of our wisest and best statesmen, thoroughly comprehends all these? And those intricate but reaching principles of political economy which Napoleon I. said "Would grind France to powder, though she were made of adamant." We must understand them if we wish to escape national bankruptcy, and fully develop the wonderful resources of the country. Does the knowledge of these things come from inspiration? Can it come from anything short of potent thought, from wide observation and experience, from large acquaintance with men and affairs?

Those are mistaken who assert that because the war has ceased, because slavery and secession belong to the past, there is no longer need of the highest qualities of statesmanship. There are broader fields opening than were ever yet explored. There are higher prizes to be gained than were ever yet won.

Why, look at the position of Louisiana, of this great city of New Orleans! What ought they not to become? The Almighty hand has so disposed the mountains and slopes and valleys of one-third of our national domain that the accumulated waters of that vast region flow grandly past our very portals to the adjacent sea. Now just as the floods from the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains are poured down through the delta of the Mississippi, just as it is easier and cheaper to float produce down stream than to carry it up hill by rail, so are we justly entitled to the commerce of this great Mississippi valley.

New Orleans has a rightful mortgage not only upon the gold of Colorado, but also upon the wheat of Nebraska and Wisconsin, the corn of Illinois, the iron of Missouri, the coal of Pennsylvania, upon all the grain and other products of the West that seek an outside market. Our sceptered queen should stand ready with one hand to purchase what these fifteen millions of thrifty people inhabiting the Mississippi valley have to sell, and with the other to pay them in the products of other people and other climes.

But to secure all this requires wise legislation at Washington. We need a revision of the commercial treaties with all the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, with the South American States, and the West Indies. We need a vast system of internal improvements, the main object of which should be to construct railroads so as to control the trade with Texas, and first of all to restrain the floods of the Mississippi, and cause her currents to flow in equal and regular volume. To make our State what Louisiana should be we ought to attract to her within the next two years one hundred thousand thrifty farmers from the North with their capital, their experience, their energy, their love of law and order, During the same time we ought to induce a hundred thousand sturdy immigrants from Europe to settle within our borders.

Now what can contribute so much to these most desirable ends as the presence in Congress of two able Senators from Louisiana? Considering the splendid opportunities in the immediate future, considering what we have at stake, would it not be throwing away our chances, would it not be a sacrifice of the best interests of the people to fill those high places with incompetent men? with men who would fail to appreciate the situation? It seems to us that we need for our United States Senators the very best talent in Louisiana.

Our Senators to Congress should also be men of spotless reputation and of unquestioned loyalty. Their character should be above reproach. Without the possession of good character no man in this country can attain to commanding or to lasting influence over his fellow men. Brilliant intellectual qualities may attract wealth, and often confers a certain degree of strength, but in the end these have to yield to the secret and mighty power of character. Its possession is a moral force which nothing on earth can resist. In the world of ideas character (and by character we mean the powers of human intellect devoted to high and noble purposes) is the same as momentum in the physical world. And nowhere else is it so desirable as to the legislator and statesman. Who does not know that the man who condescends to buy a vote to elect himself to office will, if successful, himself be in the market for sale.

We have entire confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the honorable members of the General Assembly, and we shall expect to see them elect two men to the high office of United States Senators to whom we can refer with honest pride.

## For United States Senator Gen. Cyrus Bussey.

The ADVOCATE has maintained a strict neutrality on this and all important subjects up to this time, feeling that the interest of the State would be best subserved by quietly awaiting the announcement of the various candidates, and deliberately weighing their respective claims before committing itself to the advocacy of any particular person. We have earnestly urged upon the members of the General Assembly the importance of securing for these positions gentlemen of first-class ability, of unquestioned integrity, of legislative experience, of fine business qualifications, and men possessing the fullest confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens. The time has come to express a choice. Governed by these rules, and while not wishing to derogate in the least from the claims of the numerous gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the candidacy, we unhesitatingly affirm that in each and all of these qualifications General Cyrus Bussey stands eminently distinguished.

The facts of his public life are on record, and are well known to all. We will only briefly recur to them. He began life in Iowa when quite young, with no capital but his honesty and ability. He devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, and by his energy, integrity, and comprehensive business talent won for himself when quite young a very high standing in commercial circles, a wide and commanding influence in his State, and a comfortable competence.

Without seeking it he was placed by his friends in political life by being elected to the State Senate of Iowa, where he rapidly rose to the position of a political leader, and of commanding influence. The war broke out, and he was at once placed on the staff of the Governor of Iowa, and intrusted with the defense of the border, which was then in imminent danger of invasion. Having successfully performed this arduous task, he then, at his own expense, raised and equipped a regiment of cavalry, and went into the service as its Colonel. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was speedily promoted to Brigadier General.

In the dark days of 1863, when from the disasters to our arms and the consequent depression at the North, there were apprehensions that the Copperheads at home might carry the elections, he was at the request of leading Senators sent home to aid in the political canvass. He traveled through his State, and by his eloquence and the confidence which his high reputation and great popularity inspired among his people, aided more than any one else in restoring faith in our ultimate success, and sweeping the State for Lincoln and the Republican ticket by an increased majority.

He returned to the front, participated in the important campaigns then going on in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas until the spring of 1865. He was then selected, though the youngest of his Brigadier Generals, by Major General Reynolds for the important task of remodeling the affairs and abolishing the abuses and corruptions of the District of Northern Arkansas and the Indian Territory. This task he fulfilled so ably, impartially, and honestly, that he left it the best regulated district in the department, had the unbounded affection and respect of his troops and of the people of his district. Since the war General Bussey has removed to Louisiana and become permanently identified with this State.

He has conducted a large and complicated business through the trying seasons of the past two years, on whose shoals and reefs many a gallant commercial bark lies stranded. General Bussey has been a uniform and uncompromising Republican, and a supporter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and his counsels at home and in the North have contributed influentially to its successful operation here. In the last political canvass he was a warm supporter of the regular Republican ticket, and aided largely in its triumph. He was sent to Chicago as a delegate to the National Convention, and also to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and while there was greeted by hosts of warm friends from all parts of the Union in a manner which showed the high estimation in which they hold him.

General Bussey enjoys the confidence of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, with all of whom he has served, and of Senators Sumner and Harlan, and others of the distinguished Republican leaders. He wields a large influence in commercial circles North, and he is fully acquainted with the particular necessities of Louisiana which demand national legislation, and is more familiar than most men with the steps necessary to assist her.

We have received from various parts of the State reliable assurances that he is the choice of a large portion of the people, and that his election would give universal satisfaction. We have deemed it our duty to give expression to this sentiment, and to advance our reasons for this preference. We submit them to the General Assembly, with the feeling that should they find a man better qualified to discharge the responsible duties of this high position to the best interests of the State we will cheerfully yield our support to such a choice, but with the firm conviction that it will be very difficult to do so.

We commend the subject to the calm consideration of our Senators and Representatives.

## Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Rarely has an officer been met at the threshold of his official career with obstacles and hindrances calculated to test his judgment, temper, courage, honesty, and firmness such as beset Lieutenant Governor Dunn on every side from the moment that he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

And much more rarely in our recollection has any one shown himself so equal in all of these great qualities to every emergency.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn has been tried by one of the severest ordeals, and has come out of it as refined gold. He has gloriously vindicated the good judgment of his constituents in their selection of him for his present distinguished position, and has placed his name among the highest on the roll of Louisiana's statesmen.

First came tempting offers of high rewards, such as we are ashamed to say would have turned the heads of many white men, to bribe him to shrink from the discharge of his duty and to betray the men who elected him.

These fell from him like the rain drops from the solid rock.

Then he was met by a covert attempt on the part of the military authorities to usurp the organization of the Senate.

This he firmly and successfully resisted. With becoming dignity he declined any military interference in assuming the duties of his office.

Then he was met by an effort on the part of General Buchanan to dictate the form of qualification for office which he should require of the Senators elect.

This he respectfully but firmly declined to accept.

Proceeding upon the undeniable ground that the new State government and constitution, though perfect in form so far, and in full operation, so far as the solemnly declared will of the people of the State could place it, was yet inchoate and incomplete so far as its relations to the national government were concerned, and yet in a dependant position, subject to the jurisdiction of Congress in every respect, to be approved or disapproved, abolished or maintained; and that its officers as being elected exclusively under and according to the laws of Congress, and subject to its direction as to when, how far, in what manner they should assume the exercise of their functions, were to this extent officers acting under and in obedience to the laws of Congress, and to the same extent officers of the United States as well as of this State, he felt it his duty to qualify himself, and to require all qualifying before him to qualify in obedience to the terms of the act of Congress providing an oath of office for all officers of the United States government in the rebel States. In conceiving and maintaining this position; in refusing to entertain any motions or protests from persons claiming to be members of an unorganized body, Lieutenant Governor Dunn evinced an able and comprehensive judgment of the law of the case and a familiarity with parliamentary usages which admirably qualify him for the position of a presiding officer. We congratulate the people of Louisiana on the courage, ability, and wisdom of the gentleman whom her people have elected to this responsible position.

He held the dearest rights of the people in his hands for two trying days, and bravely has he defended them. He has endeared himself to all her loyal citizens.

## The Republican Members of the General Assembly.

Right nobly have this band of patriots, resisting all attempts at bribery or coercion, begun the task of inaugurating civil government in Louisiana.

For the bold and manly manner, and the prudence and wisdom with which they have met all the embarrassments and temptations before them, they have earned the lasting gratitude of their constituents, and will be held by them in enduring remembrance.

In view of the tremendous efforts of our opponents, and the advantage they derived from military counsel and assistance, we were anxious for the result. The event has vindicated the confidence which the people have reposed in their Representatives. The people look to them to protect the sanctity of the ballot-box, which was most shamefully violated in the recent elections. Where peaceable citizens have been driven from the polls, and arrested and imprisoned on the days of election, robbed of their registration papers and refused redress; where commissioners of election have sent instructions to their subordinates to use every means, fair or foul, to defeat the Radical ticket; where election officers have been selected with gross partiality from among ex-rebel officers and parties entirely opposed to reconstruction, and this by a General sent here to aid loyal men; where thugs and assassins have been allowed to wield the authority of Deputy Sheriffs to interfere with the election, and to oppress and outrage voters; where a prominent Democratic candidate for office openly threatened to assassinate one of our most respected citizens for seeking to prevent these outrages; where a prominent judicial officer has tried to extort from men falsely imprisoned a promise not to expose him as a condition of their release; where rebel commissioners of election have stuffed ballot-boxes, received bribes, and falsified the count of votes; where all this fraud has been perpetrated to the extent of thousands of votes, as it was done in this city, we think there is a pretty fair field for legislative investigation. The people demand it. Let a committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and let the whole thing come to light and justice be done, and Congress see how its agents have performed the high duty committed to them.

All these charges are proved by a cloud of witnesses.

## Editorial Correspondence.

CROPS.

The crops are very promising everywhere in the Northwest. Wheat is abundant, and the prospect of a rich harvest was never brighter. Corn and potatoes also look well, together with oats and hay. Providence is thus blessing our country, and placing our people under renewed obligations. And the general thrift of our people is one of our national wonders. The curse of poverty which rests upon so large a portion of the population of our great cities is not perceptible in the Great West. It is a crime to be poor in this section of our land, and to such the old Bible rule should be applied: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

LOCUSTS.

Stopping at Kalamazoo a few days we rode into the country some twelve miles, when we found the trees covered with locusts. These destroyers repeat their visits once in seventeen years. Their habits and modes of multiplication are singular. They usually alight on some tender branch of a tree, in which they lay their eggs; in a short time the branch falls and the eggs are deposited on the ground, out of which is hatched a worm; this worm burrows into the ground, where it remains seventeen years, when out of its eggs comes a light-colored, wingless locust, which in turn burrows its way to the surface, and shortly after its appearance its back opens and out comes the locust proper. Apparently it is wingless, but soon the small bunches on its sides begin to extend themselves, and in fifteen minutes are full-blown wings, and in fifteen minutes more are beautifully colored. Then the creature flies on its mission of destruction. These insects are now destroying both the fruit and forest trees. They are so destructive that within a day a tree they have attacked is left leafless and apparently dead.

## Change of Editors.

We regret to notice the retiring of Dr. M. A. Southworth from the *Republican*. As a brilliant, terse, and nervous writer, a judicious editor, a wise statesman, a safe counselor, and a bold and able party leader, Dr. Southworth has not his equal in Louisiana. To his prudent and wise management, his untiring industry, and his generous liberality the Republican party owes largely its brilliant triumph in the last campaign. Under his conduct the *Republican* newspaper rose rapidly in public favor and influence, and decided the success of the campaign. We do not know a single man whom the Republican party can so illy spare from the ranks of its leaders. Our best wishes accompany him, and we hope to see his labors rewarded and his usefulness increased by his promotion to a sphere of still wider influence.

We welcome to the editorial tripod a gentleman so widely and favorably known as his successor General Lee. Under his supervision we believe that the *Republican* will grow in influence and prosperity.

## Hon. W. L. McMillen.

The merited and sharp reproof which this distinguished gentleman administered to General Buchanan in the House on Monday deserves to be telegraphed throughout the land.

It was characteristic of the man—fearless, just, and uncompromising.

The presence of such a man in the House is a host in itself to resist the unwarrantable usurpations which General Buchanan has such fatal facility of making.

General Buchanan knows that a little finger laid wrongfully upon the least of the rights defended by W. L. McMillen will be resented as a chivalrous, honorable, high-toned gentleman only knows how to resist, and be hurled back with a blow which would be strengthened by the arm of every loyal man in the whole North. He can not trifle with such a man.

## The Hon. J. D. Beares.

This gentleman by his noble stand in the Senate has earned the thanks of his constituents whose interests he has protected, and the State whose reconstruction he has manfully assisted. Mr. Beares has been wrongfully classed with the rebel party by the press of this city. He has refuted this slander by fearlessly keeping step to the music of the Union in the ranks of the loyal party with which he fought in the war. We hail his accession to our numbers, and congratulate the loyal party. We predict for him honor and success in the political career he has so gloriously commenced.

## Hon. John S. Harris.

Any one who has been cognizant of the patient and unflagging industry with which this gentleman labored in the work of reconstruction since the adjournment of the Convention, and the quiet, unassuming manner with which he has done his work, will not be astonished at the host of warm friends who gather around him.

Mr. Harris deserves well of the State. The party can not afford to let such men go unrewarded.

## Hon. G. M. Wickliffe.

Our popular and energetic Auditor elect deserves anew the thanks of the people, and especially of the colored people, for the untiring and valuable labors he has contributed to the work of organizing the State government. Wherever there has been a breach to fill, a villainy to unravel, or a post to be strengthend, he has been on hand with counsel and work. He is a man who not only tells what to do, but does it.

COOKERY.—Popular hotels all use and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts as the best. New York office, 592 Broadway.

## The Oldest Relic of Humanity.

The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen or twenty months ago in the British museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it; the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Mizraim, the grandson of old father Noah, and the first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the tide-mark of the deluge would scarcely have been obliterated, or the gopher-wood knee timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat when this man of tke early world lived, moved, and had his being! His flesh and blood were cotemporary with the progenitors of the great patrician! His bones and shriveled skin are cotemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

## TURN FROM THE WINE CUP.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Oh! touch not the cup that is brimming with wine,
Profane not the lips where the kisses divine,
From the mouth of a mother, have blessed
The dear child which her white bosom pressed.
Though like the "melted ruby" it glows,
It is a liquid fire—and fire that flows,
Through the veins in a lava-like flame,
Consuming health, and fortune and fame.
The cup of Circe, filled with wine,
Turned the friends of Ulysses to swine,
So turn from the wine cup away,
And take not the risk of their day;
And heed not its roseate glow,
In its red liquid lair, the foe,
That bites like an adder lies;
Its beads are the serpent's eyes;
"Dash it down, dash it down,"
The throne, sceptre and crown
Of thy manhood may be
Lost in the Red sea,
Where no prophet's rod,
Points the path to God.
It stains
On heart and brain;
It blots the light
Of hope and right
From afar;
With no star
In its crown
Settles
down.
Drink the dew, and rain,
From the wine cup refrain.
Where the sparkling fountain drips,
Moisten thy parched and fevered lips,
From its bright waters flow the silver rills,
Where the sweet birds quaff their songful bills,
On its margin are flowers of starry gold,
In whose petals cold water pledges behold,
Writ with pencils of light, folk upon fold.

## The Fate of the Apostles.

All the apostles were assaulted by the enemies of their Master. They were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and nobly did they bear the trial. Schumacher says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterward banished to Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to his persecutors until he died.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome by the Emperor Nero.

Such was the fate of the apostles, according to traditional statements; and though we can not authenticate them all, we at least know that the hatred of the world to these men and their teachings was sufficient to render the accounts not very improbable.

## Dancing.

Dr. Patton, of New Haven, concludes an article in the *Independent* as follows:

Having thus carefully examined every text in the Old and New Testaments in which the [dance or dancing] words occurs, we are led to the following conclusions:

1. That dancing was a religious act among idolaters as well as the worshipers of the true God.

2. That it was practiced as the demonstration of joy for victories and other mercies.

3. That the dances were in the day time.

4. That the women danced by themselves; that the dancing was mostly done by them.

5. No instance is recorded in which promiscuous dancing by the two sexes took place.

6. That when the dance was perverted from a religious service to mere amusement it was regarded disreputable, and was performed by the "vain fellows."

7. The only instances of dancing for amusement mentioned are of the worldly families described by Job, the daughter of Herodias, and the "vain fellows." Neither of these had any tendency to promote piety.

8. That the Bible furnishes not the slightest sanction for promiscuous dancing as an amusement as practiced at the present time.

## How to Make Successful Pastors.

Every minister will be successful, we believe, who has one member in his church given to constant prayer for his success. We would that every pastor had just one friend who never ceased to bear him and his work to the throne of grace, and to supplicate for the gifts of the Holy Spirit following his labor and giving his preaching power! Let such facts as the following speak:

Mr. Finney tells of a pastor who was constantly successful—enjoyed a revival every year for twelve years, and could not account for it till one evening at a prayer meeting a brother confessed that for a number of years past he had been in the habit of "spending every Saturday night, until midnight, in prayer for his pastor the next day." That explained the secret in part, at least. Such a man praying would make any ministry successful. The great John Livingston, of Scotland, once preached an ordinary sermon with such power and success that five hundred were converted under it. But it was after a large company of Christians had spent the whole previous night in prayer for that object.

Mr. Chase has performed signal services to the Republican party, but nothing that he has heretofore done is perhaps so worthy of the gratitude of his old associates as his recent attempt to introduce a new element of discord into the Democratic party, already rent by the contentions between the factions of Pendleton and Hancock. It was a masterpiece of political strategy. *Boston Transcript.*

## MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—HOWES.—At Shreveport, Louisiana, May 16, by Rev. John D. Smith, RUFUS ALEXANDER and Miss ANTOINETTE HOWES.

LOGAN—COTWELL —On May 21, by Rev. John D. Smith, THOMAS LOGAN and Miss MELVINA COTWELL, all of Shreveport.

## MURDERS IN RAPIDES PARISH.

### INVADING PRAYER MEETINGS.

### SHOOTING AND HANGING COLORED PEOPLE.

Three men, whose reputation as desperate characters seems to be pretty well established in Rapides parish, and who have become the terror of colored people in that parish, were arrested last Monday night about thirty miles from Alexandria. Their names are Larkin D. Corley, Millard Corley, and Lewis Tally, and they are charged with the willful and deliberate murder of Nathan Green, Dinah Hoffman, Charles Hoffman, and Henry Corney.

The prisoners were brought down the river on the steamer St. Nicholas, and arrived here yesterday morning under the charge of a Deputy United States marshal, and guarded by soldiers of the Twentieth United States infantry.

The deputy marshal accompanied a detachment of the Twentieth United States infantry, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Bates, who took with him Lieutenant B. Carney and Dr. J. F. M. Forwood, surgeon of the regiment. They left Alexandria at five o'clock in the evening, and guided by the light of pine knots marched until midnight, when they surrounded the premises occupied by the alleged murderers, in the piny woods, and arrested them. No resistance was made, though one of the party came out with a double-barreled shotgun, but as soon as he saw the superior numbers against them he yielded without attempting to raise his weapon.

The parties arrested have the reputation of being pretty desperate characters, and hence a large squad of military was employed to capture them.

The murders occurred six or seven weeks ago in the piny woods, some six miles from the camping ground of the alleged murderers, and the acts were committed under horrible circumstances.

One colored woman and two colored men were hung, and one colored man was shot by the miscreants. Green was at a prayer meeting when a party of twelve or more came up, one of whom went into the house and deliberately shot him. Hoffman and Corney were taken out of the church, bound together, a rope placed around their necks, and they were led to a house where another prayer meeting was held, and there Dinah Hoffman, the mother of Charles, was seized, and all three of them hung together to a rafter in the house.

The wife of Corley, when they were arrested, told her husband it served him right, "for he had no business to go down there and meddle with them niggers."

Great credit is due to General West, United States marshal, for having dispatched one of his most vigilant deputies to execute the warrant. It is a pleasure also to express the gratification enjoyed by loyal men of Louisiana at being able most cordially and sincerely to commend the promptness with which Colonel Bates came to the aid of the civil authorities, and assisted in the arrest of the outlaws who committed this great crime against God and humanity.

The men in custody will be examined before United States Commissioner Shannon in a few days.

### ROBERT H. ISABELLE.

This gentleman, who was on Monday chosen temporary Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in 1837 in the parish of St. Landry. His father, Dr. Isabelle, served as a surgeon in the armies of Napoleon, and afterward settled in this State. Mr. Isabelle has resided in this city for the last twenty years, for a long time being engaged in the shoe trade. He was a member of the constitutional convention, representing in that body the third ward of this city. In all party conventions he has been prominent, and possesses a well-earned reputation for ability and political integrity. He early became interested in educational movements, and in 1862 organized and took charge of a school in Jefferson parish, and at a later period at the Wesleyan Chapel in this city. General Butler commissioned him as second lieutenant of the second Louisiana Native Guards, and on leaving the service he held rank as captain of the seventh Louisiana, same corps. Mr. Isabelle is an owner of real estate in this city, and from that source derives a comfortable income. In himself he is a refutation of the often reiterated theory that the colored race is fatally deficient in intelligence and capacity.

As a presiding officer he fully justified the choice which placed him temporarily in the chair of the House of Representatives. His perceptions were clear and quick, and his rulings swept away at once the specious tissues of parliamentary points which were occasionally attempted by a baffled and enraged minority.

### Rebel Outrages in Mississippi.

We copy this from the Jackson *Pilot:*

We are compelled to call the attention of readers in every issue to the gross outrages perpetrated in and throughout the State by the blood-thirsty rebel Democracy. Every mail brings us accounts of the most unprovoked and fiendish attacks upon the persons of Union men—Republicans whose only and great offense is being connected with the Republican party, and we can assure our readers, that do what we may, we can not fully represent to them the awful condition of things in every part of the State: particularly in the interior Republicans go with their lives in their hands proclaiming the truth, and are everywhere met with rebel insults, threats, and violence, which by this time have so fired the hearts of these traitors that it is not safe for a man to avow Union sentiments where there is no military to give him protection.

This rebel "reign of terror" has been worked up to such a pitch of excitement and madness that it is impossible at many polls in the State to get a fair and free election. This is true of every poll where the whites are in the ascendancy. There a colored man is compelled by force and threats to vote the Democratic ticket or refrain from voting at all. Rebel papers prate loudly about Democratic colored men, but when they do so they know they are guilty of uttering unmitigated falsehoods. Not a hundred colored men in the State would vote the Democratic ticket if they were allowed to vote as their judgment dictates, but they are met on all sides by villainous and unprincipled Democrats, who take the most cowardly and infamous advantage of them, and compel them to vote their ticket. We hurl this into their teeth, and with their rebel bowie knives and revolvers buckled to their sides they must admit the truth of our assertion.

Mrs. Ames has brought to Washington the fine bust of Lincoln which she has executed for the government, and it has been placed on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol. Hundreds who knew the martyr President well stopped to gaze on the faithful reproduction of his well-known features, and were loud in their praises of the likeness, while art lovers were equally delighted with the conception and the execution of the work. It is decidedly the best bust of Lincoln. Mrs. Ames is now modeling a bust of General Grant in miniature.

## ADVICE-MONGERS.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Blessings on the heads of those who give good advice! What a shame it would be if those who know every thing should carry their mouths like a dark lantern!

It is bad enough when men hoard their coin, and refuse to distribute their property. But how much worse would be a kind of miserism of the soul—an avarice and stinginess of wisdom.

A kind Providence stays this evil, and ordains that an element so indispensable to human society as good advice should be had for the asking, and even without asking. Men are raised up for this very purpose. They have all the instincts and aptitudes which clearly indicate what may be called a natural ordination. They are called and set apart—not, to be sure, by the laying on of human hands—to this work of giving advice; but, better yet, by the hand that gave them life! At any rate that seems to be their own opinion. And this must be said to the credit of this natural priesthood, that they seldom "neglect the gift that is in them." First, in the order of nature, children are subject to their friendly offices. From morning to night these ministers of instruction tell the helpless creatures what they should and what they should not do. No part is neglected; their dresses, their sports, their tasks, their habits at the table, in the bed, in the house, out of doors; their speech, their thoughts, their morals are all but so many pegs on which is hung incessant good advice! Poor things!

A mild and unresisting child lies down to it like an orthodox griddle-cake to the molasses pot, and always swims in the sweetness of endlessly flaming advice! But others there are, resistant, self-willed children, who do not take kindly to advice, and yet can not escape it, but, like an over-dosed salad, grow hot and sour, from too much pepper and too much vinegar! But what *rights* have children? The world's theory is, practically, that men have so many rights as they can defend, and no more. Children, alas! can not defend themselves.

Neighbors come next to children. Newcomers thrive in the good opinion of neighborhood advice-givers by the manner in which they receive the advice volunteered upon their arrival in the town.

"Young Acorn is a nice fellow, and he has got a good wife! I was over the very morning they came in town. I told them what I'd do if I was in their place! I'd put the garden on the other side of the house; and I'd never consent to use that old shed for a kitchen; and I'd have a pump, instead of pulling my arms off at that well; and I'd take those *pinies* away from the front yard, where they blaze up for a week and then all the rest of the year are good for nothing. And then they took my butcher and my store-keeper. And last week she wanted me to go and help her pick out a dress. They are an ornament to this neighborhood. You may depend on't they are going to prosper. They an't above learning. They know what's what and who's who, let me tell you! None of your stuck up folks, like Adonus, on t'other side. Impudent hussey! When I did the neighborly thing and told her what I'd do if I had her children, she looked me in the face as sweet as if she was going to kiss me and said, 'When I wish your advice, Miss Negus, I will send for you!'—the conceited minx! Well, of course, I don't s'pose that had anything to do with her child's death—of course I don't—but it *did* sicken—and die too—that's all I know!"

Advisers are not all of the one gender. Every neighborhood has its men who feel in every atom of their being that they know everything, and that they have no right to hide their knowledge. Not to take their advice seems to them obstinacy and conceit.

"Oh, you can't tell that Orr anything! He knows all there is already!" This is the character of a man that will not take advice. Witness his awful fate.

"I told him last fall that he'd be sorry if he touched flour. But he went in, and I should like to know what he thinks of it now?"

A real advice-giver regards himself as a natural law, and those who disregard his opinions have set at nought a providential arrangement, and must expect the inevitable penalty. They don't require time nor study for the formation of a judgment. They will dictate to a lawyer or to a doctor at a moment's notice. They are able to instruct the clergyman how to preach, the politician how to harangue, or the schoolmaster how to manage his school. There are several spheres in which they are peculiarly at hand.

First, in all that relates to marriage. They penetrate character, they dictate right matches, they know the methods of approach, and all the arts of winning, and in the great round of matrimony he must be a sad case indeed who is beyond the reach of their salutary advice. Next, advisers revel in the management of the family and the conduct of domestic affairs. Especially is this the case of those who have had no real experience in these things, and are obliged to rely upon intuitions. Intuitions are nimble, experience is sober and cautious. Indeed, experience is prejudicial to the art of advising, as by limiting men to what they really know it makes their sphere small, and introduces withal an element of conscience which assorts ill with many of the necessities of common life. Advice could never be so free, so various, and so cheap if men were obliged to conform too rigidly to moral elements.

What streams of advice, neither drying up in summer nor freezing in winter, flow down the rock valleys of domestic affairs! Does a woman find herself allied to an intractable husband? A hundred persons can tell her how to manage him. Even in the very rare case of a woman who will not obey her husband, it is plainly his fault, since there are scores who at the slightest hint will tell him how she should be managed.

How well our children would be brought up if they were educated and managed as our neighbors declare that they should do it if they had them!

"It's a wonder to me that such a good man as Mr. Popkins will let those girls of his go on as they do! I'd show them a different way, if they were mine."

It is edifying to see how wives can manage all husbands but their own! "I wouldn't let any man alive tease me as your husband plagues you! I wish I had him a little while—I'd teach him a lesson!" And yet, is this dear wife without complaint of her spouse? Is he perfect? Is she happy, wholly and always? No. In some other way her worthy lord tries her patience utterly, and then she will find some other one who "would like to have the management of him for awhile. There is no earthly need of your permitting such things. It is just because you don't govern him rightly."

But if in these regions advice is profuse, what shall we say of the generous and prodigal gifts of advice which heap themselves up before the door of every man who has money! All the people in town know how a rich man ought to spend his money. There are fifty different ways in which he ought to spend every dollar of it! It should be given away, chiefly; it should be loaned to promising young people; it should be invested in public improvements, hotels, academies, etc; it should go largely into the contribution-box; it should be given to the church; it should go with the foreign missionary, and stay at home with the domestic missionary; it should go into coal mines or iron mills, or play stool-pigeon in Wall street, to tempt countless other dollars into the man's net. Next to being poor is the unhappiness of being rich, or worse yet, of being thought so unjustly!

In low civilization men steal each other's money. In higher grades of society men pick each other's pockets by a well-managed public sentiment, which says to every one convicted of having property: "Your money—or your reputation."

But advice culminates in the realm of sickness. Once let a man be ailing, and every creature that he meets knows how to cure him! Forty remedies for every disease? Say a thousand, rather! Why should one be crumpled up with rheumatism, when every old woman within a hundred miles has a specific? What need of fevers, when a hundred people in the village know how to break them?

Besides the infallible quack medicines that brag in every newspaper there are hundreds of nostrums that hold the keys of life and death in every town. Dying is the most unnecessary act of a man's life! "Who is your doctor? Lancet? Why I wouldn't trust a dog with him! My doctor never lost a case of that kind." And at the funeral the solemn truisms about the uncertainty of life and inevitableness of death are enlivened with criticisms on the needlessness in this case of dying. "They were infatuated with that doctor of theirs. I told them how 'twould be. I offered to lend 'em my doctor, who never lost a case like this in his life; but—they were obstinate. Well, we must all die!"

Mr. Bonner, does anybody give *you* advice? Have you anybody about you that sticks like a burr, that comes up every day, whose tongue can outrun Dexter, who can tell you how to edit your paper better than you know yourself—that will show you how to make money, and then tell you how to spend it?

### A Sensible Southerner.

From a letter written by Judge B. F. Porter, of the second judicial district of Alabama, and who was also a native of that State, written to the great Montgomery Grant ratification meeting, we extract the paragraphs below. The axiom that the wisest statesmanship is identical with good common sense, was never more clearly illustrated than in the observations which conclude this letter. He writes:

As an individual I will give Grant and Colfax an earnest support. It is the ticket of reconstruction under the Constitution and laws of the United States, of peace, and of obedience to the authority of the Union.

General Grant has been the instrument under Providence of closing the war of a revolution with which, while I had many local and personal, I held no political sympathy. I shall hail him as he advances to deposit his sword upon the altar of perpetual peace as one whose administration will obliterate the Mason and Dixon line of discord, and allay forever the spirit of dissension and civil war.

The clamors of negro supremacy which assail this Presidential ticket receive no countenance from me. No man in his senses, in the South or elsewhere, need fear that in this intelligent country, and in this Christian age, intellectual and moral power will not reach the apex of the temple of liberty and hold it. It is the storm of revolution which brings ignorance and corruption to the surface of society. In times of peace and of submission to the law, they sink to obscurity, and control no nation's destiny. Civil equality is not personal or social degradation. With very great respect, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. PORTER.

The sudden death of Judge Porter, a few days since, will be much regretted by the Republicans of the South, as he was a gentleman of irreproachable character, and an able champion of the Republican cause.

We regret exceedingly that the small number of Swedes that came to this parish and located last winter have become dissatisfied and intend emigrating to some of the Western States at an early date. We are not advised as to the cause of their dissatisfaction, but presume it is owing mainly to the absence of more of their countrymen. We fear their departure from our midst will to some extent retard emigation from Sweden to this State, as they will doubtless inform their friends in the old country of their dissatisfaction and removal. We did hope their settlement in our parish would be permanent, as their influence over their relatives and friends across the Atlantic would have been inducing others to follow them. They are highly spoken of as men of strength and industry, and give complete satisfaction to their employer.—*Mansfield Times.*

The secret of the reluctance of European emigrants to work as plantation laborers is that they are neither accustomed nor will they submit to the rough fare and rougher usage of plantation hands in the days of slavery. They are not willing to subsist on the everlasting "hog and hominy," nor will they submit to the tyranny of the plantation overseer. To make plantation labor pleasant to Swedes and Germans good quarters, liberal rations, and generous treatment must be afforded them.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.—In an address to the Philadelphia Union League recently Governor Geary related the following important fact:

On a certain occasion, when dining with General Grant at Chattanooga, after the tablecloth had been removed, he called for his maps, which he spread before me and said: "Sir, you and your division have been instrumental in obtaining the victories around this city. The plan for the next campaign is already formed, and it is proper that you should know it. I intend to concentrate my troops around this place, and pour them on Atlanta, while a strong attack is made on Richmond. After Atlanta falls, a line will be taken for the sea shore, ending either at Charleston or Savannah; and having thus made our point, we will enter the Carolinas and attack Richmond." This was in 1863, nine months before the city of Atlanta was taken. Justice should be done, and I tell you so that you will know who it was that planned the march to the sea, and bisected the Confederacy and brought the rebellion to a termination.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says that Chief Justice Chase, in reply to an old line Democrat who asked him how he felt in the Democratic company he was keeping, said: "I feel like a man who has been traveling in foreign countries, improving his view of society, returned once more to the original fold. The Democratic party has gotten round very nearly to the point where I left it. It is the conservative force of the nation; and if it were liberalized a little it would inevitably absorb everything that is not radical."

The Democrats are just now in serious trouble lest the Republicans fail to raise money enough to carry on the campaign. They are, every mother's son of them, in the market, and want to be bought up. They are for greenbacks, you know; but their only hope of getting any is by selling out to the highest bidder.—*Chicago Republican.*

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, eight million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For preservation of wood and iron vessels and ships in ordinary, and for those that are on the stocks; vessels for the Naval Academy; for purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yards; tools, transportation of material, repair of vessels, and maintenance of the navy afloat, three million dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses and driving teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and package boxes; for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for coal and other fuel; for water tax and for rent of stores, eight hundred thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT BOSTON.

For repairs of buildings and repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT NEW YORK.

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT NORFOLK.

For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT MARE ISLAND.

For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For repairs and the general care of the public property, two thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS.

For the necessary repair of the levee and yard buildings, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT KEY WEST.

For necessary repairs of wharves and buildings, three thousand dollars.

NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same, one thousand dollars.

For house cleaning and white washing, eight hundred dollars.

For furnaces, grates, and ranges, six hundred dollars.

For gas and water rent, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For general improvement and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks, and at the Navy Asylum, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the civil engineer and naval storekeeper at the several navy yards shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the persons employed at the several navy yards to superintend the mechanical departments, and heretofore known as master mechanics, master carpenters, master joiners, master blacksmiths, master boiler-makers, master sail-makers, master plumbers, master printers, master caulkers, master masons, master boat-builders, master spar-makers, master block-makers, master laborers, and the superintendents of rope-walks, shall be men skilled in their several duties and appointed from civil life, and shall not be appointed from the officers of the navy.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For the purchase of hemp and other material for the navy; for the purchase of coal and the transportation and other expenses thereon; for the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: wire rope and machinery for its manufacture, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron cables and anchors, furniture, galleys, and hose, and for the payment of labor for equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, one million dollars.

For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, expenses of recruiting, transportation of enlisted men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, and stationery for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, eighteen thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for the purposes incidental to navigation, viz:

For compass stations and for repairs and care of same, four thousand dollars.

For services and materials for correcting compasses on board of vessels, and for testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, for nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and for repairs of instruments for vessels of war, ten thousand dollars.

For books for libraries for vessels of war, and for books and stationery for naval apprentices, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For binnacles, pedestals, and other appurtenances of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards, three thousand dollars.

For bunting and other material for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds for the navy, seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

For navy signals other than signal flags, namely, signal lanterns, lights, rockets, and apparatus of all kinds for signal purposes, for drawings and engravings for signal books, six thousand dollars.

Fog logs, log lines, log reels, log paper, and sand-glasses, for lead, lead reels, lead lines, armings for leads and other sounding apparatus, and for running lights, (side and head lanterns prescribed by law) eight thousand dollars.

For musical instruments for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For commanders' and navigators' stationery for vessels of war, five thousand dollars.

For oil for vessels of war, other than for engineer department, fifty thousand dollars.

For local and foreign pilotage for vessels of war, sixty thousand dollars.

For lamps and lanterns of all kinds for binnacles, standard compasses, and tops, for lamps for cabins, wardroom, and other quarters for officers, and for decks, holds, and storerooms, and for lamp wicks, chimneys, shades, and other appendages, six thousand dollars.

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores, postage on public letters, telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing boxes and material, blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of Naval Academy, viz:

For pay of professors and others, seventy-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For contingent expenses, sixty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For necessary repairs of quarters, ten thousand dollars.

For support of department of steam enginery, and for pay of mechanics and laborers, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of Naval Observatory, viz:

For wages of one instrument maker, one messenger, one porter, and three watchmen; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings and inclosures; for fuel, light, and office furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of three aids, four thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, namely: For pay of computers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the Naval Academy, two thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, magazine and laboratory stores, and equipments of all kinds; for gunpowder, small arms, equipments, and ammunition; for fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the necessary repairs of the magazine at Chelsea; for the dwellings at the nitre depot, Malden; for repairs to buildings on ordnance dock, and also repairs to tugs and lighters, and for repairs of ordnance dock at Ellis island, New York; for repairs of magazine at Fort Mifflin; for repairing crane and wharf at Norfolk, and for repair of Magazine at Mare island, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yard under this bureau, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For stores and materials, tools, repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, and labor at navy yards, and repairs of the machinery, and purchase of stores and materials for vessels of squadrons on foreign stations; and for transportation of materials, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, and at the naval asylum, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For provisions and clothing, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

To meet the demands upon the bureau for freight and transportation of stores; for candles, fuel; for tools and repairing same at eight inspections; for books and blanks; for stationery; for furniture and repairs of same in offices of paymasters and inspectors; for telegrams and postage; tolls and ferriages; and for ice, one hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For necessary repairs and improvements of hospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, walls, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers', and masons' work; for furniture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau, at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, sixty thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward, nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants, additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For provisions, one hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics; repair of arms; purchase of accoutrements; ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, five thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repair of barracks, and for rent of offices where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats, compensation of judge advocates, per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters, and commutation for quarters to officers on shipboard; burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; repairs to fire engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of persons authorized to be enlisted into the navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and mechanics, and including apprentices and boys, is hereby fixed and established at eight thousand five hundred, and no more.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all unexpended appropriations existing on the first day of July next for any of the several heads of appropriation provided for in this act shall be carried to the surplus fund, unless the same is necessary to pay expenditures made during the current fiscal year, or unless the same is necessary to execute contracts made before said date.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed in his next annual estimates of appropriations to state all the balances of appropriations made prior to the present session of Congress for each branch of the public service, and remaining unexpended on the first day of July next, and designate the amounts necessary to execute contracts or pay expenditures properly chargeable to each of such balances.

Approved June 17, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for the removal of a suit pending in the circuit court of Jefferson county, West Virginia, to the circuit court of the United States.

Whereas, A suit in ejectment is now pending in the circuit court of Jefferson county, in West Virginia, against the tenant in possession, to recover possession of the Harper's Ferry property, owned by the United States, and it is doubtful whether under any existing law of the United States the said suit can be removed to the circuit court of the United States: therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the circuit court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, if in session, or of the judge thereof in vacation, on the application of the defendant in said suit, showing that the property sought to be recovered is owned, or claimed by the United States under cover of title, and verifying the facts set out in such application by this [his] affidavit, to issue a writ by certiorari, directed to the said State court, directing it to send the record and proceedings in said suit to the said circuit court of the United States, a duplicate of which writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the said State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the said district, or his deputy, or other person thereto duly authorized, and thereupon the said State court shall stay all further proceedings in said suit; and upon the return of the said writ the said suit shall be docketed in the said circuit court of the United States, and there proceeded in according to law, and all further proceedings had therein in the said State court shall be null and void.

Approved June 10, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 28.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish supplies to an exploring expedition.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue rations for twenty-five men of the expedition engaged in the exploration of the river Colorado, under direction of Professor Powell, while engaged in that work: Provided, That such issue is not detrimental to the interests of the military service.

Approved June 11, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and other contingent expenses of the Senate for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and other contingent expenses of the Senate of the United States for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For expenses of the trial of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the capitol police, and for additional policemen and incidental expenses thereof, seventeen thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of additional messengers, fifteen thousand dallars.

Approved May 19, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to grant the right of way to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company be and is hereby authorized to locate, construct, and operate its railroad across the land belonging to the United States at Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, upon a line commencing in the highway leading from Plattsburgh to Peru, at a point one hundred feet north from the north line of the inclosure surrounding the government buildings, running thence in a northeasterly direction about sixteen hundred feet to the bank of Lake Champlain, thence northwardly along the bank of said lake to the north line of the land belonging to the United States, such line of said road being designated on a map of survey of the same made by Jas. P. Campbell, and now on fill in the office of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the right of way herein granted shall be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States; And provided further, That no more than four rods in width of the government land shall be occupied under the provisions of this act.

Approved May 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of a commission to select suitable locations for powder magazines.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to select three competent officers of the navy to constitute a commission, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the practicability of securing more suitable sites for powder magazines than those now used in the vicinity of New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; also to report the cost of procuring the said sites, and the probable expense of erecting magazines thereon.

Approved May 19, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the breakwater at Portland, Maine.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine, as the chief engineer shall deem proper may be expended under his direction in excavating the "middle ground" near said breakwater, and in otherwise protecting the channel from injury by filling and improving the same.

Approved June 5, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to supply books and public documents to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives cause to be sent to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, and to the branches at Augusta, Maine, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Soldiers' Home, at Knightstown Springs, near Knightstown, Indiana, each, one copy, each, of the following documents, namely: The journals of each house of Congress at each and every session; all laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents; and all other documents or books which may be printed and bound by order of either house of Congress, including the Congressional Globe; beginning with the thirty seventh Congress.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight viz: To provide for the expenses of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for the third military district, the sum of eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and one dollars and fifty-five cents.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received May 19, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT declaring Saint George, Boothbay, Bucksport, Vinalhaven, and North Haven, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, in the State of Texas, ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Saint George and Boothbay, in the State of Maine, in the collection districts of Waldoboro' and Wiscasset, respectively, and San Antonio, Texas, in the collection district of Saluria, and Bucksport and Vinalhaven and North Haven, in the State of Maine, in the districts of Castine and Belfast, respectively, be and the same are hereby declared ports of delivery; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall occasion additional expense to the government of the United States.

Approved June 5, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz:

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the half year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

To facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, in accordance with provisions of acts of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty six, and March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for salaries of fifty clerks of class one, sixty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the office of the Paymaster General for blank books, stationery, binding, and other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expense of hydration of the Senate chamber, three thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for stationery, ten thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for furniture and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the Pension Office, ten thousand dollars.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, fifteen million dollars.

For commutation of officers subsistence, two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, twenty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That all sums that have accrued to the credit of the medical and hospital department from the sale of medical and hospital stores, or from any other source, except appropriations made by act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, are hereby directed to be covered into the treasury at the close of the current fiscal year.

For army medical museum, five thousand dollars.

For medical and other necessary works for the library of Surgeon General's office, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.

For regular supplies of the quartermasters' department, to wit:

For the regular supplies of the quartermasters' department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermasters' department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermasters' department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermasters' departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, five million dollars.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermasters' department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermasters' department in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermasters' department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermasters' department: compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army, not expressly assigned to any other department, two million dollars.

For mileage, or the allowances made to officers of the army, for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling on duty without troops, escort, or supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field, and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, five million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, two million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the ordnance service, required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals, of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small arms.

For purchasing three acres of land adjoining Federal Square, at Springfield armory, three thousand dollars.

FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

For arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Illinois, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars: provided, that eighty thousand dollars of said sum shall be devoted to the development of the water-power to carry out existing contracts.

For Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

For Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For Baton Rouge arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For Benecia arsenal, Benecia, California, ten thousand dollars.

For Vancouver arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory, five thousand dollars

For Mount Vernon arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama, five thousand dollars.

For Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For Frankford arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine, two thousand dollars.

For Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas, five thousand dollars,

For New York arsenal, Governor's island, New York, three thousand dollars.

For Pikesville arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland, eight hundred dollars.

For the preservation and necessary repairs of the fortifications and the works of defense, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That of the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars for publishing the medical and surgical history of the rebellion and the medical statistics of the Provost Marshal General's office, made in an act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, thirty thousand dollars shall be devoted to the preparation and publication of five thousand copies of the Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, and that the work shall be compiled and completed by Assistant Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, and without the interference of any other officer.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of any town located on the public land of the United States may avail themselves, if the town authorities elect so to do, of the provisions of the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands:" Provided, This act shall not prevent the issuance of patents to persons who have made, or may make entries, and elect to proceed under existing laws: And provided further, That no title under said act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be acquired to any valid mining claim or possession held under the existing laws of Congress: Provided, also, That in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the provisions of this act, and "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there shall be paid by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts all costs of surveying and platting any such town site, and expenses incident thereto, incurred by the United States, before any patent shall issue therefor.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to extend the time for completing the military road authorized by an act entitled "An act granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Kewenaw county, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for completing the military road, and for the sales of lands authorized by an act entitled "An act granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Kewenaw county, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby extended to March first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Nevada is authorized to select the alternate even-numbered sections within the limits of any railroad grant in said State, in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of the several grants made in the following acts of Congress, to wit: the act organizing the Territory of Nevada, passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; the act admitting the State of Nevada into the Union, passed March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the act concerning certain lands granted to Nevada, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Provided, That this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre emption and homestead laws: And provided, That if lands be selected the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: And provided further, That the lands granted in the eighth and ninth sections of the said act admitting Nevada into the Union shall be selected within four years from the passage of this act, and the period for the selection of said lands is hereby so extended.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lands known and designated for the establishment of an agricultural college by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts amendatory thereto, shall be selected in the same manner and of the same character of lands as may be selected in satisfaction of any other grants referred to in the first section of this act. But this act shall not authorize the selection of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, or copper.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the county of Esmeralda, in the State of Nevada, and the counties of Mono and Inyo, in the State of California, are hereby created a land district; and the land office for such district shall be located at Aurora, in Esmeralda county; and the President shall be authorized hereafter, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of any and all of the land districts in said State, and change the location of the land office from time to time, when the same shall be expedient.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands granted to the State of California for the establishment of an agricultural college by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within said State subject to pre-emption and sale: Provided, That this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption and homestead laws, or to mineral lands: And provided further, That if lands be selected as aforesaid, the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: And provided further, That such selections shall be made in every other respect subject to the conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in the acts hereby modified.

Approved June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to extend the charter of Washington city, also to regulate the selection of officers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the several amendments thereof now in force, are hereby continued in force for the term of one year from the date hereof, or until Congress shall by law determine otherwise.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the mayor of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the board of aldermen, and the board of common council thereof, to assemble in joint convention at the city hall in said city on the first Tuesday of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proceed to select by ballot all officers whose appointments, upon the nomination of the mayor, are now authorized by the charter, or by any law of the United States, or act or ordinance of said city, or which may hereafter be authorized thereby, who shall hold their offices respectively for one year, and until a successor is appointed; and on the same day of the month in each year thereafter the joint convention shall proceed to a new selection: Provided, That no person shall be regarded as incompetent to hold any of said offices, or be disqualified therefor, who is a qualified elector in said District.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all meetings of the mayor of the city of Washington and of the boards of aldermen and common council for the purposes mentioned in the second section of this act, the mayor or the president of either of said boards shall preside, and the secretaries of said boards shall act as tellers, and keep a record of the proceedings, and the mayor, or any member of either of said boards may nominate one or more persons for the offices required to be filled, and the person having the highest number of votes shall be publicly declared selected, and a certificate of his election shall within five days be made out and be signed by the presiding officer and secretaries, and be transmitted to the person selected, who shall within ten days thereafter enter on the discharge of the duties of his office, which shall be immediately vacated by any person then holding the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all questions arising in the joint convention authorized by this act shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members thereof present at any of its meetings, and it shall have power to adjourn from time to time until all the duties imposed upon it shall be completed, and to require of the persons selected for any office such security as may be deemed necessary. And in the event of any vacancy from disability, death, or resignation, it shall be the duty of the mayor to call a meeting of the joint convention to select a successor for the unexpired term of service.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the mayor, the board of aldermen, and the common council shall be assembled in joint convention, as provided for in this act, they shall, by a majority vote, designate a bank in which the various moneys of the city of Washington shall be deposited, and they shall make such regulations in relation to the mode in which such funds shall be kept and paid out as shall be deemed advisable for the interests of the city; and within five days after such designation a certificate of the bank selected shall be made out and placed in the hands of the president or cashier thereof, and thereafter it shall not be lawful to retain or deposit the funds of the city, or any part thereof, in any other bank or place, unless by order of the board.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed January eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same is hereby amended so as to require electors in the city of Washington to reside in the ward or election precinct in which they shall offer to vote fifteen days prior to the day of any election, instead of three months: Provided, That said section shall not be construed as conferring the elective franchise in said city on non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines in the regular service of the United States, stationed or on duty in said city, except such as may have become actual residents with their families in said city for one year previous to any election: Provided further, That no person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be registered as an elector, nor shall the name of any such person be retained on the list of voters without the production of his naturalization papers or duly certified copies thereof, or satisfactory proof of the loss of the same; and for the purpose of correcting said list as regards the aforesaid classes of persons, and in all other respects, the judges of election shall meet in some proper place in said city between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., on three days instead of two days, as now required: Provided further, That all the original lists of voters both before and after their correction shall remain in the custody of the member of the board of judges first named in their appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and in the event of his removal or resignation, in the custody of his regularly appointed successor, except when being copied for publication and for the use of the commissioners of elections, and said original lists shall at all times be open for the use and inspection of either of said judges: Provided further, That no property qualification shall be required for any of the officers of said city, and that three days prior to any election each board of commissioners of election shall appoint two clerks to assist them in registering the names of voters in their respective election precincts, and in making returns of the elections, who shall be sworn before the clerk of the supreme court of said District truly and faithfully to perform their duties, and for any misconduct in office be subject to the same penalties to which said commissioners are now subject: And provided further, That it shall be the duty of the judges of election to make any regulations and give any notice which may be proper or necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all acts and ordinances or parts thereof, or parts of the charter of the city of Washington inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received May 16, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning certain lands granted to railroad companies in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a failure to grade twenty miles of the roads within two years from the passage of the act entitled "An act to extend the time for the completion of certain railroads to which land grants have been made in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin," approved on the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and twenty miles additional thereof in each year thereafter, as required by said act, shall not cause any forfeiture or reversion to the United States of any lands granted to the said States, or either of them, to aid in the construction of the railroads described; Provided, That said companies, or either of them, shall fully complete their said railroads in the manner required by law on or before the thirty-first December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy two, at which time a failure shall forfeit the lands to the United States: Provided, [That] the provisions of this section shall apply only to the chartered and projected line of railway from the city of Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, northerly to Esconaba, in the State of Michigan, and the chartered and projected line of railway from Marquette, in the State of Michigan, westerly to Ontonagon, in the same State: And provided further, That if the said Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, in the State of Michigan, shall not have completed according to law ten additional miles of their railroad on or before the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and shall not in like manner complete ten miles of said railroad in each and every year thereafter, then it shall be lawful for the legislature of the said State of Michigan to declare the grant of lands to said company to be forfeited and to confer the said grant of lands upon some other company in the same manner as if the said grant was now for the first time made to the said State of Michigan.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be and he hereby is authorized and directed to cause a patent, in due form of law, to be issued to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in pursuance of a resolution passed by Congress granting the same to the State of Wisconsin, approved April twenty-five, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved June sixteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, granting the same to said company for eighty acres of land of the Fort Howard military reserve, as the same was surveyed and approved by said commissioner on the eleventh June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Approved May 20, 1868.


ESTATE OF ROBERT S. BELK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. BELK, of New Carthage, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 852—je6 jy7 A

ESTATE OF ROBERT BLEAKLEY,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of R Bleakley & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT BLEAKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom-house building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No 868—je9 jy10A

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER OF COLONEL MANNEY—*The Coroner's Inquest Yesterday.*—Coroner Bradford yesterday morning began an inquest on the body of the late Colonel Manney, lying in Victor's restaurant, 185 Canal street. A large number of people had gathered around the locality, anxious to learn all particulars, but the police required the crowd to keep back, and only a few officials were allowed inside the building. The bloody corpse was lying just where it fell in the death struggle. The post mortem examination held by Dr. Hire showed the fact that Manney had been stabbed twice in the left side, one between the fifth and sixth ribs, wounding a lobe of the lung, piercing the ascending aorta, causing hemorrhage and death; the other penetrated the chest, near the same place, entering the left ventricle of the heart. Either wound was necessarily fatal.

Mr. W. J. Hare was questioned by the Coroner, and testified about as follows:

Thursday at half-past seven o'clock in the evening I was at Victor's saloon, sitting at a table eating dinner. As I entered the room I saw Colonel Luckett and Mr. Craig, and a third person whom I do not know, standing near the door. Colonel Luckett was very much excited, and said that the deceased had no manners, or had better learn some manners. Then he remarked he would go and get a police officer, and left the room. Craig then said, referring to the deceased, "I do not know what to do with Manney, he is an intimate friend of mine." He asked him what was the matter? He said further that deceased was drunk, and had insulted Colonel Luckett. Deceased had at this time a very loud discussion with George Martin at the counter, and Craig went up to him and succeeded in pacifying him, and got him to sit down at a table with him near the middle of the room. The deceased appeared to be very drunk. They remained about fifteen or twenty minutes at the table, when they rose, Mr. Craig asking deceased to go home with him, and they started to go.

As they rose to leave the room Colonel Luckett and the gentleman who killed the deceased entered the room. They met at the centre table; the deceased asked Colonel Luckett if he had taken any exceptions to what had been said. Colonel Luckett answered, "You have cursed me, sir." The deceased replied in an excited manner, "No, by God, I have not cursed you, sir," which he repeated once or twice. The gentleman in company with Colonel Luckett called the deceased a son of a b—h, and then struck him on the side of the head with his fist, and, as witness thinks, repeated the blows twice before witness saw a knife. Then witness saw a knife in his hand, and saw him stab deceased twice. Deceased made no resistance nor said anything whatever. The knife was one of those called gimlet knives. The stabbing occurred at the front window. When deceased was first struck with the fist he staggered toward the door and kept staggering to the window, where he was stabbed. He remained standing at the window about one minute, and as George Martin offered him a chair fell out of the door on the floor into the hall. The man who stabbed the deceased stood where he stabbed him, and witness heard Colonel Luckett remark that it was horrible, or something to that effect, whereupon witness told Colonel Luckett that that man was going to die. After this Colonel Luckett went into the back part of the room and the assassin went out of the front door, both very rapidly. Witness then went outside and called the police; they came over and he described to them the fugitive. Witness did not see Colonel Luckett any more in the room after he walked to the rear of the room.

Witness describes the murderer as being a man of five feet seven inches, had a dark complexion, mustache, and goatee, trimmed and jet black, and witness thinks he had a checked linen sack coat and felt hat, but does not recollect the color. He was rather stout in appearance. Witness thinks that he will recognize the man again. The deceased never spoke a word or made any resistance after being struck, and had nothing in his hand during the whole affair. The attack commenced about three or four minutes after Colonel Luckett and his friend came in. Did not hear Colonel Luckett ask to send for a physician after deceased had been struck.

Louis D. Craig: Knew Major Frank Manney. Known him four or five years. Took a plate of soup with the deceased Thursday night at half-past eight o'clock in the restaurant; never saw the cutting, as witness at the time was standing outside of the door. The man that killed the deceased never said a word. The one that it was said had killed him had been eating in the restaurant. After finishing with the supper, witness and deceased started to leave. Witness was leaning up against the door on the outside awaiting his friend when the killing occurred. Witness had supposed that deceased was following immediately on behind him. Could not have been leaning up against the door more than a minute when a man passed witness going out. Did not notice him any more than he would any other man in a public house. Thinks Colonel Luckett was with him; he had been eating dinner with the man that passed witness in going out. They had both gone off together and came back together to the restaurant.

John Pickett, a cab driver, without being sworn, stated that he heard the cry of watch, and went to the door of the restaurant, supposing that a cab was wanted. At that time there were apparently only four persons in the restaurant. Saw the man fall, and Victor go to the door and call for the watch. Saw a man in a Panama hat pulled over his eyes moving rapidly past Mr. Victor, and stepping off pretty lively into a fast walk, toward Burgundy street. Thinks he was running before he got there. The man turned the Burgundy corner.

Charles Myers, an officer of the first district police, without being sworn, states that he was standing at the corner of Burgundy and Canal streets at the time he heard the cry of "watch." He went to the restaurant, and was the first person that entered after the affair occurred. At that time there were only two guests in the restaurant eating—one near the keeper's stand, the other half-way down the room, at a window. There were then four waiters present. At the corner of Burgundy and Canal the officer states that he saw a man with a Panama hat and black coat, the hat pressed over his eyes. The man was walking fast.

The statement of George Martin, one of the proprietors of the restaurant, and a nephew of Victor, is to the effect that Major Manney was in the habit, during his visit to New Orleans, of taking his meals at this place; that in the course of his visits he had run up a small bill. Thursday he visited the restaurant, in company with a friend, to procure dinner; he was very much intoxicated, and continually used abusive and insulting language, to the annoyance of half a dozen guests, among whom was Colonel Luckett, of Texas. On finishing his dinner he called Mr. Martin to charge his dinner to his account. This Mr. Martin respectfully declined to do, and insisted on payment in accordance with the rules of the house. Inflamed with wine and highly incensed, Major Manney rose from the table applying to him the most offensive epithets. Colonel Luckett and a friend, seated at an opposite table, became disgusted at the language and demeanor of Major Manney, approached Mr. Martin, and demanded their bill, intending to leave the house. The ire of Major Manney now seemed turned on Colonel Luckett, and several very harsh expressions passed between them, when Colonel Luckett left the house and immediately returned accompanied by a dark, heavy set man. Major Manney met them as they entered the door. Some words passed, some blows were struck, and when Mr. Martin and others reached the door Major Manney was a corpse.

On deceased was found a knife almost exactly the same as the one which had ended his existence. They are what are termed "gimlet knives," one of the most villainous weapons ever manufactured. They are easily carried, and when used are not easily seen, as the handle is hidden in the hand the same as is the butt of brass knuckles. His friends removed the body before noon yesterday, preparatory to interment. He formerly boarded at No. 159 Customhouse street, kept by Mrs. Margarette Jules.

COMMISSARIES.—Mr. J. R. Conway has appointed E. A. Michel commissary of LeBreton market; Clement Ramos, collector Claiborne market; Noel Magnon, commissary Vegetable market; N. E. Turner vice Julius Jelele, Dryades market; Edmond Girard vice V. Mielly, Beef market; M. E. Stack vice John J. Boujean Ninth street market; Michael Hines vice J. A. Thomas Sorapuru market.

DELICIOUS FRUITS.—The season for our most delicious fruits is with us, but that fact interests the few who have large bank accounts at home and abroad, for prices of peaches, pears, figs, melons, cantelopes, plums, not to speak of tropical fruits, are higher than a balloon. Peaches on sale are of a fair quality, but not of great variety. Of pears there is a greater diversity than in any previous year, and in far greater abundance. Cantelopes are fair in size and quality, but are generally taken from the field while green and left to ripen in store, an abominable fashion which prevents sale and consumption of these excellent articles. Watermelons are of enormous size, both in price and measurement, but will in a week or so be offered at reasonable rates. Figs have turned out a fair crop, and are of delicious flavor. It seems strange that no more of this healthful fruit is produced, especially as the tree requires no item of attention more than a little pruning. In springtime a single branch broken from the tree and planted will furnish fruit in two or three years.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—The parish coroner has succeeded in obtaining the following testimony in the case of Harriet Cascardon, who committed suicide Friday:

S. F. Siskron stated that at 9½ o'clock he saw deceased for the last time. She was in good spirits then. She never had told me anything about committing suicide. When I returned an hour later she was lying on her face. Under her head was a pillow. Upon either side were towels exuding a strong odor of chloroform. Three bottles were found, two of which were labeled chloroform. A doctor was sent for.

L. H. Cohen stated that he was called at midnight, and found the girl Harriet dead. A drachm of chloroform is enough to produce death, and said he was shown a vial which had evidently contained chloroform.

Andrew Mayer refused at first to sell the deceased chloroform when she came to the drug store to purchase it without a prescription from a doctor. The excuse she gave for wanting it was that a young man was suffering from the toothache and was too sick to come himself. Witness sold her three ounces.

CREDITORS OF JACOB BARKER.—There was a meeting of the disconsolate creditors of Jacob Barker yesterday, and the assignee read to them certain portions of the bankrupt law which neither they nor the reader clearly understood; this they learned, that there was very poor promise of receiving back their hard earned money which they unwittingly deposited in the Bank of Commerce. A petition is circulating asking that the assignee be ordered to give the requisite bond for the faithful performance of his duties. It may be consoling to victims that it is thought there will be sufficient money secured from the estate to nearly pay the assignee's fees. Another meeting will be held ten days hence, according to the adjournment ordered.

IMPORTANT GRANTS.—The police jury of St. Bernard parish recently granted to Mr. Jules Delery the privilege of erecting a wharf, stock yards, and a slaughter house on his plantation, which adjoins the line of the parish of Orleans. This grant is for twenty-five years, we learn, the license being but five hundred dollars for the first fifteen and the thousand dollars for the remaining ten years of the term.

If the Legislature should deem the action of the police jury valid in this case, it will prove a most valuable privilege, and will doubtless monopolize the Texas cattle trade.

AN OLD CITIZEN BURIED IN THE SEA.—Mr. Josiah Cole, one of our most enterprising railroad men, died at sea, while on his way to New York, on the steamship Crescent City, and was buried at sea on the twenty-third instant. Mr. Cole intended visiting Europe, with the object of recruiting his declining health. He was a native of Ohio, and not more than fifty-four years old. There are thousands of people here who will lament the loss of one of God's noblest works—an honest man.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.—While two sons of Mr. S. E. Moore, respectively aged fourteen and sixteen years, youths of excellent character, were bathing in the Mississippi, near Harvey's canal, right bank, last Saturday last were drowned. The youngest, Robert S., not being able to swim, by some means found himself beyond his depth, and gave an alarm that he was drowning, on which his brother Samuel swam to his assistance; and the young men both met a watery grave. Before the two had sunk, a freedman whose name we have not yet learned, who was in their company, perceiving the awful state of affairs, gallantly plunged into the water with the intention of rescuing the drowning lads, but he too found himself unable to keep on the surface, and at the same time went down with his companions. Samuel would have graduated in the high school next year. The bodies of Mr. Moore's sons have been recovered, and were buried yesterday.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Our Governor has made an excellent selection in choosing Mr. Frank C. Remick as his private secretary. Mr. Remick is a lawyer of fine education, and a gentleman who is possessed of a good share of literary talent. He has been practicing in our courts for years.

RED AND BLUE FLAG.—The window of Lilienthal's jewelry store, 95 Canal street, contains an attractive flag, which will be contested for on the fifth of July by raquette clubs on the fair grounds. It is a prize offered by the Firemen's Charitable Association to the winning club. One side is of red silk, on which is painted by C. E. Mondelly, a game in progress; the other side is of blue silk, on which are inscribed pertinent devices. This flag with the other pieces attracted much attention yesterday, throngs of people stopping to admire.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLERK OF CRIMINAL COURT.—Mr. Edward S. Wurzburger yesterday subscribed to the required oath before Judge W. W. Howe, for the purpose of taking formal possession of the Sheriff's office. His bond, which is $20,000, was signed by Messrs. F. Oberhenser, Ed. Claren, and Jacob Hassenger. This accomplished Mr. Wurzburger was taken in hand by his predecessor, Dr. Avery, and the two gentlemen proceeded to the parish prison, which was turned over to the care of Mr. Wurzburger in an agreeable style.

C. H. Luzenberg, Esq. took the oath before Judge Howe for the office of District Attorney. No bond required by law.

Mr. Norbert Trepagnier also took the oath as Clerk of the Criminal Court. His bondsmen are Messrs. E. T. Parker and P. H. Morgan in the sum of $5000.

The oath is contained in article 100 of the new constitution, page 15.

MORE FILLIBUSTERS CAPTURED—*They are Brought to this City from Fort Livingston.* On the twenty-fourth instant General Buchanan received a message from the commander of Fort Livingston, which is situated at the mouth of Barataria bay on an island called Grand Terre, that a body of men, in number about seventy-five, were in that vicinity with no apparent means of support. The general dispatched a company of soldiers, under command of Major Bates, on the steamer Ella Morse, accompanied by Deputy Marshal A. H. Freeman. The vessel sailed down the river and to the westward in rather stormy weather, and arriving at the fort found the story correct. She took on board fifty men who resembled the last run of the lost cause army and conveyed them to Fort Jackson, then returned to Grand Terre and brought away the remainder of the fillibusters who did not start for Mexico.

A majority of the fellows were foreigners and adventurers. Some of them asserted that they had been employed to go to work "somewhere" at "something," but nothing in particular was pumped out of them. Hilary Cenas and one Hernandez appeared to possess a share of command, somewhat undefined however. The steamer brought the captured men up here yesterday morning, and they were imprisoned. What is proposed to do with this crew we have no idea, but most likely they will be discharged as were others of their ilk some days ago.

These men were at first on Grand Isle, the general rendezvous for these chasers of wild geese, but our old Uncle Samuel not choosing to allow an irresponsible rabble to flout his neutrality laws, laid a finger on them, and the entire organization was suddenly blotted from an infantile existence that else would probably have ended in carnage and murder.

SICILIANS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—*Who Are the Leaders?*—Yesterday, just about the time of calling the Senate to order, Mr. Anthony Sambola came to the Institute accompanied by from fifteen to twenty dark-browed ruffian looking Sicilians, or men of such stamp. Following him, they attempted to penetrate the hall. Two entered, when the gang were stopped by the police and forbidden entrance. Mr. Sambola insisted on their entrance; said they were friends of his and witnesses for him, and had as much right there as others. He was told they could not. Many of them were known to the police as "spotted" characters—men who had been in broils, fights, and stabbing affairs, and the array was deemed a decidedly suspicious one.

However, Aid Bradley communicated with President Dunn, who informed him that he knew of no witnesses to be sworn, but if they were required they could be called and admitted singly.

As the aid returned Mr. Sambola said to him: "You have told the President that I came here to make a fuss." Bradley replied that he had not, but would now say so to him.

Sambola said he wished he had a hundred men, and he would show him something; that all of these men should testify, and should do something else.

Meanwhile the ruffians in the lobby increased to thirty or forty, and a fresh detail of police were ordered from the station to watch them. One of the officers heard a Sicilian in conversation say that there were too many policemen there for them to do anything to-day, but they would try it tomorrow.

When Sambola left the Senate these men all followed him. Stopping on the corner of Canal street, they conversed together in Spanish, and were overheard to say that they "would come back and clean it out tomorrow." One was overheard to say, in the same language, that Mr. Hugh Campbell would not take his seat to morrow.

An important question to the public is, what does this mean?

Yesterday morning the columns of the *Times* were starred with cabalistic characters and figures, evidently for the information of mysterious "conclaves."

About the Legislative halls were crowding ruffians, who could make no pretense that they came to listen to the proceedings, for a majority of them could not understand the English language.

Perhaps their intent was innocent, and perhaps Mr. Sambola's excited remarks were chance expressions engendered by some momentary passion. We hope so, and are not ready to believe otherwise of a gentleman of his character.

But in this land of quick revenges, of secret societies, and ominous "klans," it is well for the community to be observant, and the police alert.

ALGIERS POLICE JURY.—The newly elected Police Jury of the parish of Orleans, right bank, held its first meeting on Tuesday evening.

Hon. E. McCarthy presided, and Messrs. T. Kennefic, A. Freville, O. Pilman, J. Gouigs, C. Harris, and W. Channing having been duly qualified took their seats.

The Jury at once proceeded to ballot for officers and employes, with the following result:

Secretary—James Tiner.
Roundsman—Armant Ramos.
Police—James Scott, John Williams, James Tiner, Henry Corkhill, John Norton, Arthur Anderson.
Syndic—Thomas Kennefic.
Parish Tax Collector—William Channing.
Treasurer—Eugene McCarthy.
Parish Attorney—B. L. Lynch.

A resolution was passed annulling the proceedings of the late Police Jury at the meeting held on Monday evening last, on the ground that the authority of said Police Jury terminated at noon on Monday.

Another resolution was passed suspending the action of an ordinance passed by the late Jury authorizing the Tax Collector to receive warrants on the Parish Treasurer for debts due the parish.

The Board adjourned at a late hour.

ARREST OF AN EX-MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—C. Q. Butler, of the parish of Bienville, whose seat was contested by and awarded to E. Dewees in the present House of Representatives of this State, was last evening arrested upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shannon upon a charge of being one of the party who recently attempted to assassinate William H. Honneus, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Bienville parish.

He is to appear before the Commissioner this morning to answer to the charge which is made against him by Mr. Honneus.

# COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

**MONITION.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS HAVING BEEN SEIZED FOR VIOLATION OF THE revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866:

| Date 1868. | Marks & Nos | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 3 | No mark | 14 boxes cigars | Rapidan | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 9 | F C ½ | 2 boxes (1175) cigars | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 cask earthenware | Istria | Section 4, Act July 18, 1866 |
| April 15 | No mark | 1 basket (1360) cigars | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 boxes Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 bundles Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 cans sweet oil | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 28 | No mark | 1 barrel molasses | Helena | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 106 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 29 bundles cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 674 packs cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 5 demijohns distilled spirits | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (1000) cigars | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 10 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1700 packs cigarettes | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (2500) cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 3000 cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3700) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | ½ bbl. cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 sack (2000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 package tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes jelly | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 bundle cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (50) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 4 boxes (350) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 piece linen | Tappahanock | Section 69, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 cases (17 bottles) brandy | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (12 bottles) syrup | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes (34 packs) cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 86, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 8 boxes cigars | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 318 packages cigarettes | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 20 lbs cut tobacco | Barolome | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 27 | No mark | 17 ½ bottles champagne | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 28 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 1 bundle cigars | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.

jy2 9 16A3t

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. LEONARD, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 874—je10 jy9 A

ESTATES OF JOHN J. FOGEL AND TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI,
Individually, and as Copartners.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN J. FOGEL and TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI, individually, and as copartners, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty fourth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 899—je26 jy24 A

ESTATE OF J. MAILLOT.
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of J. Maillot & Co.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. MAILLOT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 903—je27 jy8

ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER,
Individually, and as composing the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER, individually, and as composing the firm of Yorke & Hoover, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No 902—je27 jy25 A

ESTATE OF WALDEMAR HYLLESTED,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. Hyllested & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WALDEMAR HYLLESTED, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 894—je23 jy15 A

ESTATE OF GEORGE F. BROTT,
Individually, and as a Member of the Firms of Brott & Davis, and Brott, Davis & Sons, and Chase & Rowley.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. BROTT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 895—je23 jy3

ESTATE OF J. B. LOVE.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. B. LOVE, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 897—je24 jy18

ESTATE OF CHARLES GARDNER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES GARDNER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 877—je11 jy8A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF WILLIAM J. TAYLOR AND WILDOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY.
Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Taylor & Giffney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WILLIAM J. TAYLOR and WILLOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 884—je16 jy11A

ESTATES OF J. C. WEAKS AND EUGENE McFEE,
As Partners and as Individuals.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of J. C. WEAKS and EUGENE McFEE, as partners and as individuals, of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 881—je13 jy2

ESTATE OF THOMAS FRAZER FISHER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS FRAZER FISHER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 883—je13 jy11 A

ESTATE OF HENRY STRECK.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY STRECK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 845—je5 jy3A

ESTATE OF JOHN A. STEVENSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN A. STEVENSON, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 850—je6 jy3A


# A NEW GLEE BOOK.
## THE GREETING.

A collection of Glees, Quartets, Choruses, Part-Songs, etc. By L. O. Emerson, author of "The Jubilate," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," etc.

The contents of this work are for the most part NEW. A large number of valuable pieces have been contributed by Mr. L. H. Southard, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The marked features of the collection are originality, brilliancy, and variety; and it will be found upon careful examination that there is no glee book now before the public that in every particular will prove so completely satisfactory to musical societies and conventions, conservatories, clubs, and amateur singers. Price $1 38. Mailed post-paid.

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STATEMENT
OF THE

# Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

**December 31, 1867.**

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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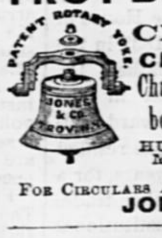


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 28. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868. WHOLE NO. 128.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### A REVERIE.

There's a charm in the glimmering moonlight
That entrances the soul by its spell;
While thought, on its airy pinions,
Goes flitting o'er mountain and dell,
To that land of the mystic hereafter,
Ever sheltered by azure-hued skies,
Where no darkening clouds, but rose-tinted,
With their golden margins arise.

How readily fancy doth picture
Scenes of freshness and beauty alone;
For this light, so soft yet so radiant,
Is a mantle of charity, thrown
Over all of this earth's imperfections;
And as nature so faultless appears,
How easily comes the forgetting
That our life has its sorrow or tears.

These trees, clad in foliage of silver,
With linings of emerald green,
Are more beautiful far than when basking
In the glare of the sun's bright sheen.
The blue dome is more closely arching
Our world than in noonday light,
For the tree tops are almost brushing
Yonder clouds of snowy white.

Oh, heaven seems so much nearer
Than amid the bustle and strife,
For the spirit's vision is clearer,
And a glimpse of that better life
Which awaits us "over the river"
Is given, the weary to cheer;
And we rest with the view enraptured,
Knowing not but that heaven is here.

### ECCE SIGNUM!

A sign upon the blood-red heaven!
A darkness blotting out the sky,
And troubled voices shoreward driven,
All stormily to die.
The iron age is born again,
The lion once more feeds on men,
While o'er the vulture's beetling nest
Echo the wailings of the lost,
And midnight winds that never rest.

A sign upon the blood-red heaven!
A star above the shrouded graves,
And stormy sunsets dimly driven
Along time's troubled waves.
See ye not yonder fires which streamed
From glories that the ancients dreamed,
And glittering planets wandering, lost
From some far Eden firmament,
Like sunlit drifts all tempest tossed?

God's footsteps graven on the rock,
The way which saints have made sublime,
The power that bound the earthquake's shock,
And stayed the flow of time.
See ye not all along the years,
Though arched with hate and wrong and tears,
The strugglings of a life to be,
Like some far light athwart the gloom,
The morn which riseth from the sea.

God help us! There are Edom wilds,
And red seas foaming back their ire.
God help us! There are serpent gulfs,
And paths all strewn with fire.
Lead us to thee! Thy will be done,
And in the long way but begun,
Drifting, e'er drifting out from shore,
Let heart and soul and vision know
Thy presence evermore.

E. A. K.

## Opelousas District.

### Number Ten.

RED RIVER—ALEXANDRIA QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—PREACHER MURDERED—CHURCH BROKEN UP—DONATIONS.

Father Mississippi was full and doing some damage by way of the old crevasses, but little trouble was apprehended, as it was reported from above as falling. Red river was in the same condition, and many fine farms were under water. Much of the corn is, however, beyond harm, and crops along the river look well. Alexandria looks about the same gloomy place; very little building going on. Landing at midnight, we found good accommodations at the Ice House Hotel, and next day proceeded to look up old friends. The Quarterly Conference was, of necessity, thinly attended. Brother Small gave a good report of his work. No complaints were brought against the official members. The circuit has suffered some from persecution. The breaking up of the Halloway's Prairie appointment, the murder of Brother Green, the local preacher, and several members, and the failure so far to find some of the families who were driven off, casts a gloom over our people. Many outrages were reported, and without any immediate prospect of redress or protection. The church property is in good condition, a fine pulpit has been built, with altar, rail, etc., at an expense of fifty dollars—a generous gift by the Pastor's friends. A pair of large pulpit lamps has been presented to the church, and at the preaching services a neat desk hymn book was subscribed for by a few of the sisters.

THE SCHOOLS—PINEVILLE CHURCH—KU-KLUX DEMOCRATS—THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

The Sunday school is in good condition, under the care of Brother Small, assisted by Mr. Mills, the school-teacher, and his wife, with other good friends of the children.

Mr. Mills has an excellent day school, and his pupils are increasing rapidly. I visited the school, and heard some recitations.

In Pineville the school has been closed for want of a teacher; and this interest is suffering all over the parish from the sad poverty and oppression which prevails, and not from any neglect of duty by Captain Butrick, our excellent Bureau agent.

We are likely to soon obtain land and a house at Pineville. Good friends have it in hand. Meetings have not been held at nights for some weeks at these places for fear of violence. The parsonage and church at Alexandria were recently searched by the Ku-Klux Democrats on the pretense that arms were secreted in them.

Soldiers' Cemetery near camp is well arranged. One fine monument is conspicuous, while around lie the thousands of dead heroes, and over them floats in heaven's breezes the loved flag under which they fought and died for their country.

AVOYELLES PARISH—BIBLE FAMINE—OLD CHURCH—CAUCASIAN INSTITUTE—INDIAN FERRYMAN.

The ride through the fragrant piny woods was pleasant. Stops were made at the poor settlers' houses to distribute Bibles and tracts. Several families were destitute of the sacred volume, and all kindly welcomed the supply brought to their doors. At the Red river ferry the family had neither Bible nor money, but a Bible paid the fifty cents ferriage, and may be the means of directing more precious souls across the dark river of death into the better land. At Marksville, among strangers, the hospitalities of Captain Collins and lady, and Mr. Ross, the new agent of the Bureau, were highly valued.

A dilapidated Methodist church in the village looks the whole story of religious destitution. It has been occupied by Protestants and Catholics, used for shows, balls, and everything except the profanation of a *negro* school. I found here an opening for Nasby, "The Marksville Caucasian nstitute." Only some half-dozen pupils attend it, and the thing is about to go down, probably under the weight of such a bombastic name. Other good schools are, however, in operation, one of them for colored children, kept by a one-armed colored man. It was a wild country, across swamps and bayous, to Holmesville. I was ferried over one swamp a half-mile wide by "Lo! the poor Indian," a veritable son of the forest, with coal-black eyes and hair; he had the conscience to make me pay a dollar for the job; and to cross DuLac a fee of half a dollar was charged. The bridges had been destroyed, I was told, to keep away the Yankees. Vain thought, as though bridges were impediments to the hosts of Freedom.

NEW CIRCUIT—BROTHER HILTON'S WORK—PERSECUTION—HOLMESVILLE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—EXCELLENT SUGAR HOUSE SCHOOL.

I was enabled to organize a new circuit for this section of country, where no Protestant minister is now laboring, and put it in charge of Rev. William Smith, a Baptist elder who has joined us with all his people. We start with four appointments, one hundred and fifty members, two hundred Sunday-school children, two preachers, and several exhorters. Brother Hilton, of the neighboring circuit, deserves much credit for his labors in this matter. This brother was found happy and prosperous, although enemies had striven to drive him from his work. The owner of the sugarhouse in which his school and church had been held, and who was under obligations to him for influencing hands to work his place, ordered him out, "because his members and the children's parents voted the Republican ticket." This is the avowed policy of our Ku-Klux Democracy. Thankful that his life was spared, our brother crossed the bayou, and now has a much better sugarhouse for his use, and a larger school and congregation. So much for persecution. The Quarterly Conference minutes show a good condition of his circuit; no complaints; three appointments; three Sunday schools; two new preachers received. I visited his day school of about sixty scholars, and was gratified with the exercises; all the lessons were recited well; the singing was excellent; the old sugarhouse rang with the sweet melodies, "We'll Stand for the Right." "Pilgrim Band," and the precious "Nearer, My God, to Thee." On Bayou Bœuf we have a great work and many adversaries; threats are constantly made against us, but in God is our trust, and we shall prevail.

ITINERANT.

Men change, but truth never. The sweep of time bears on its surface a thousand floating things, but in its calm and tranquil depths lie unmoved the diamonds and pearls that beauty covets and wisdom labors to secure.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Letters on Temperance.

BY FREDERICK K. HYDE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

One point remains to be touched upon in this subject—the adulteration of liquors. This is now carried on to such a vast extent that the intelligent physician hesitates to prescribe alcoholic liquors, even in the most urgent cases, for external or internal application, from the uncertainty of procuring anything but a poisonous imitation.

The poisonous articles mostly used by the manufacturers of liquors are strychnine, coculus indicus, opium, tobacco, henbane, potash, nitric acid, prussic acid, oil of vitriol, etc. Some years since Dr. Woodward, of Worcester, Massachusetts, published an account of his visiting a man who had broken his leg, and when he had set it he asked if they had any rum in the house. They brought him some, with which he wet the bandages; but two days afterward he was alarmed when he found the heads of the pins which he used in binding it up were corroded, and on examining the rum which was used he found it contained a large portion of oil of vitriol!

Poisonous flavorings of various kinds, put up in packages of five, ten, and forty gallons, requiring only the addition of pure spirits to make every kind of drink which the debased taste of the community may require, are now publicly advertised in our journals. We annex some facts on adulteration taken from reliable sources: "Brandy is almost universally a base adulteration. The imported article, as a general fact, is adulterated. The profit is so enormous that the dealers can not withstand the temptation to adulterate. Aqua fortis is the acid used in the preparation of counterfeit brandy; when combined with rectified spirits it imparts to it a brandy-like flavor. Potash, ashes, oil of vitriol, are used to give proof. To prepare and sweeten gin, etc., oil of vitriol, oil of almonds, oil of turpentine, oil of juniper berries, lime water, alum, salt of tartar, subacetate of lead are used. Sulphate of lead is poisonous, and the use of it is frequent, because its action is more rapid, and it imparts to the liquor a fine complexion; hence some vestiges of lead may often be detected in malt liquor. As with brandy and gin, so with rum. If whisky will sell for more money under the name of rum than under the name of whisky, it is as easy to turn whisky into rum as into brandy, gin, or wine.

We now come to wine. Here the fabricators make the greatest profits, exercise their greatest skill, and probably do the greatest amount of injury. Unadulterated wine, according to its name and quality, must command a certain price to make it worth dealing in. The fabricator's ingenuity is put to the greatest trial to produce an article resembling the pure, so as to obtain as near as possible the price of pure, and as it is impossible to distinguish the pure from impure, and as the impure can be made at one-tenth to one-quarter of the value of the pure, the same as the bogus dollar would take the place of the pure silver dollar provided it was settled by common consent a dollar was a dollar whether bogus or not.

Says Dr. Nott: "I had a friend who had been once a wine dealer, and having read the startling statements made public in relation to the brewing of wines and the adulterations of other liquors generally, I inquired of that friend as to the verity of those statements. His reply was: "God forgive what has passed in my own cellar, but the statements made are true, and all true, I assure you."

The process of adulteration is carried on in wine countries as well as in this country, with regard to madeira, sherry, claret, and all other kinds of wine.

The Rev. Dr. Baird has stated "that little or no wine is drunk in France in a pure state, except it may be at the wine press. The dealers purchase at the vineyards in a pure state, but in their hands it is entirely changed by adding drugs or distilled spirit."

Says Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor, "That although wine can be had in Florence at one cent a bottle, the dealers do not hesitate to add drugs and water to gain a fraction more of profit."

CHAMPAGNE.—A man who once worked as a printer is now engaged in making champagne for the ladies and gentlemen of the country at a cost to him of two dollars the dozen.

Some cider or whisky, some water, some fixed air, some sugar of lead, etc., form the compound. When this fabricated mixture circulates in the country, it is generally sold as pure, and our young men often quaff it at two dollars the bottle, and an advance on original cost of only 1100 per cent!

A physician in New York purchased a bottle of what was called genuine champagne of the importers, and had it subjected to chemical tests. It was found to contain a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead. Who would like to drink a mixture of sugar of lead and water?

A gentleman in New York who made champagne purchased some of the regular importer, wishing to give his friends some of the genuine article. At a convivial party he produced his pure as imported: when the corks began to fly one dropped near him; on examining it he found it was his own fabrication. The supposed importer had purchased it, and by his French tinsel and French labels sold it back as pure to the original fabricator—biting the biter.

PORT.—An Episcopal clergyman, recently returned from the continent of Europe, visited an immense manufactory of all kinds of wines. Logwood came in as a great ingredient; so great that the proprietors kept a vessel in their employ for its importation.

The dyers in Manchester, England, say "The wine brewers are running away with all the best logwood," and the London people say, "If you wish to get genuine port you must go yourself to Oporto, make your own wine, and ride outside of the barrel all the way home."

In the manufacture of beer nux vomica and coculus indicus are extensively used. Nux vomica is the substance which forms the poison in the upas tree, and is so bitter that one grain deposited in eighty pounds of water produces a bitter solution. Coculus indicus is a poison of which ten grains will "kill a dog."

Your readers who may be desirous to pursue the subject of adulteration in full are referred to Hunt's "Frauds in the liquor traffic, elicited and proved from the standard receipt books and guides of vinters, distillers, and brewers." It not only proves the frauds beyond all cavil, but shows the deadly nature of the ingredients used.

In fine, it is believed by those who are competent judges that there is scarcely a drop of intoxicating liquors, whether brandy, gin, rum, whisky, wine, or beer sold or drank in this country which is not adulterated or drugged. Could the real truth be known upon this subject it is evident that, with the exception of those already within the deadly embrace of the syren of intemperance, the whole community would at once and forever abandon the use of intoxicating drinks.

Among your readers there are many who stand high in society by the offices, civil and military, which they fill. For a few moments I entreat the indulgence of such. As public functionaries you have considerable influence in the community; the honors conferred upon you are proofs of the position. You can do much; you have it in your power to contribute largely to the promotion of moral goodness and the suppression of vice. Your demeanor will unquestionably have a powerful agency in forming the conduct of those who walk in the humbler spheres of life. Let religion and morality characterize your behavior. Foster temperance and Christianity, and assist those who are its avowed advocates. In the neighborhoods where we see temperance most prevalent we uniformly see better citizens, better husbands, better wives, better parents, and better children. By your words, by your actions inculcate principles of integrity, sobriety, and industry. Let no man be able to charge you with being auxiliary to anything incompatible with strict decorum. Let your characters stand fair, not only unimpeached but unimpeachable. If you violate the rules of propriety by frequenting grog shops, barrooms, and doggerels, it will be claimed as a license by others to do so. Thus for immoralities you are doubly responsible, responsible not only as private individuals, but as officers.

Gentlemen, I may be younger than you who I now specially appeal to; I may be inferior to you in point of knowledge and experience, yet I claim it as my privilege to be plain with you on this subject, and I feel that every lover of temperance will protect me in the exercise of this privilege. Then, as friends to your country and constitution, love virtue and temperance, and practice them daily.

Fathers, for I know there are many, I beg your attention. Though I can lay claim to nothing beyond a youthful parent, I ask you to heed. I intend no reflection, but the peace of your declining years, and the constant felicity of your offspring. By becoming parents you have placed yourselves in a situation peculiarly critical. A more important charge than that of rearing children has never been assigned to a human being. By becoming parents you imposed on yourselves all the duties arising from their maintenance, their protection, and education; and upon the manner in which you discharge these will in a great measure depend their future standing in life, as individuals and as members of society. Nature herself prompts to a discharge of the obligations resulting from the two former; but the education of children is too frequently neglected, or if attended to at all it is in such a way as is not the most commendable. At an early period, let them be taught the sciences, which are so useful to every person in every imaginable station in life. If the proper methods be adopted they may be instructed in these very necessary branches of literature before they can be of much service to you either on your farms or in your shops. If possible, inspire them with a passion for reading. Whatever their avocations may be they will find many vacant hours which they can not spend more profitably than in the perusal of good books. Books will not only afford amusement, but an addition to the qualifications of the mind. Put it in their power to know something of what is transpiring in the world. For effecting this I would recommend newspapers. Examine them on what they read. Give them every encouragement. Point out the advantages resulting from books, and the pleasures of the well-informed mind.

The celebrated Goldsmith has said that a country of ignorance will always produce a plentiful harvest of error and superstition, which are two mortal enemies to human happiness. Tyrants can not subjugate an enlightened people. Where science erects her standard freedom will reign. Ignorance and intemperance will generate slavery. Those who are acquainted with their rights will not be duped. Then teach your children wisdom and temperance; teach them those things which are necessary for the constitution of a worthy and useful citizen. Inspire them with a love of morality and an abhorrence of intoxicating liquors. Instruct them by precept. Teach them to pay a conscientious respect to the golden rule. Inculcate the propriety of living honestly, of injuring no person, and of giving every one his due. Teach them that coffeehouses, grogshops, bar-rooms, doggerels, champagne suppers, and every place where intoxicating liquors are sold or used as a beverage are but doors to eternal infamy, or roads to the prison or gallows.

[Continued in our next.]

## Strong in Faith.

It must be confessed that many who in the judgment of charity are true Christians show very little of the power of faith. Many, too many, are compelled to say in the same breath, "Lord, I believe," and "Help thou my unbelief." Too many have just such a contradictory experience; now believing, now unbelieving; and the best evidence of belief they have is that they find themselves applying to Christ for deliverance from their unbelief: "Help *thou* mine unbelief."

Only to believe is to live; but merely as the feeble, wailing infant, that must be nursed and carried, and fed with milk, and borne with in its thousand infirmities; but to be strong in faith is to be grown into vigorous manhood, to be a power instead of a care in the family, the church, and the community; to be able to digest the strong meat of the word. The weak believer dwells in a kind of twilight. It is as if the shining light which had broken the darkness of his night stood still before quite reaching the horizon, and left him amid half-dissipated shadows, scarcely enabling him to distinguish between friendly and hostile objects, scarcely revealing to him the way of truth and rectitude. He that is strong in the faith has a fully risen sun shining upon him. He plants his foot firmly in the well-marked path of duty. He grapples unhesitatingly with his foe

To be strong in faith is to take a firm hold of the offers of mercy in the Gospel. It is to be most heartily convinced with the all-sufficiency of the merits of Christ and the sincerity and freeness of his offers, and to put implicit trust in them. It is to lay hold on them as our only and yet complete salvation. It is to yield them our highest confidence, depend upon them as we do not depend on the best earthly friend or earthly substance. It is to feel them as an immovable rock beneath our feet, as an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast, entering into that within the veil. It is to see in Christ our complete salvation. It is to feel satisfied, safe, assured in him, to transfer all our fears to him, to rest in his arms of mercy as a place beyond peril from all the assaults of hell and sin and Satan. It is to feel that his grace is full enough, his merits rich enough, his satisfaction broad enough to warrant all who accept them in the exercise of a humble but positive and comforting assurance of salvation.

To be strong in faith is to grasp firmly those unseen truths and facts revealed in the Scriptures. Materialism has no Bible, and could never have originated the sacred books or traditions of the most debased of heathen tribes. A strong faith is a nature divinely endowed, or trained quite beyond the meagre limits with which materialism would fetter thought. Materialism ignores and would crush the capacity of faith in man. The man of strong faith asserts his prerogative as a spiritual being. He has in himself the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. The existence of God, and of the other world as a place of rewards and punishments, the duty and value of prayer, and all the grand facts and principles involved in the Christian religion are practical realities to him. He walks with God. He worships and obeys him. He accepts of his great love in Christ Jesus, and takes it as an unspeakable consolation to his heart. He shortly expects to meet his God in judgment, and afterward to dwell with Him forever. These things exert a constant perceptible influence on his everyday life and conduct. They are the rule of his life. He walks by faith, not by sight.

The strong in faith grasps the great, strong doctrines of the Bible with a firm hand. He admits them unwaveringly into his mind, because he has already given them a cordial admission into his heart. Not by dint of laborious self-persuasion does the belief in the inspiration of the scriptures, in the divinity of the Christian religion, and the reality of the miracles of the Bible hold its uncertain tenure in his convictions. No chill, negative criticism can send quaking into his steadfast soul. He feels a deep harmony between his soul and the glorious doctrines of the gospel. Glowing in the calm majesty of undoubted divine truth they communicate their own stability to his mind; his faculties, his energies, all the movements of his being fall into beautiful order, and keep time to their inspiring celestial music. Healthful vigor animates his inward life: hope beams like a star on his countenance; his blows for truth and for God have more than mortal energy, while skepticism knows nothing better than to ask questions, to raise cold suspicions, to discover difficulties and obstacles, to chill the heart, to shatter the will, and to mope helpless and bewildered in the mist she herself has raised. The highest enterprise of the doubter is criticism of the grounds of his neighbor's faith; and all he undertakes is—

"Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,"

To the strong in faith the doctrines and facts of revealed religion, with their mysteries, in their heaven-reaching height and depth, and in their all-embracing breadth, are the very pillars of the universe. Nothing is so real as they; nothing is real without them. Their very difficulties, instead of being objections, are to him but the incomprehensible majesty of their truth. He believes them the more and the better for their difficulties.

Once more, the strong in faith grasp and keep hold of the promises. They take God at his word. They have believed in Christ, and they know that in him all the promises are Yea and Amen. With Christ, the greater gift, they know God in his kingdom of grace will freely give us all things. Resting on the promises they pray, and their prayers are deeds. They put God upon his faithfulness, and he honors it and answers them. They wrestle with him as if they actually had a hold upon him. Rising up thus in a mighty energy of prayer to God, their souls have wrought with prayerful energy in the world, and their great works for God have marked the history of their race, and have changed its currents. Strong in faith were Luther and John Knox, mighty in prayer, mighty in deeds. Strong in faith was Abraham, the father of the faithful, who, a friendless stranger, took possession in Jehovah's name of the promised land, then the abode of powerful idolatrous tribes; who dwelt in tents with the second and third generations of the heirs of the promise, and died in the faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and was persuaded of them and embraced them. The childless old man, a hundred years old, received the promise that he should be heir of the world, that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed; he believed in the God that quickeneth the dead and calleth those things which be not as though they were; against hope, he believed in hope and staggered not at the promise, but was strong in the faith, being fully persuaded that what God had promised he was able also to perform.

Of like invincible quality was the faith of Wichern and Harms and Gossner in Germany, and George Mueller, of Bristol, England. The lives of these men were scenes of constant, believing importunity and wrestling with God. Out of poverty and obscurity they raised up great and beneficent institutions, and became almoners of vast sums from the treasury of the Lord. No brighter proofs of the power of faith as a working principle are to be found in the history of the Church than those given in the labors of these men. They, too, with Abraham, believed in the God who calls those things which be not as though they were. They faced indescribable difficulties, and bore mountain weights of discouragement, and clung prayerfully to God through all, and succeeded. Men of strong faith make their mark. They work with more than human strength and guidance. They are positive powers in the world. Their foolishness is wiser than men, their weakness is stronger than men.—*American Presbyterian.*

## Pen and Ink Sketches.

### PETER CARTWRIGHT.

A corrugated man is he, tall, strong-limbed, broad-headed, broad-hatted. His face is as thick lined with wrinkles as that of his Eastern prototype in wit and wisdom, Father Taylor. Great ridges are piled up over face and forehead, as if the spirit within had upheaved its fiery lava into these mountainous lines. His remarkable face may have been to his hearers a refreshment; the flat face of their country having been pleasantly contrasted with the rugged face of their favorite. These shaggy features are crested with more shaggy hair. It is yet but slightly gray, and almost rustles as it seems to fly around his head in its wild confusion. From under the heavy covered brows, and from within a mass of rigid flesh, flash out two sharp black eyes. "Like to an owl in ivy bush" those eyes might compare themselves, only they are anything but owl-like in their character. Even in their ashes of eighty years live their wonted fires. He is the oldest member of the Conference, both in years and as a delegate. Since 1816 with one exception he has been a member of every General Conference. Bishop Morris is his only rival in this honor. He takes but little part in debate, and his presence is rather a reminiscence than a prophecy; rather a tree of grand proportions, whose growth and fruitage are largely accomplished, than one which is yet sending forth new shoots and producing fresh harvests. Yet his branches are not without some new fruit. His progress is more marked in this respect than that of some younger men. He sees events, and God in them, with a growing clearness of vision, and on many rising questions shows a soundness of wisdom that is likely to give his closing hours a brighter radiance than his midday glory. The noon was clouded with the darkness, not of slavery, which he always hated, but of the duty of the Church toward it. But at eventide is light.

Dr. Slicer is a powerful man, of portly frame, high and somewhat retreating forehead, very firm-set mouth, very smooth face, light and abundant hair, of sanguine, florid complexion, and temperament of the Saxon, not Southern type. He is a ready, able speaker, and as fond of debate as a war-horse of battle. He has done good service to our Church in Baltimore in one respect. When the Southern tide beat against its walls, and swept into the gulf of secession such leaders as Thomas Sergeant and Thomas E. Bond (son of the former editor of the *Christian Advocate*), and much of the wealth and talent of the Church and the ministry, and when the timidity which had attended its movements concerning slavery was receiving its just punishment in the blanched faces and hearts which this invasion caused, then the man who had fought abolitionism the most fiercely of any of our ministry fought secession with equal courage and with better success, for this time he was on the side of God. At his house was organized the movement which resulted in the public meeting at Eutaw street that saved Methodism in the city from complete absorption by its Southern foe. It escaped so as by fire. It is rescued from Sodom, but it is too much yet in the condition of Lot after his deliverance, feeble and timid, seeking not the society of its faithful kinsman, Abraham, who dwells in the hill country to the northward, but abiding still in the hills that overlook the fatal plain. Dr. Slicer, we trust, having gone thus far, will go yet further. Let him head the column for breaking up the wicked and weak distinctions between brethren which his churches and conferences now maintain. Maryland has four conferences, and is asking for a fifth upon her little territory. They ought to be all reduced to one or two, and would be but for the fear and trembling of the white ministers at doing the simple duty of men and Christians. Mr. Slicer knows no fear nor trembling. His conference is far in advance of its Southern and even of its Northern neighbor in that first-born of faith—virtue, manliness, courage, pluck. If he would but say the word the colored churches and ministers in the bounds of his conference would be absorbed by his conference, and the regeneration of Maryland be well begun. Dr. Slicer is a hard but generous foe, hospitable and affable, earnest of conviction, bold of speech, warm of heart. A Peter in character, who, when he is fully converted, will mightily strengthen his brethren.

St. Bernard calls holy fear the doorkeeper of the soul. As a nobleman's porter stands at the door and keeps out vagrants, so the fear of God stands and keeps all sinful temptations from entering.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. at Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock. You are invited.

Our active young friend the Assistant Editor has left the tripod for a few weeks to enjoy a well-earned vacation. We wish him much happiness in his visit to the loved ones far away, and a return in due season to the pen and scissors.

Pro tem. asks the indulgence of readers and writers while the ADVOCATE remains in his inexperienced hands.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman, late Presiding Elder of the North New Orleans District, left on Saturday last, having been transferred to another conference. He has done some excellent pioneer work in the South, and takes with him our best wishes for his future usefulness and happiness. His post-office address is Kalamazoo, Michigan.

We had the pleasure of a visit a few days since from our excellent young friend F. J. D'Avy, Esq., of St. Landry, member of the State Executive Committee, of the Parish Sub-Executive Committee, and President of the Opelousas Republican Club. We wish him much success in the object of his visit to the city, the re-establishment of a Republican press in his parish.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit me through your paper gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of $194 35 through the Rev. R. K. Diossy, being the amount of a collection taken up by the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., May 31 in the Wabash avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, Illinois, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home of this city. This contribution comes very opportunely, as the society was entirely out of means for its current expenses.

W. B. ARMSTRONG.
Treasurer Orphans' Home.

The matron of the Orphans' Home gratefully acknowledges the donation of a barrel of clothing from kind friends in Ellington, New York, through Miss S. A. Sampson, teacher of the Home school. The clothing was mostly new and serviceable, just what was needed for our destitute little ones. Gifts of a similar character will be of great service to us, and may be addressed care of the treasurer, Captain W. B. Armstrong, 211 Camp street, New Orleans.

JANE ROBERTS, Matron.

### Revival.

Rev. Marcus Dale writes us from Cypremort, St. Mary parish:

God is blessing us, his people are being built up, backsliders are reclaimed, and some souls are being born into the kingdom of grace. Last Sabbath I received eleven persons into the church; around the altar were ten anxious mourners, crying for mercy. I feel much encouraged: my Sabbath school is prosperous; a large class of old people attend, and are reading in the Bible. The house has been considerably enlarged, but is much too small yet for our congregation.

This is encouraging, and indicates that the revival at Franklin is spreading over the circuit. We are sorry to learn that Brother John Lea has been very ill; at the last accounts he was slowly recovering.

### Can Grant be Beaten?

Is there any very reasonable hope left in the bosom of lingering Democrats to justify the assumption that Grant and Colfax will be beaten in November?

It has always been the custom for a people to confer the highest civil honors upon those who have been very successful upon the battle-field. Mankind have ever been more prone to reward great military chieftains than any other class of individuals. Half the statues of the world and almost all those of the ancients are those which have been erected to commemorate the names and actions of successful military chieftains.

In the earlier ages of republican Rome a great triumph was always decreed to the returning hero who had successfully reared the banners of the republic over a prostrate empire; and in later days the imperial diadem, the kingdom, and the throne were the sure rewards of the returning victor.

In republican America this example of the old world seems not wholly to have been lost. Six times since the birthday of our independence have the people brought forward for Presidential honors such of their distinguished citizens as had been successful upon the red fields of war. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, and Grant are the six names which successful military events have brought forward as competitors for Presidential honors, and in every instance thus far save one were they successful.

General Winfield Scott is alone the only individual case in which the name of a great military chief has ever been defeated for the highest office in the gift of the American people. It remains for the ensuing ides of November to demonstrate whether the irrevocable fiat of the American people will call this now greatest military chieftain to preside over them for the next four years; or whether the remembrance and recognition of his great deeds shall be clouded by igominious defeat. His very nomination is an almost sure prelude of victory. Had he been a Democrat, and nominated by that party, although the weaker one, his opponent could have hoped for nothing but defeat. His very name is the synonym of victory. This was shown plainly at Chicago when, with a unanimity unparalleled in the whole annals of conventions, the delegates from all our wide-spread land from Eastport to Alaska, from the snow-clad hills of Maine to the far-distant Rio Grande, responded with a unity which seemed guided by Omnipotence, and with one pulsing heart, one united voice, gave their votes for the laureled Hero of the West.

His enemies complain that he is reticent—that he is taciturn. "A still tongue shows a wise head," and surely with the noisy gabble of the present occupant of the White House before him, he is continually impressed with the necessity, if not with the decency of taciturnity.

The Democratic sheets tell us he is only capable of deciding upon the respective merits of cigars, clams, and horses. Strange, indeed, that with a genius never rising above these three small things he was chosen by the wisdom of the nation to lead her conquering cohorts to battle, and stranger still that with this little modicum of talent he was not only enabled to defeat the bravest armies marshaled by the most warlike chieftains of the age, but also organized victory out of the very debris of defeat.

How hopeless, indeed, was the Union cause when he was called to lead her armies in the West. How successfully he foiled the efforts of Sidney Johnson with his reported 100,000 men at Bowling Green. See how he flanked this great host, and caused the evacuation of Kentucky, and in the depth of mid winter threw his Western legions around Fort Donelson, and regardless of the rigors of winter, or the dreadful resistance made by Buckner, he at length compelled the evacuation of that strong fortress, and opened the way for the Federal fleet to the capital of Tennessee.

See him again on the heights of Shiloh, combating a resistance which seemed overpowering, and after sustaining a check in that first day's fight that would have induced almost any other leader to evacuate the field, again at early dawn leading his gallant legions to battle; displaying throughout the carnage of that dreadful day a confidence in victory, which eventually terminated in leaving him master of that well contested field.

Let us follow him to Vicksburg, and during the conduct of that ever-memorable siege see if we found him wanting in talents, expedients, or courage. The water line of that mighty river was covered with floating batteries, while the tall hills above were all bristling with heavy ordnance, and served by as intrepid gunners as ever followed the banner of Napoleon, From Grand Gulf to the mouth of the Yazoo every cliff might be said to hold a battery, and every bush was bristling with bayonets. The entire press of the South sported at the idea of a landing, and after the dreadful repulse at Chickasaw bayou the best skilled foreigners in military circles declared the situation held by Pemberton to be impregnable. During those gloomy days the lovers of the Union everywhere stood with dejected heart. The pale matron as she sent her darling boy to the war; the loving bride who bade her husband of yesterday farewell that he might range himself under the banner of Grant, thought of that rushing river, and of those cliffs crowned with artillery, and with a prayer to God and a trust in Grant, awaited the long and weary termination of that siege. No watchfulness exceeded that of the rebel guards along the shore, and no patrol was more vigilant, and no mere man unaided by Heaven could have succeeded in what the world had considered a forlorn undertaking. The military world after the failure to turn the river through the canal, would have justified the raising of the seige. Sherman with all his gallantry had been hurled back at an immense sacrifice of human life, and nothing remained but to run the gigantic gauntlet, and throw his columns across the river at Grand Gulf. To any other leader thus situated this would have been an insurmountable task, and yet this man so incapable of rendering an opinion save upon the merits of a clam, dared essay a task from which a Wolfe or a Napoleon would have shrunk dismayed.

After marching through interminable swamps. wading bayous, and dragging his artillery through morasses, General Grant threw his advanced guard across the sullen stream, and unfurled once more the banner of the republic upon the heights below Vicksburg, and very soon thereafter had to fight, near Fort Gibson, one of the sharpest contests of the war with the flower of Pemberton's forces. Victory as usual perched upon his standard. Jackson was taken, and every avenue of communication cut off between Vicksburg and the Confederacy, and after fighting the terrible battle of Champion Hills the army sat down before beleagured Vicksburg until the fourth of July, 1863, when the capture of the army and surrender of the city opened once more the mighty river to the commerce of the West.

The successes which had hitherto attended the operations of General Grant were somewhat apologized for by the Southern press by saying he had only been matched with inferior men. "Let him but be placed in competition with Lee," said they, "and all his past fame will wither like a garland from the world." The national exigency soon occasioned him to be brought directly to oppose this renowned General who was always deemed invincible, and the Southern people would as soon have believed that Gibraltar's storm-defying rock had been captured as that Richmond could be taken. The genius of Scott had failed. McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker all had failed to match them with the dreadful veterans of Lee. And thus the two armies, both under leaders that had been till then invincible, were now found pitted against each other at the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, and the Southern presses still claimed the victory after the dreadful carnage of those days. But Lee retreated with his army upon Richmond, while Grant shut him in and besieged him in that city. For several months the war was continued, till at last the great Lee was forced to abandon the capital he had so long defended, and retreated in a direction from whence he could hope for no aid. While he was thus surrounded at Appomattox Grant with a kind consideration which would have forever won him the friendship of any less vindictive enemy offered to receive the surrender of Lee, intimating to him the unreasonableness of longer continuing the now hopeless contest. The wily Lee at length agreed, not to surrender the entire army of Northern Virginia, but simply the men under his command. Lee well knew there were many thousands upon his muster rolls that were not under his command, and could he have spared all the absentees they would have been free for the use of any new levies the South might still hope to raise. But it seems our man of cigars and clams was not thus easily to be outwitted, but insisted on receiving the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, and thus putting a virtual end to the war at one stroke.

As Washington was the hero of the old revolution so is General Grant of the new. He it was who overthrew the colossal rebellion, secured forever the integrity of the Union, dispersed the hosts of embattled rebels, and gave the old banner of our fathers once more to Southern breezes.

Can the American people now ignore all these splendid services? Can they suffer defeat once to gather around his ever victorious banner? Will they disgrace him by subjecting him to defeat? Methinks I hear one loud swelling anthem rising far away in the frozen lakes of the North, swelling from end to end of this broad Union, echoed by Alleghany's peaks of snow, heard again on the mountains of Montana, rolled on to where Nevada guards the quiet Western sea one glorious shout. one determined resolve. Firmly will we stand by him who so firmly stood by us amid the thunder shock of battle.

### About Prayer Meetings.

"The Sabbath at Home," an excellent family magazine, published by the American Tract Society, Boston, Massachusetts, is issuing a series of articles under the above title which contain some excellent thoughts. The subject is pleasantly discussed at the tea table by members of several churches. We commend the following extracts to the careful consideration of our people:

I have come to a perfectly clear conclusion on one point, and that is, that be they interesting or uninteresting no church member is right in staying persistently away from them unless he has reasons that will pass at the final day. Our duty is as plain as daylight to me. We ought to go regularly; and if the meetings are not what we like, the first thing to do is not to abandon them, but to set about reforming them.

* * * * * *

Stereotyped methods of conducting prayer-meetings were commented upon and condemned as unsatisfying, and as going directly counter to the needs of both mind and heart. It took only a short time to reach a unanimous conclusion that variety was an absolute requisite in this, as in all other endeavors for the benefit of men. And equally unanimous was the decision that men should not come to the prayer meeting with sanctimonious countenances, altering their tone of voice, and, indeed, often putting on such an aspect as scarcely to be recognized for the same persons who go to town with us every day in the cars, and meet us cordially in the streets, and run in and out of our places of business. Why should not a man be a man everywhere, speaking in the same tone of voice, and wearing his own look?

Proper preparation was also insisted upon as very essential. If the political and horticultural and railroad meetings occupied no more of the thoughts of those that attend them than the prayer meetings do, and if no more preparation was made to accomplish the proper ends of such meetings, how long would men take any notice of them? If the stale thoughts which are uttered continually in prayer-meetings were spoken in any other gathering, men would be seen quietly taking their hats and departing. Business men consider time too precious to waste in hearing platitudes. They want something to the purpose; at least some fresh thought.

In every church some agreement should be voluntarily entered into, by which, if a man becomes troublesome in speaking, and transgresses the limits of time and propriety, he shall be summarily stopped by the singing of the congregation, or by a reminder equally effectual.

"These are the points which we have made," said Brother C——, "and upon which we are all agreed. Now we must proceed to speak of various methods of conducting the meetings."

Brother E. suggested that a passage of Scripture be given out the week before, so that all could read and meditate upon it, and then let the leader speak ten minutes upon it, and others five minutes, and have many prayers and hymns interspersed.

Brother H. said they only held their meetings three-quarters of an hour. They had become tired of miscellaneous exhortations, and had determined for three months to have no speaking—only praying and singing. It was good to speak less to men and more to God; it was deepening the solemnity of their meetings, and fastening attention on the fact that they expected spiritual blessings only from the Lord.

Brother J. said they had no dull meetings in his church. They always had some interesting topic for discussion given out beforehand. Only five minutes were allowed for speaking. Written communications were allowed if they took only the given time. A signal was always given if one transgressed. A short prayer and a verse sung after every two speeches.

Brother L. said that in their meeting each member selected a passage of Scripture for himself, and made it a matter of study and thought during the week. At the prayer meeting he spoke of it. "You would think," he said, "that very little could be gathered of good in so short a time: but it is really surprising how much can be said in five minutes if the subject has been in mind several days."

These Christian friends then took a solemn resolution to try various methods for the reviving of their interests in the prayer meeting, and especially determined to spend time and effort for it, as they would for any other object which they intended should succeed. They did not expect a profitable and interesting lecture season unless they made effort and sacrifices, procured good speakers, and made sure that the people would attend. He said he should never forget what one man said to him while the talk was going on. "Mr. K——, if you had taken half the pains to get me to the prayer-meeting that you did to that course of lectures last winter, perhaps I should have been a Christian by this time. Do you think that we who look on from the outside can not tell what a man is most interested in, whatever his professions may be?"

One of the gentlemen here said he thought it would be an excellent thing for ministers to preach a common sense sermon on the actual meaning of Christ's command, "Seek first the kingdom of God," and then put the people upon ascertaining, each man for himself, in a statistical way, how much time he gives to the Lord in a week in prayer, private, family, and social, and what comparison could be instituted between his efforts for the advancement of Christ's cause and his efforts in other directions. In the light of covenant vows the results would be startling.

Said Franklin: "Tell me with whom a man associates, and I will tell you who he is."

### The United States Senators.

The General Assembly has selected for these responsible posts two stanch Republicans and honorable high-toned gentlemen. We did not succeed in having the gentleman of our first choice elected. Nevertheless, we heartily acquiesce in the decision of the caucus. We hold party integrity and discipline to be more essential to our interests and liberties now than any personal considerations. Bolters must be taught that if they will hazard the being of the party and the liberties of the people by coquetting with rebels and selling out the party, they will be treated accordingly.

This is the only way in which we can secure party success.

### Hon. John Ray.

This distinguished gentleman has endeared himself to his party by his noble and magnanimous course in the Senatorial contest. He has spurned proffers of support which would probably have elevated him to the United States Senate, because they involved or might involve even the appearance of unfaithfulness to his principles, Respected alike by political friends and foes, of unflinching integrity and commanding abilities, Mr. Ray is well worthy of the highest honors in the State or the Republic.

### Summary of Legislation.

The General Assembly at our present writing are just on the point of passing finally the Constitutional amendment. The police bill will also become a law. It places the police under the control of a Board appointed by the Governor.

A printing bill is before the Senate which we wish to examine more thoroughly before we give an opinion upon it.

These are all the bills which have so far been finally adopted.

### Land for Emigrants.

Circulars have been mailed to some of our preachers and to other parties in the country, which bear marks of being a swindling affair. They are signed Stokes & Co., Nebraska, and ask that ten dollars be sent by express or postoffice order for information. Mr. Stokes professes to be "late chaplain of a Georgia regiment," and says: "We want to aid our brother Southerners in getting to a home of peace and plenty." Be careful how you heed such invitations.

The *Christian Observer*, an official organ of the Methodist Church South, is exercised over Dr. Newman's very able and truthful lecture on the religious condition of the South. Without denying any of the lecturer's statements or statistics, our Christian friend adopts the "you're another" style, calls him vulgar names, tells his readers that Bishops Ames and Simpson are Church robbers, sanctimonious pilferers, camp followers, etc., charges the Methodist Episcopal Church with crime, disgrace, bloodshed, in having incited the murder of one O'Neal, refers to a memorial on the subject, which was sent to our General Conference at Chicago, and tells the falsehood that "it was received with roars of laughter." Having been present at the time we state what we know. After giving the best evidence, by the spirit and matter of his article, that the Doctor has made no mistake as to the demoralization of at least one minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, our amiable brother closes his plantation harangue by the following:

If Dr. Newman had intended to state facts in his statistics, which he so boastingly parades before the public, why did he not add a postscript saying our traveling preachers are hirelings from the North, known as carpet-baggers; our local preachers are negroes that we have lately mustered into the service; that our membership are negroes that we have persuaded from other churches through false representations; our sabbath schools are made up of Yankee teachers and negro children, and that our material wealth in churches, parsonages, etc., was captured from the conquered South.

We are told that some colored men are joining the Ku-Klux Democratic party. To such we commend the following items from orthodox Democratic papers:

The *Day Book* says this in reference to the effort in the South to coax freedmen to vote for "Old Massa:" "It seems that in every case where the Conservatives expected to get nigger votes they failed, and the mongrels have carried the day. Of course they have done so, and ought to do so, and if there are men who fancy themselves Democrats so stupid and so base as to appeal to niggers, they will be rewarded exactly as they have been rewarded in South Carolina, Georgia, etc. Alabama, with more to contend with than any other State, defeated the obscene and devilish wretches who sought to force a mongrel constitution on that State in the only way possible to do such a thing—that is, by refusing absolutely to recognize negroes as an element of political society.

Burnett's Florimel is an exquisite perfume, and is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin. Obtain this delightful bouquet perfume and try it for yourself. New York office, 592 Broadway.

### Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON CITY, July 4.

Prophetic utterances are common to correspondents on all subjects. I may, therefore, indulge in the prophecy that the much ado about corruption and fraud alluded to last week in connection with the pay department and others will develop this fact: A combination of corrupt "and lewd fellows of the baser sort" to break down the Second Auditor of the treasury. The schemes heretefore organized for that purpose have failed, but the originators are still busy. Mr. E. B. Frerich, the Second Auditor, is an able and intelligent officer who has the business of his immense office at his fingers' ends; he took the office with a force of thirty clerks in 1861, it now employs about *five hundred*. The clerks are worked hard of necessity; the public interests demand it, and the Auditor himself is as laborious as he is scrupulous and prompt.

No letter remains unanswered for a day. The unswerving integrity which has marked the conduct of this office has subjected it to the most violent assaults; the present one bearing the palm of baseness. These tricksters want the *place* not so much for its emoluments, for they are insignificant, but for the corrupt uses to which they can prostitute it. The fraud charged is about as impossible as anything approaching the impossible. It supposes the heads and employes of three separate and distinct bureaus shall concur with claim agents and others outside the departments to rob the government of money that must be awarded and deposited in the name of the individual claimant and subject to his order.

Mr. Fessenden is out in a strong letter tending to vindicate his vote on impeachment; but people will call up the four distinct votes cast by that Senator, involving the charges on those articles before they were drawn up, and on which the propriety and success of the charges in impeachment were based. Congress is still working at important general questions requiring great labor to perfect, and must necessarily move slowly. They have ordered the removal of the Centre markethouse—a great nuisance, which would dishonor a Turkish village.

INDEPENDENCE DAY passed according to individual inclination—the national salute being about the only public demonstration, unless the general suspension of business and a few picnics may be so called. In regard to demonstrations, Washington may be considered stupid.

Telegrams from Richmond, Virginia, announce the arrival there of seventy-five young ladies from an Elmira seminary, and their attendance on a hop in honor of their visit.

What an *intellectual* entertainment for these "daughters polished after the similitude of a palace." With medals of merit in *philosophy* and sheepskin and blue ribbon for general intellectual development and fitness for the high positions in society, they end a survey of works and objects of interest in Richmond at a *shin-dig* that ought to disgust an ignorant heathen. And such is the elevated height of *education!*

The weather is hot, but many are drunk—of course many are drunk, because it is Independence Day.

MORDECAI.

The Alexandria *Democrat* says General Harry T. Hays "is justly honored and revered as a true and faithful leader in the Lost Cause." The General delivered the annual address to the cadets.

"Admiral" Semmes was lately called to a professorship in the State Academy at Pineville, above alluded to, and was extolled to the skies by the faculty. Governor Warmoth will probably have something to say before long about this institution, which has only hoots and yells for loyal men, and fulsome praise for Confederate heroes like Hays and Semmes.

The *Courier* of the Teche says:

Fourteen men having a covering of white skin over their flesh have voted for the constitution in the parish of St. Martin. May they be pointed out with the finger of scorn by all honorable men! May they be despised and hated by every living creature. May their wives, if such creatures can have wives, remain barren, that their descendants may not rot in jails or die of exhaustion in houses of ill-fame!

White men of St. Martin, spot out those white, black, and yellow who have wished you infamy, ruin, and degradation by voting for the mongrel constitution. Let the Radicals and white negroes give them work and office. They have labored to dispossess you; they have concocted your shame; they have planned your social death. Will you continue to help them out, instead of letting them rot and starve as they deserve?

General Grant and his family, we believe, are Methodists. The General quietly gave $10,000 to the Metropolitan Methodist church to be erected in Washington city. He has generally worshiped at Wesley Chapel. Grant is a modest, temperate, honest, brave, clear-headed man. He is worthy the love and honor of the American people, and will receive it in spite of malignant slanders of any man or party.—*Correspondent Rochester Democrat.*

### Views of Communion.

No name is to-day more illustrious in the Baptist denomination than that of Charles H. Spurgeon. His brilliant talent, extraordinary eloquence, fervent zeal, devoted piety, and wonderful success have won for him a world-wide reputation. His sermons have been published in this country, both in books and newspapers by hundreds of thousands. His is the largest Baptist church, we believe, in the world. The views of such a Baptist, therefore, on the subject of communion are of peculiar interest. It is well known that he is an advocate of open communion, and that such is the practice of his church. His views on the subject have been omitted from his sermons—we will not say with how much or how little dishonesty—by the close communion American Baptist publishers; but they are found freely expressed in the English editions.

In a sermon, for instance, on the text "These be they who separate themselves" (Jude 19), we find a very strong expression in favor of open communion. This in the American edition is one of the mutilated sermons: but the English edition, besides other pungent sentences, contains the following forcible and eloquent plea for unity at the Lord's table:

'There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's table I always invite all Christians to come and sit down and commune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart fervently, and I am not separate from them. This bears rather hard on our strict communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people. They separate themselves from the great universal Church. They say they will not commune with it, and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptized they turn him away. The pulse of Christ is communion; and woe to the Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's Church by stopping its pulse!

"I think it a sin to refuse to commune with any one who is a member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should think myself grossly in fault if at the foot of these stairs I should meet a truly converted child of God, who called himself a Primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Churchman, or an Independent, and I should say, 'No, sir, you do not agree with me on certain points. I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you.' I should then think the text would bear very hard on me: 'These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit."

We do not know, in all the range of Baptist literature a more terse and admirable plea for open communion. It turns the tables completely upon the close communionists. It makes *close communion* the sin—the sin of bigotry and schism! We scarcely wonder that such bold utterances should have been hushed by strict communion publishers. Too deadly thrusts does Spurgeon make at the idol of sectarianism to please in this the High Church Baptists. So they resort to the cowardly practice of striking from his sermons all such passages. The above quotation was sent to us by an English Baptist clergyman. We doubt if auy 'regular' Baptist newspaper would have the courage to publish it. *Church Union.*

### A Mother's Words.

A youth of eighteen or nineteen years sat at an open window—a look of painful perplexity on his face, caused apparently by a letter he held in his hand. After sitting thus for some minutes he muttered to himself, "Yes, I must go; if I don't Brown and Smith will be laughing at me, and calling me righteous overmuch; and, after all, there's no great harm in it, for I'll go to church in the morning, and it's only to be a sail down the river, and spend the day in the country." Still, he pressed his hand on his forehead for an instant, then rising hastily he said, "There is no use bothering about it; I must go."

As he rose his eye lighted on the setting sun, and as he did so his whole expression changed; a sweet yet half-sad look played on his face—his thoughts were elsewhere—another scene was before his eyes, The dark street had disappeared, and in its stead a neat country cottage had risen. In thought he was there; once more he saw the hills that rose near that cottage home; once more the blue waters of the distant lake glistened before him; once more he sat in the cottage garden with his widowed mother, and watched the setting sun. Once more that mother's words sounded in his ears—"John, don't forget your God and he'll not forget you. 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' Though sinners entice thee to break it, consent thou not. O when you're tempted to do wrong don't forget to pray! Never let the sun go down on a prayerless day. May the God of the fatherless guide you; may the Lord Jesus be your Savior!"

Yes, six months had passed since he heard these words, and yet they seemed to sound in his ears. Tears filled his eyes, and rising he folded his hands and kneeled in prayer. Then taking up his pen he wrote thus:

"Thanks, Brown, for your invitation, but I can not accept it. My duty to God is to obey his commands; and he hath said, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' Spending the day in idle pleasure is not doing this, and I wish you would think over the subject and not go yourself."

How great is the influence of a pious mother's words! How wonderful the answers to her earnest prayers!—*Bible Class Magazine.*

Oh, how blessed is the thought that I am going to live with God, where sorrow never comes, where heaven's own sun always shines with benignant beams, and where love, pure and perfect, flows on in one everlasting stream!

### LITTLE JERRY, THE MILLER.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Beneath the hill you may see the mill
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

Year after year, early and late,
Alike in summer and winter weather,
He pecked the stones and calked the gate,
And mill and miller grew old together.

"Little Jerry!" 'twas all the same—
They loved him well who called him so;
And whether he'd ever another name,
Nobody ever seemed to know.

'Twas "Little Jerry, come grind my rye;"
And "Little Jerry, come grind my wheat;"
And "Little Jerry" was the cry
From matron bold and maiden sweet.

'Twas "Little Jerry" on every tongue,
And thus the simple truth was told;
For Jerry was little when he was young,
And he was little when he was old.

But what in size he chanced to lack,
Jerry made up in being strong;
I've seen a sack upon his back
As thick as the miller and quite as long.

Always busy and always merry,
Always doing his very best;
A notable wag was little Jerry,
Who uttered well his standing jest:

"When will you grind my corn, I say?"
"Nay," quoth Jerry, "you needn't scold;
Just leave your grist for half a day,
And never fear, you'll be tolled."

How Jerry lived is known to fame,
But how he died there's none may know;
One autumn day the rumor came—
"The brook and Jerry are very low."

And then 'twas whispered mournfully,
The leech had come and he was dead;
And all the neighbors flocked to see;
"Poor little Jerry!" was all they said.

They laid him in his earthly bed—
His miller's coat his only shroud—
"Dust to dust," the parson said,
And all the people wept aloud.

For he had shunned the deadly sin,
And not a grain of over-toll
Had ever popped into his bin,
To weigh upon his parting soul.

Beneath the hill there stands the mill
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

### An Infant's Prayer.

A little child, being very weakly in body, was ordered a fresh egg every morning. On one occasion the supply of country eggs being exhausted, his mother said:

"There is no egg for Georgy this morning."

The little child paused, and looking up, said:

"Lord! Georgy; negg, negg. Amen."

The mother in astonishment said:

"Well, we shall surely have an egg to-day, no matter where it comes from."

No more was thought of the matter until the mother in the course of the day called at the butcher's to purchase some meat, not imagining for a moment that the prayer of her infant boy would be so markedly answered. The butcher said to her:

"Ma'am, would you be offended if I were to send up a lovely fresh egg for the baby? It is just laid: and I thought, as he is delicate, he might like it."

He had never done anything like this before, nor has he ever done it since: neither was he aware of the fact that the child really needed the egg. Did not the Lord put it into his heart to think on the child, in order that the infant's prayer might be answered, and the unbelief of the older hearts might be rebuked? Oh! for a more artless, childlike confidence in him who is the hearer, the answerer, and the lover of believing prayer. The flock is not so large that any one of his sheep can escape his notice. "He calleth his own sheep by name." Often those whom he has the least reason to love he thinks of the most. When the flock is all folded one lamb is missed, and the affectionate heart of the Good Shepherd knows no rest till he has gone into the wilderness and found that which was lost. And when he has found it he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing over it more than the ninety and nine which went not astray. No, my brother, you can not get so far from Christ as to be beyond his personal interest in your welfare, you can not live so near to him that you will be unnoticed in the countless throng that ceases not to exalt the Lamb. Christ loves you—loves you with a regard as true and particular as though all his redemptive work had been wrought for you alone.

Our fathers believed in special answers to prayer. They were not stumbled by the objection about the inflexibility of the laws of nature; because they had the idea that, when the Creator of the world promised to answer human prayers he probably understood the laws of nature as well as they did. At any rate, the laws of nature were his affair, and not theirs. They were men very apt, as the Duke of Wellington said, to "look to their marching orders:" which, being found to read "Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God," they did it. "They looked unto him, and were lightened, and their faces were not ashamed."

### Tight Lacing.

It is a trite but correct remark that as the human form has been molded by nature, the best shape is undoubtedly that which she has given it. To endeavor to render it more elegant by artificial means is to change it—to make it much smaller below and much larger above is to destroy its beauty; to keep it cased up in a kind of domestic cuirass is not only to deform it, but to expose the internal parts to serious injury. Under such compression as is commonly practiced by ladies, the development of the bones, which are still tender, does not take place conformably to the intention of nature, because nutrition is necessarily stopped, and they consequently become twisted and deformed. Those who wear these appliances of tight lacing often complain that they can not sit upright without them—are sometimes, indeed, compelled to wear them during all the twenty-four hours; a fact which proves to what an extent such articles weaken the muscles of the trunk. The injury does not fall merely on the internal structure of the body, but also on its beauty, and on the temper and feelings with which that beauty is associated. Beauty is in reality but another name for expression of countenance which is the index of sound health, intelligence, good feelings, and peace of mind. All are aware that uneasy feelings, existing habitually in the breast, speedily exhibit their signature on the countenance, and that bitter thoughts or a bad temper spoil the human expression of its comeliness and grace.

### Need Shaking.

My watch stops; something is broken in it. I take it to the watch-maker, and he puts in a new main-spring. I do not know anything about it, except that he does it. And when it is repaired he lays it aside. Presently I go for my watch, and ask him if it is done. "Oh yes," he says, "but I do not know that it is going." And he takes it, and finding that it does not go, he winds it up, and then it does not go, perhaps; but he gives it a little shake, and it commences ticking and keeping time.

And I know many persons that have a main-spring in them, and that have been wound up, for that matter, but that have not been shaken yet! And there they are. If somebody would only take them up and whirl them round a few times, and say to them, "You are Christians; tick! tick!" they would commence keeping time. I have known persons that spent months and months, not only making no progress, but losing ground, just for want of knowledge of the fact that the office of the Lord Jesus Christ was to take people in order that they might be good, and that it was his nature, after he had taken them, to be patient with them, and help them, and bring all the power of his being to bear upon them to save them.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Arrangements are making for the construction of a bridge which shall unite the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It is to be a suspension bridge, and will cost nine or ten million dollars. When completed it will constitute one of the grandest works of art on the globe.

A boy while at play in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., discovered in the decayed stump of a tree promissory notes, mortgages, and other papers worth $40,000. They appear to be the property of Daniel Bell. There is no clue to the mystery of their discovery in so singular a hiding-place.

Spurgeon says: The bitterness of humility is a tonic to the spirit. To humiliate yourself is as necessary in this wicked world as it is for travelers through African jungles to take every now and then a draught of quinine.

A remarkable instance of success as a missionary is offered by the history of an English missionary, Mr. Tucker, in Tinnevelly. In twenty-one years he was instrumental in rescuing 3100 persons from heathenism and Romanism. He witnessed the voluntary destruction by the worshipers of forty pagan temples with the idols in them. He established sixty schools, and built sixty-six church edifices.

#### A Veritable Madcap—How a Mischievous Wife Frightened Her Husband.

[From the Columbus (O.) Statesman.]

"The man who sets his heart upon a woman" hath a rough old time of it, especially if he marry her, and she proves to be a practical jokist. We have a case in point:

A few evenings since a young married gentleman of this city whose wife is as mischievous a little bit of femininity as ever graced the earth since Eve made such a failure in the fruit business, started to his residence after his day's labor was over, solacing himself with thinking of the loving heart awaiting his return, and the rich, ripe lips that should greet him at the threshold of his home. His heart was light, not a caremark was on his brow. He whistled as he walked, and thanked God that he was blessed with youth and love. He reached his abode and opened the door. Astonishment seized him. There was no wife to greet him on entering. The house was in confusion. The well-known trunks and dresses were gone from their accustomed places! What could it mean? He sees a note, evidently hastily written, and pinned to the counterpane. He seized it and read, "Before you have read these lines I will be far away!" No reason was given for the hasty flight. He knew of none. His big, manly heart felt like a stone, and tears of anguish forced themselves to his eyes. Gone. Gone! Gone from him who loved her so! Gone! Where? How? With whom? Nearly crazed he grasped his hat and was about rushing for the telegraph office, when—the door of an adjoining room was opened, and the mischievous little witch who had caused all this uneasiness placed a pair of plump little arms around his neck, and he was fairly smothered with kisses before he found out it was only a joke.

We would not advise our lady readers to play jokes of this sort too frequently. They might get in the way of it and carry the joke too far—say two or three hundred miles.

#### A Florida Senator.

General Thomas W. Osborne, admitted as Senator from Florida, is a native of Scotch Plains, in New Jersey, a brother of Rev. A. C. Osborne, D. D., of St. Louis. At the outbreak of the war he was reading law, but at once abandoned Blackstone for Hardee, and raised a company of artillery. This having soon afterward been attached to Hooker's fighting division, made itself felt everywhere on the peninsula. Before leaving there Captain Osborne became Hooker's Chief of Artillery, and distinguished himself for gallantry and good conduct generally. In the fall of 1863 he was ordered West with the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, when Sherman reorganized his army for his grand raid, Osborne became Chief of Artillery of the Army of Tennessee, General Howard commanding. He served throughout Sherman's great march, and up to the close of the war, when he was ordered down to Florida as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau there. He conducted its affairs very creditably until some time in 1866 or 1867, when he retired from the army and was appointed United States Marshal for Florida, from which position he has just ascended to the United States Senate. He is about thirty-five years old. He was a Douglas Democrat, and is now a Republican.

Inauguration of the Governor of Arkansas.—The inauguration of Powell Clayton, Governor elect, took place at Little Rock, July second. About ten o'clock a procession was formed made up of the military, civil, and State officials, General Assembly, and a few citizens—about four hundred altogether. No negroes participated except members of the Legislature, which it is said caused some dissatisfaction. After a parade of two hours the procession halted at the capitol where the oath was administered to Mr. Clayton. In his address he said large numbers of the citizens of the State were not disposed to accept the results of the war, and that idle hours were spent in invectives against the new voters. The government erected at so much expense should be sustained. The constitution was spoken of as an admirable one. The ceremonies closed with a salute of fifteen guns.

### WANTED AT THE CROSS ROADS.

I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder, for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way as bad and dark as country roads in general. Consequently, I was walking at a great rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my soft hat and under my chin to keep it on and protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caught me by the arm.

"Hallo!" said he, "you're just in time; you are wanted at the cross roads to-night."

The voice was the voice of a ruffian.

I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman.

I stood quite still and strove to show him by my manner that I was able to protect myself.

"What the deuce am I wanted at the cross roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose it would be a very hard matter to get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered tone:

"Beg pardon, I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother, and I wanted to frighten him. Bad night, sir."

"Very," said I.

"You don't know the time, sir?" he asked.

"It was seven when I left the train at L——," said I.

"Thank ye, sir," said the man. "Good night."

"Good night," said I.

If his object had been robbery, probably he had decided from my rough appearance that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble.

But after all, I thought, probably he spoke the truth. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt.

So I went on homeward, and soon found myself under shelter, and partaking of a warm and savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great strapping fellow who could beat any other boy of his age for miles around, if it came to wrestling or boxing, and as good humored a boy as ever lived—a boy always to mother and me, though he had exercised his right to vote already in one Presidential election.

The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example.

But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm, and was aroused by a cry in my ears:

"Wake up! You're wanted at the cross roads—"

It was so real, so palpable, that when I started broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who had met me on the road perhaps, and who intended robbery or violence. But when I had arisen and lit my lamp the room was empty, except myself and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow.

I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake; there had been no unusual sound she was sure.

Only a dream born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt had awakened me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words, this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice.

"Wake up, wake up. You are wanted at the cross roads."

I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's hand as he came over toward my bed.

"What ails you?" he cried.

"Nothing," said I. "Did you hear a voice?"

"Yours," said Ben, "yelling wake up; you fairly frightened me."

"Ben," said I, "wait till I light a lamp; I heard another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside."

So I again lit the lamp, but we searched in vain.

"Nightmare," said Ben when I told him my story.

"Ben," said I, "what is there at the cross roads?"

"A house," said Ben. He had lived in the neighborhood a long while, and I not long.

"One little house, besides two oak trees, and a fence. An old man lives there—a rich man, and a bit of a miser, they say. His granddaughter keeps house for him."

"Ben, that fellow may have meant harm to them. I may be wanted at the cross roads."

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep. You had a nightmare," and Ben plunged in between the blankets, and was soon snoring again.

I also in ten minutes slept as soundly as before, but the awakening soon came again.

I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed. A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders, who rung her hands and cried, "Oh wake up, you are wanted at the cross roads."

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning.

"Ben," I cried, "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the cross roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening the while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to huddle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad I must go with you and take care of you," he said.

"But fancy another man, going out in a storm like this to the cross roads, because a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

"I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:

"I am compelled to go; I must go. I dare not refuse, whatever may be thought of me."

In ten minutes we were splashing through the mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark; now and then a blazed red star in the distance told us that a lamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would not have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever. At last nearing the spot where the road from S—— crosses the road to P—— we were indeed in as solitary a place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the Cross Roads, was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet many travelers.

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs.

"Well," he said, "how now? Will you go home now and have another nightmare?"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman's voice plainly coming from the interior of the cottage, cried:

"Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross-roads;" and then understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window through which a light shone. A muslin curtain draped the panes, but through it we saw an awful sight.

An old man lay on the floor, and over him bent a ruffian, clutching his throat, and holding a pistol to his ear, while another man grasped the shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in a floating night dress—with such long golden hair as belonged to the girl of my vision.

Not a moment was to be wasted.

Ben flung his weight against the slender lattice and crushed it in, and we had grappled the ruffians before they knew whence the attack came, or how many foes were upon them.

I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not if I would. But we were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and the terrified girl, we soon had one of the villains bound, and the other lying prostrate on the floor.

Then Ben started for assistance, and before morning both were in jail, Ben admitting, as we shook each other by the hand, that "we were wanted at the cross roads."

The old man was not a miser, but he had saved some few thousand dollars for his old age, and living more plainly than he need have done, had given rise to the rumor, and so brought the burglars to the cross roads in the hope of booty.

The girl, a beautiful creature of seventeen, was his granddaughter, and as no story is acceptable to the lady readers without a flavor of romance, I will tell them that she became in after years not my wife but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

### LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

#### Names of Senators.

Anderson, T. C., tenth district;
Bacon, A. B., fourth district;
Beares, J. D., twenty-fourth district;
Blackman, W. F., twentieth district;
Braughn, G. H., first district;
Campbell, H J., second district;
Coupland, T. V., third district;
Darrall, C. B., ninth district;
Day, R. H., thirtieth district;
Egan, J. C., twentieth district;
Foute, M. A., first district;
François, A. R., fourteenth district;
Futch, R. W., nineteenth district;
Harris, J. S., fifteenth district;
Jenks, L B., fourteenth district;
Jewell, E. L., second district;
Jewell, F. L., twelfth district;
Kelso, G. Y., twenty-third district;
Lewis, J. B., twenty-second district;
Lynch, John, seventh district;
Monette, J. J., third district;
Offutt, W., tenth district;
Ogden, R. N., first district;
O'Hara, P., eighth district;
Packard, C. C., fifth district;
Poindexter, R., eighth district;
Pollard, Curtis, seventeenth district;
Ray, John, eighteenth district;
Smith, Mortimer F., sixth district;
Thompson, W. L., eleventh district;
Todd, S. M., sixth district;
White, Reuben, twenty-first district;
Whitney, A. R., sixteenth district;
Wilcox, Carlos, twelfth district;
Williams, J. R., twenty-second district;
Wittgenstein, Joseph, seventh district.

#### House of Representatives.

The roll of the House of Representatives as it now stands is as follows:

Abbott, Isaac A., of Concordia;
Alexander, Frank, of Orleans;
Antoine, F. C., of Orleans;
Adolphe, C. J., of Orleans;
Belot, Octave, of Orleans;
Brewster, O. H., of Ouachita;
Bennett, W. W., of Claiborne.
Buckingham, E. F., of Morehouse.
Barbee, Leslie, of Sabine.
Bergeron, J. B., of St. Martin.
Burrell, Dennis, of St. John Baptist;
Collins, B., of Orleans;
Calhoun, W. S., of Rapides;
Carr, M., of Orleans;
Cuney, Sam E., of Rapides;
Deslonde, P. G., of Iberville;
Dewees, E. W., of Bienville;
Dupre, Alcie, of St. Landry.
Dufresne, P. L., of Iberville;
Demarest, A. J., of St. Mary;
Dupart, Ulger, of Terrebonne;
Evans, T. B. W., of Jefferson;
Esnard, J. B., of St. Mary;
Faulkner, A. W., of Caldwell;
Fouts, David C., of Winn;
Guigonet, P., of Avoyelles;
Garstkamp, J., of Jefferson;
Gray, Charles, of St. James;
Guidry, Paul, of Terrebonne;
Gair, John, of East Feliciana.
Haskell, William, of Calcasieu.
Hanlon, J. T., of Orleans.
Hill, G. H., of Ascension;
Honore, E., of Pointe Coupee;
Harper, Peter, of St. Charles;
Hutchinson, J. W. of St. Tammany;
Holland, W. M. of Tensas;
Isabelle, R. H., of Orleans;
Kavanaugh, M. D., of St. Landry;
Kent, Amos, of St. Helena.
Landers, J. B., of Union;
Lee, A. L., of St. Bernard;
Le Blanc, E., of Avoyelles;
Le Roy, Chas., of Natchitoches;
L'Hoste, E. F., of Orleans.
Lott, Harry, of Rapides;
Lowell, C. W., of Caddo;
May, C. R., of Orleans;
Morris, Milton, of Ascension;
Mollere, S. C., of Assumption;
Mahier, Theophile, of West Baton Rouge;
McMillen, W. L., of Carroll;
McVean, J. H., of Caddo;
Murrell, Wm., of Lafourche;
Melvin, W. C., of Natchitoches;
Mansion, Joseph, of Orleans;
Morey, F., of Ouachita;
Moran, R. J., of Plaquemines;
Mathews, James S., of Tensas;
Magee, Jacob, of Washington.
Noble, W. Pope, of Orleans;
Pearce, John, of Bossier;
Page, John, of Jefferson;
Pratt, C. B., of Claiborne.
Prescott, Willis, of St. Landry.
Pierce, W. H., of Livingston;
Raymond, M., of Jefferson;
Reese, D. H., of Lafourche;
Rey, Henry L., of Orleans;
Slaton, H. C., of Jackson.
Smith, William, of Pointe Coupee;
Sterrett, Moses, of Caddo;
Tate, Onezime, of St. Landry.
Taylor, Robt. J., of West Feliciana;
Tureaud, A., of St. James;
Walsh, Jas. J., of De Soto.
Washington, Geo., of Assumption;
Wren, B. C., of Bossier;
Williams, Wm. C., of East Feliciana;
Williams, Henderson, of Madison;
Wilson, E. S., of Catahoula.
Yorke, P. Jones, of Carroll;
Young, David, of Concordia.
Young, Nicholas, of Vermillion.

#### General Meade and A. J.

Reports are in circulation that the President is not very well satisfied with the official acts of General Meade, and Mr. Johnson finds one cause of complaint in a very curt general order lately issued by General Meade, wherein the President is really the principal person reprimanded. It appears that a Captain Hollister was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered, and that Meade approved the same and sent the record to Mr. Johnson. And the following extract from the order referred to tells the story in General Meade's own language. "Captain Hollister was tried before a court martial of his peers, composed of officers mostly of other regiments, and was found guilty of absence without leave, drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and was sentenced by the court to be cashiered. After a careful examination of the proceedings of the court the Major General commanding deemed it his duty to approve the same and forward them for the approval of the President of the United States. The President having ordered a commutation of the sentence of the court to a reprimand in general orders by the General commanding the department, Captain Hollister is accordingly reprimanded, and on receipt of this order at the post at which he is serving, will return to duty."—*Washington Chronicle*

Daniel Burns, of Bay City, Michigan, has written a pamphlet upon boiler explosions. Its object is to give an exposition of the causes of these explosions, and the means by which they may be prevented, deduced from an examination of the chemical principles involved in the generation of steam. He advances a new theory, that explosions occur from the "passage of hydrogen gas through the boiler plate when heated to an improper degree, and when that gas comes in contact with the fire it will explode the iron, for the iron becomes highly charged with gas." Another class of explosions occur from the intense heat set free from the steam in the boiler. He proceeds to elucidate the whole theory of the formation of steam, and claims that electricity is produced by the operation, which, bringing the oxygen and hydrogen gases, set free by the heat, in contact with each other, causes an instantaneous union, and so produces an explosion. That seems to be the chief point of his theory, and he has so fortified himself by an army of authorities that he seems invulnerable.

A new locomotive car for street or steam railways is announced. It is said to solve a very difficult problem in railway mechanics. Driving wheels are dispensed with, motion being communicated direct from the piston in the cylinder to the wheels of the truck by means of "parallel rods." In case of the circular movement of the truck, boiler, engine, and all connected therewith, revolve. One of these cars has been running for nearly two years on the Stoughton branch of the Boston and Providence railroad. The cost of one capable of seating sixty persons, more or less, is $10,000. Among its other commendable qualities for street use, it is said that it will not frighten horses or make objectionable noise more than horse cars; that the machinery is out of view, there being no toothed gears, bell, or whistle, and no puffing noise or visible escape of the exhaust steam.

A man has just died in England from excessive bleeding of the gums, caused by a blow received in a quarrel. Surgeons tried to stop the hemorrhage, but it continued four days, when death ensued.

### PERSONAL ITEMS.

No stone marks the grave of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Burlingame's salary is $40,000 per annum, with $110,000 for traveling and incidental expenses.

Young Farragut, a son of the Admiral, is very popular among his fellow cadets at West Point.

Maggie Mitchell is going to row for a prize in Savannah July 9.

Reverdy Johnson will have the honor of escorting Mrs. Lincoln to Europe.

Edwin Booth will spend the hot weather at his country house at New London, Connecticut.

The young lady at Keokuk, to whom it is reported that Mr. Colfax is to be married, is Miss Perry, daughter of a prominent and wealthy citizen.

Mr. Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings") will publish in a few days his new book, "Josh Billings on Ice," with comic illustrations by Howard.

Napoleon purposes visiting Corsica in August to be present at the fetes celebrating the annexation of the island to France.

The Menken is to revisit Paris and play in the drama of *Theodore of Abyssinia*. She will wear the strictest Abyssinian costume.

Hayes, of the Savannah *Republican*, apologizes for an alleged omission in his journalistic duties on the ground of "a pressure of libel suits and assault cases."

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

President General Robert E. Lee, of a college in Virginia, was a half-brother of the highly respectable and $300,000 colored Mr. Alfred Lee, who recently died in Georgetown, D. C.

The following, which we clip from an exchange, is not so awful bad after all:

A loving offer to marry
Is always a lawful trade,
For his is a legal tender,
And she is the tender made.

A fire-eating candidate for office in the South was asked his opinion on negro suffrage. "Oh, d—n the niggers. They should not be allowed to vote at all." "Yes, Colonel, but about five hundred of them in your district want to vote the Democratic ticket." "Oh, ah! Yes—yes—very well. That makes all the difference in the world."

There was once a consul at ——, who indicated his office hours by the legend on his door, "In from ten to one." An old sea captain, who kept coming for about a week, without finding the consul, at last furiously wrote, in terms of a wager, under this legend, "Ten to one you're out."

The Eastport (Maine) *Sentinel* says: "Men are hunting all over town to procure laborers, without success. From appearances we should judge there was much, and indeed more work going on here this spring than usual."

The young girl who was reported to have committed suicide from love, in Newark, New Jersey, lately, died from self-love rather than from the love of a young man. She was in the habit of taking arsenic to improve her complexion, and her last dose brought death.

The latest Yankee inventions are economic cheroots, which are twice the length of the ordinary, and herein is the economy. The government taxes cigars without regard to length, and the application of a knife will make one of these into two in an instant.

An eccentric miller in Proctorsville, Maine, has built his own monument of red sandstone, millstones being used as the base and cap of the second section. He has carved thereon this inscription: "Thou, I am dead yet speaketh for here is rest it has ever been my heart desire to do unto you as I would that ye should do unto me so cast the beam out of your own eye and let me lie in peace and sing my redeemers love come my sweet companion meet me here."

Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, who is now ninety three years of age, does his gardening with his own hands, besides superintending the work of his large farm. He has until the past five years occasionally occupied the pulpit, and preached with vigor and effect. He often takes walks of from three to ten miles in preference to riding.

The New York *World* says:

If we can carry the election it makes little difference on what platform or with what candidate.

Let the Democrats, then, nominate General Grant and adopt the Chicago platform, and they will be certain of carrying the Presidential election.

A patriotic youth of Schenectady, New York, who was anticipating the Fourth, had his pocket filled promiscuously with candy and torpedoes. He meditated eating some of the candy, but by mistake got a torpedo in his mouth. The torpedo exploded, but luckily no greater harm was done than to give the lad a good scare, and to impress him with a dislike for that kind of toys.

"I won't die and I won't be blistered," said Sarah, doughty Duchess of Marlborough, when her physicians presented this alternative to her; and she didn't die. The Democratic party shows a similar obstinacy, but can hardly hope to exhibit a parallel vitality. Blustering can seldom accomplish the work of blistering; and when the latter is imperative, as in this case, the former will be found inefficient.

An Iowa paper intimates that the reason why Clay Dean does not wash himself is because he is afraid the Democratic party might lose ground.

Many men indorse the sentiments of Horace Binney Sargent, expressed at the Republican ratification meeting in Boston: "If secession is not whipped out of the nation we will elect a man who *can* whip it, and if it is we want to shake hands, make up, and go to work as a nation."

A lady in Prince Edward's Island sent to the International Convention at Detroit the motto, "Christ for all the world: all the world for Christ," which was suspended over the President's chair.

If half the efforts now making by the rebels to enlighten, educate, and encourage the black man had been made in favor of their own poor whites ten years ago, they never would have embarked in the bloody experiment of a civil war.

The bitter opposition to the new constitution of Mississippi is caused by the fact that it legalizes the marriage of all persons now cohabiting together as man and wife. This clause excites terrible opposition among the leaders of the rebel Democracy of that State, many of whom have long kept their colored concubines, and do not now relish being equally responsible for their black and tan progeny.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The *World* seems to delight in its old custom of libeling our gallant soldiers. It charges them with being plunderers, pirates, thieves, and cut-throats. It has no word of censure for the rebel invaders of the North. The *World* can not hide its rebel sympathies.—*New York Commercial.*

Colonel Crogan, who bought the Mammoth Cave, explains himself thus: "I bought it for $4000, and it has been a grand purchase. I have been buying caves now this twenty years. The first one I owned was in Illinois, and I now own fifteen. People found I was fond of caves, and they brought them to me, and I bought them. They are curious things. I always was fond of caves."

One would suppose, in reading the Southern papers, that the rebels were the most innocent people on earth. Nobody, after perusing these interesting journals, would ever dream that these worthy gentlemen originated a war against a generous government, which cost half a million of innocent lives, and ended in a debt of four hundred thousand millions of dollars.

In one of the oldest and most reliable savings institutions of this city the question arose, shall we sell our government bonds? "No," said the President, the well-known and respected Judge of the United States Courts, who has set for nearly forty years upon the bench. "No; government bonds are a good security, and if Grant is elected they are sure for four years longer." So the other sober and steady men of the country say.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

### WE ARE NOT OUR OWN.

We are not our own, to live and die,
Catching at pleasures as they fly;
We are not our own, when a mighty crowd
Cries with an urgent voice and loud:
"We perish! we perish! oh, give us bread—
Fill us and feed us as you have been fed;"
When the pale shrunk lip, and the hollow eye,
Bespeak them fainting, and like to die;
When the widow groans in her wretchedness,
And the infant wails in its weak distress;
Turn not away from the sigh and the moan—
Remember, O man! thou art not thine own.
We are not our own in the eager strife
With truth and error, death and life;
There's a mission of mercy and love to fulfill—
Shall others be stirring, and we be still?
No! through the length and breadth of the land,
Let brothers go forward, hand in hand;
Give food to the famished, the fainting sustain;
Seek to strengthen the tempted, alleviate pain;
We dare not live to ourselves alone,
While there's aught to be done, we are not our own.

[*American Odd Fellow.*

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jealousy and Murder in the Fourth District.—Sunday evening about two o'clock the Garden District was shocked by one of the most horrible and deliberate murders that has been recorded for years, which appears to have resulted from a combination of insanity and jealousy. Some years ago John Clancy, keeper of a grocery at the corner of Adele and Rousseau streets, married, and having lived tolerably pleasantly with his spouse for two years or so she died. During the time a sister of the wife had been living in the family. After the death of his wife Clancy took up with the sister Ann, and without the formality of a marriage ceremony the two dwelt together until a short time ago, when legal ceremonies made the two one flesh. After this Ann had been arrested several times on a charge of insanity, and Special Officer Dumas informs us that on the occasion of her last incarceration she threatened, in a frenzy, to kill her husband as certain as life was spared her to accomplish the deed. Dumas hastened to inform Clancy of the intention of the wife, but he apparently took no heed of the warning, and even made light of the matter. On the date of her former arrest she wished to swear to an affidavit that her husband had murdered her three different times, and she was fearful that the fourth was pending. Ann was sent to the Insane Asylum for the third or fourth time, but the husband again got her released and took her home. At the time mentioned he was lying asleep on his bed, when the woman quietly and stealthily approached him, and with a grocery cheese-knife ten inches long deliberately forced the huge blade into his left side, between the ribs, the blade severing a lung, and of course awakening him to a terrible reality. He expired at ten o'clock last night, but previous to his death he informed those present of the woeful transaction as well as he could, and made his will, leaving considerable available property. Mr. Dumas found in the house several thousand dollars, which were properly disposed of, and the Coroner held an inquest. Soon after Clancy received his fatal wound he signified a wish to make his will, and Judge Jackson being sent for was present as a witness, also Mr. L. Von Zinken. The poor man was too near eternity to sign his name to his last testament. Officers Corbett and Willis arrested the woman and took her to the Fourth District stationhouse, where we conversed with her, and, in our judgment, she is not as insane as she pretends. Her maiden name was Fox. Only last week she was under arrest, but at the solicitation of her husband was released, he vouching in her behalf that he would be responsible for any crime she might commit, and now the voucher is in another world, sent there by the hand that he claimed as his own. Deceased related all the facts to Coroner Roche, as nearly as he could, and the verdict is made in accordance with those statements. The woman's tone of conversation in prison is a medley of love, jealousy, hatred, insanity, and of wrongs suffered and endured. There is nothing particularly noticeable in her personal appearance, more than that she has a lean and hungry look, not in the least crazed. She was remanded to prison by Recorder Jackson, and will be arraigned during the present week.

A Republican Fourth of July Festival at Carrollton.—The Fourth of July was duly celebrated near Carrollton by about 5000 people of both sexes and all ages, in accordance with previous arrangements.

The following Republican clubs took part in the celebration: Camp Parapet Club No. 1, Mr. Evans, President; Carrollton Club No. 2, R. G. Gardiner, President; Carrollton Club No. 3, Mr. Gilles, President; Second Ward Club, City of Jefferson, Mr. Woodruff, President; Jefferson City Club No. 3, Mr. Garstkamp, President; Gretna Club No. 1, P. Clark, President; Eighth Ward Club, Mr. Graham, President; Seventh Ward Club, and the ladies colored society, Zion Travelers. This last organization was very numerous, and made a fine appearance.

About two o'clock the exercises commenced. Major McKay was called to the Chair, and the following gentlemen were named as Vice Presidents: Messrs. H. Gibbs, R. G. Gardiner, Mr. Evans, C. Perkins, C. Stamps, Sandy Packer. Mr. Meyllan was appointed Secretary.

After an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. G. Gardiner read the Declaration of Independence, and then Captain Chapman was called upon for a speech in reply to the Declaration, which he delivered most happily and effectively, although under great disadvantage, for hardly had he got through his exordium before the rain began, and continued its pitiless pelting during his whole address, of which it is impossible in our limited space to give more than a synopsis.

Mr. Chapman said, in substance:

Ninety-two years ago this day there was assembled in a distant city a body of grave, wise men, delegates from the thirteen oppressed colonies about to throw off the galling yoke of Great Britain. The result of their deliberations was the Declaration of Independence just read. Seven years of bitter war and intense suffering followed before the purposes set forth in that Declaration were attained. Then the national heart rejoiced, for liberty was at last won, and all loss and suffering were forgotten in the proud acquisition. And yet how incomplete it was; how many of God's image remained in a bondage more galling than Great Britain ever inflicted upon her white subjects! The "Land of the free and the home of the brave!" What a cruel mockery to thousands in our land who were entitled equally with their white fellow men to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To-day we can truly take our stand upon the principles of that glorious Declaration that all men are created free and equal. For another war of independence shorter indeed, but infinitely more destructive than the first, has freed the remainder of the nation, and cast off the shackles of the slave. But the work is not yet complete, and we can not yet afford to rest. We must secure what we have won. And to do this we must meet our foes on every issue. We must emulate the spirit of '76. We must remember what the fathers of the republic were willing to suffer for liberty—and the mothers, too, sharing equally in all the hardships necessary to gain the blessed end.

Go and do likewise, for your slavery is infinitely more galling: it was personal, not political servitude. The only battle you have now to fight is at the ballot-box, and when you think how Washington, with his suffering troops, ill-paid, ragged, and starved, leaving bloody tracks in the snow as they marched, still struggled on with unalterable determination, surely you will not falter in your easy duty.

The captain concluded by exhorting every man within the sound of his voice to act as if the future welfare of the country depended on him alone.

During Captain Chapman's address an incident occurred of a startling character. A man named Banks, noted in the neighborhood as a specimen of that curious hybrid, a "Democratic nigger," came on the ground, having evidently been sent to make a disturbance, and after vainly attempting to get into a difficulty, discharged his revolver in the midst of the crowd of colored people. He was at once arrested, and, as might be expected, there was great excitement at the atrocious act. Considering the danger to which all, including women and children, were exposed by this act, it was admirable to see how colored men restrained their tempers and forbore to inflict that punishment which Banks would certainly have received upon less provocation in any collection of white men.

After Captain Chapman's speech, the rain continuing, as many as could adjourned into a colored church in the vicinity, where addresses were delivered by Messrs. G. M. Wickliffe, H. C. Dibble, J. W. Menard, Major Allison, and C. Perkins. The speech of the last named gentleman was a model specimen of native eloquence, and the manner in which he depicted the former state of the colored man compared with his present condition was very happy. Most thrilling was the effect when describing an act of peculiar atrocity committed by an overseer of which he was witness. The speaker contrasting the scene of suffering with the present joyous occasion, called out, "Are you ready now at all times to thank God for mercies?"

After the formal ceremonies were concluded, the rain having ceased, short addresses were made by Messrs. Jackson, of Winn, Read, of Jackson, and Raymond, of Jefferson parish. During these addresses the young people dispersed over the wide extent of ground, and gamboled and frolicked to their full content.

Case for or of the Dark Ages.—The following singular statement was given as testimony in a civil court last winter, and as the case fell through there it was taken to the Fourth District Recorder's Court, where it is now pending. We are of the belief that the half has not yet been divulged, but this is sufficient for the present. When the reader has finished, he will lament with us that the fool killer either has not been this way for a long time, or has lost much of his ancient acuteness:

Frederika Kern, formerly Widow Rub, now wife of Charles Klar, residing on Fourth street, in the Fourth District, city of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that one Frances Willis, alias ——, about the year 1862, obtained the confidence of deponent by her artfully representing herself as a pious woman, in direct converse with the Holy Ghost, and as showing the path to eternal salvation and to heaven; that deponent sometime after this, confiding in said Frances Willis, purchased in the cemetery No. 1, on Washington street, and contracted at the same time with the then sexton, Simpson, to erect a family tomb thereon for deponent, wherein afterward she caused to be deposited the remains of John Rub, her deceased husband, of Peter Rub, her son, and those of the deceased children of her daughter, wife of Dr. Kathman; that in part payment deponent gave said sexton a vault which she owned in said cemetery and whence she removed the remains of Rub to the new tomb; she further paid after effecting the contract to the sexton, Simpson, $300 in cash, with the bargain that at the completion of the tomb the balance of $260 should be paid. The price of the two lots (Nos. 267 and 268), with the tomb erected thereon, amounted to $600, and the vault given in payment was valued at $40. That when said balance became due your petitioner was very sick, and fully reposing confidence in the integrity of the before mentioned Frances Willis and in Mrs. Leidinger, sister of deponent, now deceased, she intrusted to said parties the sum of $260 to be paid to Simpson, the sexton aforesaid, to extinguish the debt incurred by the purchase of the lots aforesaid and for the tomb thereon.

That shortly after the said Frances Willis, who at that time had full control over deponent's mind, seriously informed deponent that it was the will of the Divine Spirit that the remains of a deceased husband of said Willis should be deposited in the tomb aforesaid, and thus obtained deponent's consent thereto.

That at the death of Peter Rub, deponent's son, which occurred November 8, 1863, the said Frances Willis by her art persuaded deponent that the Divine Spirit commanded her to hand over to her a gold watch of the estate of said deceased, to be for a young son of said Willis, who she said is predestined to become a great prophet, and thus said Frances Willis obtained said watch.

That in July, 1866, Mrs. Leidinger, on her death bed, knowing that she was about to die, to atone for her sins, openly confessed that Frances Willis and herself had committed gross frauds on deponent in regard to some property whereon deponent resides, and about the lots and tomb aforesaid, and commanded and exhorted her descendants not to attempt to take any advantage of the fraud, or to claim any ownership in the lots and tomb aforesaid, but to have the title corrected.

That in May, 1868, deponent with her husband examined the title-book of Cemetery No. 1 of Washington street and found that the lots and tomb aforesaid stand in the name of Frances Willis and Mrs. Leidinger as owners, and that by the fraud of said Frances Willis and the penitent deceased Leidinger, and that said Frances Willis persists in her fraud to the prejudice of deponent, who therefore charges said Frances Willis with embezzlement and with obtaining property under false pretenses, and with being accessory to the embezzlement and fraud confessed by the penitent Mrs. Leidinger aforesaid.

It is asserted that much other property, real estate, was obtained through the same spirit. Accused is a queer looking body, and if she can not call spirits from the vasty deep, can do some strange financiering.

The Restaurant Homicide.—Ex-Coroner Bradford has filed an affidavit against Quintero for killing Colonel Manney in Victor's Canal street restaurant on the twenty-fifth ultimo; also charging Colonel Luckett as accessory. Of the why and wherefore we have nothing to say. Colonel Luckett is on bond of $2000 to appear when wanted.

### MARRIED.

HOWARD—BURL—By Rev. A. Ross, Mr. THEODORE HOWARD, of Natchitoches, to Miss ELIZABETH BURL, of Petersburg, Virginia.

### DIED:

McMILLAN.—In New York on Friday, July 3, after a severe illness, SUSAN E., wife of Robert H. McMillan, formerly of that city, but now of New Orleans.

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# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Finance Committee of the Senate have stricken from the tax bill the section taxing banks and bankers.

The President has to-day issued the following proclamation of general amnesty to the participators in the rebellion:

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the government should cease; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore in the spirit of that declaration and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, on the twenty sixth day of March, 1864, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1865, and on the seventh day of September, 1867; and

Whereas, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the federal constitution and the government thereunder, and there no longer exist any reasonable grounds to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the States to the people of any of the States to the constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, It is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and,

Whereas, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all approaches or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualification, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, and on the contrary to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to any person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offenses of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to the slaves and except as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third year.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—*Senate*—A memorial was presented asking $15,000 for deepening St. John's river in Florida.

The tax bill was reported and made the special order for Monday and until completed.

A resolution to adjourn for the Fourth was adopted, ten Radicals voting nay.

The balance of the day was devoted to District of Columbia affairs.

Adjourned.

*House*—Democratic seats vacant.

The House considered appropriations in Committee of the Whole, and again rejected the amendment allowing clerks extra compensation; and after passing a bill furnishing the militia of each Congressional District with two thousand rifles and two batteries of artillery, adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Southern States are admitted to full rights in the National Democratic Convention.

The following seems well authenticated: Mr. Chase has written to John J. Cisco, of New York, in reply to certain queries concerning the platform which would be acceptable to him. In this letter Mr. Chase takes the ground that the subject of universal suffrage should be left where in his opinion the Constitution of the United States leaves it, and that the general government has nothing to do with it.

He is in favor of universal amnesty, and the removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion, and believes it essentially necessary to the administration of good government in the late rebellious States, and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of these States with the other States of the Union.

He strongly condemns military governments in time of peace as incompatible with the principles of civil liberty, and believes that a free people will never sanction them. He desires that taxes should be as light as possible, and that they should be so distributed as to bear upon the rich rather than on the poor.

He holds that while all the national obligations should be honestly fulfilled, no privileges should be granted to any classes of individuals or corporations.

Mr. Chase has always believed and now believes in the fundamental doctrine of Democracy, and this paragraph very faithfully defines his present position.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring locked safety valves on steamers, and a bill forbidding bridges over the Ohio being less than fifty feet above high water and five hundred feet span, excepting the bridge at Louisville.

North Carolina's adoption of the fourteenth article, and the credentials of her representatives were referred to the proper committee, and the representatives, named French, Dewees, and Jones sworn in. Adjourned.

*Senate*—After unimportant business, considered the tax bill to adjournment, and the amendments of the Finance Committee adopted about half through.

General Mulford was confirmed Collector of the Richmond district.

Senate ordered a night session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The preamble of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention resolutions, alluding to the doings of Congress, contains this sentence: "It has placed a stigma upon the virtue and honor of the Union soldiers by imposing upon those who composed the late Confederate armies since their surrender conditions of degradation, in violation of the letter and spirit of the capitulation when a brave though misguided foe laid down their arms."

The following is Mr. Chase's letter: "Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and State rights. What I desire for the South is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that that end will be insured by according suffrage to all citizens. But the practical disposition of suffrage as well as all other domestic questions is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrine," etc.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The convention experts here are perfectly at sea regarding the result.

Judge Chase's friends are still confident. A strong movement in his behalf will be made on the tenth or eleventh ballot.

Mr. Hendricks is regarded as the only probable man among those now in nomination.

Politicians consider the contest between Messrs. Hendricks and Chase.

Warrants drawn on the treasury for the month of June amounted to $32,000,000.

The Foreign Committee reported adversely on Collector Smythe's nomination as Minister to Austria.

The Congressional Republican Committee have advices that the Democrats have carried Mississippi. Their correspondents charge frauds.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—*Senate*—After unimportant business the tax bill was resumed.

*House*—Mr. Stevens introduced impeachment articles, and asked for a committee. Consideration was postponed until Monday.

The Russian appropriation was resumed. Night sessions were ordered.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The papers are full of speculations, and the streets are full of rumors, but there is no real change in the situation.

Pendleton's friends sanguine.

The hotels are swarming with politicians. Caucusing is active. The principal men now spoken of are Hendricks and Seymour.

Pendleton stock is declining. There is a general feeling, however, not loudly expressive that the nomination of Chase is necessary to save the party from defeat. The Southern delegates say they can carry their States by the time the election comes off, in spite of the general apprehension that the South will go for Grant.

All the Southern delegates meet to night to arrange concert of action.

Tammany Hall is magnificently decorated. Arrangements for the Convention are complete.

A portion of the Southern and Eastern delegates met to-day to compare notes. Nothing definite was decided upon.

The Southerners all seem decided to go for the strongest man after the first ballot.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The crowds in the vicinity of Tammany Hall render the streets almost impassable. Over 50,000 applications have been made for admission to the convention. The Pendleton forces preserve their enthusiasm and confidence. The Johnson men are few in number, but very determined. General Hancock's supporters seem in bad temper. Rumors of Mr. Chase's letter bearing strongly on States rights excite attention.

The Southern delegates applaud President Johnson enthusiastically for the amnesty proclamation.

The rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 were adopted. The Territories are excluded from a voice in the convention.

The Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were adopted, when, after reading the Declaration of Independence, the convention adjourned until Monday.

The weather is intensely hot.

General McClernand, of Illinois, temporary Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, welcomed all true soldiers North and South. A resolution was proposed declaring the convention auxiliary to the National Democratic Convention. General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, was nominated for permanent President of the convention.

NEW YORK, July 4.—New Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the convention, elegantly festooned with large American flags, and decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States. Accommodations for delegates are ample. Arrangements for the press are excellent, except that the committee in charge persistently refuse admission to accredited messengers to receive reports. Weather intensely hot, but the hall is perfectly ventilated. Among the spectators are many ladies; also Francis P. Blair, Senator Patterson, Ex-Senator Bayard, and many men prominent in Southern politics before the war.

The hall and galleries are densely crowded, and a great crowd is outside, vainly striving to gain admittance. A strong police force is at the doors and on the streets to keep the road open and preserve good order.

The convention was called to order at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock by August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, saying: "The country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country."

Mr. Belmont nominated Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, temporary chairman. Carried.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Navy Department issued orders yesterday in accordance with the eight-hour law. Work commences at seven and closes at four o'clock, with one hour's intermission for dinner.

The certificates of the disabled members in the House have been referred to a committee. Two colored doorkeepers have been elected in the House and one in the Senate.

Governor Holden delivers his inaugural to-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The police arrangements proved inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd which blocked up the avenue of approach to Tammany Hall, and delegates had great difficulty in entering.

At half-past ten the delegates generally were in their seats.

At a quarter before eleven the Convention was called to order. Prayer by William Quinn.

Reading of the journals of Saturday was dispensed with.

A delegation from the Working Men's Convention were invited to seats.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported. For President Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, with a Vice-President and Secretary from each State.

They recommended the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 for the government of this convention.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Resolutions asked for permission to report at any time during the session of the convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Bigler of Pennsylvania and Hammond of South Carolina a committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued.

He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and counseled moderation, toleration, and harmony.

He said that most important questions were forced upon the consideration of the convention.

Some of these were forced upon it by resolutions of the late Chicago Convention.

He discussed briefly the Republican platform, and accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for soldiers, and soldiers' widows and orphans.

He accused the now dominant party of extravagance in wasting the public moneys, tainting the national credit, extirpating immigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down constitutional guarantees of Republican liberty.

He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the declaration of independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

NEW YORK, July 7.—*Convention.*—The first ballot: Johnson—Alabama, 8; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Maryland, 2½; Michigan, 8; Missouri, ½; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10.

Pendleton—Maine, 4; Missouri, 5; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 3; West Virginia, 5.

Hancock—Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4½; Massachusetts, 11; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 2½; New Hampshire, 2. The rest of the votes scattering, Arkansas voting for English.

The sixth ballot resulted: Pendleton, 122½; Parker, 13; Church, 33; Packer, 27; President Johnson, 21; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 30; Blair, 5.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Convention adjourned at three o'clock until to-morrow morning, after balloting six times, Pendleton rising gradually from 105 on the first ballot to 122½ on the last.

North Carolina twice voted for Seymour, causing great cheering, but that gentleman peremptorily declined to permit the use of his name.

Pennsylvania voted steadily for Packer, New York for Church, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana for Pendleton.

On the second ballot Texas changed from A. Johnson to Hancock and Virginia to Blair. On the third Virginia went for Pendleton. On the fifth Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle, Michigan from Reverdy Johnson to Hendricks, North Carolina gave Hancock six and a half and Pendleton two and a half; South Carolina gave one for Adams, Georgia nine for Blair, Arkansas three for Pendleton.

The Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York delegations each held consultation pending the third and last ballots, but there was no change in their action. It is believed that Pendleton has reached his full strength and will decline to-morrow.

Mr. Chase's name was not once mentioned to-day.

The following is the result of the six ballots:

| | 1st Ballot. | 2nd Ballot. | 3rd Ballot. | 4th Ballot. | 5th Ballot. | 6th Ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 16 | 12½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 6 |
| Hancock | 33½ | 45 | 45½ | 43½ | 46 | 47 |
| Pendleton | 105 | 99½ | 119½ | 118½ | 109 | 122½ |
| Parker | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Church | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Packer | 16 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| A. Johnson | 65 | 52 | 34½ | 32 | 24 | 21 |
| Doolittle | 13 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| R. Johnson | 8½ | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9½ | 30 |
| Hendricks | 2½ | 2 | 9½ | 11½ | 19½ | 5 |
| Blair | ½ | 10½ | 4 | 2 | 13½ | 0 |
| Ewing | 0 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seymour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Q. Adams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

The balloting during the day was merely skirmishing, and at the adjournment there was no indication of the final result. The convention meets at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Seymour received nine votes on the third ballot, when he again positively declined. No mention of Chase has yet been made. Virginia voted for Pendleton on the third ballot. (Cheers.) On the fourth ballot Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle. North Carolina gave Pendleton 2½, and Arkansas 3. Georgia voted for Blair.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Peter Cagger and John T. Devlin were thrown from a carriage to-day. Mr. Cagger was killed and Mr. Devlin seriously hurt.

*Convention.*—Resolutions from Hon Alexander H. Stevens were read, and referred. The name of Mr. Stevens was cheered.

The platform was unanimously adopted, amid immense cheering. Slavery and secession are regarded as dead issues; bonds payable in lawful money unless the face calls for coin; equal taxation on all property, including coin; one currency for all; economy; reduction of the army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of inquisitorial modes for collecting the revenue; tariff for revenue; subordination of military to civil authority; restoration of all the States; amnesty for all political offenses, including the restoration of suffrage in all the States; the control of suffrage belongs exclusively to each State—Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution.

Reconstruction acts declared unconstitutional and void. Thanks Johnson, and invites all parties to unite on this platform.

The convention then proceeded to nominations. The first ballot Pendleton received 105 votes, the Southerners nearly all voting for Johnson. Second ballot, Pendleton 99½, Packer 26, Johnson 52, others scattering.

JACKSON, July 3.—The committee of five appointed by the late convention have for several days been engaged eliciting testimony from negroes to prove fraudulent dealings in the late election. They sat with closed doors. To-day a number of new witnesses were introduced, and a delegation of citizens, consisting of Judge Sharkey, Judge Potter, Joshua Green, General Wharton, and Colonel Jones S. Hamilton called upon the committee and asked to hear testimony, which was refused. High words ensued, and the drawing of a pistol by an attache of the committee. The whole party were arrested and taken before the City Court; and while the trial was in progress a military order suspended civil proceedings, and the prisoners were ordered to report to the military mayor to-morrow.

The committee of five under an ordinance of the Convention appointed three commissioners in each county to supervise elections, who were to be paid six dollars per diem each. The accounts are being presented, and General McDowell orders the State Auditor to allow no such accounts, as the reconstruction fund will pay election expenses.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6.—Returns from all the counties but two give a Democratic majority of 11,400.

There have been fine rains for three days past, and the crop prospect is excellent.

ATLANTA, July 3.—In compliance with telegraphic orders from General Grant, General Meade issues orders appointing Mr. Bullock Governor of Georgia, vice General Ruger, removed, to take effect to-morrow on the assembling of the Legislature. Also William H. Smith Governor of Alabama, vice Patton, removed; and A. J. Applegate Lieutenant Governor, to take effect July 12.

The testimony of the prosecution against the Columbus prisoners is very strong.

General Robert Toombs is here organizing the Democratic party.

ATLANTA, July 4.—By order of General Meade, and proclamation of the Governor elect, the Senate assembled in the City Hall at 12 M. to-day, and was called to order by Governor Bullock, who ascended the stand accompanied by General Meade, Judge Erskine, and J. R. Parrott. General Meade's order, the proclamation of the Governor elect, and the omnibus bill were read, when the roll was called, A. A. Bradley, a colored man, heading the list.

The oath was administered by Judge Erskine. Benjamin Conly, of Augusta, was elected President, and A. E. Marshall, of Atlanta, Secretary of the Senate.

After organization of the Senate the Governor elect, accompanied by General Meade, Judges Erskine and Parrott, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, when the same routine was gone through with.

E. L. McWhorter, of Greene county, was elected Speaker. The house adjourned till Monday.

The city is crowded with strangers. The day passed off quietly. The testimony for the prosecution in the case of the Columbus prisoners closed to day.

ATLANTA, July 6.—The Senate and House finished organization to-day. In the Senate all the officers are Republican. In the House M. A. Harden, Clerk, and Jesse Oster, Messenger, are Democrats. Eleven new members were sworn in, giving the Democrats a majority. Messrs. Harris, Spear, and Chandler were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Bullock, to inform him that both Houses were organized, and ready to receive messages, and adjourned.

In the election of Speaker of the House yesterday McWhorter (Republican) received seventy-six votes and Price (Democrat) seventy-four, Price voting for McWhorter under the impression that the latter had cast his vote for Price. On learning the contrary, Price asked permission to withdraw his vote for McWhorter, which was granted by the Governor, who, however, decided McWhorter elected.

The defense for the Columbus prisoners commenced to-day. The main points are to prove alibis.

ATLANTA, July 7.—In the Senate to-day the President requested all unqualified members to come forward and take the prescribed oath.

Mr. Chandler objected to the administration of the oath by the President as unconstitutional, and likely to produce trouble in the future.

The objection was sustained, and the oath administered by Justice Dunning.

Mr. Minally offered a resolution requesting the adjournment of the special committee to investigate the case of A. Alforio Bradley, a negro, charged with felony. After considerable discussion the resolution passed.

In the House three new members were sworn in.

Both houses are fully organized, and a joint committee appointed to wait on Governor Bullock to inform him that the Legislature was ready to receive any communication he may wish to make.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners is still progressing. The testimony in their behalf shows that Duke was forty miles from Columbus on the night of the murder.

HAVANA, July 7.—The cholera is decreasing. Cases are mild.

Mexican advices represent the crops to be a failure. A famine is apprehended.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

MONITION.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, Collector's Office, July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS HAVING BEEN SEIZED FOR VIOLATION OF THE revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866:

| Date 1868. | Marks & Nos | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 3 | No mark | 14 boxes cigars | Rapidan | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 9 | F O ½ | 2 boxes (1175) cigars | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 cask earthenware | Istria | Section 4, Act July 18, 1866 |
| April 15 | No mark | 1 basket (1960) cigars | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 boxes Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 bundles Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 cans sweet oil | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 28 | No mark | 1 barrel molasses | Helena | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 106 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 29 bundles cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 674 packs cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 5 demijohns distilled spirits | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (1000) cigars | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 10 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1700 packs cigarettes | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (2500) cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 3000 cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3700) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | ½ bbl. cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 sack (2000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 package tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes jelly | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 bundle cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (50) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 4 boxes (350) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 piece linen | Tappahanock | Section 69, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 cases (17 bottles) brandy | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (12 bottles) syrup | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes (34 packs) cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 86, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 8 boxes cigars | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 318 packages cigarettes | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 20 lbs cut tobacco | Bar olome | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 27 | No mark | 17 ½ bottles champagne | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 28 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 1 bundle cigars | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.

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## BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, June 30, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, June 30, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the time for the final settlement of the Convention taxes by the Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State with the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby extended to the first day of August, 1868.

By virtue of the foregoing resolution I hereby notify all Tax Collectors and Sheriffs throughout the State to continue to collect the Convention tax up to the first day of August, 1868. The Tax Collectors and Sheriffs are further instructed that they will be held responsible for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance adopted by the Convention January 4, 1868 (which is hereinafter published for the information of all concerned), exacting a penalty for non-payment of said tax.

The Convention remitted all penalties up to the twentieth day of March, 1868, and from that time the penalty will be exacted in all the parishes where the tax rolls were ready at that date, and thirty days after the tax rolls were completed in the other parishes the penalty will be exacted.

The attention of Tax Collectors is also called to the fact that the Commanding General refuses to allow the courts to grant injunctions restraining them from selling the property of delinquents to meet the payment of the Convention tax. The Tax Collectors will be held responsible by the Auditor in his settlement with them for the full amount of the penalty.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State, except of the city of New Orleans, Orleans Right Bank, and the parish of Jefferson, shall give notice to the taxpayers of their respective parishes to pay the tax of one mill per cent levied by ordinance of the twenty-fourth December, 1867, by this Convention; and thirty days after service of said notice those who shall not have paid the tax due by them shall be considered in default, and the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors shall exact an additional tax upon persons such of twenty-five per cent upon the sum due by them for the first default, and an additional tax of ten per cent to be computed on the original tax for every subsequent thirty days said persons shall continue to be in default, up to the date of the final settlement.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans, Orleans right bank, and parish of Jefferson shall, by public notice in one newspaper published in their parish, call upon all taxpayers to pay the tax levied by the ordinance of December twenty four above mentioned, and all persons who shall not have paid the amounts due by them on account of said tax ten days after the publication of the above required notice shall pay an additional tax of twenty five per cent on the original tax, and an additional tax of two and a half per cent on the original tax of one mill per cent for every subsequent ten days said persons shall be in default.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That immediately after the taxpayers shall have been put in default by the expiration of the thirty or ten days, as the case may be, given in the notice required by the first and second sections of this ordinance, the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors throughout the State shall proceed to seize and sell, after ten days notice, property of the delinquent taxpayers, movable or immovable, sufficient to pay the original tax, all additional taxes herein levied, and costs.

Adopted in Convention at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, President of the Convention.

(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary.

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## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF WILLIAM J. TAYLOR AND WILDOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY.

Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Taylor & Giffney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of June, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of WILLIAM J. TAYLOR and WILLOUGHBY H. GIFFNEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 884—je16 jy11A

ESTATE OF ROBERT BLEAKLEY,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of R Bleakley & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighth day of June, A D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT BLEAKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the tenth day of July, A. D 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No 868—je9 jy10A

ESTATE OF THOMAS FRAZER FISHER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of THOMAS FRAZER FISHER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 883—je13 jy11 A

ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER,

Individually, and as composing the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER, individually, and as composing the firm of Yorke & Hoover, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No 902—je27 jy25 A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WALDEMAR HYLLESTED,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. Hyllested & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WALDEMAR HYLLESTED, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 894—je23 jy15 A

ESTATE OF LLOYD R. COLEMAN,

Individually, and as Member of the Firms of Coleman, Britton & Withers, and Coleman & Withers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LLOYD R. COLEMAN of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 885—je16 jy11 A

ESTATE OF J. H. RHYMES—No. 420.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. H. RHYMES, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 919—jy6 29

ESTATE OF DAVID ROACH—No. 422.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID ROACH, of the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 921—jy6 29

ESTATE OF J. E. GOODSON—No. 418.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. E. GOODSON, in the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty eighth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 917—jy6 28


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STATEMENT OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 29. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868. WHOLE NO. 129.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### "COME OVER."

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

"Come over," they whispered, "our shores are shining,"
A beautiful maiden paused to hear:
"O no," she murmured, her bright face glowing,
"I can not come, for life is dear."

"Come over," they pleaded, "for life is fleeting,
"Its buds are folded o'er canker and woe;
O welcome the throb of my pale oars' beating,
And the gleam of my white sails' silver snow."

"I can not come; your calling chills me;
The hidden waters are wild and dark,
And only the weary and broken-hearted
Care to cross in thy shadowy bark."

* * * * * * *

"Come over" they whispered so low and tender,
When the old moon glistened on heath and moor;
And the dew bells wept 'neath their lids of silver,
And wind hands knocked at the bolted door.

Her long hair slid far over the pillow,
Pressed by a cheek like a star beam white,
And a young form lay in her night robe flowing,
And wearily moaned through the long dim night.

"Come over" they whispered so low and tender,
"Ready," she breathed on the shadowy air;
She heard the sigh of the death oars' dripping,
And smiled at their coming to bear her there.

## Opelousas District.

Number Eleven.

CORN AND COTTON—GOOD HOTEL—ELECTION FRAUDS—OUTRAGE UPON A PREACHER.

Bayou Bœuf was quite low, and the general complaint was dry weather. Still the corn looked well; in some fields even the fodder had been gathered, and the ears were drying upon the tall stalks. Cotton seems disposed this season to be again King. No worm yet appears, and the prospect is encouraging for a good crop. Usually it is planted with corn, so that the farmer has two strings to his bow.

Washington looks dull. Our friend Esquire Deems has removed: our worthy host Trainor had few mouths to feed; his bed and table were as usual excellent. The colored people are very poor and much discouraged.

It is said the elections were conducted unfairly; many cases of fraud and intimidation were related to me. One man was elected justice who keeps a low doggery, and men generally are in office who have little sympathy with the poor. Upon a false accusation our preacher was thrust into jail, and kept in its miserable cells over the Sabbath. There is no excuse for this outrage. A murderer would have been released on his own recognizance, or straw bail; but in this case involving ten dollars an extravagant security was demanded. The complainant and justice have both earned much infamy by their course.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—OPELOUSAS CHURCH. COLORED SCHOOLS—UNION IS STRENGTH.

The business of Conference was transacted in Opelousas. Complaint was made of one member for immorality. Six appointments were reported: two Sunday schools, twenty-five baptisms, four conversions. The meeting was poorly attended. Poverty, discouragement, persecution, have made havoc with the circuit. Two day schools were reported—a small one kept in Washington by the preacher's son, and one in Opelousas with over a hundred scholars, in charge of Mr. E. Bentley. The recitations and deportment in both schools were excellent, and the children are learning rapidly. The last named school is sustained by the Bureau. Arrangements were made for finishing both churches so as to give the schools and people proper accommodations. Major Chase has kindly given aid in completing the churches. In Opelousas we were hospitably cared for by a family of good friends, who made us welcome to the best they had.

In religion as in politics the colored people here lose much by divisions. They have a Baptist and an African meeting, besides our society. This course will work evil just as these political jealousies have done. The Democracy has had a triumph in this parish by the use of all means, but it will probably be short lived. As education and religion advance this party of the past must lose power.

LONG RIDE—ABOUT SUFFRAGE—MURDER IN LAFAYRTTE—GENERAL BUCHANAN.

It was far from pleasant to ride in an open sulky these three hundred and fifty miles, for although the roads were in good condition, the heat and dust were terrible. It was, however, encouraging to see the fields of corn, cotton, and cane everywhere giving promise of rich harvests.

The feeling among the people seemed to be feverish; threats are muttered by violent men against the freedmen for voting contrary to the counsel and commands of the planters; and a sense of wrong is felt by both. Many Southerners resolve deliberately not to abide by the decision of the war, or submit to impartial suffrage. Outrages are committed everywhere, which only stringent legislation wisely enforced will check. Cool heads are needed now, and bold hearts. God-fearing, man-loving patriots must guide the ship of State in these troubled waters.

In Lafayette we found that the murderers who had been arrested and tried for so brutally killing and mangling a colored man recently near Vermillionville had been discharged, the jury refusing to convict. Strange to say, when the facts were represented to General Buchanan, and he was asked to give them a military trial, his reply was that "a man could not be tried a second time for his life on the same complaint." The inference is that an assault or theft would be investigated by him, but murderers might go unpunished.

ITINERANT.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Letters on Temperance.

BY FREDERICK K. HYDE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.]

These are absolute duties. Not only instruct by precept but by example. Example is the most influential. Man from his mother's breast is an imitative being. If you be immoral, in vain may you preach up morality. If the tavern or grogshop be your rendezvous, and the intoxicating bowl your delight, in vain may you exhort to sobriety. Extol virtue and temperance, expose vice and intemperance; the former two are calculated to promote esteem and peace of mind, the two latter lead down to disgrace and misery. Early accustom them to industry. Industry is a most formidable adversary to those things which are most baneful to society. Idleness and intemperance are the grand sources of evil. While in their tenderness, give their minds a proper inclination. Says Pope: "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined;" and the wise king of Israel says: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Those things if attended to at the proper period of life will produce effects beneficial to your posterity, to yourselves and to the community of which you form a part. They would produce another Saturnian age—days still more auspicious than those we now see. Then there would be fewer ambitious demagogues to separate the Union, and no salaried judges to utter in the temple of justice that "negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect." The goddess Astrea would assume a more extensive reign, and her divinity be more universally adored. The number of bullies, thieves, and cut-throats would be diminished, and peace and plenty smile in every family.

Parents, I conjure you, I importune you, by your love of liberty, by your patriotism, by the respect due to hoary heads, by your happiness, and by the welfare of your children, to teach them to do justice, love mercy, walk humbly, and be temperate.

Young gentlemen, you who are about to embark in a wide and dangerous world to do for yourselves, I now appeal to you. You have acquired but little experimental knowledge. It will be prudence in you to gain instruction from the experience of others. "Happy is he," says one of the ancients, "whom another's dangers make cautious." Experience, we are told, keeps a dear school, and that those who will learn in no other fall completely under the character of fools. Similar causes invariably produce similar effects. How consigned to folly, how blind to their own interest must those be who will not shun the rocks upon which they have seen others made shipwreck. We have long since discovered that intemperance and falsehood in the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the editor, the physician, the teacher, the clerk, the laborer, or any other person, are serious injuries, and inimical to prosperity. Then let us avoid these evils. Temperance and punctuality are the mainsprings of business. Then let us be punctual and sober, and consider our promises as sacred. Dr. Blair says diligence, industry, and the proper improvement of time are material duties of the young. Then let us discharge those duties, young friends. A discharge of them can not fail to place us in easy circumstances, and conciliate the applause of the world. When the aged admonish and warn you of the evils of intemperance, do not slight their counsels or warnings. They intend your good. They will point out the rocks, the shoals, and quicksands, the Scyllas and Charybdes to which you in your passage may be exposed. They will give you notice of the shores where syrens of intemperance, with their captivating songs and smiles will charm you to destruction. Be always willing to learn, and always lay your breasts open to conviction. Happy, happy will it be for you if you can imbibe and cherish an emulation to excel each other in whatsoever is great and good in a virtuous and uniform behavior. Happy for you, indeed, if you will consider your ways and mutually provoke to love temperance and good works. Ladies, a word to you. You are able to accomplish much. Nature has given you extensive influence. She has formed you lovely; your charms are as irresistible as truth itself. You are beloved, adored, and men will form their manners and the whole routine of their conduct to correspond with your taste. Your displeasure is to them insupportable. If you reverence and cherish the virtues, men will be virtuous; they will espouse the cause of those luminous and happy qualities, temperance, justice, prudence, and fortitude. If you frown at intemperance and wickedness, you frown it into nonentity. Since then, ladies, your influence in forming the morals of men is so unbounded, it will be your duty, your indispensable duty, to study the laws of propriety, and enforce them by your approbation. Ladies, ye who are in the bloom of life; but have not entered the silken chains, teach the young men who would fain form the most tender yet indissoluble alliances with you that the temperate and meritorious alone shall receive the reward of your affection, that your smiles are reserved for the virtuous. Let your language and conduct speak such sentiments as these:

There is color in the wine glass,
There is fire beneath its crest;
There are sparkles in the goblet,
Gems of light made manifest;
But the hue is red, infernal,
Hot with food for mad desire;
Every sparkle is a demon,
Gladly leaping in the fire.
There is laughter where they revel
In their wild and drunken glee,
But 'tis cold, and false, and hollow,
Born for woe and misery;
Friendship formed by wine is fleeting,
Love abhors its unchaste light;
Nothing born of wine is lasting,
With its sparkles joy takes flight.

Then abhor the flashing goblet,
Hate and shun its deadly glare;
Read upon its scarlet record
Sin, and woe, and dark despair;
Homes made cold, and oh! how wretched,
None but victims e'er can tell;
Victims who, by thousands dying,
Woe's wild ocean yearly swell.

Minds of might and brilliant genius,
Which with light refulgent shone,
Now are dark, and lost, and shattered,
All their strength of power gone;
Forms of bright majestic beauty,
Which amid our circles trod,
Now beneath the ground are resting,
Lost to us and lost to God.

Then avoid the mocking sirens
Who would charm you to their side;
Think upon the sinking millions
Who are drifting down the tide;
Think of firesides now deserted,
Once so cheerful, bright, and gay—
Think 'twas caused by wine and revel,
And forever turn away.

O then, touch not, taste not—
Join the temperance throng.
Precious moments waste not,
List our temperance song.

When, my female friends, your indignation is established as one of the penalties of intemperance and vice, the world will assume a very different aspect, one that will attest before men and angels your influence in promoting and perpetuating whatsoever is great, good, and excellent.

Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Templars, Rechebites, Samaritans, editors, divines, mechanics, merchants, and friends of the cause of temperance, arouse from the ignoble supineness which encompasses you, awake from your lethargic state, cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your fellow man. Arouse, awake, shake off the shackles of indolence, and once more march to battle against this monster intemperance. O friends of man! rest not till you have done all that may be done to save those around you from these very antechambers of death and vestibules to hell, and earth and heaven, time and eternity, mothers and daughters and wives and sisters shall join to bless you for it.

I say God speed any righteous power that seeks to battle with this great fiend-like foe, and speed, too, the happy day when the unholy traffic itself shall be swept from the land, and the nation shall be free from its curse.

It is to us that the subject now appeals. Let us give heed to the appeal and answer it, with a heart, mind, and hand single to the welfare of the land we love best, remembering how that welfare will conduce to the benefit of all human life.

But, Mr. Editor, I am wearying your patience; indulge me a few moments, and I shall finish. From what has been written let our minds be deeply and sensibly impressed concerning our duty in this matter. That we may be happy let us be temperate and virtuous; that we may be wise, let us be studious; that we may be opulent, let us be industrious and economical; and, finally, that we may experience the generosity of heaven let us repose an unshaken and religious confidence in that God who is awful in justice, but amiable in goodness. I add no more.

## AN INTERESTING OCCASION

### Presentation of Plate to Hon. Geo. W. Frost, of the Union Pacific Railway, by the Rocky Mountain Excursionists, Representing the late Methodist General Conference.

[From the Chicago Price Current.]

At the close of the late Methodist General Conference, the Hon. Geo. W. Frost, on the part of Oliver Ames, President, and Dr. Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President, extended an invitation to the delegates to make a trip to Laramie Station, the then extremity of the road; it was accepted by about forty, among whom were bishops, presiding elders, clergymen, editors, and professors of colleges. Several ladies accompanied their husbands. The invitation was peculiarly appropriate, coming through Mr. Frost, who in his earlier years was a traveling preacher in the connection, and who planned the excursion, attending personally to the carrying out of the details, and looking after the comfort and convenience of the party with unwearying assiduity.

The excursion, if we may credit the very vivid pictures of those who participated, was an event of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment. The excursionists resolved themselves into a "Rocky Mountain Excursion Club," and on their return contributed to the purchase of a service of plate, commissioning their treasurer George S. Bowen, Esq. (who by special invitation was one of the party), to procure the best that money could buy, for presentation to Mr. Frost.

The presentation occurred at the residence of Mr. Bowen, 125 Michigan avenue, on Friday evening of last week. The service consisted of ten pieces of solid silver, made from Nevada ore by the Northwestern Silverware Manufacturing company of this city.

The presentation was made by Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. The inscription on the plate is as follows:

"Presented to Hon. George W. Frost, from the Rocky Mountain Club, June 2-9, 1868."

Mr Edwards' remarks were as follows:

Hon. Geo. W. Frost: Before a rod of the Pacific railroad was realized, some poor fellow, who had, therefore, to foot it out to Nevada, found there a few choice nuggets of silver. Then Chicago's deft handiwork shaped the Nevada nuggets into these graceful outlines, and thus are associated the place where we stand to-night and that region whither you so kindly and so lately guided the Rocky Mountain excursionists. The fun was ours; these transformed nuggets are yours; and we trust that the happy memories shall be forever our common property.

We do not strictly know how, but you managed to make a half-hundred people perfect happy; and to-night, in the name of that party, I may safely defy you to repeat it, for such unalloyed jubilees never come but once in a long lifetime. We suspect that you had a secret purpose to so gratify us that we could never forget you. Conspirator, you succeeded, and now we faintly strive to imitate your success, for only fire or a burglar may rob you of these remaining nuggets, and bad luck to the thief or match that succeeds. The Pacific railroad deserves our gratitude; it is a marvel of enterprise, and matches the natural advantages through which it passes, if human enterprise can compete where "Nature tries her cannie hand." To celebrate these merits, as well as your personal and vicarious attentions, we, the excursionists, have organized an excursion club, whose great seal ornaments this service. Our trip was change, recreation, and blessed rest, aside from the grandeur to which you introduced us—no form, no stiffness, but a jolly, hearty, innocent good time. To-night we in the same way reciprocate, simply saying that these mementoes but dimly represent not only our gratitude, but love and continued remembrance.

May your one track soon reach Sacramento, and your personal other "Be as the shining light."

Mr. Frost made a brief reply, in which he said that there were certain periods in a life-time when words failed to express the feelings of the heart. He was in that condition now. If the trip to the Rocky Mountains had afforded the party great pleasure, he could truly say it had brought the same to him; in fact, the few days passed with them had been among the sunny ones of his life. He did not take to himself the credit of the excursion. It was the act of the Union Pacific railroad, authorized by their Vice-President and General Manager, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who was in the city during the session of the General Conference, and who gave it as a compliment to the Conference and the million members represented by them. He regretted that only the officers and reporters could be invited, as another excursion, previously planned, passed over the road at the same time. It gave him great pleasure to know that the trip had been enjoyed by the distinguished gentlemen composing the party and the ladies who accompanied them. He thanked them heartily for the testimonial, and concluded by saying that as his name was engraved on the silver, so should the names of his dear friends of the excursion be enshrined in his memory forever.

Colonel James H. Bowen being called upon responded that it afforded him pleasure to join with others in expressions of the extreme fitness of the presentation to Mr. Frost, who, as the chosen representative of a railroad organization that is being constructed more rapidly, and in its completion will exert a greater influence upon the civilized world than any other ever built, had thoughtfully secured the presence, upon the occasion of the excursion, of talented and honored representatives from every portion of the United States, who had been gathered at the great national convocation of this most powerful and influential body at their fifteenth delegated conference at Chicago. Among the number of eminent divines who became members of this Rocky Mountain Excursion Club there were bishops and clergymen and editors who represented 6,000,000 of the Christian people of this country and prepare an issue of 150,000 copies of religious papers weekly, besides quarterly and monthly journals, and who are not only the religious guides but the teachers of the masses in all parts of the country. In this number also were missionaries from the distant parts of the world, all of whom take special pleasure in contemplating the effect of the construction of this great highway which is to give this country such prominence among the nations of the earth, and which will not only change the channels of trade and commerce, but afford direct and valuable aid in the education and evangelization of the dark and heatherish portion of the Old World. That this large delegation from the people of this and other lands should join in the trip, and learn and comprehend the vastness of the work and the immense benefits that will be opened up with the aid of easy, rapid communication, was an event of high importance; each one returned with enlarged comprehension and views with reference to this great work. They will diffuse their impressions and convictions among the many with whom they will mingle in their several localities. That these gentlemen should value such a trip, and give expression of such devout thankfulness for the safety of the journey of 2500 miles in five days is a most natural circumstance—such a realization they possibly never contemplated for themselves, that they should adopt this mode of expressing their gratitude to Mr. Frost, and through him to the managers of the Union Pacific railway, is eminently appropriate. Mr. Frost had known many of them for a long time personally and as friends and co-workers in the vineyard of the Lord. What wonder, then, that these substantial tokens of their love and high consideration toward him should be thus happily placed in his keeping?

He was confident great good will result from this excursion, and that this glorious nation will have aid in its great work of the next generation through the influence of the voices and pens of these gentlemen in the days that are to follow this festive presentation.

Henry M. Smith, of the hicago *Republican*, was called upon, and briefly responded. He said he supposed he was very well qualified to talk about the late excursion, precisely because he was not in the party. He had noticed the returned excursionists seemed oppressed with the pleasurable experiences, and lacked powers of description. He paid a neat tribute to the generous courtesy of Mr. Frost, which he said in this instance was very wisely extended to the representatives of a numerous and powerful denomination, who could see and tell of the marvelous agency of national development and progress to be realized in the completion of the Union Pacific railroad. It was a wise design of Providence that before this arch of our empire was thrown across the continent, its key stones were strongly laid in the great commonwealths on the two oceans. Of the future of the Pacific railroad it is not easy to speak too glowingly, and the benefit will fall very largely into the lap of Chicago, opening to us the nearest route from any of the American cities to the great markets of India.

The spacious parlors of Mr. Bowen's residence were filled with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen, who, previous to the presentation, inspected the material subject of the object of the gathering; afterwards a generous collation was served, when the company retired, delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

## Letter from Texas.

DR. NEWMAN: Our immediate vicinity has recently been greatly revived by very refreshing rains after a month or six weeks drouth, at a time, too, when it very materially improved the crops.

Wheat this year has been an entire failure throughout the State. What remained after the grasshoppers and hard freezes yielded from one to two and a half bushels per acre.

The yield of corn will be average.

POLITICALLY

we are in a fair way to misconstruct. The so-called Conservative party are predetermined to oppose anything the Convention may do. While the true patriots are trying to restore the State to the Federal Union, the "Conservatives," ironically speaking, are organizing in the character of the Ku-Klux Klan to defeat their work. The programme is to intimidate the colored man, and make him afraid to vote, and in the case of failure, to be organized for another revolution on a grander scale than ever before. That the main and principal object of the "Klan" is the inauguration of another rebellion I candidly believe. In conversation with a man, and as I have reason to believe a Ku-Klux, some few weeks ago, I drew from him some facts probably not generally known to the public. He, supposing me to be "all right on the goose," talked very freely. He told me there were 300,000 of the Klan in Europe, besides the organization extending all over the North and South. He gave me to understand the Klan had for its aim two prime objects. First, the overthrow of our republican form of government, and the establishment of a monarchy. Secondly, the re-enslavement of the negro. You have been here, sir, in the South long enough to have perceived that there is a strong monarchial feeling pervading Southern society. It is with shame, as a native-born Southern man, I make this confession; but it is even so. Judge W. S. Oldham, who is now deceased, while Senator to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, told me that nine-tenths of the army officers at Richmond were in favor of making the Confederacy not a republic, but a monarchy. Such, sir, are the men that the Democrats of the North are co-operating with—such are the men that are commiserated and lionized by the Northern Copperhead.

We fear that unless prompt measures are taken the day is not far distant when Republicans will be called upon to contend and fight for their own as well as for the negroes' freedom.

We believe all this to be a Roman Catholic enterprise, of the Jesuitical type. It savors, it smells, it tastes of Rome. You recollect that there was no foreign power so favorable to the Jeff Davis government during the war as the Pope at Rome. Ever since then the people here have been highly faverable to Roman Catholics. They laud their charity, their unity, and their antiquity. Straws show which way the wind blows. Republicanism and Protestantism may be called upon to fight their battles over again.

RELIGIOUSLY,

we are in a fair way to succeed, if your missionaries can be protected from mobs and violence. A preacher will hardly ever be able to understand and appreciate all Paul says about being "persecuted," and "accounted the filth and offscourings of all things," and "dying daily," until he comes South as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will read these passages then with renewed interest, and bless God that he is in such good company.

Some three weeks ago we visited Austin, where we had the good fortune to meet Brothers Fayle and Welch. How refreshing it is to meet brethren who can sympathize with you, after having been thrown out for a long time among people who hate, insult, maltreat you, and impugn your every motive. As Paul was comforted by the "coming of Titus," so was I on that occasion. While here we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Revs. Messrs. Tunstell, Asbury, and Brock, the former two members of the Convention. These brethren live in Eastern and Northern Texas, and have identified themselves, I believe, with our Church. This will extend our work in that part of the State, where large white societies can be formed. May the great head of the Church send us many more such.

Yours in love, T. B. F.
July 7, 1868.

## Farmers Eat Too Much Pork.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, writing over the signature of "A Farmer's Wife," holds forth as follows on the above subject:

EDITORS RURAL—The Jews were forbidden the use of swine's flesh. I have thought sometimes it was a useless injunction, for the very sight of the animal is enough to disgust the most inveterate meat eater. Our best physicians and physiologists, too, agree that trichinæ, scrofula, erysipelas, putrid sore throat, and a thousand other ills that flesh is heir to are engendered by the use of pork. There is no reason why farmers, who ought to live on the best the land produces, should eat so much salt pork—the most expensive of all meats. The same amount of food given to young calves or sheep, or even poultry, would, in my estimation, yield a greater amount of healthier food than if fed to swine. If a few farmers in each neighborhood during the summer months would club together and fatten and kill in rotation small animals, making an equal distribution of the meat, we farmers' wives would not be obliged to resort so often to the pork barrel. There would be no difficulty in keeping the meat any length of time during the hottest weather if put down according to the following directions. I speak what I know, and testify what I have seen:

Cut the meat in slices for frying. Pack in a jar in layers, seasoning each layer with just salt and pepper enough to make it palatable. Place a piece of writing paper over the top; cover with about one-half inch thickness of salt. Cover the jar closely, and whenever any is wanted it is ready. My neighbors and I have kept veal in this way for several weeks. Try it and see.

## Do not Smoke.

We have poisons that accelerate the heart's action as much as nicotine, but none that afterward so depress it. The smoker forms and absorbs a certain amount of that insidious poison. Every smoker is a walking chimney, spreading round the deadly fumes, and compelling all within his reach to swallow them after they have ransacked and cleansed his mouth, and have been loaded with his saliva. His breath becomes so fetid and his clothes so offensive that when a regular consumer of the drug enters a clean house it takes four hours to clear away the abominable effluvia he leaves behind him. In consequence of impeding the circulation of the blood so much it greatly enfeebles a man, of necessity makes him lazy, exposes him to cold, and to congestion of the lungs and brain. Poison is no less deadly because it is invisible and secures its victim by silent steps. Nicotine has frequently produced cancer, both in the tongue and lips, as well as developed it elsewhere. In walking the hospitals of London such cases are daily seen. It not only attacks the membranes, but bones, involving all the tissues. A sailor lately had the toothache. He extracted a drop of nicotine, with which his pipe was saturated, and put it into the affected tooth. It paralyzed the nerve and freed him from pain, but in three months his entire jaw mortified, and was removed by Mr. Paget in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The *Lancet* justly remarks:

The case well illustrates a source of danger which is not generally recognized. In the action of smoking the tip of the tongue ordinarily receives this deleterious fluid, and is very often blistered in consequence. Were it not for the tongue one can readily imagine that hollow teeth often would receive this fluid, with what amount of risk the case before us well shows. Yet men will be warned by neither medical counsel nor terrible results; an elevation of their moral principles will alone raise them above the filthy and injurious practice. W. Story, Esq., M. R. C. S., lately wrote to the *Lancet* to say that he was uniformly annoyed with headache after using coffee bought from a certain grocer. Several of his patients were similarly affected. He went to the shop—found the coffee (which is a powerful absorbent) in close proximity with tobacco—took no more such coffee, and had no more headache. These facts he has wisely turned to advantage in his practice. We have here a caution to merchants, and a warning to purchasers to choose their shop. Butcher-meat, bread, and groceries saturated with carbonic acid gas and nicotine from a dirty pipe can neither be savory nor wholesome.

The New York *Tribune* says:

With Seymour's friends burning negro orphan asylums, and Blair's friends dispersing the "State governments" of the South, we are promised lively times in the ever election of the Democratic candidates.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE.
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE.
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

Dr. Newman.—The address of Rev. Dr. Newman, the editor of the Advocate, will, for a few weeks, be Albany, New York, care of S. R. Gray, 38 State street.

### North New Orleans District.

Rev. Mr. Henry, assistant editor of the Advocate, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed Presiding Elder of the above named District, left vacant by the transfer of Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

### Book Notices.

"Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32; "History of a Mouthful of Bread," by John Mace; "The Servants of the Stomach," by John Mace; "Dead Sea Fruit," by M. E. Braddon; "Love, or Marriage," by William Black.

These works have been laid upon our table by Hull & Dickey, No. 106 Canal street, and we take pleasure in calling public attention to the good reading supplied for these sultry days by these enterprising dealers. The "Pictorial" opens with a fine picture of George H. Pendleton, the defeated candidate at the Democratic convention; Fremont's adieu to the army, and Sherman's preparation for his march to the sea. The siege of Petersburg is well narrated and illustrated. Sherman in Columbia and Charleston, Sheridan at the Five Forks, and the army before Richmond, finishes No. 34. It is a thrilling history. Buy it.

Mrs. Gatty has done us an excellent service in translating Jean Mace's physiological works for the young. Science is familiarized and made attractive to the non-professional public. They are books to travel with. Get this "Mouthful of Bread" and "Servants of the Stomach," and "know thyself."

"Dead Sea Fruit" and "Love, or Marriage" will serve to wile away the hours for those who enjoy light reading. And who does not?

Call at 106 Canal street, where Hull & Dickey will show you how to "empty your purse into your head," as you are advised by old Ben Franklin.

### General S. L. Brown.

We have had with us for a few days our valued friend General Brown, the pioneer editor of the New Orleans *Republican*. He is as full of energy and good works as ever, and sanguine of success in his grand enterprise of internal improvement at Pascagoula.

Rev. W. C. Dandy, of Evanston Station, Rock river Conference, received the degree of D, D. last week from the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Rev. Richard S. Rust, D. D., has been unanimously re-elected corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. T. M. Eddy, late editor of the *Northwestern Advocate*, goes to Baltimore by request of Bishop Ames as temporary supply for one of our largest churches in that city.

### General Buchanan.

General Buchanan can not be supposed to read the Advocate, or indeed any professed Republican journal, else he would have seen in our columns frequent publications of outrages committed all over Louisiana, and reported to us by clergymen of our church, teachers of colored schools, and others, after themselves the victims. But he has known by the careful reports of the worthiest of his subordinates that in many of the parishes protection is not afforded to life and property; payment of wages and fulfillment of contracts are disregarded, and law is not enforced, where the sufferer or victim is a colored or white Republican.

Some of his most worthless agents and inspectors pander to his desire to have it go to the country that his district enjoys peace, and the people are happy; and when more faithful officers tell this Nero to his face the truth, their reward is contumely. His special order No. 154 declared that "*Peace and quiet marked the late election.*" Let Caddo, Claiborne, St. Martin, St. Landry, Bienville, and other parishes declare what "*softening influences*" were employed to carry the election for the Democracy.

Such words are mockery. His administration has been a series of blunders and crimes. The blunders are his, but they have given impunity to crime; and to-day the blood of hundreds of innocent men, women, and children lie at his door, and the tears of widows and orphans appeal to Heaven against the man who, having been placed here by the United States government to assure them protection and enjoyment of life, liberty, and happiness under the glorious old flag, has pitilessly left them to the tender mercies of the cruel.

It may be that darker days are in store for us, that the fierce threats of violent men will be executed. The Herod of slavery may send out his fierce legions seeking to slay the new born freedom begotten in a travail of the blood of millions, and baptized with the tears of countless widows and orphan children.

The voice of the bereaved ones may again be heard as in Rama of old, but it will not be the hand of our appointed and sworn protector that smites us. Under another flag they fought, and for another cause than that of freedom.

But the play is over, the curtain has fallen, and we leave him and his equally unworthy predecessor to the mercy of Heaven and to the judgment of his countrymen.

### Governor Warmoth's Inaugural.

We call attention to this able and comprehensive State document. Characteristically frank and outspoken, shirking none of the great distinctive principles upon which the battle of the last political canvass was fought and won, its moderate tone and magnanimity have extorted even the praise of his bitterest political enemies. It is faultless in style, conciliating in temper, but uncompromising in principle. We especially recommend to the careful consideration of the people of this State those passages which refer to the lawlessness and outrages which have characterized many of our interior parishes. The sentiment that peace must be preserved and order maintained will find a hearty response in the breasts of a large majority of our people. The axiom laid down that those communities which prefer not to enforce law and order in their midst must pay for their enforcement by superior means is a just one, and will be sustained by the people.

Governor Warmoth has signalized his inauguration by a plain statement of wholesome truths propounded in a sincere and persuasive manner, which reminds us more of the sinewy Saxon of President Lincoln than any State papers which we have perused since his death. He will endear himself forever to the people of Louisiana, and render his name immortal by a straightforward enforcement of the principles he has so eloquently enunciated. He has a most glorious future before him. There is not an honor in the gift of the American people to which he can not successfully aspire, if he carries out the programme laid down in his inaugural.

### Lieutenant Governor Dunn's Address.

We print elsewhere this remarkable document. It is curious to see how facts compel our Democratic cotemporaries to print in one column a refutation of their slanders in another. For instance, we turn from an indignant howl in the *Times* against the barbarous and unchristian policy of conferring suffrage upon an ignorant vain, and incompetent class of people to another column in which it is compelled to praise the moderation, good taste, and wisdom of one of that very class, speaking from an official position. The whole stock in trade of the Democracy North for the next Presidential campaign consists in the cry of inhumanity and tyranny against Congress for compelling a proud and chivalrous people to submit to negro equality and supremacy. And now we hear these very chivalry commending the moderation and wisdom of the inaugural of the first colored Lieutenant Governor of the State.

We say to the people of the North that the weakness and flimsiness of all this outcry about negro equality and supremacy is made evident by the admissions of the very people who raise the cry.

The fact is, it is not the negro that they dread. It is the supremacy of the Union and of liberal principles through the negro vote of which they are afraid. Just print Governor Dunn's address in all your papers and the *Times'* and *Picayune's* comments thereon, and we are willing to offset these against any six Copperhead speeches, including Horatio's address to his "friends," the New York rioters, and risk the Presidential election upon the result.

### Major Frank R. Chase.

We exceedingly regret to learn that the Freedmen's Bureau is likely to lose the services of its very efficient Superintendent of Education. Major Chase has done excellent service to the cause of education among the freedmen of our State, having missed no opportunity of carrying out his instructions, both in letter and in spirit. His unvarying courtesy, prompt business habits, and purity of character have won him the esteem of all good men. Our school teachers, preachers, and the colored people in general owe him a debt of gratitude. His sympathy with them and faithfulness in exposing the outrages to which they and their schools are so frequently subjected has met with no favor at headquarters, and an honorable self-respect has caused his resignation. We hope he may have an opportunity of resuming his educational work among us with more congenial surroundings.

### Rev. George W. Honey.

We have had the pleasure of a brief visit from our friends Rev. George W. Honey and wife, on their way to their home in Galveston, Texas, after a short visit to their relations in the West. Brother Honey is a member of our Texas conference, and is struggling manfully to build up a loyal Methodist church in Galveston. We commend the enterprise to the consideration of those who are able and patriotic enough to help his people out of their financial difficulties.

### McKendree College.

We have read with pleasure the admirable report in the *Central Christian Advocate* of the commencement exercises of the above named institution. The attendance was large, the addresses excellent, and the report of its condition cheering. We are glad to learn that the Board of Trustees have by a unanimous vote extended the privileges of the institution to women.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Reuben Andrus, A. M., of the Indiana Conference; Rev. Henry E. Whipple, A. M., Professor in Hinsdale College, Michigan.

### Illinois Conference.

Bloomington.—The work of raising funds for our proposed new college building is progressing finely. About $3000 more only is needed to reach an amount which will enable the committee to commence the building. We hope to reach that amount by the meeting of the Board, June 16. The friends of the college, both at Bloomington and elsewhere, are doing nobly in aiding in this good work.

### Earnest Appeal for Help.

Rev. J. M. Bryan, of St. Martinsville circuit writes to us, July 7:

Last Sabbath I spent in Lafayette, where we have great prospects of success, but no house can be found to hold half the people. Many don't come because they can not get in to hear the word, many others turn away because they can not find room even to stand. They want a house very much. From far and near they are calling upon us to gather them in. I do hope our Northern brethren will help us in our time of need. Two years' crops have failed, so there is no money to be had. In the morning at ten o'clock I preached; the spirit of God was with us, and burned in many hearts. At the close I baptized thirteen in the church, and then we marched four miles down to the water and baptized fifteen. Some lived so far and the roads were so muddy they could not come at this time. It is the first Protestant baptizing known in Lafayette. A place was then prepared for preaching and the Lord's supper under a large oak. Sixty five persons present took the communion. The number would have been larger but the rain broke up our meeting. One of our best sisters, living two miles from town, died happy in the Lord two weeks ago.

The crops are promising and the people are hoping to have plenty for the year to come.

A young child, says an exchange, lately got a piece of cracker in his windpipe, and, after many futile efforts to remove the obstruction, was laid on a bed, black and lifeless, when an old man, who had "raised sixteen children," suggested violent blowing in the child's nostrils. The experiment was tried, the cracker dislodged, and suspended animation restored.

He who in blessing others forgets himself will never be forgotten.

### Editorial Correspondence.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

An invitation to deliver the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Michigan brought us to the beautiful town of Ann Arbor. We were the guests of President Haven, and shall long remember the attention received from him and his excellent lady. Under the Presidency of Dr. Haven the University has reached a degree of prosperity unknown in its past history, and its present condition is the promise of no mean future. With a campus of forty acres, delightfully located, with spacious buildings for lectures and recitations, with museums containing specimens of ornithology, ichthyology, physiology, geology, mineralogy, and many works of art; with a laboratory large and well arranged, with a corps of professors, whose scholarly reputation is national, and even European, and with not less than 1200 students in annual attendance, the University of Michigan is a power in the nation. Hitherto the State appropriations have been sufficient, but at present they are not equal to current demands. Twenty-five hundred dollars a year is a sum too small for the President of such a university, and especially for Michigan. Dr. Haven can command $5000 per annum in any one of a dozen positions in our own church, and what is true of him is also true of such eminent scholars as Wintchell, Watson, and Williams. But this world pays less for brains than for any other negotiable commodity.

It gives us great satisfaction to state that President Haven is held in very high esteem both by the regents, professors, and alumni of the university, and by the citizens of the State. The ripe scholar, the beautiful Christian, the eloquent orator, he is a chosen vessel in which is the excellency of power. He should be a bishop in our church. Associated with him is Professor Wintchell, whose reputation has crossed the ocean and gained for him a place among the great scholars of the old world.

When in 1864 the steamer Empress was fired into opposite Milliken's Bend he was on board, and the awful scene through which we then passed was recalled when we met him at Ann Arbor.

It was a temptation too great to resist to remain at Ann Arbor and enjoy the commencement exercises. Our Southern residence had deprived us of such privileges, and we gladly tarried. On Monday evening we heard Mr. Mayo on "Western Culture and Western Manhood," and on the following evening we listened with pleasure to Rev. Mr. Fisk on the "University of Michigan." On Wednesday the Methodist Church was crowded with those who came to witness the exercises on commencement day, and among the visitors were Major General Pope and staff. The graduating class was large, and the addresses were creditable and well received. With one or two exceptions, each subject was not only practical in itself but expressed in Saxon so severe as to be unpleasant to classical ears. There was even a homely plainness in some cases which does not necessarily flow from a university education. There were also some specimens of real eloquence. At the alumni dinner that followed there was delicious fare, social intercourse, and many good ten minutes speeches.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

We arrived at Detroit in time to attend the thirteenth annual session of the International Convention, composed of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces. The Convention was held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which is among the most magnificent churches in America. Over 600 delegates were in attendance, and a finer body of young men we have never seen assembled. Pious, intelligent, and business-like men, they are at once the beauty and power of the Christian church. Mr. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen President, assisted by Mr. R. R. McBirney, of New York, as first Vice-President. As Mr. Miller is blind, Mr. McBirney was indispensable to him in the rapid discharge of his duties. Indeed, the latter was both eyes and brains to the former; and it was not a little interesting to witness the motions of these two gentlemen in presiding over the deliberations of so numerous and sprightly a body. The real objection to this is that the President elect is not the President presiding, but rather Mr. McBirney was the President. The Convention has honored Mr. Miller with an election for the third time, and in view of his blindness in hope he will have the good sense to decline a re-election, should the Convention unwisely confer upon him the compliment for the fourth time. We confess our admiration for the blind President; but it was generally complained that he spoke too often and too long. Mr. McBirney is certainly an able manager. For many years he has been identified with this movement, and is now Secretary of the New York association. His heart is in the good work, and his influence in the Convention was very great. We hope he will be its next President.

While engaged in this free criticism we may refer to other points which must undergo considerable modification. By a rule which the Convention foolishly adopted no resolution could be discussed unless by a suspension of the rules, or reported back to the Convention by the Business Committee to whom it had been referred. This method of procedure is circuitous, cumbersome, and anti-republican. No body of Americans should thus voluntarily surrender the right of free speech and of open discussion. If it is the better way to have a Business Committee to report what may and what may not be discussed in open Convention, then let one day be set apart for the offering and debate of resolutions. We consider it also a great drawback to the interests of the Convention to invite a dozen gentlemen to speak on the same evening, and limit them to five minutes each. It is not possible that any one subject is susceptible of being treated in twelve different ways, and hence repitition is inevitable; and were it not inevitable it were impossible for more than one out of twelve speakers to make a hit. More than once President Miller was compelled to apoligize for not putting twenty-four speakers on the programme for each evening, such was the demand that each delegation should be represented in public. This evil must be boldly met, and the Committee on Public Meetings should select three or four good speakers for the presentation of the subject in view.

The spirit of the Convention was admirable. The flower of the Christian army was there. We looked with pride upon those noble forms, and rejoiced in the heavenly light that beamed from those manly faces. The singing was delightful; the prayers fervent; the addresses earnest. When business and the excessive heat produced a momentary impatience, they engaged in prayer. When some grew heated in debate, and the way out was not clear, they either sang some sweet melody, or went to the throne of grace. The speaking was most animated. The discussion of lay preaching was the most sensible, appropriate, and powerful we ever heard. Each in his turn gave his experience on this important subject; and while all spoke with difference of the clergy, yet all impressed us that there was a work to do which ministers can't do. Prayer meetings were held in the morning from five to six, and from six to eight in the evenings; open air meetings were held to the edification of many. The piety and zeal manifested were refreshing, and more than once we wished that all the American pastors were present to behold the spirit there displayed, and catch the youthful fire.

From a small beginning this movement has grown to large proportions. There are now not less than 70,000 members of these associations in our country, with real estate for their use valued at $800,000. And if we may infer the future from the past another year will add 30,000 to the membership. This is indeed a great power to rise up in the midst of the American Church, and we may ask, what of the future? The tendency of all such organizations is separation and independence. The Wesleyans were such a body in the established Church, without a thought of a separate existence, but circumstances thrust them out, and they became a Church. If our pastors were even worldly wise, they would encourage these associations in their rightful and heavenly work, and thus control them. Opposition will not destroy them, but will increase the tendencies to secede. Some pastors are too jealous to be generous; too indolent to co-operate; hence, they either oppose or are indifferent. Rather, they should see in this, God's handiwork, "a wheel within a wheel," and recognizing the usefulness of such organizations, induce each young man in their congregations to join the association. For these young men constitute the real and efficient workers in God's Church, and are doing more for the immediate salvation of men than any other portion of the church. In this special work of lay preaching, they are the pastor's aid-de-camps. They are his helpers to bear the glad tidings to the lost, and, standing in the highways and hedges, to call those who never enter the house of the Lord.

### Superstition, Prejudice, and Omen.

We are informed by a trustworthy gentleman that a certain esquire at St. Martinsville, ex-Confederate colonel, and now an inveterate persecutor of our colored school and its teachers, recently procured *a mass* to be said by the parish priest in order to prevent our excellent Governor and Lieutenant Governor from taking their seats as State officers. On his return from church this pious man had the misfortune to break one of the columns of his house, whereat, being a Free Mason, he was greatly disturbed. Members of the mystic craft will understand the omen.

### Our Shreveport Churches.

The reign of terror in Shreveport inaugurated soon after the last Quarterly Conference having interrupted the work of union among the colored Methodists, Rev. J. M. Vance was sent up the Red river by the Presiding Elder to complete the consolidation. We are happy to announce that Brother Vance has faithfully and skillfully performed this duty, besides holding Quarterly Conference for the St. James and the Zion churches. He reports that the entire Zion membership voted for union with the old church, and of the official Board only one member dissented. Rev. Samuel Armisted deserves honorable mention for his services in the matter. A day of fasting and prayer was appointed that God might direct them. It was a solemn time. Some of those who were the most active on a former visit in promoting this union have left the Church and proved traitors to the cause. How much bribery or intimidation had to do with their course we can not say.

We have received an interesting letter from Rev. George Washington in reference to the country appointments. He reports four churches with a large body of members, and is doing a good work.

Rev. Samuel Armisted is left in charge of Zion Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. John Boyd in charge of St. James Methodist Episcopal church. We bespeak the sympathy of our friends everywhere for these people; they are poor and persecuted, and deserve credit for their Christian patriotism, where union with us imperils life and property. May God protect and prosper them. D.

### Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

Sweden.—A letter has just been received at the mission rooms from Rev. V. Witting, dated at Gottenburg, June 8, in which he gives an account of a blessed, indeed of a glorious work of grace in Sweden. It is like the dawnings of the work in the early days of Mr. Wesley's ministry. The work is spreading by the removal of the subjects of it from one place to another, and by the people forming themselves into classes and choosing leaders for themselves. These leaders begin to exhort, and the work spreads, and then they send for the Superintendent, Brother Witting, resident at Gottenburg. He goes to them, sees the work of grace, preaches to the crowds of people, and then makes the best arrangements in his power for the continuance of the work. But where are the men and the money? He places over the work such men as God puts into his hands, sets everybody at work, and looks to the Church at home for help. We must help, and that, too, without much delay. We repeat a deliberately formed opinion, and expressed upon our return from a visit to our Scandinavian missions, that Rev. O. Hedstrom, of New York, ought to be sent out as an evangelist every two or three years to Scandinavia to arouse the multitudes, and the missionaries will gather up and organize the precious fruit. In the letter alluded to from Brother Witting, he says:

"I have recently been to Stockholm and Carlskrona, and found the work in both these places in a very gratifying condition considering the disadvantages under which the brethren labor. In Carlskrona we have no regular mission; that is to say we have no missionary laboring there; but the friends have formed themselves into classes, and selected leaders, and these leaders hold meetings in different places every Sunday and exhort the people. They have hired a large meeting-house in the city, wherein they preach every Sunday, and a great many people regularly attend their meetings. There is also one class in the country, about ten English miles from the city, and one of the brethren from the city walks out there every Sunday, and exhorts the people. There are about fifty members in all, that is, in the city and country together. This work is the fruit of Pastor Hedstrom's preaching in that city when he last visited Sweden.

"Brother Kihlstrom takes charge of the work in Stockholm and vicinity; he is the brother who has preached there during several years, and who has been a Methodist in doctrine and experience unknowingly to himself. The very same day that I got your letter he was told that the manufactory wherein he worked should be closed, and now, not knowing what to do in order to support his family, he began to feel uneasy, when the call came, Give up your earthly pursuits and give yourself wholly to preach the Gospel. He was glad, and the friends were glad, and they thanked God heartily when they heard that the Board had appropriated means for his support. As he has a small family he can live comfortably on four hundred and fifty species (a "species" is $1 12 of our money) a year, and he is very thankful and satisfied with this. I have employed him from the first of June, and paid him one hundred and fifty species for the four months from the first of June to the first of October.

"The other brother, whom I spoke about in my letter of last winter, and whom I recommended to be employed as a helper in Stockholm, has moved away from there to a city about half way between Stockholm and Carlskrona, the old city of Calmar, and I must tell you something about this case. He has been there some time, and having considerable Methodist fire in his heart he could not keep still, but commenced to talk with some godly persons with whom he became acquainted about Christ and the power of godliness, and the consequence was that he was, before he was really aware of it, led to exhort and preach the gospel. They met in private houses, having no public place wherein to meet, and in gardens, and their number increased from time to time, and several souls have been awakened and some have found peace in believing. I got a letter from him yesterday asking me what to do, if he shall remain there or not. As he has no livelihood there he must leave, but he finds it hard to do so when there is such a hunger after the word of God. I hardly know what to do. It would be wrong to leave these new-born souls to themselves, and he must leave if he can not get some help to his support. I have laid the case before God, and have come to this conclusion; whether it is wrong or right I leave with you to say."

We have received at the Mission Rooms another letter from Rev. Victor Witting, dated at Gottenburg, May 11, in which he says: "We had a blessed time yesterday. Our hall was perfectly crowded last night, and is now altogether too small for our congregations. Souls are awakened and converted almost every week, and I feel much encouraged, thank God."

Good News from China.—Letters received at the Mission Rooms advise us of increasing prosperity in our China mission in the vicinity of Foochow. The success is remarkable and positive; indeed it is marvelous. The work is attested by divine power. Men and women are converted, and become "new creatures in Christ Jesus;" and they attest the reality of their conversion by godly lives and triumphant deaths. The work is spreading, and many are the subjects of it. Surely the pastors and people will turn again to the support of our foreign work as in former years. We have been holding our foreign work as best we can until our missionary interests at home could be brought to a settled, prosperous state. The time has come when we must give decided support to our foreign work, which is wonderfully prosperous in nearly every foreign mission. These remarks have been occasioned by a letter received at the Mission rooms, dated Foochow, China, April 20. Brother Maclay says:

"You will rejoice to learn that the work of God in this mission goes forward with increasing power. Brother Lowry and I have just returned from a tour through the Southern portion of our mission field. Seventy-one adults and five children were baptized during the trip, and the adults were all received into the Church. There is a good prospect of continued prosperity in this part of our work."

### What the General Conference Did.

We condense from the *Methodist* the more important doings of general interest:

1. The Southern (colored) conferences, which had been organized since 1864, with restricted rights and privileges, were elevated to the rank of the regular Annual Conferences, with all the rights and privileges of the latter.

2. The Mission Conferences of Liberia, Germany, Switzerland, and India were raised to the same rank and made an integral part of the American Episcopal Methodist church. The bishops were requested to make at least one Episcopal visitation to each of the European and Asiatic missions during the next quadrennial period.

3. A new constitution of the Missionary Society was adopted, the chief change being in the object of the society, which is declared to be to diffuse the blessings of education and Christianity in this and foreign lands.

4. It was resolved to maintain the present official periodicals, and to add the New Orleans Advocate and the Charleston *Advocate* to the list, and to instruct the book agents to aid the *Pacific Christian Advocate* to the extent of $4000, or to order it suspended if such aid should be insufficient. The book agents were also authorized to start a weekly official paper in Knoxville, Atlanta, or Nashville; and a German theological and literary magazine, a German catechism, and a first-class children's illustrated magazine in Cincinnati, and to start a daily church paper if they shall deem it best.

5. The publishing interests of the church were placed under the supervision of one Book Committee, consisting of fifteen ministers.

6. A Board of Trustees was created, to hold in trust for the church all donations, bequests, grants, etc., made to the M. E. Church for benevolent purposes, and to administer the same in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest.

7. A Board of Education was created to administer the Centenary Educational fund and the Sunday School Children's fund. It consists of six ministers and six laymen.

8. It was resolved to celebrate Sunday, April 4, 1869, as a missionary jubilee, it being the fifteenth anniversary of the Missionary Society, and that year being the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Wesley's first missionaries, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, in this country.

9. A commission was appointed to treat with any Methodist church that may desire union with the Methodist Episcopal church.

10. A plan of lay representation was drawn up, which is to be submitted to the votes of the members, male and female, above twenty-one years of age, and subsequently to the votes of the Annual Conferences, the results to be reported to the next General Conference.

11. A constitution of the Church Extension Society was adopted, and a Board of Managers chosen, consisting of thirty-five ministers and thirty-five laymen.

12. A commission of ministers and laymen was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a Central Publishing House in the city of New York.

At the commencement of Mount Union College, June 20, the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. S. M. Merrill, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. June 24 the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, each conferred the same degree on the new editor.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living? No, but I am almost there.

### A GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word is never lost;
O never then refuse one—
It cheers the heart when sorrow-tost,
And lulls the cares that bruise one.
It scatters sunshine o'er our way,
It turns our thorns to roses,
It changes dreary night to day,
And hope and peace discloses.

A gentle word is never lost;
The fallen brother needs it:
How easy said, how small the cost,
With joy and comfort speeds it.
Then drive the shadow from thy brow,
A smile can well replace it.
Our voice is music when we speak
With gentle words to grace it!

### TOO LATE.

Only a dreadful slumber,
But high has soared the sun;
Only a moment wasted,
A duty left undone.
Only a word unspoken,
(Was thine the blame, oh Fate?)
Only a promise broken,
Only an hour too late.
Only a half hushed whisper
Instead of laughter sweet:
Only a stranger shadow
Where once fell gentle feet.
Only the close-drawn curtains
Around a quiet bed;
Only the white hands folded,
Only the peaceful dead.

### Harry's Prayer.

Little Harry C. had been folded into his warm crib. "And now, Harry," said his mother, seriously, "say your prayer." To her surprise the child refused.

"Harry," she asked, "who has taken care of you to-day?"

"Mamma, I s'pose."

"Can mother keep her little boy alive?"

"No, mamma; God does that."

"And yet my little boy will not thank him. When your father and mother are asleep, who will watch over you to-night?"

His blue eyes were full of thought, and tears gathered in them as he said, "I *will* ask God to take care of me to-night, for it will be all dark and still; but to-morrow Harry can take care of himself."

"Harry," said the mother, "you could not take care of yourself for a moment."

"Yes, mamma, in the daytime I could."

"If God saw fit to take your life could you prevent it?"

"No, mamma."

"If he should think it best to take away your father, or your mother, or anything you have, could you help it?"

"No, mamma."

"Yet you will not pray to that kind Father in heaven who gives you your life, your father, your mother, every thing you love or enjoy. No, you can take care of yourself."

"I can't, mamma, I can't." His eyes were full of tears, as, closing them, he folded his small hands and prayed: "Please, God, take care of me to-night and to-morrow. Please take care of poor Harry, for Jesus' sake, for he can never, *never* take care of himself."

A simple prayer, for Harry was but three years old. A true prayer, for it came from the heart. Harry will never be more truly wise than when thus feeling his entire dependence upon God.

### Taking a Stand.

Tom ——— was invited to the room of a friend, where he found a party of young men.

"Will you smoke, Tom?" Tom did not smoke. He said he had given up smoking, and he meant to stick to it.

"A little hot punch, Tom?"

"No, sir," very decidedly.

"We are getting up a club, Tom, and want you, as a member of the old croquet club, to join the new one."

Tom still declined; and when asked why, he frankly told why. Members of the old croquet club occasionally drank whisky; and what assurance was there that they would not do the same thing again, or worse? In clubs or associations of any kind the bad habits of the few often drag the whole club down, and bring its members to disgrace. "So I must stay out," said Tom, "even at the cost of losing a friend."

On his way home Tom was joined by another of the company.

"I was so glad to hear you say 'No,' Tom," cried the young man, who wanted to, but did not quite dare to take the lead.

A few nights since an old lady who had got upon the train for Chicago at Freeport, Illinois, was observed suddenly to throw up her arms, exclaiming, "I'm a wicked wretch, and am going to die!" She died soon after in convulsions. In her pocket was found a bottle labeled "poison."

An experiment made last year in Germany in planting potatoes showed that where the "eyes" had been first removed the yield was four times as great as where they were left in their place. It was found that when an old eye had been rubbed off, three or four new ones made their appearance.

A contented mind is a continual feast.

**Lynch Law in West Tennessee.**

The Nashville *Press and Times* has the following narration:

A few days since some ruffians from Randolph, Tennessee, passed over to the Arkansas shore and kidnapped a colored man, took him to the Tennessee shore and cowhided him till his back was cut up, and then covered him with turpentine. They charged him with having stolen a revolver from some one of them, of which, however, there was no proof whatever. He had no pistol, had not had any, and there was no trace of any in connection with him. The fact is he was cowhided and turpentined because he had preferred to work for a Yankee who was planting corn on the Arkansas shore, instead of some of those who tried to hire him. Whether this colored man so outraged by these Democrats will survive or not is very doubtful.

A colored man living near New Castle, in Fayette county, was taken out by six ruffians the other night and beaten almost to death. We believe he recognized two of the villains. Outrages of this character are frequent in that vicinity.

The Republicans of Maine met in Portland and unanimously renominated their popular Governor, J. L. Chamberlain. The Honorable S. P. Strickland and General George L. Beal were named as Presidential Electors at Large. Stirring speeches were made by the Honorable John A Bingham, General Daniel E. Sickles, and others.

A lady seventy years old in Berlin, Hardin county, Iowa, recently surprised herself, her husband, and the neighborhood, by giving birth to a lively nine pound baby.

### The Best Fun.

"Now, boys, I'll tell you how we can have some fun," said Freddie R——— to his companions, who had assembled on a beautiful moonlight evening for sliding, snowballing, and fun generally.

"How?" "Where?" "What is it?" asked several eager voices all at once.

"I heard Widow M——— tell a man a little while ago," replied Freddie, "that she would go over and sit up with a sick child to-night. She said she would be over about eight o'clock. Now, as soon as she is gone let's go and make a big snow man on her door-step, so that when she comes back in the morning she can not get back into her house without first knocking him over."

"Capital," "First rate," "Hoora," shouted some of the boys.

"See here," said Charley N———, "I'll tell you the best fun."

"What is it?" again inquired several voices at once.

"Wait awhile," said Charley. "Who's got a wood saw?"

"I have." "So have I." "And I," answered three of the boys. "But what in the world do you want a wood saw for?"

"You shall see," replied Charlie. "It is almost eight o'clock now, so go and get your saws. You, Freddie, and Nathan, get each an ax, I will get a shovel. Let us all be back here in fifteen minutes, and then I'll show you the fun."

The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering what the fun could be, and what possible use could be made of wood saws and axes in their play. But Charlie was not only a great favorite with them all, but also an acknowledged leader, and they fully believed in him and his promise. Their curiosity gave elasticity to their steps, and they were soon assembled.

"Now," said Charlie, "Mrs. M——— is gone, for I met her when I was coming back; so let's be off at once."

"But what are you going to do?" inquired several impatient members of the party.

"You shall see directly," replied the leader, as they approached the humble residence of Mrs. M———.

"Now, boys," said Charlie, "you see that pile of wood; a man hauled it here this afternoon, and I heard Mrs. M——— tell him that unless she got some one to saw it to-night she should have hardly anything to make a fire of in the morning. Now, we can saw and split that pile of wood just about as easily as we could build a great snow man, and when Mrs. M——— comes home from her watching she will be as much surprised to find her wood sawed as she would to find a snow man on her doorstep, and a great deal more pleasantly surprised, too. What say you? Will you do it?

One or two of the boys rather demurred at first. They didn't like to saw wood, they said. But the majority were in favor of Charlie's project; so they finally joined in, and went to work with a will.

"I'll go around to the back of the shed," said Charlie, "and crawl through the window and unfasten the door. Then we'll take turns in sawing, splitting, and carrying in the wood; and I want to pile it up real nice, and to shovel all the snow away from the door, and a good wide path, too, from the door to the street. Won't it be fun when she comes home and sees it?"

It was not a long or wearisome job for seven robust and healthy boys to saw, split, and pile up the poor widow's half cord of wood, and to shovel a good path; and when it was done so great was their pleasure and satisfaction that one of the boys who objected to work at first proposed that they should go to a neighboring carpenter shop where plenty of shavings could be had for the carrying away, and each bring an armful of kindling wood. And next morning when the weary widow returned from watching by the sick bed and saw what was done she was surprised, and afterward when a neighbor who had unobserved witnessed the labors told how it was done, her fervent invocation—"God bless the boys," of itself was an abundant reward for their labors.

Ah, boys and girls, the best fun is always found in doing something that is kind and useful. This is the deliberate opinion of a grey-headed old man, but if you doubt it in the least try it for yourselves and be convinced.

### Sabbath Desecration.

We volunteer a notice of the "*Grand Catholic Festival of St. Joseph's Picnic Association on Sundays, July 12 and 19*" in order to protest as one of the guardians of the public morals against this pious Sabbath day jollification with its horse races, mule races, scrub, foot, sack races, grand match of foot-ball, and its vile accompaniments of gambling and drinking. Last Sabbath week the day was made hideous by a sort of "mystic crew" procession through our streets. The grand festival people tell us that "the United States military band is employed for the occasion." Let us have our quiet American Sunday, one day at least for God and heaven.

Last Friday a delegation from Germany to the *Sangerfest* (singing festival), which is to be held shortly in Chicago, was introduced to the Mayor of this city, who treated them to a luncheon, and told them in the course of a speech of welcome, according to the report of the German papers; that "it was unavoidable to introduce and to spread in this country not only the social habits of the Germans, but even their peculiar mode of Sunday observance." He appealed for this opinion to the authority of one of the most influential clergymen of the city, and promised, should he remain in office, to address them next time in the German language, which he was now engaged in acquiring. His remarks were, of course, received "with the most hearty applause" by the Germans. We shall not discuss the propriety of this incidental attack on the American Sabbath, but we must most seriously protest in the name of the Christian public against the sentiment itself.

A few weeks ago the quiet of our Sabbath was disturbed by a German Catholic procession during the hours of worship parading through our streets with noisy music, military band, and banners, on one of which was Pius Ninth, surrounded by twelve horsemen on white chargers, and bearing the inscription in German, "Protector of the German Catholic Central Union in the United States of America." This outrage roused the indignation of the religious and orderly community, and found expression in the protest published in our last number. Next Sunday, we are informed, a similar procession is to take place at the corner-stone laying of the Catholic cathedral in Fifth avenue.

We are willing to adopt every good habit from abroad, but we mean to hold fast to our own institutions, and especially to our American Sabbath, as a day of rest for body and soul, a day of worship and charity. This is one of our most sacred characteristics, for which we are envied by the best men of Europe, who deplore the continental Sabbath desecration as the chief cause of the decay of public morals and religion. Our free institutions can only be maintained on the basis of self-government and piety; and there can be no Christianity without a Sabbath with its sacred associations and educational, ennobling, and elevating influences. Political tyrants like to tickle their people with Sunday and holiday amusements, that, like children at play, they may forget their civil rights and never attain to political manhood. Every patriotic as well as every religious and moral consideration calls upon us with every means in our power to resist the demoralizing influence of the continental Sunday.—*New York Evangelist, June 18.*

### ANDERSONVILLE.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has extracts from a section of the United States Sanitary Memoirs, which contains the report of a Confederate Surgeon, Joseph Jones, that confirms the worst accounts we have ever had of the treatment of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. Professor Jones is, of course, an impartial witness, or rather his bias is toward the rebel side, and he endeavors to excuse the enormities to some extent. But the facts he gives are all that are needed to show that not one word has ever exaggerated the loathsome barbarities, fiendish neglect, and devilish cruelties of that vile area wherein starved, almost naked, and nearly destitute of shelter, a thousand suffering men were the average haggard population of a single acre. There were times when forty thousand captives occupied twenty-seven acres.

In his description of the topography of Andersonville, Dr. Jones thus describes the quality of the water, where it entered and when it left the stockade:

"The waters of the streams, wells, and springs within the stockade (Confederate States military prison) and the military prison hospital (federal) were also subjected to careful chemical examination, and were found in like manner to be of remarkable purity.

"The waters of the stream issuing from the stockade and hospitals are contaminated by the filth and offal of the Federal prisoners, and contain not only these matters and various salts resulting from their decomposition, but also numerous maggots, animalculæ, and cryptogamous plants.

As these waters, loaded with filth, flow sluggishly through the swamp below, filled with trees and reeds coated with a filthy deposit, they emit an intolerable and most sickening stench. Standing as I did over these waters in the middle of a hot day in September, as they rolled sluggishly forth from the stockade, after having received the filth of twenty thousand men, the stench was disgusting and overpowering; and if it was surpassed in unpleasantness by anything, it was only in the disgusting appearance of the filthy, almost stagnant waters moving slowly between the stumps and roots and fallen trunks of trees and thick branches of reeds, with innumerable long tailed large white maggots, swollen peas, and fermenting excrements, and fragments of bread and meat."

Even at this late day this corroborative testimony from a Confederate officer is valuable as rebutting the attempts of Copperheads to whitewash the blackest page in the history of the rebellion, and as proving that care should be taken in restoring to political influence and social regard the men who tolerated or countenanced or perpetrated the inhuman outrages. We give a single passage to prove that we have not put the case too strongly:

With regard to the condition of the sick, and the causes of disease, Dr. Jones says:

"The patients and attendants, near two thousand in number, are crowded into this confined space, and are but poorly supplied with old and ragged tents. Large numbers of them were without any bunks, and lay upon the ground, oftentimes without even a blanket—no beds or straw appear to have been furnished.

"The tents extend to within a few yards of the small stream, the eastern portion of which we have before said was used as a privy, and was loaded with excrements; and I observed a large pile of corn bread, bones, and filth of all kinds, thirty feet in diameter and several feet in height, swarming with myriads of flies, in a vacant space near the pots used for cooking.

"Millions of flies swarmed over everything, and covered the faces of the sleeping patients, and crawled down their open mouths and deposited their maggots in the gangrenous wounds of the living, and in the mouths of the dead. Myriads of mosquitos also infested the tents, and many of the patients were so stung by these pestiferous insects that they appeared as if they were suffering from a slight attack of measles.

"The police and hygiene of the hospital were defective in the extreme, as the attendants were selected from the prisoners; they not only robbed the sick of their clothing and rations, but also neglected their comfort and cleanliness in a most shameful manner. The sick were literally incrusted with dirt and covered with vermin.

"When a gangrenous wound needed washing the limb was thrust out a little from the blanket of board or rags upon which the patient was lying, and water poured over it, and all the putrescent matter allowed to soak into the ground floor of the tent.

"The supply of rags for dressing wounds was said to be very scant; and I saw the most filthy rags, which had been applied several times and imperfectly washed, used in dressing recent wounds. When hospital gangrene was prevailing it was impossible for any wound to escape contagion under these circumstances."

The Governor of New Hampshire has issued his first veto against the bill repealing the usury law, and the Legislature sustained it. He thinks it unfortunate to be introduced at the time when the State, counties, and towns owe an aggregate of $11,000,000, and pay an annual interest of $650,000.

A factory girl in Fall river returned a day or two ago a roll of bills amounting to nearly $300, which had been inadvertently done up in a package of goods she had purchased in a store in that city. She refused to accept any reward in money, but was prevailed upon to take a good dress pattern.

### COMMISSIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Parish Judges.—The following commissions have been sent to the office of the Secretary of State:

D. F. Riley West Feliciana.
Alcide Bouanchard, Pointe Coupee.
Lambert W. Baker, Bossier.
J. H. Barbin, Avoyelles.
J. H. C. Barlow, Rapides.
R. B. Carson, St. John the Baptist.
James H. Landers, Concordia.
O. J. Flag, St. Charles.
Joseph Nicholas, Lafourche.
Adolphe Gauigues, St. Landry.
E. Boedicker, East Feliciana.
H. Newell, St. Tammany.
W. M. Prescott, Plaquemines.

Parish Recorders.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for the Parish Recorders elected in Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St. Charles, Lafourche, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines.

Sheriffs.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for the Sheriffs elected in St. Mary, West Feliciana, Bossier, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St. Charles, Assumption, Lafourche, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines parishes.

Clerks of District Courts.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Clerks of Courts in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Jefferson, West Felicians, Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Terrebonne, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, Plaquemines, and the Clerks of the First and Seventh District Courts in Orleans parish.

Judges of District Courts.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth to Judge Cooley of the Sixth, Judge Leaumont of the Fifth, Judge Pardee of the S cond, Judge Miller of the Seventh, Judge Orsborn of the Ninth, Judge Train of the Third, Judge Porter of the Eighth, and Judge Abell of the First District Court.

Justices of the Peace.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for twelve Justices of the Peace in the parish of Avoyelles, one in Bossier, ten in Concordia, six in East Feliciana, nine in Lafourche, eight in Rapides, six in St. Charles, six in St. John the Baptist, two in St. Landry, six in St. Tammany, two in West Feliciana.

Assessors.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Assessors in West Feliciana, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, Lafourche, East Feliciana, and St. Tammany parishes.

Coroners.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Coroners in West Feliciana, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St Charles, Lafourche, East Feliciana, and St. Tammany parishes.

Constables.—Commissions have been issued by Governor Warmoth for the Constables elected in the first and second wards of the parish of Avoyelles. Also for five wards of the parish of East Feliciana; nine wards parish Lafourche; to ten Constables in Rapides parish, etc.

**Troubles in Lafayette Parish.**

A private letter, dated Vermillionville, Lafayette parish, July 13, says there is such a condition of disorder and lawlessness there as makes existence almost intolerable for Republicans, especially freedmen. Within a few days previous to writing the letter one man and one woman had been killed, and one man and two women badly wounded by armed parties who attacked the victims without provocation. An appeal has been made for justice and protection from the Governor, which, we hope, it will be in his power to respond to in an effectual manner. The letter is written by a gentleman well known to us.

The troops will not be withdrawn from Arkansas or any other restored State at present. The troops will, as in Tennesse, aid the civil authorities, but will not unless called upon by the Governor. It is the hope of General Grant that the people themselves will take such a course as will justify very little interference by the military. No orders have been issued to the commanders in the other States, and none will be given till the representatives are received in both Houses.

The family of General Grant consists of himself and Mrs. Grant; Frederick, a youth of eighteen, now a Cadet at West Point; Ulysses Jr., about fifteen years old; Nellie, an only daughter, and Jesse, the baby, who is named after the General's father. Miss Nellie is described as "a sunny dispositioned and merry young lady, whom everybody loves," and Jesse as "a bright lad who sometimes appears in Highland costume, the garb of his Gaelic ancestors."

### THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The following is the official return of votes cast for and against the Constitution of Louisiana and for Governor:

| | For Constitution. | Ag'st Constitution. | Warmoth. | Taliaferro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ascension | 1,844 | 475 | 1845 | 32 |
| Assumption | 1,607 | 653 | 1595 | 530 |
| Avoyelles | 928 | 907 | 947 | 715 |
| Baton Rouge, E. | 1,351 | 2,111 | 1,369 | 2,044 |
| Baton Rouge, W | 509 | 471 | 593 | 352 |
| Bienville | 635 | 780 | 628 | 506 |
| Bossier | 989 | 760 | 727 | 610 |
| Caddo | 1,146 | 1,634 | 1,242 | 937 |
| Calcasieu | 86 | 373 | 73 | 274 |
| Caldwell | 376 | 184 | 72 | 437 |
| Carroll | 1,384 | 363 | 1,345 | 31 |
| Catahoula | 482 | 529 | 407 | 508 |
| Claiborne | 911 | 1,550 | 719 | 832 |
| Concordia | 1,706 | 62 | 1,682 | 70 |
| De Soto | 657 | 1,133 | 649 | 1,053 |
| Feliciana, East | 1,182 | 952 | 1,183 | 846 |
| Feliciana, West | 1,215 | 386 | 1,210 | 374 |
| Franklin | 122 | 413 | 5 | 146 |
| Iberville | 2,150 | 336 | 2,142 | 323 |
| Jackson | 501 | 664 | 490 | 320 |
| Jefferson | 2,797 | 2,213 | 3,133 | 1,846 |
| Lafayette | 758 | 804 | 743 | 121 |
| Lafourche | 1,630 | 1,207 | 1,649 | 1,186 |
| Livingston | 231 | 574 | 167 | 385 |
| Madison | 1,418 | 100 | 1,415 | 80 |
| Morehouse | 775 | 443 | 547 | 482 |
| Natchitoches | 2,122 | 607 | 2,112 | 566 |
| Orleans | 14,291 | 14,673 | 13,973 | 14,203 |
| Ouachita | 1,235 | 674 | 1,418 | 347 |
| Plaquemines | 1,517 | 338 | 1,517 | 249 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,651 | 475 | 1,434 | 652 |
| Rapides | 2,212 | 1,135 | 2,223 | 1,034 |
| Sabine | 248 | 335 | 196 | 259 |
| St. Bernard | 507 | 414 | 524 | 276 |
| St. Charles | 1,278 | 130 | 1,277 | 94 |
| St. Helena | 468 | 637 | 453 | 549 |
| St. James | 2,158 | 223 | 2,157 | 153 |
| St. John Baptist | 1,275 | 399 | 1,221 | 433 |
| St. Landry | 2,309 | 2,624 | 2,514 | 649 |
| St. Martin | 1,067 | 1,479 | 1,057 | 915 |
| St. Mary | 1,948 | 828 | 2,019 | 811 |
| St. Tammany | 544 | 493 | 489 | 498 |
| Tensas | 1,334 | 144 | 1,328 | 140 |
| Terrebonne | 1,624 | 639 | 1,615 | 85 |
| Union | 307 | 944 | 287 | 406 |
| Vermillion | 169 | 596 | 133 | 39 |
| Washington | 190 | 457 | 145 | 367 |
| Winn | 288 | 418 | 232 | 281 |
| Total | 66,152 | 48,739 | 64,901 | 38,046 |
| Majority for the Constitution | 17,413 | | | |

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

| | For Constitution. | Ag'st Constitution. |
|---|---|---|
| First Ward | 940 | 1,358 |
| Second Ward | 1,120 | 1,747 |
| Third Ward | 2,830 | 2,220 |
| Fourth Ward | 912 | 923 |
| Fifth Ward | 1,575 | 1,500 |
| Sixth Ward | 945 | 1,105 |
| Seventh Ward | 2,160 | 878 |
| Eighth Ward | 668 | 1,044 |
| Ninth Ward | 613 | 909 |
| Tenth Ward | 879 | 1,428 |
| Eleventh Ward | 604 | 1,178 |
| Right Bank | 1,045 | 383 |
| Grand total | 14,291 | 14,673 |

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fanny Fern having said that "the men of the present day were fast," Prentice replies that they have to be to catch the women."

An order for one million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand cans of condensed milk has been received from China by a house in West Brookfield, Massachusetts.

Houston is to pay $40,000 to have its streets shelled. A number of Southern cities have had theirs "shelled" at a dearer rate than that.

An ex-city official in Troy, New York, lately corrected hs wife with an ax handle for a breach of etiquette in helping herself to butter at the tea table with her own knife.

The Fifth Avenue hotel during the Democratic convention presented a scene of rare disorder. One-half of the Democratic delegates had lost their carpet-bags, and a man with a clean shirt was considered out of order.

"Judge" Keckley, for many years a prominent caterer for St. Louis, and the husband of the Mrs. Keckley who was dressmaker to Mrs. Lincoln, and the author of a gossipy volume about her, died in Memphis on the seventh instant.

George Francis Train says he is restrained from writing his life because he is "naturally sensitive, constitutionally diffident, with a shrinking from public gaze, since his earliest infancy."

A fond mother in Cincinnati broke her arm while spanking a disobedient infant the other day. It is a pity that the infant was too young fully to enjoy the catastrophe.

The indefatigable Barnum is again in the field, and will visit Racine, Wisconsin, with the beautiful Circassians, the celebrated fat woman, a Pickwickian baby, and a giantess over eight feet high.

Southern lawyers who have settled in New York city are generally building up lucrative practices among the rebel sympathizers. Roger A. Pryor, for example, is represented to have a practice worth $15,000 a year.

An enterprising lady in Paris hires babies, which she rents out, handsomely dressed up, to members of the demi-monde, it being fashionable for the latter to drive out in the Bois de Boulogne with their little ones. Twenty francs an hour are charged for the poor worms thus rented out.

In dispatches from New York it is asserted that Seymour swears he will decline; "His honor is involved," and besides: "It is bad enough to run a losing race; but when you want me to back the Blair family I'll be——if I'll do it." Well, Seymour is a man of some sense.

Mr. Mackey, a recent lecturer in Washington, in describing the South Carolina sane-hillers, says that there are about twenty-eight thousand of them; that reading and writing are considered as among the "lost arts," and that so fond are they of eating snuff it is on record, in order to obtain an ounce, one has been even known to wash himself!

Cincinnati has 266 Brown families, 240 of the Jones, 200 Williams, 380 Millers, and 150 Schmidts.

Solomon advises the sluggard to go to the ant, but the shiftless in our day generally go to their uncle.

A gentleman who has been on the coast of Africa, all over the extreme Southern States, and in many other hot places, and who once sat down upon a hot stove, says he never suffered from the heat as he did in Boston on the Fourth.

A woman in Paris, keeping a matrimonial office, has added to her establishment a stereoscopic panorama, where portraits of the candidates for wedded bliss may be seen by all those who pay a fee of ten francs. Most of the portraits are believed to be bogus.

Mr. Stevens predicts the day when we can look down from the Rocky Mountains upon a hundred millions of happy people. Even then we will be far behind the Emperor of China, who can look down from any convenient mountain in his empire on four hundred millions of inhabitants.

Prince Alfred remarks concerning his visit to the colonies of the Southern hemisphere: "In Adelaide they robbed me, in Melbourne they mobbed me, in Sidney they shot me, but in Queensland they took me to Jondayon." Jondayon is a huge uninteresting plain where Alfred got "a second-rate feed" at an unseasonable hour, and slept in the railway station.

At one of the latest balls in Paris a lady, very beautiful, but the wife of an exceedingly jealous husband, asked a brave captain to dance with her. The gallant officer could not prevent an exclamation of astonishment. "What is the matter, Captain?" said the lady; "you know my husband is jealous, but so jealous that I am obliged to choose a partner who would not excite his favorite passion!"

A strange lady in New Haven, walking with an undergraduate of Yale, said: "How interesting and impressive are those memorial buildings; I have seen two or three; no windows—so still!" Student—"They are where the secret societies of college meet, I believe." "Why, I did not know that science had any secrets, since the sun so cheerfully lends his brightest rays to the photographer, and the ocean is not disturbed by the cable," the lady said. Student—"Ahem! Yes, ma-am."

An anchor dropped from the car of the balloon as it cut loose at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and striking a Taunton boy named Maltran, fractured his skull. It then caught in the clothing of two other boys, and carried them up about forty feet, when the aeronaut cut the line. They fell in some trees, and though taken up insensible will probably recover.

A paper hanger of Reubaix, France, fell a victim to his imprudence some short time back by going to his breakfast without first washing his hands after hadling some green papering. The inquest proved that death was caused by the introduction into the system of salts of copper, now so much used in the manufacture of green coloring ror paper.

A mirage was visible lately at Dover, England. The dome of the cathedral and Napoleon's Pillar at Boulogne were to be seen from the Crescent Walk by the naked eye, but with a telescope of ordinary power the entrance of the port, its lighthouse, its shipping, and the surrounding houses, the valley of the hill side of Capecure, and the little fishing village of Portel were distinctly visible; while on the eastern side the principal features of the country, the lighthouse of Cape Grinez, the adjacent windmill, numerous farms and villages, with their windows illuminated by the setting sun, stood out with extraordinary clearness. While these were under observation, a locomotive was seen to leave Boulogne and travel some miles in the Calais direction by its puffs and wreaths of white steam. Shortly after sunset the mirage subsided.

**From Washington.**

Washington, July 8.—The Senate Committee on Claims has reported in favor of allowing O. H. Cutler, of Hannibal, Missouri, $50,000 for cotton belonging to him and seized by General Grant at Lake Providence, Louisiana, in 1863, to be used in protecting boats that ran the blockade at Vicksburg. Cutler asked for $62,000.

The bill providing for the elections in Virginia, which passed the House unanimously this afternoon, was rendered necessary, because the time fixed by the late convention has gone by. The days fixed are the twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth of next month. General Stoneman and the Secretary of War, as well as General Grant, had recommended that provision be made for a separate vote on the stringent test oath in the new constitution, but the Reconstruction Committee did not see fit to adopt the suggestion. An effort will be made by the Senate to put this provision in the bill.

Washington, July 9.—The scene in the Senate late this afternoon, when Reverdy Johnson resigned, and took his leave preparatory to sailing for England, was quite touching. His last act was to carry through a bill giving $7000 for repairing Mount Vernon. He was so much affected when he rose to say farewell, that his colleague took the words and read them, after which Senators generally gathered around Mr. Johnson and bade him good bye.

Both Houses have passed a bill appropriating $47,000 to settle up the accounts of the late Isaac Newton, head of the Agriculture Bureau. He had bought seeds to this amount in excess of his appropriation, and one or two business firms would have been ruined but for the passage of this bill.

### SMILE AND NEVER HEED ME.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Though, when other maids stand by,
I may deign thee no reply,
Turn not then away, and sigh—
Smile, and never heed me!
If our love, indeed, be such
As must thrill at every touch,
Why should others learn as much?
Smile, and never heed me!

Where's the use that they should know
If one's heart beat fast or slow?
Deepest love avoideth show—
Smile, and never heed me!
Let our hearts, like stars of night,
Snunning day's intrusive light,
Live but for each other's sight—
Smile, and never heed me!

Even if, with maiden pride,
I should bid thee quit my side,
Take this lesson for thy guide—
Smile, and never heed me!
But when stars and twilight meet,
And the dew is falling sweet,
And thou hears't my coming feet—
Then—thou then—mayst heed me.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Crops in Louisiana—*Fatal Mule Epidemic.*—On Sunday last this reporter visited the locality on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad known as the pine woods. A short drive through the country in the vicinity of Amite City, soon revealed the situation. From Pontchatoula to Amite, a distance of twenty miles, the crops are suffering for want of rain. There has been no rain there worth mentioning for the period of about six weeks. The principal crops this season are corn and sweet potatoes. The latter is yet uninjured; but in many places the former is entirely parched, and will make nothing. There is some cotton to be seen along the line of railroad. It looks well, is kept clean, and there are no fears of the worm, as it is now too far advanced. The freedmen work well, and although we conversed with several rabid, fire-eating rebels, not one word was spoken at all derogatory of the fidelity and industry of the colored population. On the contrary, the general testimony is that the freed people conduct themselves well, and far beyond the expectations of their former masters. The colored man *will work*, the rebel press to the contrary notwithstanding, if he has any kind of inducement or prospect for fair dealing on the part of employers.

In addition to the discouraging crop prospects in the above mentioned locality, a more serious and much to be regretted calamity has befallen nearly every planter in St. Helena and Livingston parishes. A disease pronounced by experts as charbonne has broken out among the mules, horses, and cattle, which sweeps them off at a fearful rate. Scarcely any warning does this disease give, as a mule is never known to refuse food up to the moment of its death. Death ensues from strangulation caused by a swelling of the tonsils, which impedes respiration, and the animal often drops dead while feeding in the pasture. Seventy-one mules and about as many head of cattle have died within the past two weeks of this epidemic.

Deaths Last Week.—Dr. George W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports that the whole number of interments in this city for the week ending Sunday morning were 89, of which 1 was drowned, 4 died of smallpox, 4 heart dis ease, 1 congestion of the brain, 1 intemperance, 1 rheumatism, 11 consumption, 4 pneumonia, 2 brain fever, 1 congestive fever, 1 scarlet fever, 2 typhoid fever, 1 common fever, 1 old age, and the balance various ordinary diseases. Forty-eight were males, 39 females, and 2 infants. Sixty-three were whites, 13 blacks, 6 mulattoes, and 7 not classified. Nineteen were under 1 year, 19 between 1 and 5, 3 between 5 and 10, 2 between 15 and 20, 12 between 20 and 30, 8 between 30 and 40, 10 between 40 and 50, 8 between 50 and 60, 3 between 60 and 70, 1 between 70 and 80, 2 between 80 and 90, 1 upward of 100, and 1 whose age was not reported.

Meeting of the New Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board was called to order by M. A. Southworth, President, at fifteen minutes before eight o'clock, all the members present. The President made the following report:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that since my last interview, about three o'clock Friday evening, with his honor Mayor Conway, he informed me that after a careful examination he was satisfied that the new police law was constitutional, and that the law was binding, and in force. He also stated that he recognized us as the successors of the former Board of Police Commissioners, and would to-morrow (Saturday) transfer to us the books and papers belonging to that Board, and that to-morrow (Saturday) he would give us a room for our meetings in the City Hall.

It was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to attend to the printing of 500 blank commissions.

It was resolved that the President be instructed to consult with the Attorney General of this State as to the duties and proceedings of this Board.

The following communication was received from Chief of Police Williamson:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report that there are eleven vacancies on the city police and one on the river police force.

Very respectfully,
J. J. WILLIAMSON, Chief of Police.

On recommendation of the Chief, the following supernumeraries were appointed to regular numbers: Matthew Bowles, Owen Collins, Darias Marshal.

The following persons were appointed supernumeraries: John Kline to the Fourth District; William L. Duperu to the First District; François Dede to the Second District; John T. Harris to the First District.

The Board then adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

Juvenile Sport—*An Embarrassing Predicament.*—Some boys yesterday on Camp street indulged in the popular and ancient amusement of attaching a tin pan to the caudal appendage of one of the canine species, which ran up the street at a fearful rate of speed, and in endeavoring to turn a street corner encountered, oh, horror! an elegantly-dressed lady, around whose understandings the string attached to the pan quickly wound. The lady screamed, the dog howled, and just as a witness to the scene, a small boy, was about to separate the parties, the dog broke loose, and made quick time down Poydras street. It would be difficult to determine which was the most alarmed party, the lady or the dog.

Death of Lieutenant G. W. Drake.—The city police has lost one of its best officers in the death of this gentleman. For about a year he has been on the force, but previous to that time he held a commission in the Corps d'Afrique as a lieutenant, although his title was brevet major, and was among the most efficient officers in the corps. He was of fine personal appearance, and a man of excellent habits, and had made many friends in this city. Being a member of the S. W. M., he was buried by that association. In the funeral cortege was a number of policemen and citizens, who mourn the demise of a soldier, an officer, and a citizen.

The Second Case of Yellow Fever.—We are indebted to Dr. George W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, for the subjoined details of the second case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season. The death of this patient was reported on the fifth instant:

Jean Baeres, a native of France, aged nineteen years, and a resident of this city for the last six months, was taken ill with vomiting and fever on Sunday evening, the twenty-eighth ultimo, in a dairy on Carrollton avenue, and at seven o'clock P. M. on the following Tuesday was admitted to the asylum of the French Association. The attending physician, Dr. Fouatre, saw him at half past seven o'clock, and states in his report that he found him suffering with intense congestion of the brain and coma. His speech was difficult, and he could furnish him no information concerning himself. He had a high fever; pulse 120; respiration 34; gums engorged; tongue furred, red border; skin hot, with slight moisture. At eleven o'clock P. M. he vomited a black fluid, containing a substance resembling coffee grounds. On the following morning his symptoms were worse; pulse 150; coma; subsultus of the tendons; his extremities were cyanosed; suppression of urine. He catheterized the patient, and drew off a glassful of urine, which, with nitric acid, yielded a large coagulum of albumen. He died at three o'clock on Wednesday. His skin presented a light yellow tint.

New Orleans in Slices—*A Barracks Street Dance Hall.*—Most of those who visit New Orleans have probably heard of Barracks street—its gambling hells, its houses of prostitution, its assignation houses and dance halls. It was in front of one of the last named places that this reporter found himself a night or two since, whither he had wandered in search of information. From the outward appearance it is simply suggestive to a stranger of an ordinary coffeehouse or beer saloon, and it is only after entering a small door, which opens through a partition in the rear, that the character of the place becomes apparent to the visitor.

It was through this door that the reporter looked, and was about to step in, when he was pulled in by a couple of beings in human shape, who, from the dress alone, he judged were females, their appearance being simply obscene and vulgar in the extreme. Being naturally a little diffident, the reporter was somewhat embarrassed for the moment, but concentrating all his energies he gave a smile, and then a look of scorn, thinking, perhaps, one or the other might have the desired effect of causing his release from the clutches of the repulsive beings that surrounded him. But it was of no use. They had commenced to quarrel over him, and from the desperate pullings and tuggings this persecuted reporter was for a while subjected to he feared nothing less than a dislocated shoulder, or an arm pulled entirely off.

By a severe struggle and stoutly assuming the defensive he was freed at length from the embarrassing and disagreeable position. After being released from the grasp of these ferocious creatures the first thing he done was to beat a hasty retreat, and secure a position where he could look on undisturbed and unmolested. This was quite a difficult task, yet obtaining a seat in the bar-room within full view of the interior of the dance house, he began his observations.

The room was rudely and roughly furnished, the furniture consisting of four long yellow pine dining tables, three small round tables, four or five ordinary benches, capable of seating perhaps a dozen persons each, half a dozen chairs, and fifteen Amazonians, known as "Barracks street nymphs," the latter, of course, completing the embellishments and being the chief attraction to the customers of the establishment, who are principally sailors, vagrants, loafers, pimps, gamblers and thieves.

Seated on benches, chairs and tables were most of these courtezans. Others were lying down and some walking about, all indulging in the vilest and most disgusting language which the mind can conceive of, and such as can not well be repeated anywhere, certainly not in print. The various positions of these unfortunate women transcends description. Some were hugging and kissing men; others blackguarding, swearing, smoking, chewing, laughing, quarreling. Some were lying on benches, with an utter disregard of modesty, while their male companions were quite as immodestly bending over them. One woman was carrying around a small baby, and in answer to an inquiry of one of the men as to who its mother was, answered "A woman," and then commenced singing a vulgar song. Another female was quarreling loudly with a man about the drinks, resulting in a physical contest, in which neither party was materially damaged. Another woman was sitting on a chair with her feet crossed on a high table. Picture No. 2 was a woman lying flat on her back on a table with her knees elevated. She was dead drunk.

About nine o'clock dancing and drinking commenced, and after the manner of a country shindig, those who danced had to pay the fiddler. Between dances is a drink, and between drinks is a dance. They dance and drink and drink and dance until both parties are so drunk they can dance no more, and then they adjourn to another apartment to sleep off the drunk. If the man is without money he is turned into the street and shortly finds himself in the station-house. As long as a man once there has money he can not leave until he is bankrupt in purse as well as in morals. If he does not then leave voluntarily a fight is inevitable, and he is pitched out.

These dancehouses present as near as can be conceived pandemonium, the appearance of which can not be described in all its hideous aspects. These dens of iniqity should no longer be tolerated in our city.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Dissatisfied Democrats.—We have been informed that considerable squealing has been heard for several days past among some German Democrats who are flatly and loudly dissatisfied because the new Street Commissioner has neglected to appoint any of their nationality on his pay rolls. We have been requested to say something concerning this "outrage," but as the funeral is none of ours, we prefer to be a silent looker-on, and think of the verse—

"When hungry Democrats stoop to folly,
And find too late," etc.

A Paris correspondent writes: "What would you say were I to tell you we have in a village near Paris a woman who has a daughter twenty years older than she is, and a grand-daughter twelve months older than she is? I will tell you how it came to pass. She is nineteen years old. She is the second wife of a man who is sixty-five, who had by his first spouse a daughter now forty, a wife, and the mother of a young girl in her twentieth year."

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order enforcing the eight hour law in the department.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has received his instructions, and leaves Baltimore by the next Bremen steamer.

Internal revenue receipts for the week $3,500,000.

The President has issued a proclamation that papers have been received from Florida and North Carolina announcing the adoption of the fourteenth article of the Constitution.

The adoption by Florida is not in accordance with the act of Congress.

After quoting the law and circumstances, the proclamation announces the ratification by the Legislature of North Carolina in the manner set forth in the preamble.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following is Governor Seymour's response to the committee of the National Democratic Convention:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country.

But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in the future wherever I may be placed in public or private life. I congratulate you, and all Conservative men who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity, and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown that we are to triumph at the next election.

Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves that there would be discord in our councils. They mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes for differences of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord. But during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the convention, there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self-sacrificing spirit which are the same tokens of a coming victory. Accept for youselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me by letter, as is the customary form.

Gen Blair responded as follows:

I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. And, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic National Convention. I accept the nomination with the feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory, and because I believe that that nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could have been made by the Democratic Convention.

The contest which we wage is for the restoration of Constitutional government, and it is appropriate that we should make the contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of Constitutional government. We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government, which belong to our race, and my fellow-citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits; one who has given himself to the study, to the understanding of our constitution and its maintenance, with all the force of reason and judgment.

My fellow-citizens: I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our government; it is also for the restoration of our race. It is to prevent the people of one race from being exiled from their homes—exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile, or trodden under foot by an inferior and a semibarbarous race. In this contest we shall have the sympathies of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race.

What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights, and honors, and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distingushed themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes, they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [At this point there was ominous silence, followed by repressed clapping of hands and faint cheers.]

My fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose.

LONDON, July 11.—The comments of the press are generally unfavorable regarding the Democratic nominations.

HAVANA, July 11.—Mexican news of the fourth instant has been received.

Ertrada had burned and plundered Villa de Valle.

Gutierez has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Angel, a brother of Miramon, with papers favoring reactionists, had been captured near Puebla, and has been executed.

Cepeda has been installed as Governor of Yucatan.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 11.—A fight between the strikers and the authorities seems inevitable.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—J. B. Woodruff, news editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, died instantly to-day from sun stroke.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Senate passed Mr. Edmunds' bill regulating the electoral college.

The House has adopted amendments to the military bill, forbidding brevets during peace and reducing the number of major generals to three, to be selected by General Grant, the rest to be mustered out by January.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—*House*—Under the regular Monday call the following bills were introduced:

Allowing citizens to bring suits against railroad companies in Federal courts.

Constructing a railroad from Washington to Cincinnati.

A bill legalizing the acts of Arkansas tax commissioners passed.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed by the Senate making General Howard's commissionership independent, passed with an amendment making discontinuance of the Bureau absolute in the represented States on the first of January, 1869, except as regards education. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The members elect from North Carolina from whom disabilities had been removed, were seated.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill by a vote of 84 to 57, which was regarded as a test vote, and indicating the intention of a majority to modify the tariff.

Two hours debate ensued, when the House adjourned to seven o'clock this evening.

*Senate*—Fifteen petitions from different army officers asking an increase of pay were presented.

The funding bill was resumed, and discussed at great length.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, favored payment of the bonds, unless otherwise stipulated, in legal tenders.

The question elicited much bitterness, and the discussion continued to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Judge Fisher, from Mississippi, reports to the Republican committee that Mississippi has gone Democratic by seven thousand, but he claims that he can prove that 15,000 votes were obtained by fraud.

There is a Radical committee here from Virginia urging changes in the recently passed election bill as that will open registration. A bill according with their views will probably be introduced in the Senate.

Commander James F. Miller, for forty-two years in the service, is dead.

A delegation from Atlanta has arrived to urge Congress to remove political disabilities from Radical members of the Georgia Legislature.

There is considerable talk and some positive assertion of a third party candidate for the Presidency. General Fremont, General Cary, and John Quincy Adams are prominently named. Chief Justice Chase declines to co-operate with the movement.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate had a brief executive session to-day; did nothing.

One of the members from North Carolina seated in the House to-day is a Democrat.

In the House to-day Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, favored paying the bonds in greenbacks. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of taxing the bonds.

Nearly all the white men connected with the Fire Department have resigned in consequence of negroes being appointed in the companies. In consequence of this action the rates of insurance have advanced twenty-five per cent, and some agents refuse risks until hearing from main offices. The old superintendent of the fire alarm left the office in good order this morning, but his successor soon got the wires out of order.

RICHMOND, July 13.—General Stoneman has appointed James S. Tipton judge of the fifteenth circuit, vice Fulton, resigned.

James H. McGee, an old citizen of Hanover county, was killed yesterday by a negro.

Another registration before the August election is being proposed at military headquarters.

ATLANTA, July 13.—O'Neal's resolution to investigate the eligibility of each member is the only business now before the House. The investigating committee were in session the entire afternoon. Questions asked: "Did you hold office prior to the war, taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States?" "Did you give aid and comfort to the rebellion?" "Have your disabilities been removed?" No Senators excluded so far.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—General Canby issued an order to-day directing the military officers in the State to cease exercising any civil authority when the President issues his proclamation of the adoption of the constitutional amendment, at which time the prisoners under their charge will be turned over to the civil authorities. All prisoners serving out sentences will be held. Writs of habeas corpus from United States courts are to be responded to, but to writs from State courts reply is to be made that the prisoner is held under authority of the laws of the United States, and jurisdiction is exclusively in United States courts.

COLUMBIA, July 13.—*Legislature*.—A bill passed its second reading validating the laws of the provisional government of the State.

A bill was introduced for the preservation of homesteads.

The election of United States Senators will take place to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, July 13.—Another of the Congressional governments was set on foot to-day.

Governor Smith and Lieutenant Governor Applegate were sworn in as provisional officers for the State of Alabama.

The Senate met at 12 M., and elected officers.

The fourteenth amendment was ratified, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House officers were elected and the fourteenth amendment ratified.

About five o'clock, in pursuance of orders from General Shepperd, two pieces of artillery were brought to the Capitol Hill, and salutes fired in honor of the ratification of the fourteenth article.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—*Senate*—Pinckney White was seated to-day, vice Reverdy Johnson.

The bill temporarily supplying vacancies in the executive department passed.

The bill authorizing a temporary loan on three per cent certificates came up, leading to another wild discussion on the finances, Mr. Trumbull favoring keeping the gold in the treasury down to forty millions, Mr. Morton favoring investing the gold in redemption of legal tenders as an important step toward the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Morton's amendment to this effect was lost 7 to 30. Bill postponed, and the funding bill resumed.

*House*—After local business affecting the District of Columbia the House resumed the Alaska appropriation, which passed by 114 to 42, with a rider declaring the right of the House to participate in making treaties.

The bill authorizing temporary executive appointments passed, when, after further District business, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General Meade has transferred Florida to the civil authority.

It is stated that General Howard is preparing to reduce the number of employes of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The new treaty with China has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

General Grant will not return from the West until the middle of September.

A full cabinet meeting was held to-day, and an unusual number of persons visited the White House.

The steamer Idaho arrived off Nagasaki, Japan. All well.

Vallandigham visited the House to-day.

The Senate had a brief executive session, but nothing of importance was done.

Both Houses are in session to-night.

The Committee on Reconstruction is called for to-morrow to hear the Mississippi Radical delegation regarding the alleged election frauds.

Senator Doolittle has written a letter strongly discouraging the third party movement.

Well informed parties think there is no real base for the third party rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Chief Justice Chase declared to-day to a Western friend that while he could not accord personally with the resolution against the reconstruction acts, and believed that the present constitutions ought to stand till changed by the people of each State all voting, yet he was a Democrat, a States rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party. He also spoke very highly of Horatio Seymour.

The President has recognized August Reichard Consul of Mecklenburg, Schwerin.

The thermometer rose to 103 to-day, and horses were sunstruck.

Mr. Vallandigham attracted great attention at his hotel and in the House.

NEW YORK, July 14.—It is estimated that twenty to thirty deaths from sunstroke occurred here and in Brooklyn to-day. Fourteen deaths from sunstroke were reported by the police between twelve last night and eleven this morning. Numbers of persons prostrated by the heat were taken to their homes. Since noon to-day twelve cases occurred, of which two were immediately fatal. Yesterday was the hottest thirteenth of July for ten years. To-day the thermometer was lower, the highest point being ninety-seven.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14.—The Legislature to-day elected Thos. J. Robertson, United States Senator, for the short term ending 1871. The Senate on fifth ballot, elected T. H. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, Senator for the long term, the result in the House is as yet undecided.

The Lieutenant Governor was inaugurated to-day.

RALEIGH, July 14.—The General Assembly legislative proceedings to-day were unimportant.

According to a caucus resolution of last night, the Assembly to-day elected John Pool, of Pasquotank, Senator for the long term, and General J. C. Abbott, of New Hampshire, for the short term. The contest in caucus between General Abbott and Mr. Dockery made the matter for some time doubtful. Both Senators are from the East.

Governor Holden yesterday, without notice, appointed a new board of commissioners for this city, thus supplanting without law the municipal authorities. They believing that the Governor had transcended his powers, referred the case to able counsel, Messrs. B. F. Moore, Col. E. Haywood, and Judge Merriman of this city, who were unanimously of the opinion that the Governor was acting without law or authority, upon which the city authorities notified the new Board that they should not give place to them until they were legally elected or appointed.

It is rumored that Governor Holden has called on General Canby for military support to enforce his order.

No one is disposed to resist lawful authority, but Governor Holden is doing several things for which the people believe he has no authority. It is with them a question of duty whether to submit longer to what is not law, or to test the question of unlawful authority, no matter by whom assumed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 14.—The Legislature of Alabama, that met by order of General Meade yesterday, contains about thirty colored members. The Senate doorkeeper, and the doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain of the House, are colored men.

To-day Governor Smith was inaugurated in the presence of the two Houses. He sent in a message which is in the main more conservative than was expected. He recommends in strong language the removal of all disabilities from the people of the State, and is bitterly opposed to any disfranchisement except for crime.

General Shepherd fired salutes in honor of the inauguration.

LONDON, July 14.—The son of King Theodore has arrived in England.

Mr. Bancroft has opened negotiations at Carlsruhe.

The Queen has signed the Scotch and Irish reform and boundary bill.

At a review in Madrid the troops were warned against making any demonstrations. The country is quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 15—*Senate*.—The bill amending various bills relating to the navy and marine corps passed without amendment.

A bill reducing the military to a peace establishment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill subsidizing mail line between New York and Europe was laid over.

The appropriation bill was resumed.

The Conference Committee's report on the tax bill was adopted.

Executive session. Adjourned.

*House*—A committee of five was appointed to investigate how the House contingent fund of 1867 was expended.

Mr. Heaton, representative from North Carolina, was seated.

The bill removing disabilities from certain parties, as amended by the Senate passed.

The Conference Committee's report on the tax bill was adopted. The Senate having previously adopted it, it goes to the President. The committee struck out all relating to banks. Storekeepers are to be paid by the United States. Special agents are limited to twenty-five. Mineral oils are on the same footing with other manufactures. Spirits must be removed from bond within nine months. Wholesale liquor dealers pay one per cent. In other respects the bill remains as passed by the House. Recess.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—William M. Evarts has been confirmed as Attorney General.

George W. Summers has been nominated as postmaster at Augusta, Georgia.

Secretary Seward reports that twenty-three States have ratified the fourteenth article, from which Ohio and New Jersey have receded. He also reports that Arkansas, North Carolina, and Florida have given notice of ratification by alleged Legislatures of those States.

Mr. Schenck estimates the loss by removing the tax on mineral oils at $2,000,000. Provisions in the tax bill will dispense with about 1700 inspectors.

Collector Smythe, of New York, is here engineering his confirmation to Austria with feeble prospects.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $558,000.

The third party movement is assuming small proportions. Eleven persons only are actively interesting themselves in the matter, none of whom were delegates. It is stated, however, that the President was approached by a small delegation, who demanded whether the President would support Seymour. The President quietly asked whether Seymour would support the administration.

The President complains to personal friends that had the Democratic party given him cordial support he was prepared at any time to drive the Radicals to the wall most effectually, but he is now and has heretofore been left to work comparatively alone. There is no doubt in well informed circles that the President discourages the third party phantom and will cordially support Seymour and Blair—in his own way, however.

Fifteen Radical Mississippians appeared before the reconstruction committee to-day demanding the exclusion of Rankin, Chickasaw, Marshall, Carroll, and DeSoto counties from count, thereby carrying the constitution and electing a Radical State ticket and Congressmen.

Heat increasing.

ATLANTA, July 15.—Resolutions passed in the Senate to inquire into the eligibility of officers of the Senate.

Mr. Candler offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Senate such papers or documents affecting the eligibility of Senators as he may have in his possession.

This resolution was strongly opposed by the Republicans as disrespectful to the Governor. The Democrats disclaimed any intention of disrespect.

A disposition to delay matters was apparent. The resolution was adopted, when the Senate adjourned till Friday.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners was resumed to-day, Hon. A. H. Stephens having recovered sufficiently to attend to the duties as leading counsel on the part of the defense. Dr. Styles, of Merriweather county, and brother of the former minister to Austria, was sworn. He testified that at 5 or 6 P. M. on the day of Ashburn's death he met William Duke at the residence of his father, about forty miles northeast of Columbus.

AUGUSTA, July 15.—This is the hottest day of the season. Thermometer ninety-eight degrees in the shade.

The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of their party will be ejected from the Legislature to give a majority in each House for the Radicals.

There is much indignation and denunciation of Bullock and Meade by the Democratic press in consequence of their recommending the Legislature to purge itself of members ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article. It is believed Congress will remove disabilities from all Radical members.

COLUMBIA, July 15.—There were five ballots by the Legislature to-day for United States Senator for the long term. No result. The vote stands: Mackey 62; Sawyer 50; French 24; Campbell (Democrat) 16. Necessary to a choice 76.

The Governor has canceled the bond of the Republican Treasurer, because it was found insufficient.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—A number of the strikers have arrived, stopped seven works, and are in line marching for others.

JACKSON, Miss., July 15.—Major Tyler, of General Gillem's staff, left here this morning for Washington, taking with him the official returns of the recent Mississippi election.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Laborers generally have suspended work on account of the heat.

LONDON, July 15.—The House of Commons reported favorably on purchasing a suitable Irish residence for the Prince of Wales.

HAVANA, July 15.—The cholera is disappearing.

WASHINGTON, July 11—*Senate*.—An additional Freedmen's Bureau bill has been introduced, continuing Gen. Howard in office. In case of death or resignation the Secretary of War may nominate, and the President appoint a successor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A vacancy occurring during the recess of the Senate shall be filled by temporary appointment. Functionaries of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Secretary of War on Gen. Howard's nomination.

The Senate resumed the funding bill.

The electoral college bill amendment was concurred in, and goes to the President.

Adjourned.

*House*—The army reduction bill was resumed and amended, reducing the number of major generals to three and brigadier generals to six, to take effect March 31; selections to be made by the President after March 4, regardless of seniority. Quartermaster, adjutant, and surgeon generals to be reduced to the rank of colonel of cavalry. All staff officers of departments to be reduced one grade of rank and numbers reduced one-half; selections to be made by the Commanding General.

The bill regulating the electoral college passed with an amendment and goes back to the Senate.

The House did not concur in the Senate amendments to the tax bill.

Adjourned



## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

**MONITION.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, Collector's Office, July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS HAVING BEEN SEIZED FOR VIOLATION OF THE revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866:

| Date 1868. | Marks & Nos | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 3 | No mark | 14 boxes cigars | Rapidan | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 9 | F C ½ | 2 boxes (1175) cigars | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall. | 1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall. | 1 cask earthenware | Istria | Section 4, Act July 18, 1866 |
| April 15 | No mark | 1 basket (1360) cigars | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 boxes Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 bundles Italian paste | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 cans sweet oil | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 28 | No mark | 1 barrel molasses | Helena | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 100 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 29 bundles cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 674 packs cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 5 demijohns distilled spirits | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (1000) cigars | Aguedita | Section 24, Aet March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 10 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1700 packs cigarettes | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (2500) cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 3000 cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3700) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | ½ bbl. cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 sack (2000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 6, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 package tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes jelly | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 bundle cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (50) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 4 boxes (350) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 8, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 piece linen | Tappahanock | Section 69, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 cases (17 bottles) brandy | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (12 bottles) syrup | Tappananock | Section 6, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes (34 packs) cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 86, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 8 boxes cigars | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 318 packages cigarettes | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 20 lbs cut tobacco | Bartolome | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 27 | No mark | 17½ bottles champagne | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
|  | No mark | 28 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
|  | No mark | 1 bundle cigars | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |

jy2 9 16A3t

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JULES MOSSY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JULES MOSSY, of Third Judicial District, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 936—jy15 au1A

ESTATE OF JOHN W. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of July, A. D. 1868, an alias WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. ALLEN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 935—jy14 au1 A

ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER, Individually, and as composing the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER individually, and as composing the firm of Yorke & Hoover, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No 902—je27 jy25 A

ESTATE OF WALDEMAR HYLLESTED, Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of W. Hyllested & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WALDEMAR HYLLESTED, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 894—je23 jy15 A

ESTATES OF JOHN J. FOGEL AND TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI, Individually, and as Copartners.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN J. FOGEL and TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI, individually, and as copartners, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty fourth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 899—je26 jy24A

ESTATE OF P. E. WHITE—No. 4.8.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. E WHITE, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 927—jy6 30

ESTATE OF WILLIAM O. DAVIS—No. 411.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM O. DAVIS, of the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 910—jy6 25

ESTATE OF EDWARD D. NEWELL—NO. 412.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of EDWARD D. NEWELL, of the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 911—jy6 25

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty-seventh day of July, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the POTATOES that may be required for the use of the General Depot at New Orleans for the remainder of the year 1868.

The Potatoes to be of the first quality, and to be delivered from time to time as required.

Bids will state the price per lb. The packages will be required to be of good quality, and leadlined. Payments will be made monthy.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH, Brevet Maj. Gen. and C.S., U. S. A.

jy17 6t

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**U. S. and Bernard Milon et als., vs.** Schooner La Belle, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, Nos. 9136 and 9147.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suits, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of July, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The Schooner LA BELLE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., as she now lies at head of the Old Basin.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, second day of July, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 906—jy3 7 11 16A

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF J. H. RHYMES—No. 420.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. H. RHYMES, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 919—jy6 29

ESTATE OF DAVID H. STRIPLING—No. 72.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID H. STRIPLING, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 908—jy6 25

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOUGHTON—No. 410.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BOUGHTON, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 909—jy6 25

## A NEW GLEE BOOK.

**THE GREETING.**

A collection of Glees, Quartets, Choruses, Part-Songs, etc. By L. O. Emerson, author of "The Jubilate," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," etc.

The contents of this work are for the most part NEW. A large number of valuable pieces have been contributed by Mr. L. H. Southard, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The marked features of the collection are originality, brilliancy, and variety; and it will be found upon careful examination that there is no glee book now before the public that in every particular will prove so completely satisfactory to musical societies and conventions, conservatories, clubs, and amateur singers. Price $1 38. Mailed post-paid.

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**STATEMENT** OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

**December 31, 1867.**

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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PHILIP D. MAYER, Local Agent.
MORRIS C. COLE, Special Agent.
J. B. COOPER, M. D., Examining Surgeon.

my30-13t

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JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.

C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

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AND

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A. S. BARNES, Second Vice-President.
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Interest payable in January and July, in each year.

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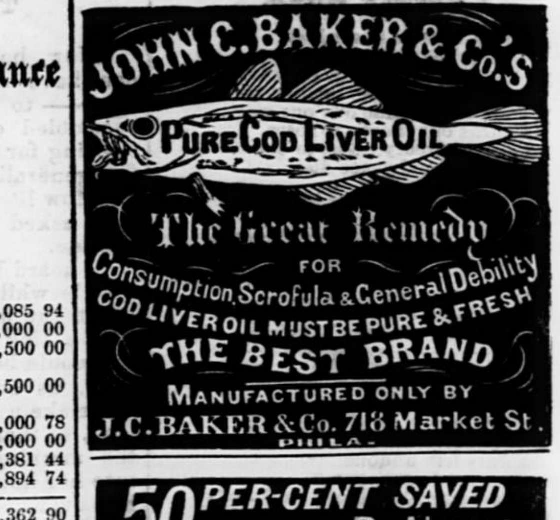
C. S. SAUVINET, Cashier.

**MEDICAL.**

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This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

B. T. BABBIT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York.

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USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.

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BANKRUPT ADVERTISEMENTS,

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AND THOSE OF THE

**Quartermasters and Commissaries for this District**

The publishing for the United States Government alone will render the REPUBLICAN indispensable to every man in the State.

Its character as an earnest Republican Journal should commend to it the support of every Union man and soldier in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of the war.

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THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN,

An eight page paper, is published every Sunday morning. It is devoted to Religious, Literary and Political articles, in addition to the current Local, Commercial and Telegraphic information of the day. Separate subscriptions will be received for the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN from those who desire it. Price $5 a year in advance.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 30. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868. WHOLE NO. 130.


## Poetry.

### A CHANGE OF THE MOON.

A plain clever man is my neighbor Gray,
And we often take counsel together,
He lives in a farm-house over the way,
And is wise in respect to the weather;
He watches all signs, night, morning, and noon,
But pins his great faith on a change in the moon.

In the dull drizzly May, when the signs were all bad,
And day after day it kept raining,
When the farmers were sad, and the women were mad,
And all the wide world were complaining;
Farmer Gray went on piping the very same tune:
"It will never clear off till a change of the moon."

I admired his great faith, for the east wind blew strong,
From icebergs and isles of the ocean,
The moon had changed thrice, while the storm kept along,
But my neighbor still stuck to his notion:
At length it cleared up, near the coming of June,
Two days and a half from a change of the moon!

In the long summer drought, when the springs run dry,
Not a sign of a rain-cloud appearing,
Neighbor Gray, who knew the wherefore and why,
Spoke out, and his accents were cheering,
"We are bound to have different weather soon,
For to-morrow, you know, there's a change of the moon."

I sit by his fire, on a sharp winter night,
When the glass below zero is ranging,
My neighbor instructs me with honest delight,
(For his faith in the moon is unchanged),
That a thaw will set in by Saturday noon,
For just at that time comes a change in the moon.

Heat and cold, wet and dry, or whatever the grief,
Under which our poor earth may be lying,
Neighbor Gray knows the source whence must come relief;
No use of this groaning and sighing:
He tells all he meets that the change will come soon,
"We must wait my dear friends, till a change of the moon."

And passes their doings unheeded,
Still he holds by the old philosophical rule,
To name no more causes than needed;
And as one is enough, the rest let us prune,
And make all things proceed from a change of the moon. [*Congregationalist.*

## Correspondence from Washington City.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its late anniversary in Detroit. To invest the occasion with all possible religious interest an arrangement was proposed to celebrate the "Lord's Supper," but it failed as an item in the programme, as the "Baptist Brethren" were largely represented, who, it was presumed, could not partake of the Eucharist in a mixed assembly. It is not our purpose to hold the brethren above named responsible for the exclusion of these solemnities from the anniversary services, for it does not appear that they had been consulted; we only remark upon it as one of the anomalies of the occasion. But could any feature in the arrangement have been more appropriate? The hallowed symbols of atonement of faith in its power and efficacy to be received by members of different denominations who profess to be all "one in Christ the Savior of all" would indeed have answered the description "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." At the Lord's table the Lord's people should assemble; where can denominational distinction be forgotten so appropriately as beneath the gory wounds of the "Lord of glory who gave his life a ransom for all." The object of this associa is to bring the thoughtless worldling to the cross where his burden shall fall, and he receive a new name and new life; and for this grand end different religious persuasions unite and labor. What a burlesque on the Christian name to carry the Shiboleth of party into such an association.

There may have been another barrier to the arrangement under review. A High Church Protestant Episcopalian may have stood ready to object to mingling with unordained ministers. The Baptist retorts, You have not been baptized! But here comes the Unitarian knocking at the door of the aasociation, and is denied admission. He will receive the elements of the Eucharist, but they are denied to him because his faith does not embrace all the attributes of the Redeemer, as understood by orthodox churches. He accepts the Scriptures as a divine revelation, and adores Christ as therein revealed according to his understanding; he proposes to labor to accomplish the objects of the association, acknowledging in universal brotherhood in the Savior. Now on what ground is he rejected? On account of doctrine? If so, is his doctrine more repugnant to Christian unity than the other two, both of whom deny the image of God by denying the brotherhood of Christ, except as united to him by themselves.

We simply state the case, but do not defend it. The object of the association is union of Christian effort to secure Christian practice. The use of the sacrament of the supper is a part of christian practice, but according to the spirit of the arrangement under review, the practice must not obtain in the association. When "shall the watchmen see eye to eye!"

The camp meeting proposed to be held as a union between the churches of Washington and Baltimore has not received from the latter city the support hoped for, but the meeting will be held about the middle of August, and will no doubt be large enough to command respect, and we earnestly hope to secure success. The conversion of sinners to God is the only proper measure of success attending a camp meeting. This was the original object, and should be held sacredly in view. Still we may defend them on other reasonable grounds. They are better health restorers than the vast majority of watering places, so generally the resort as well as the annoyance of invalids. I have attended from one to eight per annum for forty-four years, and have never known but one or two deaths to occur at those meetings, which were attended by thousands. MORDECAI.

P. S.—In last week's letter Mr. Senator Fessenden was unwittingly misrepresented by being classed with those who, prior to impeachment, voted with the *majority* on those questions on which impeachment was based. Mr. Fessenden voted with the *minority*, and hence the inconsistency implied in the letter does not apply to him. M.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Prejudice.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Prejudging -- judging beforehand, judging before one knows anything about the object, person, or opinion. Judging of a thing by one of its qualities, of a person by the style or texture of the dress, of an opinion by a partial view, or, perhaps, no view at all of the subject—this is prejudice.

There are some people who gain knowledge by slow degrees and constant application; and others who were born wise, who never learned anything simply because they knew it all before; who never wish to investigate any new idea, because their mind is already "made up."

Now this prejudice, which generally belongs to the last mentioned class, is like a five rail fence across their path to advancement, and what is worse, the rails are all wedged into the posts, and a man must stand with the ax of truth and make a great many hard knocks before he can start the wedges so as to get a bar down and let a new idea into such souls. And woe betide them if too great a rush of ideas comes in at once; they will either put up the bars indignantly and reject the whole, or like a forest tree, when its fellows are all cut away from it, be uprooted by a slight wind.

Their old ideas are driven out, and the soil of their minds, from long neglect of plow and harrow, and a want of rotation of crops, has become too much exhausted to sustain the new truths of universal education and liberty, and germinate and bring to maturity a fruitful crop of loyalty to the Union. Hence they are unable to digest the new ideas, and apply the truth contained therein to practical life.

In this age of steam and lightning, when the mental and moral world, like the physical one, is covered with a network of railways and telegraphs—when progress, liberty, and universal education are the watchwords printed on every wrapper, labeled on every bottle, stamped into every cake of soap, pasted onto every urchin's tattered banner, and emblazoned on every flag which flaps its folds from mast or tower, when progress and justice to all men irrespective of nation or color is the sum total of every thought and action, would it not be well for opponents of progress to postpone their decisions, and when this train of liberty, universal education, and justice comes rolling in to meet it at the freight depot with the sieve of investigation?

'Tis quite time we had a mental customhouse, and reasonable duties imposed on some of the freight.

Reason, conscience, and justice are excellent customhouse officers, especially if they have been well used. They are not afraid to "overhaul" packages and trunks. If a box comes marked education, equality before the law, universal suffrage irrespective of race or color, they open it as soon as if marked, "This is a white man's government, slavery, no education for the negro, no rights for the negro that white men are bound to respect," and apply the test of investigation.

'Tis a great mistake that investigation will make men all fools or knaves.

Respectfully,
FREDERICK K. HYDE.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Love of Christ.

BY REV. E. DAVIES.

It Constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all then were all dead. The love of Christ! A sea without bottom or shore, a river without beginning or end. This love shed abroad in the hearts of the apostles constrained them. That is, actuated, incited, inspired, or impelled them to labor for the salvation of souls, to brave all dangers, make all sacrifices, run all risks, and count not their lives dear unto them. By the power of this love they were able to turn the world upside down, and fill not only Jerusalem and Judea, but all the world with their doctrine. Without temples, without wealth, without secular or political power they went on from conquering to conquer till they numbered their converts not only in Rome, but in the palace of Cesar. This love inspired the hearts of the reformers and martyrs, and led them to do, to dare, and to die for the souls of men.

This love of Christ sustains the missionary of the cross in his self-sacrificing toil. See the sainted Judson and his three devoted wives, actuated by this love, with their awful sufferings among the wilds of India. An Indian missionary said: "I could bear to be torn limb from limb if I could only hear one Indian cry out, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'" Such was the love of Christ in the hearts of the Moravian missionaries when they were about to start for Greenland, that when told that they could find no wood there to build houses with they replied. "Then we will dig in the ground and live there." This is the burning love that every minister of Christ should have to give him the right temper for the study, for the pulpit, and for pastoral work. Then he can plead with men publicly, and from house to house. What is learning in a minister without love? it is like coals without fire, or like gunpowder without the spark. The learned John Smith said: "I am resolved to lay aside all other studies, and to travail in the salvation of men."

Eloquence can never take the place of love. The devoted Summerfield, the flaming Payson, would have failed without this love. So it would be with the popular ministers of this day, such as Spurgeon, Punshon, Beecher, or Simpson. This love helps the minister to melt down the opposition of the human heart, and will not rest without success. The author of "Allen's Claim" was infinitely and insatiably greedy for the conviction and the salvation of sinners, and to this end he poured out his very heart and soul in prayer and preaching. Bunyan said: "In my preaching I could not be satisfied unless some fruit did appear in my work." Matthew Henry said: "I would think it greater happiness to gain one soul to Christ than mountains of gold and silver to myself." Dr. Doddridge wrote to a friend: "I long for the conversion of souls more sensibly than for anything else. Methinks I could not only labor but die for it with pleasnre."

This love of souls would cure many of the toils and hardships of the itinerancy, and make us sympathize with the afflictions of Christ, and partake of the same, so we could carry out the great work of redemption.

This would mightily help the local preachers, class leaders, Sabbath school teachers, and other laborers for God and souls. Who could say:

"The love of Christ doth me constrain
To seek the wandering souls of men,
With cries, entreaties, tears to save,
And snatch them from a gaping grave."

Dear reader, hast thou this love burning in thy heart? If not, be much in prayer, for God will fill thy soul, and fit thee for usefulness here and for glory hereafter.


The last days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with its use.

Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, and 592 Broadway, New York, sole proprietors.


## "Not Lost, but Gone Before."

The sun shone softly down upon the Hillside cemetery, where Mr. Bell and his children were standing amid the fresh clover, strewing a new made grave with roses and violets from their garden. It was only a little mound, and the weeping mother sat at its head, mourning for her youngest born.

"Papa," said Arthur, "where is heaven that my little brother has gone to? It is not up in the sky, for I can't see anything there." The little boy looked sorrowfully up into the far-off blue, and then turned to his father for a reply.

"Heaven is not in sight, Arthur," answered his father. "We can not tell where it is. It might be very near without our being able too see it with our eyes.

"But, papa," said Helen, "if heaven is near isn't it strange that Willie can not come back just one minute to tell us he is happy?"

"Yes, dear," said Mr. Bell, "it is all strange to us. We can only trust our Father in heaven about it, and wait till we go to him. If we love him here we shall be where he is hereafter, and with dear little Willie, too, I think."

They lingered a while beside the precious grave, and then turned homeward through the pleasant cemetery grounds. As they passed a little pond fringed with flowering shrubs Mr. Bell said to his wife, "Anna, let us sit down beside this pond while I tell the children that parable of Mrs. Gatty's which sister Alice read to us—'Not lost, but gone before.'"

"O yes, said their mother, "I should like to have you."

Mr. Bell placed his wife upon a rustic seat and sat down by her side, with Arthur on his knee and Helen at his feet.

"This parable," said he, "tries to teach us how near heaven may be to earth, and how the holy people may remember us and know where we are, and yet not be able to return or speak to us. I will tell you all I can remember of it.

"Once there was a beautiful pond in the centre of a wood. Trees and flowers were growing about it, birds sang and insects hummed about it. Under the water, too, there was a little world of beings. Fishes and little creatures that live in water filled it full of busy life. Among them was the grub of a dragon fly, with a large family of brothers and sisters."

"What is a dragon fly?" interrupted Arthur.

"It's just a darning needle," said Helen.

"Yes, you children call it a darning needle," said their father; "that beautiful swift creature, with a long glittering blue and green body and brilliant gauzy wings. Now, before he became a dragon fly, darting through the air and flashing back the sunshine, he was a dark scaly grub, and lived down in the forest pond. He and his family were born there, and knew no other world. They spent their time in roving in and out among the plants at the bottom of the water in search of food.

"But one day this grub began to talk among his mates about the frog. 'Every little while,'' said he, 'the frog goes to the side of the water and disappears. What becomes of him when he leaves this world? What can there be beyond?'

"'You idle fellow,' replied another grub, 'attend to the world you are in and leave the "beyond" to those that are there!' So said all his relations, and the curious grub tried to forget his questionings. But he could not do it; so one day when he heard a heavy splash in the water and saw a great yellow frog swim to the bottom, he screwed up his courage to ask the frog himself.

"'Honored frog,' said he, approaching that dignified personage as meekly as possible, 'permit me to inquire what there is beyond the world?'

"'What world do you mean?' said the frog, rolling his goggle eyes.

"'This world, of course; our world,' answered the grub.

"'This pond, you mean,' remarked the frog, with a sneer.

"'I mean the place we live in; I call it the world,' cried the grub with spirit.

"'Do you, indeed!' rejoined the frog. 'Then what is the place you don't live in; the "beyond" the world, eh?'

"'That is just what I want you to tell me,' replied the grub, briskly.

"'Well, then,' said froggy, 'it is dry land.'

"'Can one swim about there?' asked the grub.

"'Dry land is not water, little fellow,' chuckled the frog; 'that is just what it is not.'

"'But tell me what it *is*,' persisted the grub.

"'Well, then, you troublesome creature,' cried the frog, 'dry land is something like the bottom of this pond, only it is not wet, because there is no water.'

"'Really,' said the grub; 'what is there, then?'

"'They call it air,' replied the frog. 'It is the nearest approach to nothing.'

"Finding that he could not make the grub understand, the good-natured frog offered to take him on his back up to the dry land, where the grub might see for himself. The grub was delighted. He dropped himself down upon the frog's back and clung closely to him while he swam up to the rushes at the water's edge. But the moment he emerged into the air the grub fell reeling back into the water, panting and struggling for life. 'Horrible!' cried he, as soon as he had rallied a little; 'there is nothing but death beyond this world. The frog deceived me. I can not go there, at any rate.'

"Then the grub told his story to his friends, and they talked a great deal about the mystery, but could arrive at no explanation.

"That evening the yellow frog appeared at the bottom of the pond.

"'*You* here!' cried the startled grub. 'You never left this world at all, I suppose.'

"'Clumsy creature,' replied the frog, 'why did you not cling to my back? When I landed on the grass you were gone.'

"The grub related his death-like struggle, and added: 'Since there is nothing but death beyond this world, all your stories about going there must be false.'

"'I forgive your offensive remarks,' said the frog, gravely, 'because I have learned to-day the reason of your tiresome curiosity. As I was hopping about in the grass on the edge of the pond I saw one of your race slowly climbing up the stalk of a reed. Suddenly there appeared a rent in his scaly coat, and after many struggles there came out of it one of those radiant dragon flies that float in the air I told you of. He lifted his wings out of the carcass he was leaving, and when they had dried in the sunshine he flew glittering away. I conclude that you grubs will do the same thing by and by.'

"The grub listened with astonishment and distrust, and swam off to tell his friends. They decided that it was impossible, nonsense, and the grub said he would think no more about it. He hurried restlessly about in the water, hunting for prey and trying to forget. But not long after he began to be sick, and a feeling he could not resist impelled him to go upward. He called to his relations and said:

"'I must leave you, I know not why. If the frog's story of another world is true, I solemnly promise to return and tell you.'

"His friends accompanied him to the water's edge, where he vanished from their sight, for their eyes were fitted to see only in water. All day they watched and waited for his return, but he came no more.

"One of his brothers soon felt the same irresistible impulse upward, and he also promised the sorrowing family that if he should indeed be changed into that glorious creature of which they had heard, he would return and tell them. 'But,' said one, 'perhaps you might not be able to come back.' 'A creature so exalted could certainly do anything,' replied the departing grub. But he also came not again. 'He has forgotten us,' said one; 'he is dead,' said another; 'there is no other world.'

"And now a third brother felt the same inward necessity driving him upward. He bade his friends farewell saying, 'I dare not promise to return. If possible I will; but do not fear in me an altered or a forgetful heart. If that world exists we may not understand its nature.'

"His companions lingered near the spot where he disappeared, but there was neither sight nor sound of his return. Only the dreary sense of bereavement reminded them that he had lived. Some feared the future, some disbelieved, some hoped and looked forward still. Ah, if the poor things could only have seen into the pure air above their watery world they would have beheld their departed friends often returning to its borders. But into the world of waters they could never more enter. The least touch upon its surface, as the dragon-fly skimmed over it with the purpose of descending to his friends, brought on a deadly shock, such as he had felt when, as a water-grub, he had tried to come upward into the air. His new wings instantly bore him back.

"And thus divided, yet near—parted, yet united by love—he often hovered about the barrier that separated him from his early companions, watching till they, too, should come forth into the better life. Sweet it was to each new-comer to find himself not alone in his joyous existence, but welcomed into it by those who had gone before. Sweet also to know that even in their ignorant life below gleams from the wings of the lost ones they had lamented were shining down into their dark abode. O if they had known, they would neither have feared nor sorrowed so much."

Mr. Bell sat in silence a few moments after finishing this parable, and then said:

"Do you see how the other world may be out of our sight and hearing, though very real and near?"

"Yes, father, I do," replied Helen. "It makes it seem as if Willie might be close beside us."—*Household Reading.*

An article in a London magazine dilates on the palatable quality of steaks from lions and tigers. It is not certain about lions; but it is said that those who "fight the tiger" rarely get their stakes.

Medical men in Cuba have pronounced pineapples of this year's growth as dangerous to health, and given their positive opinion against the propriety of eating them.

## Terrible Achievement.

The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is remarkable for its spire, the loftiest of St. Petersburg. An anecdote connected with the church, and not known, I believe, out of Russia, is too remarkable to be omitted. The spire which rises

—Lofty, light, and small—

and is probably represented in the engraving as fading away almost into a point in the sky, is, in reality, terminated by a globe of considerable dimensions, on which an angel stands, supporting a large cross. This angel fell into disrepair; and some suspicions were entertained that he designed visiting, uninvoked, the surface of the earth. The affair caused some uneasiness, and the government at length became perplexed. To raise scaffolding to such height would cost more money than all the angels out of heaven were worth; and in meditating fruitlessly on these circumstances, without being able to resolve how to act, a considerable time was suffered to elapse.

Among the crowd of gazers below who daily turned their eyes and their thoughts toward the angel was a mijik called Telouchkine. This man was a roofer of houses (a slater as he would be called in countries where slates were used), and his speculations by degrees assumed a more practical character than the idle wonders and conjectures of the rest of the crowd. The spire was entirely covered with sheets of gilded copper, and presented to the eye a surface as smooth as if it had been one mass of burnished gold. But Telouchine knew that the sheets of copper were not even uniformly closed upon each other; and, above all, that there were large nails used to fasten them, which projected from the side of the spire.

Having meditated upon these circumstances until his mind was made up, the mijik went to the government and offered to repair the angel without scaffolding and without assistance, on condition of being reasonably paid for the time expended in the labor. The offer was accepted, for it was made in Russia, and by a Russian.

On the day fixed for the adventure Telouchkine provided with nothing more than a coil of ropes ascended the spire in the interior to the last window. Here he looked down at the concourse of people below, and at the glittering "needle," as it is called, tapering far above his head. But his heart did not fail him, and stepping gravely out upon the window, he set about his task.

He cut a portion of the cord in the form of two large stirrups, with a loop at each end. The upper loops he fastened upon two of the projecting nails above his head, and placed his foot in the others. Then digging the fingers of one hand into the interstices of the sheets of copper, he raised up one of the stirrups with the other hand, so as to make it catch a nail higher up. The same operation he performed on behalf of the other leg, and so on alternately. And thus he climbed nail by nail, step by step, and stirrup by stirrup, until his starting point was undistinguished from the golden surface, and the spire had dwindled in his embrace till he could clasp it all round.

So far so well. But he now reached the ball—a globe of between nine and ten feet in circumference. The angel, the object of this visit, was above this ball, and concealed from his view by its smooth, round, and glittering expanse. Only fancy the wretch at that moment, turning up his grave eyes and graver beard to an obstacle that seemed to defy the daring and intrepidity of man!

But Telouchkine was not dismayed. He was prepared for the difficulty; and the means by which he essayed to surmount it exhibited the same prodigious simplicity as the rest of the feat.

Suspending himself in his stirrups, he girded the needle with a cord, the ends of which he fastened around his waist; and, so supported, he leaned gradually back, till the soles of his feet were planted against the spire. In this position he threw, a strong effort, a coil of cord over the ball; and so coolly and accurately was the aim taken, that at the first trial it fell in the required direction, and he saw the end hang down on the opposite side.

To draw himself into his original position, to fasten the cord firmly around the globe, and with the assistance of this auxiliary to climb to the summit, were now an easy part of his task; and in a few minutes more Telouchkine stood by the side of the angel, and listened to the shout that burst like sudden thunder from the concourse below, yet came to his ear only like a faint and hollow murmur.

The cord, which he had an opportunity of fastening properly, enabled him to descend with comparative facility; and the next day he carried up with him a ladder of ropes, by means of which he found it easy to effect the necessary repairs.

The prejudices of rebel generals still exist:

Wade Hampton on his way South made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore, where he made his special acknowledgments to the rebel soldiers from Maryland, thanking them for having swept across the line, and stood shoulder to shoulder with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. He advised them to now stand firm for the Union and Constitution, which they could do by voting for Seymour and Blair.

## Trampling the Flag.

Spain is absolutely under the control of the priesthood; the power of the Queen is literally obliged to succumb to the power of the church. But the ambitious clergy are not satisfied to have their power act as an undercurrent, away from the eyes of the political world, but their supremacy must be shown in certain ceremonies and performances that may inspire the lower class of the laity with awe, though they excite the ridicule and scorn of the neighboring powers of Europe. While spending the summer months among the vine-clad hills of Corunna and Gallicia we had the pleasure of witnessing one of these ceremonies, which greatly interested and disgusted the spirit of "Young America."

On entering the streets of Ferrol early one morning we were surprised to see the senoritas—who seldom are seen in the streets by daylight—promenading up and down the walks in groups and couples, their long, black, glossy hair blowing out behind from under their mantillas, and the long trails of their dresses sweeping the streets and keeping them in a fine condition for a day of public parade. Bands of music were playing at all the prominent corners; squads of soldiers lined the sides of the narrow steeets, and the red and yellow flag of Spain was flung to the breeze from all the public buildings. It was a beautiful day, and the crowds of peasants clattering along in their wooden shoes, mingling with the fairest of the higher class, formed a picturesque picture. Such was the day that the "Shepherds of the Flock" had chosen for the display of their temporary power. God grant that indeed it may be a temporary power! The pageantry was grand, and calculated to inspire the empty minds of the ignorant masses with reverence; but that the educated, intelligent class of inhabitants could offer such homage to a mere show was beyond our comprehension.

The long lines of priests with shaved heads, black, bushy eyebrows and dark, sparkling, wicked looking eyes, clad in their sombre gowns, chanted solemnly and impressively in the Latin tongue, while they filled the air with the smoke of incense rising from silver censers. Gold and silver images of all the saints and virgins that ever lived or were imagined to have lived, costly beyond description, were borne aloft for the worship of the poor, deformed, starving beggars from whom the immense sums were wrung. Truly it was a solemn sight to see this vast concourse of people bow themselves to the earth in homage to these men in the garb of priests of God, and yet we have seen the devotees spurned by the feet of the passing clergy. It was a sight that made us shudder for the future of such a country, when we saw riches enough to feed the begging, starving populace for days, yes, weeks, all expended by the pitiless church in senseless images for their worship.

But the most impressive part of the service was to come, and it was to witness this that the inhabitants of the city and neighboring towns had assembled. Up on the front of the General's palace were unfurled the national colors of Spain. As the procession drew nigh the populace parted and the colors were run down to the public street and spread across the road in the dust. On either side of this the great body of the priests formed themselves, seemingly as a guard. With uncovered heads the great mass of people bowed to the ground, and the chief priest of the city, an ugly, repulsively featured man, who we subsequently heard was the most licentious hypocrite in the city, marching forward with the monstrance raised before his face, amid profound silence, during which the birds even seemed too frightened to sing, walked across the flag, trampling the national emblem in the dust. Not a word of remonstrance from the representatives of the nobility standing around, not a murmur of disapproval from the crowded street was heard. The flag was raised from its degraded position, to be purified by the free air of heaven, and the pageantry moved on. O what despotism! O what hypocrisy! What must be the situation of that people who are so degraded, so debased that the flag that should be the emblem of all that is dear to them on earth is disgraced before their very eyes, by these wolves in sheep's clothing who minister to them in sacred things! May God hasten the day when the flag and religion of every nation may go hand in hand, and the darkened minds of this deceived people be enlightened with the light of a true religion.

W. A. C.

A singular accident occurred to a man named James Fitzpatrick while he was engaged in setting up a fire escape in New York. He was pouring molten lead into a hole in the brick wall to secure the bracket supporting the escape, when a terrible explosion followed, caused probably by the rapid exhaustion of the air in the cavity. A quantity of the molten lead was thrown into Fitzpatrick's face and eyes. He was removed to Bellevue hospital, where it was found that the sight of both eyes was destroyed.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The eldest son of one of our wealthiest manufacturers, whose father has one of the most splendid residences in this city, has gone into one of the factories at Lawrence as an operator, falling right into line and doing duty and working as hard as any of them, to obtain a perfect practical knowledge of the business in all its parts."

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
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Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE.
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO.
H. R. STEELE.

## Plan of Episcopal Visitation, 1868.

CORRECTION OF TIME.

| CONFERENCE. | PLACE. | TIME. | BISHOP. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie | Warren, O | July 15 | Kingsley. |
| Delaware | Phil, Zoar Church, | " 23 | Janes. |
| Oregon | Salem | Aug. 13 | Scott. |
| Des Moines | Council Bluffs | " 20 | Simpson. |
| Cincinnati | Hamilton | " 20 | Clark. |
| Detroit | Ann Arbor | " 29 | Ames. |
| East Genesee | Bath, N. Y | " 26 | Thomson. |
| Iowa | Burlington | Sept. 2 | Janes. |
| CentralGerman | Evansville | " 3 | Kingsley. |
| Nevada | Carson City | " 3 | Scott. |
| Upper Iowa | Anamosa | " 3 | Simpson. |
| Michigan | Three Rivers | " 9 | Thomson. |
| North Ohio | Wooster | " 10 | Janes. |
| South Illinois | Du Quoin | " 10 | Clark. |
| S. E. Indiana | Franklin | " 10 | Kingsley. |
| Indiana | Bedford | " 10 | Scott. |
| California | San Francisco | " 17 | Janes. |
| Illinois | Quincy | " 17 | Thomson. |
| Central Ohio | Lima | " 17 | Simpson. |
| N. W. German | Galena | " 17 | Ames. |
| Minnesota | St. Anthony | " 24 | Janes. |
| Central Illinois | Washington | " 24 | Ames. |
| W. Wisconsin | Mazomaine | " 30 | Simpson. |
| Rock River | Kankakee | " 30 | Thomson. |
| N. W. Indiana | Plymouth | " 30 | Kingsley. |
| Ohio | London | Oct. 1 | Clark. |
| Tennessee | McMinnville | " 1 | Ames. |
| Wisconsin | Racine | " 1 | Janes. |
| S. W German | Pekin | " 8 | Clark. |
| Holston | Chattanooga | " 8 | Kingsley. |
| Genesee | Buffalo | " 15 | Clark. |
| Georgia | Atlanta | Dec. 10 | Not given |
| North Carolina | Not given | " 24 | Not given |
| Alabama | Murphee's Valley | | |
| India Mission | | | |
| Liberia Mission | | | |

## Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

## Lay Representation.

We are sorry to crowd from our inside an excellent article from the *Methodist* on this important subject, in connection with the General Conference action. It will be found on our first page. We shall have more to say anon about the adoption by the Church of the plan submitted to its godly consideration. We can only say now that its adoption will take away our reproach, and we heartily believe will add greatly to the Christian and social power of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Southwestern Bible Society.

By the kindness of Rev. Dr. Doremus, the General Agent in this city, we have the last "Bible Society Record" and the "Addresses at the Forty-Second Anniversary of the American Bible Society" in New York. We are glad to learn that the parent society has remitted all the back dues of this auxiliary, and made large donations of books to meet the great demand of the Southwest. We gratefully acknowledge receiving through Dr. Doremus ample supplies for our preachers and people throughout Louisiana during the past half-year. The preachers are invited by the General Agent to make applications directly to the depositories in their neighborhood in case of further needs and report to Rev. Mr. Mims and other traveling agents. We hope the Conference collections will prove that our preachers and people value the Bible work and will sustain it.

The *Record* gives us interesting accounts of Bible distribution in Italy, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and our own country. During the two years preceding this report, 1,201,605 families were visited by the agents and 101,300 were without Bibles.

The following extract is made from the report of proceedings:

On motion of Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, D. D., of New Orleans, seconded by Mr. Francis T. King, of Baltimore:

*Resolved*, That the benefactions of the American Bible Society to the people of the South and Southwest should be recognized as strengthening the bonds of amity and Christian union, especially when manifested in their day of suffering and sorrow.

## Editorial Correspondence.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Doubtless the people of Louisiana desire to know what the people of the North think of Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and in reflecting Northern sentiment I do so from the conversation of every day life rather than from any formal demonstration. With the Albany regency, the Tammany Democrats, and the unclean Democracy of New York city Mr. Seymour is popular, but with the moneyed men of New York, and especially the Jews, he is righteously damned from Monday till Saturday. Mr. Chase was the choice of our American financiers, who judged rightly that the author of our system of currency is the man to carry that system to its consummation. General Hancock was preferred by the delegates from the South, as no other Union General had so signally favored the "lost cause" as the man who sought to undo all that the gallant Sheridan had done in Louisiana, and to place traitors again in power. G. H. Pendleton was the idol of the Simon-pure Democracy of the West, who with him believe that Democratic ultraism is the only remedy for Republican radicalism. With the North thus divided it is interesting to inquire how the unanimous vote of the convention was secured for Mr. Seymour. We shall in vain search the history of politics for an instance of more adroit political trickery than the plan adopted for his nomination. It was the settled purpose of the New York delegation to put their favorite forward, and to do so was only a question of management. Neither a great man nor a popular leader, it was clear that the convention would not of choice accept him as their standard-bearer. Mr. Seymour is not a *national man*. His friends can point to no deed in his life as a citizen, or in his career as a politician, or in his administration as Governor of New York, which deserves a nation's gratitude. As a man he is cold-blooded, selfish, and grasping; as a politician he is mean and tricky, and scruples not to employ the basest measures, believing with the Jesuits that the end sanctifies the means; as a Democrat he favors State sovereignty, domestic slavery, the reopening of the slave trade, establishing of slavery in every State in the Union, North and South, opposed the war for the Union, and at the Chicago convention of 1864 declared the war a failure. He is now in favor of the forcible overthrow of the new State governments of the Southern States, the disfranchisement of the blacks, and their re-enslavement. It was not possible for even a Democratic convention ts put forward of choice such a man as their standard-bearer. He was saddled upon the convention as Balaam was saddled upon his ass. And he is the Balaam of the campaign. Sent to curse the Republicans—God-chosen people—he rather will be constrained to say: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel." Both the New York *Herald* and *Post* expose the trickery by which Mr. Seymour was nominated, whose articles we give in another column. For the present it is only necessary to say that the Democrats are gloomy, and it is generally conceded that Grant will achieve an easy victory.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

## In Memoriam.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY.

My personal and well beloved friend is dead. A Christian gentleman, a scholar, a genial companion, his death is the shadow of a great sorrow upon my life-path. I knew him as a friend affectionate, true, and serviceable. No guest was more welcome to my house than he, and none came more frequently. A close observer of men, possessed of a wonderful local memory, gifted with rare conversational powers, familiar with almost everybody of prominence in Church and State, a lover of a good story, and himself a capital humorist, he would entertain us for hours, and melt us to tears or set the "board in a roar" by the recital of some new experience, or the narration of some fresh incident. Although we knew him in the last decade of his life—from sixty to seventy—yet he retained that beautiful freshness and youthful buoyancy that add such a charm to social life. Of Huguenot descent, he had in a large degree the suavity of the French. His was an unaffected urbanity, a native politeness. Such was the ease of his address that he not only appeared on all occasions without embarrassment, but made others feel at home in his presence. In social gatherings and on festive occasions he was joyous and genial, a smile for each, a kind word for all. His prayers at the family altar were simple, confiding, beautiful; the desire was clearly expressed, the words fitly chosen. There was a filial reliance, a child's confidence in a Divine Father. In serious conversation he was mature in his reflections, learned in his allusions, and developed marvelous resources of mind and scholarship. It is in the relation of a friend that I now write of Mr. Disosway. Other and abler pens will do justice to his scholarship, his literary labors, his public addresses, and Christian character. I loved him as a friend, and now that he is dead would recall that kindliness of nature, that geniality of soul which endeared him to me and mine. But he is not. His reverent head has bowed to the summons of death. *Requiescat in pace!* Up into the serene heavens his spirit has ascended, and there I hope to rejoin my friend.

## Church Extension.

Our self-denying preachers and their impoverished people are eagerly and hopefully looking to this society, as the means of establishing our beloved Church permanently in the South. We are thronged by the multitudes hungry for our ministrations; but now, for lack of shelter, scattered like sheep upon the mountains, or worse, driven to cane sheds, old sugar mills or dilapidated shanties. No more promising field for Christian effort ever opened before the great Apostle of the Gentiles that the South now presents to the Itinerants of the M. E. Church. "Come over and help us" sounds from every quarter.

Our brethren will be glad to learn that Rev. Dr. Newman, the able pioneer of our Church in the south-west, is appointed by the bishops to represent our interests in the General Committee. He well knows the field, its capabilities and necessities, having sent out in 1864 and 1865 the first missionaries, Small, Kennedy, Ryan, and others, and he will not fail earnestly to plead our cause. His district comprises the Kentucky, Holston, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas Conferences.

Scores of churches could be prepared for the accommodation of multitudes, by Christmas, in the Louisiana and Texas Conferences alone, if two or three hundred dollars could be granted in aid of each society, be it as a loan or gift. The experience of a presiding elder, recorded below is the counterpart of every other one; our preachers are willing to suffer and labor, but let us have help to build our churches.

It is encouraging to see that the officers of this society are busily and skillfully pushing its work. We gladly make room for the following circular from their office:

From the Office of the Society, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The following are the districts and members of the General Committee of Church Extension, together with their post-office address:

First District—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Troy, New York, New York East, Eastern German—R. H. Ballston, New York.

Second District.—Newark, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Washington, Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—J. H. C. Dosh, No. 308 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Third District—Black River, Central New York, Wyoming, East Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, West Virginia, Central Pennsylvania—J. S. McMurray, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Fourth District—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, Indiana, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, Southeastern Indiana, Central German—W. Graham, Lafayette, Indiana.

Fifth District—Rock River, Illinois, Central Illinois, Southern Illinois, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, Iowa, Des Moines, Northwestern German—A. B. Morrison, Flora, Illinois.

Sixth District—Kentucky, Holston, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas—J. P. Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Seventh District — Missouri, St. Louis, Southwest German, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon—T. B. Lemon, Omaha, Nebraska.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

Special attention is invited to the following from one of the most intelligent presiding elders of our Southern work:

"The pressing need of our work in the South is Church Extension. Missionary appropriations to sustain our ministers are of course essential at many points, but without churches the results of such expenditure perish with the close of each year. To have a permanent flock a fold must be prepared. The South has always been deficient in both churches and schoolhouses, and the want of places in which to collect the people has always operated against religious efforts. This want is keenly felt by those who are laboring for the religious reconstruction of the South. Even what few churches and schoolhouses there are are generally closed against those who are in sympathy with the government. The chief obstacle now to the success of our cause is the lack of houses in which to collect and organize our membership. There are preachers enough, though not the most cultivated, and people enough to hear them, and to give them a moderate support if we only had suitable places in which they could assemble. The very best missionary appropriation that could be made to such a people is to aid them in building churches. My experience leads me to the conclusion that limited appropriations for the support of our colored ministers will suffice, but that we should dot this whole land with churches; and I am persuaded that for every church, judiciously located, we can find a minister, and fill the house with hearers who will willingly undertake his support. Viewed in the light of these facts it is manifest that the chief agency for evangelizing the South is to fill it with churches. If we can make adequate provisions of this kind the whole colored Methodism of the South will gravitate to us. Nor will the movement be confined to them. The necessities of the loyal white population are even more pressing than those of the blacks. They have neither churches nor ministry in sympathy with them, and are looking and sighing and wishing, but scarcely hoping for help.

There are points in my own district to which I have urgent invitations—points that would actually undertake the support of a minister if they had places in which to meet. I am assured that in a few adjoining counties that might be organized into circuits, there are three hundred members waiting for us, and earnestly longing for a home in the old church where they may have sympathy and fellowship instead of proscription on account of their loyalty to the old flag. But they will need help in building and securing churches. There are also a number of towns that could be named having from two hundred to three thousand inhabitants where we could organize societies of colored members of from twenty-five to a hundred or more if we could only aid them to erect churches. There is also a case in the best built city of the State in which we could sell property inconveniently located and secure a splendid church centrally located by obtaining a loan of from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars for a few years.

The loan feature that you have introduced strikes me as being a happy provision. A loan will often secure a church as surely as a donation, with this great advantage, that after obtaintaining for us one church it can be made to repeat its benefits in other localities. Thus, the loan of three hundred dollars you have given us—a loan we could not obtain here—secures the immediate completion of our church, and the rent of the church to the Bureau for school purposes, when completed, will in one year return to you the money which could next year be used in a similar way, thus repeating its blessings almost every year. Many instances will occur in which both a donation and a loan will be necessary—a donation to encourage the commencement of a church, and a loan to complete it.

In view of all these facts, I am fully satisfied that the Church Extension Society is of incalculable importance to our Southern work, and may be made the mightiest of all the agencies employed. Increased prominence should be given to it, and the collections for its support should be greatly enlarged.

## Colored Methodists.

Rev. Brother Merrill, the new editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, has been doubly dubbed D. D. His honors are well deserved; still from our standpoint we judge that a little more doctoring would do him no harm. He fears disaster to the Church from lay delegation, and writes strangely about "colored Methodists." Hear what he says:

Had we the right under our ecclesiastical law to transfer members from our jurisdiction to another, we would rather give up all the members we have, and let the colored Methodist Church have the membership, the ground, and all the means we can spare to aid in their work, than to have them divided as they are. Or, if they are willing to come into our Church, and adopt our discipline and accept our assistance as a part of our own denomination, we are ready to accord to them the right to have their churches, their ministry, and conferences on terms of equality. We see but little difference whether they become one with us organically or not, so they are one with themselves, and so fraternally related to us that we can co-operate with them and help them with our means, and do what we wish to do for their race through their organization and instrumentalities.

With his honest heart and wise head surely time and experience will cure these maladies of the mind. His editorial position will, in this connection, be of the greatest value: already we observe that the reading of his Southern exchanges has greatly shaken his conservatism. Hear him on the *Southern Press:*

Since coming into the editorial office of the Western several things have astonished us a little, but nothing more than the activity and earnestness of the press of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We were surprised at the number of papers published in the interest of that Church, and at the zeal they manifest in maintaining their unenviable position in regard to the great questions that stir the hearts of the people all over the land. To say they are intensely loyal to the South, that they bitterly regret the downfall of the Confederacy and the overthrow of slavery, is but expressing what is apparent to all who have any acquaintance with their history, and to find them full of hatred to the Methodist Episcopal Church is just what we would look for; but to find them guilty of downright misrepresentations of our history, polity, and expressed purposes is something we did not expect. There are some exceptions, of course, the smaller papers being the most venomous; but we regret the temper of the most dignified among them, and think the time will come when the editors actuated by such inveterate opposition to the progressive ideas of Northern Christians, will themselves lament their folly and blindness.

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We would suggest that if, instead of fostering these old hatreds, they will accept the condition of things surrounding them, and devote their energies to building up the waste places in Zion, and fostering the sentiments of freedom and progress that begin to take root in their soil, they can yet command the confidence and esteem of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all other Evangelical denominations, and be recognized as co-workers in the vineyard of the common Master.

We Radicals scarcely exceed this in plainness of speech. There is hope for our brother. As to our colored brethren, we assure them that Brother Merrill does not represent the Church on the subject of caste. He is far behind the age. We are not prepared to turn them over to Africanism, or to favor a Church for their or any other race, for we are all one in Christ.

Dr. Newman.—The address of Rev. Dr. Newman, the editor of the Advocate, will, for a few weeks, be Albany, New York, care of S. R. Gray, 38 State street.

## College Commencements.

Our Western and Northwestern church papers come to us richly laden with accounts of these anniversaries. We clip from the *Central Christian Advocate* a notice of the exercises at the Michigan University, in which the senior editor of our paper participated, very modestly omitted by him in his "Editorial Correspondence" of last week:

Michigan University.—The twenty-fourth commencement exercises were opened by the Baccalaureate sermon, by President E. O. Haven, on the twenty-first ultimo. The sermon on the same evening, by Rev. J. P. Newman, is highly complimented. Commencement day was celebrated on the twenty-fourth ultimo. Fifty-four graduates received diplomas.

Among the institutions named we observe the Northwestern, the Ohio, and the Indiana Asbury Universities, the Alleghany College, the McKendree, the Albion, and other colleges.

Such seasons are joyous to more than those immediately engaged in their delightful exercises. They cheer us with high hopes for humanity and the Church. These college halls are thronged with many thousands of young men, the brain of our country, who are destined to be leaders among the people, in the pulpit, on the platform, in business, in Church and State, to mold the nation by pen and voice for God and freedom. Well has one said "The whole fabric of society, all that is valuable in social and national life, rests with its whole weight on *the virtue of its young men*. Numbers of these students are from Christian homes; are fresh from the altars of our churches. A goodly proportion are sons of ministers, than whom no class of young men prove so valuable to their country, or do more noble work for God, spite of the oft-repeated slanders against them. Dr. Sprague, in his late work, says: "Of the sons of one hundred ministers, taken at random from those of whose lives we have any account, over one hundred and ten became gospel ministers, and of the remainder, by far the larger proportion rose to eminence as honorable and successful men in business or in the learned professions." Can this be said of any other class? Most of these institutions report favorably upon their general and financial condition; the swell of the centennary year carried many of them out of their embarrassments; a high standard is being reached by them intellectually and morally; and if proper means are employed to preserve the students from the vices heretofore common to college life, we may expect most happy results. The time is not far distant when our own section will take her part in these educational jubilees; help is coming. We can well afford for a season to bear the scoffs of deluded men in the South who vainly hope by vituperation and violence to hinder our work. Public opinion will be largely directed by the graduates of these colleges, who are taught the doctrines of Wesley, that "slavery is the sum of all villainies," and that the Church's mission is to "spread holiness all over these lands." We can then therefore confidently bid our brethern of every class and color, who are struggling to secure and maintain their footing in the South, to be of good cheer, there is no step backward, and reinforcements are being sent to the front. Hold your ground, men, every inch.

## Letters from the Country.

We publish the following letter to indicate some of the difficulties we meet in our work. The writer is a local preacher of the M. E. Church in Louisiana: his experience is no uncommon one:

Dear Brother—I was glad to receive your kind favor, fearing you had lost sight of me. I was very sick when those books and papers reached here, and am not much better now; but the Lord has been good to me. Circumstances which I much regret have prevented me from seeing you. I am a poor man, with a family of eight persons. I am glad to see that the Orphans' Home meets great consideration; and other Church interests are doing well. I live in a hot bed of rebels, and have had great trouble because I dare to be a friend of the freedmen. I was the only one that had the hardihood to vote for the Republican party, for which here is a copy of a letter sent to me by some one, I know not who:

"Leave at once, or you are in danger. Take timely warning.

"C. C. K. K. K."

And not only this. That company has sent me word two or three times that if I did not leave the parish, or desist and leave the freedman and his cause in other hands they would take my life. Yet none of those things frightened me. I only say this to let you know that I stand alone for these people.

If you could send a colored man, who is educated and a good preacher, I think he might do some good among them; and if you can appoint any work for me to do, let me know.

Yours, R.

We also publish the following extract from an old planter in Alabama:

Dear Sir—I have decided to become a subscriber to the Advocate, for which purpose I inclose five dollars. I very much wish your Church organization could be extended to this part of the country. I am a member of the Church South, but was always opposed to the division and the cause of it. I love the old Methodist Church, and would gladly see it prevail all through the country. I have settled two families of freedmen on farms under a lease for a term of years. They appear to be doing extremely well, but my course has excited great animosity against me. I want to settle a number more families next year. What think you, Mr. Editor, of my plan. I would like to see something on the subject in your paper.

Rev. A. L. Scott writes us from Pointe Coupee, Louisiana:

I wish you would publish in the Advocate something about our Church and the people of Pointe Coupee. Our progress has been great for the last two weeks, receiving converts and probationers. We have established three different societies in the parish. All we need is help—laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. We expect to build two churches if help can be obtained. The people are willing to subscribe, and some have done so already, both white and black. Much favor is shown here to the old Church. We have in the Church record one hundred members and forty-eight probationers. I hope our God will smile upon the missionary everywhere till the Gospel takes the wings of the morning and flies to the utmost bounds of the sea. I will start in eight days for Tennessee.

I remain your friend,
A. L. SCOTT.

## Notices of Periodicals.

The *Methodist Quarterly* for July contains:

I. Greek Text of the New Testament. By Rev. D. A. Whedon, A. M. Bristol, R. I.

II. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. By Rev. T. Webster, Newberry, C. W.

III. Guizot on the State of Religion in France. By Rev. J. P. Lacroix, Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

IV. The Reformation of Criminals. By Rev. B. K. Peirce, A. M., Chaplain of House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.

V. Motley's United Netherlands. By Rev. H. M. Baird, Ph. D., University of the city of New York.

VI. The Decline of Romanism. By Rev. H. Mattison, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of American and Foreign Christian Union.

Foreign religious intelligence, foreign literary intelligence, synopsis of the quarterlies, *Quarterly* book table.

It is a valuable number. Without wishing to be invidious, we would especially commend to notice the papers on "The Greek Text," "Religion in France," and Motley's remarkable work. Every minister and student should carefully read this review. Much information is given under the "Foreign Intelligence" heading, and in its judicious book notices. All lovers of good reading will be pleased with the *Quarterly*.

The "Galaxy," an admirably gotten up monthly, contains reading for lovers, politicians, physicians, ministers, and others. An interesting history of the fifteen great diamonds of the world, valued at some $15,000,000. A talk about the nerves. Our national prospects. The Church of the future. The writer tells us that in numbers and wealth the Methodist Church exceeds the Roman Catholic, and that it is safe to say the members of the Methodist Church surpass in individual wealth the Catholic, and possibly every other sect save the Episcopal and Unitarian; that while the Methodist has richer subjects, it has nothing like that thorough system of taxation which enables its great rival to do such miracles. A sketch of John Wright is good. Of Margaret Fuller, closing with miscellany, notices, and poetry, making an excellent magazine.

"Harper's Bazar," beautiful as ever, requiring a woman's pen to do it justice. Has a timely article on trunks and other traveling conveniences; one on outside show. The illustrations are fairly bewildering. The ladies who have nothing to wear will here find comfort.

"Harper's Weekly" illustrates the Democratic convention and the German festival, sheep shearing, and the strange Chinese embassy. The editorials are, as usual, excellent; probably no journal in the country is doing more for the good of the nation than by its wise and careful utterances is being done by this weekly.

"College Courant" comes to us from old Yale as the organ and representative of the learned, yet not confined to college matters. Its first paper on military education, by President Fairchild, treats of the introduction of military drill into all colleges as a daily exercise, a project entertained by the War Department as preferable to an exclusively military school.

He suggests modifications as likely to be of value: A brief college course previous to entering the military institution; a two years instead of a four years course, and the instruction confined to science and practice.

2. "Our National Schools of Sciences," with a list of agricultural, scientific, and industrial colleges. "Early History of Yale Notices of Various Colleges," with an account of our friend John Baldwin's enterprise on the Teche, Thomson University.

In the "Yale Personal" we read "J. H. Trumbull, of Connecticut, is said to be the only living person who can read Eliot's Indian Bible." An excellent article on "Education," another "Our Common School System," both taking wise and advanced ground on these subjects. They are doubly valuable from such a source. We shall always be glad to see the "Courant."

The *Church Union*, the *Standard*, and the *Household* are valued exchanges, all welcome to our table.

## College Degrees.

The editor of *Zion's Herald* publishes the names of some of the favored recipients of these honors. Among them we find the the Rev. Dr. Haven himself. He well deserves the distinction, and will be sure to wear it fittingly. The shock to his modesty is gotten over, by the following bit of humor:

The dog days bring college degrees. Every dog has its day in dog days, if not this year, why, next. So be contented disappointed D. D., which stands for dog day as well as for ding dong or any other dignified dullness. There is a good time coming, wait a little longer.

LIST:

Rutger's College, New Jersey—The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Hugh Hamill, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey; the Rev. R. B. Welch, Professor of English Literature in Union College; the Rev. John A. Todd, of Tarrytown, New York; the Rev. Theodore Romeyn, of Hackensack, New Jersey. The degree of L.L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York.

University of New York City—The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Joseph Thomson and Mr. George H. Moore; that of D. D. on Rev. Francis N. Zabriskie, of Claverack; Prof. Ransom B. Welsh, of Union College; John Logan Aikman, of the United Presbyterian Church of Glasgow, Scotland, and Mr. Aaron L. Lindsloy, of South Salem, New York.

Hampden Sydney—The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, of New Haven, Connecticut, and also upon the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of New York.

Columbia College—LL. D., Rev. John Henry Hill, D. D., for forty years missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and teacher at Athens, Greece.

Ingham University—The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. E. B. Wallsworth, President of the Pacific Female College.

Indiana Asbury University—D. D. on Rev. B. F. Crocker, of Detroit Conference, and on Rev. Gilbert Haven, Boston.

Ohio Wesleyan University—Doctors of Divinity, Rev. Wm. C. Dandy, of Evanstown, Illinois; Rev. Stephen M. Merrill, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

Mount Union College—Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. S. M. Merrill, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio; and the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Luther Day, Ravenna, Ohio.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Cheerful Giver.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Some people do their good deeds in such a beautiful manner that we hardly know which most to admire; the Providence that meets the necessity, or the steward used for the purpose.

We heard a pretty thing in this way which is too good to be buried in silence. A church was burnt down in one of the country towns East, and the society having done all in their power to rebuild it, they found their most self-denying efforts fell short of the accomplishment of their desires. One evening a prominent man of their number sat down to think over the affairs of the unfinished church, and came to the conclusion that help must be sought from abroad, or among those not of their communion. Some of his old schoolfellows came up before him who had amassed large fortunes. So he made a list of a few names.

When he came up to the city he called upon one worth two or three hundred thousand and presented his case, and received five dollars.

That was too pitiful a sum to head a list, but he put it in his pocket with some feeling of indignation. He stepped into the office of another old friend, one with whom he had often spoken about the salvation of his soul, not a professor of religion. They still continued on the old familiar terms of schoolboys, and as he entered his friend's office, he said:

"Frank, the Lord has prospered you abundantly."

"I know it, Tom."

"You know our church was burnt down last year."

"Yes, I remember it was so."

"And we are trying to rebuild it, but come far short."

Frank asked if he had a subscription paper, and was answered "No." Then he stepped up to his desk and filled a check for five hundred dollars, and handed it to his friend, whose heart sung another song of praise for the new church.

A few days after the same friends met in the street, and Frank asked:

"Well, Tom, how does the new church get along?"

"Pretty well; but my daughter used to play the organ in the old one, and she says we must have a new one."

"How much will it cost?"

"I suppose about five hundred dollars."

"Oh, you want a better one than that; you go to the organ builder and give the size of your church, and ask him what will be the cost of one suitable for the house, and how long it will take to build it."

The organ builder was called upon, and the report returned to his friend was that the organ would cost one thousand eight hundred dollars, and require three months for its completion.

"Go and order it, and when finished send me the bill."

About ten days after a letter was

dispatched to his friend Tom, inclosing the whole amount for the organ, and that day two months that liberal, thoughtful friend was buried.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no work nor device nor knowledge nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest."

## "The Catholic Messenger."

This journal in its issue of last week, replying to a city daily, made a lame attempt to defend its "grand Catholic scrub and horse races," of Sunday the twelfth and nineteenth. Plymouth Rock came in for a blessing; the gist of its article is this: "The Church is infallible and has a right to say what the Sabbath is," and "we are the Church." It was rather hard, neighbor, to be thus rebuked by a secular paper, but we will remind you that this is no question of Churches. but of public morality.

We take it that our Roman Catholic brother is rather unsound politically; for in an article on "The Fourth of July," he says: "The doctrine that 'all governments are exclusively for the benefit of the governed' is a fallacy," and "the ruler may have a vested right to rule of which it would be unjust and dishonest to deprive him." The same journal acknowledges "Papal subscriptions" to date of $505 95, and gives us the following condition of the work being done by him in free America, toward enslaving the Roman people.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.—We have forwarded this week an eighth remittance of one thousand francs for the Pontifical army. These eight thousand francs are equivalent in currency to two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and nineteen cents. The sum received by both Catholic papers up to date, taking into account the difference in exchange between gold or silver and paper, is equivalent to two thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty cents: leaving on hand toward a new installment sixty-eight dollars and sixty cents. N. J. PERCHE.

To all of which we thank God that this is not Italy, and repeat, "Let us cling to our American principles and our American Sabbath."

## Warned Out.

M. ANNESLEY.

"Far fairer is the land we seek,
A land without a tomb,
An everlasting resting place,
A sure and quite home."

A dear good woman was talking over her affairs with a friend, and said: "See, there is Mrs. Leary, she has everything heart can wish in her palace home—and I am just abounding in straits and trials."

"Yes, but Mrs. Leary is warned that she must soon leave her elegant house, and I do not know that she has another to put her head in—she is this very moment more destitute than you are in all your wants." "Why, what do you mean? Is Mr. Leary so involved that they'll be obliged to leave that home in which they have bestowed so much expense and labor? How will she bear it to have others walk over her soft carpets and enjoy all her conveniences?"

"I'll tell you how it is. Poor woman, she has an inward disease, that is incurable, and she is liable to sudden death at any time, and she has no title to a mansion in the skies. She endures as much worldly excitement as is possible to keep her thoughts from herself and the future, thinking it will be time enough to turn to the Lord, when she will be shut up in her room, for she will not believe that she may die suddenly, and the other day she said she intended to enjoy the world as long as she could."

"Now, do you not think her fine things very transient?"

"Oh yes. Welcome all my trials with my title good to a mansion in the skies."

"This is not my place of resting,
Mine's a city yet to come;
Onward to it I am hasting—
On to my eternal home."

"The rich man also died, and was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment."

## Outrage at Grand Ecore.

We clip the following from the *Red River News*, and take occasion to proffer our earnest sympathy in her recent bereavement and in this dastardly outrage to one whose kind hospitality has been often enjoyed by the tired itinerant:

*Atrocious Outrage.*—Last week the residence of Mrs. Sausser, Grand Ecore, was entered during the night by three young men disguised with masks, to carry out their base and brutal design of nearly beating to death her colored servant Valcour, who, from being a Radical, has rendered himself hostile to the Democratic party. After entering the house they proceeded to beat the poor boy, and probably would have killed him only his cries aroused Mrs. Sausser, sleeping in the next room. The boy in his terror ran into the bedroom of Mrs. Sausser, followed by his inhuman assailants, still beating him all the time, whom even the presence of a lady did not restrain, till she recognized one of the party, and subsequently the others. It is only feelings of regard and pity for the parents of these young men that prevent us publishing their names. We consider they should have known better, and stigmatize their conduct as barbarous in the extreme. Mrs. Sausser has made an affidavit before Judge Bullard, and we trust for the sake of the public peace and security those implicated will be speedily and summarily dealt with, as they well deserve to be.

## The Red River News.

We welcome to our list of exchanges this lively little Republican journal. The first number gives promise of political and literary value to the cause we love. The editorials and selections are excellent. We heartily wish success to Messrs. McLean and Cremie, the publishers.

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

### The Thirtieth July Massacre.

The following debate occurred in the State Senate on Monday, July 17, upon a joint resolution introduced by Senator Campbell to appoint a committee of three Senators to investigate the circumstances connected with the massacre of the thirtieth of July, 1866, and the disposition made of the dead and wounded by the municipal authorities:

Mr. Campbell—Mr. President: Without wishing to take up the time of the Senate, or to impede its business, I desire to say that this resolution as well as the previous one is introduced by me in full view of what I consider my responsibilities to my constituents and the Republicans of this State, and I wish to say to Senators who are disposed to shirk this matter now that the Republicans of this State, and especially those who belong to that class who were the principal victims of that massacre, will hold you to a responsibility and to the pledges you have made.

Mr. President, it was a source of grievous complaint for months after that riot that there were no steps taken to vindicate the right of those who suffered and redress their wrongs.

They were poor men, it is true, but they were the only men who sustained the cause which has brought us here, and which has caused the principles of right and justice to triumph, and, sir, I would rather see my right hand wither and be doomed to eternal scorn and contempt, than prove recreant to the duty I owe them, and I say to Senators, and especially to men of my own party, the people of the State will mark your record upon this matter. Sir, it was a massacre which stands second to but one upon the record of history (that of Saint Bartholomew,) and second to that only in the number of its dead; but excelling it far in the depth of its infamy, and the outrages which marked its commission. The massacre of Saint Bartholomew was brought about by that strongest of sentiments known to the human mind, religious enthusiasm; this was brought about by nothing but a difference in political sentiments.

No danger to the rights or the liberties or the interests of any class was incurred by the meeting of that convention, and although I do not agree with the motives and opinions of those who were concerned in calling it together, yet I maintain for them the inalienable right to peaceably assemble and perform the duty intrusted to them as one of the most sacred which belongs to this or any other State.

When, sir, I see the Representatives of these people refuse to take the proper steps for the punishment of these wrongs, I hope their course and conduct will go fairly and squarely upon the record, and that men who dare shirk their responsibilities because, forsooth, it will hurt the feelings of some fastidious taste, it will not be hid from their constituents. Sir, it was the blood which was spilled upon that day in this street and which stained the doors of this hall which cried aloud to Heaven—which aroused the people from the gulf to the lakes to stand aghast with horror, and to take those measures to vindicate the rights of men which have resulted in our assembling here to-day.

I walked this street, sir, on that day, and from Canal street to Common it was strewn with the bodies of the slain. I saw policemen pointing their revolvers to the hearts of inoffensive men whom they had captured for no cause whatever, and shooting them down without mercy.

I saw them abusing and insulting with kicks and blows harmless men bearing the garb of humanity; and I then and there, sir, registered a solemn vow with the scornful and malignant glances of desperadoes of this city fixed upon me, that if I should ever be chosen by the votes of these people for a responsible position I would make it my first duty to see that their wrongs were known and redressed and their rights vindicated.

Mr. Lynch—Mr. President: I must confess, sir, I am sorry that this resolution has been introduced. I will go as far as any man to secure the right of every person in the State to assemble and express their views, but I see no good to be accomplished now by such an investigation as is proposed. And I am one of those who voted against the resolution. I want the public to know that I am not here to shirk any responsibility or to screen my vote on any question. I shall vote fearlessly, and always as my conscience dictates. This matter, sir, has not, as has been intimated, been passed over in silence. A committee of the legislative department of the government of the United States, came here to investigate this matter. They made a full and complete report, which is accessible to all. The whole truth is there. Black and atrocious as the record is, it is there. And I see no good that came from such an investigation, nor that anything further can be elicited. I, for one, sir, am for having none of these old sores torn afresh. What we want is peace and quietness. If there is anything yet undisclosed, which it is necessary or desirable should be brought to light, if that Congressional investigating committee failed to discover and bring it fully before the country, I would favor the resolution. But I see no good that can be accomplished by it. Evil, and evil only will result by stirring up the bad blood which exists in all parties and in all communities. I shall not be afraid, sir, when necessary to meet bad blood, but when I see no possible good to be accomplished by this measure, I shall not shrink from following the dictates of my conscience, and opposing this or any other proposition from which however well intentioned I can see no benefit.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, I was much pleased to listen to the remarks of the Senator from Carroll, (Mr. Lynch), whose sentiments upon the subject accord entirely with my own. The gentleman from the second district has spoken of the importance of fully representing his constituents, and yet, sir, I conscientiously believe they neither expected nor desired the introduction of such a resolution as that which is now before this House. His object, sir, in making a solemn vow to take steps when the time came that would place him in an official position to vindicate the rights of those he represents was praiseworthy, noble, and manly; but in carrying out that vow he should ask himself first whether he can by such means benefit the dead, and second whether he will benefit the living. I believe, sir, this resolution would accomplish neither purpose; it could not benefit those who had departed, nor do I believe it could benefit those who survive. It would only stir up a sore which now is healed and almost forgotten. He has said that something should be done to mark the graves of those who fell on the thirtieth of July; that they silently fell, and their deeds have been forgotten.

In the next breath he informs you that their death was heralded from the Gulf to the Lakes, and that it stirred up the people of the North and the West to such an extent as has resulted in his elevation to official place. What, then, becomes of his own argument? As Senator Lynch, as the gentleman himself has said, in opposition to his own argument, these people did not silently fall and become forgotten. A Joint Committee from the Congress of the United States came here, and after a protracted session made a full and explicit report.

I believe, sir, that the people of New Orleans, as a class, deprecated the occurrences of that day, and were horrified at its results. I believe, sir, that the majority of the people of this city, on that day, were desirous of preserving the peace, and would have done so, had they been able to control its events. And I believe, sir, that the people of New Orleans to-day desire nothing but peace. They desire to have eradicated and removed everything which tends to stir up bad blood and hot blood; and I believe, sir, that the people of New Orleans as a class deprecate the efforts of the gentleman to continually stir up these almost forgotten troubles and sores. I believe that the gentleman's course is calculated to stamp him as a firebrand on the floor of this Senate, and that the majority of the people of New Orleans will so recognize him if he does not desist from the course which he has initiated. I was glad, sir, that the first resolution was disposed of in the manner it was. I think that all such resolutions should be laid upon the table, never to be heard of again, here or elsewhere. I therefore, move, sir, that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Mr. Ray—The subject now under discussion would seem to justify an explanation.

I think, Mr. President, that all our proceedings here should be with a view to some practical purpose—to accomplish some object necessary for the welfare of the people of the State. I am not in the habit of voting for any resolution or any bill that I do not think has a practical object in view—to attain something that is desirable for the peace and prosperity of the country. In this resolution I do not recognize anything of that kind, for I see no practical good that is to result from it. It is to ascertain, if I recollect aright, who were the victims of that unfortunate affair, and to mark their graves—something of that kind. Now, Mr. President, I can see nothing good whatever which can result from an investigation of that massacre. It may have the effect, however, of stirring up ill blood, and producing something like the same kind of a riot again.

But, sir, if there were murders committed on the same day which have gone unpunished, there is a tribunal before which all such matters can be brought—and that is the First District Court of New Orleans. That Court is for the purpose of trying all criminal cases of that kind. Now, I don't doubt at all the Senator's statement, that he was present here and saw those murders committed. But let him go before the Grand Jury and have those men indicted that violated the laws of the State. Let them be indicted; with the evidence that can be brought there, and impartial juries, these men can not only be indicted and brought to trial, but convicted and punished now.

I say, then, there is a proper tribunal before which this matter can be brought. It is not for the Senate or House of Representatives of the State. I deprecate as much as any man those outrages, the greatest, perhaps, ever perpetrated in this or any other country. But the matter has been given every investigation necessary to preserve the record of those events. The facts are all set forth in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, and any one who desires to be informed upon the matter has but to examine that voluminous report. I say no man can deprecate more sincerely than I do the conduct of that riot, when men were murdered without rhyme or reason, and those acts ought to be punished. And if the parties who bring the matter before this Senate would go to the proper tribunal, and it required any legislative aid to accomplish that purpose, I would not be behind any man in supporting such measures as were necessary to punish the guilty parties. The witnesses are innumerable; the court is open. Then why not go before it? This is *not* the proper tribunal. I am not in favor of any resolution that is merely speculative. But if legislation is necessary to have the matter properly brought before the criminal courts of the city, no one will vote for it sooner than myself.

In regard to what the Senator from the Second District regards his duty to those Republicans who elected him, I did not come here for any such purpose, but to pass such laws as will advance the peace and prosperity of the State—not to open wounds that are almost healed, and to bring about another riot.

With these few remarks, Mr. President, I shall deem it my duty to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Blackman—Mr. President: I did not desire to say one word upon this resolution. It was not my intention to aid in prolonging a discussion which it seems to me is made more for political purposes than any other. The gentleman has introduced the resolution more, I believe, for his own political convenience than anything else, and so far he has accomplished what he intended by it. He says it is time this Legislature should pass such laws as will prevent murders in future, that the citizens of Louisiana may not be massacred and her laws violated. Does the gentleman expect by this resolution to stop lawlessness and crime, or that it will have the least effect upon the people of Louisiana? No, sir, as I have said, this is nothing more nor less than a bill for political effect. But, sir, I speak it in all candor and honesty, the day will come when such appeals as have been made by the gentleman upon this floor will cease to have an influence; when feelings of animosity can no longer be aroused by reckless appeals to the bloody passions of men, to feelings of malice and vindictiveness. It may win for the moment, but the calm sober second thought of the people of the State of Louisiana will reverse and annul the momentary effect of such appeals. The day will come when they will not be listened to from any part of the House.

But the gentleman says that the guilty alone are opposed to this resolution. If I remember aright the celebrated play of Macbeth the gory locks of Banquo were shaken, only shaken, at the guilty. It may be so in this case. And, Mr. President, the gentleman said in his speech that from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes of the North the deeds done here upon that day were heralded by newspapers and stump orators, and has admitted that he holds his present position in consequence of what transpired upon that day. I agree with him. And that riot occurred in the same spirit that the resolution has been introduced by the Senator himself. It was concocted for political and partisan purposes.

Mr. O'Hara rose to a point of order that personal remarks were unparliamentary.

The President said he could not decide the remarks of the Senator (Mr. Blackman) out of order, but would caution him to confine himself as nearly as possible to the discussion of the resolution.

Mr. Blackman—Now, sir, as I stated, the riot was concocted in the same spirit and for the same purpose that this resolution has been introduced—for political effect.

When the history of that riot shall have been written—when the revolution of passion shall have subsided, and the American people shall have come to calm and dispassionate thought, and law and order shall again ride triumphant over license and misrule, the instigators of that plot will be denounced, and their names handed down to infamy. Mr. President, I am opposed to riots. I as much deprecate what occurred upon that occasion as the gentleman himself, but I regret fully as much that a Senator upon this floor, where anything but the passions of men should be aroused, that he should take an occasion like the present to introduce resolutions and make speeches which tend to no good, but only for the aggrandizement of the Senator himself and for his own political preferment.

Mr. President, the gentleman has spoken of acts, of recent acts, of lawlessness and crime, of property destroyed, and presses thrown into the street. I can tell the gentleman that lawlessness and crime are not all upon one side. I can tell him of fair ladies of the State of Louisiana being dragged from their homes and cruelly outraged. I can tell him how from the pockets of an impoverished people money has been extorted by those holding power belonging to his own party. Sir, I could stand and repeat for days, if necessary, the grievances we have suffered; but this is not the time nor the occasion.

A single remark, however, in regard to the destruction of a press, to which he has referred. I solemnly believe sir, and I say it unhesitatingly upon this floor, that the destruction of that press is but another piece of strategy for the manufacture of political capital. Who that has seen that sheet, the "Homer *Iliad*," as it comes out reeking with political filth, pouring vials of gall and wormwood upon our people, and insulting the citizens of the town in which he lives, and has done it, too, in times far more turbulent than these, and gone unharmed, will suppose that this is anything more than a political trick on the part of its manager? Or, that it was destroyed by the hands of "lawless desperadoes?" This act will be heralded far and wide for political effect.

This state of things will exist, Mr. President, until the people of Louisiana learn to be guided by their calm, dispassionate judgment, by their high appreciation of honorable men and those governed by honest motives; until they refuse longer to listen to or be stirred up by inflammatory speeches and resolutions such as those of the gentleman.

In compliment to the gentlemen from Carroll and Ouachita (Messrs. Ray and Lynch), I will say that I was much pleased with the spirit they exhibited in this discussion. They deprecate resolutions and speeches which tend to arouse within the bosoms of the people of the State violent and turbulent passions. I agree with them; and had it not been for the direct attack of the Senator upon my own district I would not have opened my mouth. But let it pass. Let him and those who have voted with him have the full benefit of this resolution. So far as I am concerned, I shall make no further opposition to its passage than simply to record my negative vote upon the record, and let the people judge who are the men who have discharged their duty as legislators without passion or appeals to passion—who have had in view only the best interest of the State.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. President: I was pleased to listen to the disclaimer by the Honorable Senator from the First District (Mr. Braughn) of any approval on the part of the good people of this city of the proceedings upon that day, and the massacre of those people. I wish merely to call his attention to this point. If he and the other good people of this city were so deeply opposed to the outrages of that day, and deprecate them so greatly, who am I in danger of offending? Who is it that I hurt in introducing a resolution of this kind? Whose "wounds are torn afresh?" Not, surely, those of the Senator from the First District, for he stands with me in wishing to condemn those acts. The wounds, if we open any, must be those which are rankling in the breasts of those thugs and desperadoes who were engaged in that riot. What good citizen do I offend by this resolution? Why should not the scorn and detestation of the good citizens of the State, at least, be visited upon these desperadoes if too much time has elapsed for any other punishment?

As to the epithet which the gentleman has applied to me as being a "firebrand" upon this floor, I wish merely to state, sir, that in my opinion, the "firebrands" are not the men who are engaged in trying to seek justice and truth, but the men who are engaged in destroying the cotton houses of the honorable Senator on my left (Mr. Ray), and the printing office of a member of Congress. So far as the gentleman's opinion of me or of my course is concerned, it is of small moment. I have my duty to perform to my constituents, and I shall do it without asking whether he considers me a firebrand or not. I have only to say to him that the men who will concur with him in that opinion are probably the men who had something to do with the massacre.

Now, sir, as to the Senator from Ouachita, (Mr. Ray) there is none for whom I entertain a higher respect, but I think that in this matter his judgment is greatly in error, and he has not done the resolution the poor compliment to read it carefully or hear it read. It says nothing about marking graves; nor has he read it carefully enough to see that it *does* contemplate a practical result. The Congressional Committee from Washington did not cover the ground at all which this resolution proposes to cover. They came to investigate the violations of law and order with a view to see what legislation was necessary by Congress for this State, not with a view to redressing the wrongs of those who suffered. And I am astonished at my honorable friend from Ouachita speaking of our remedy in the courts. Does he not remember that all criminal prosecutions are proscribed after one year has elapsed?

Mr. Ray—Prosecutions for murder are never proscribed.

I also wish to call the attention of the Honorable Senator from Ouchita to the fact that murders are not the only things included in this resolution. There were crimes committed against the living hardly short of murder, but sufficiently removed from it to bring them within the limits of prescription. For there is no redress except from you, the first tribunal before whom these victims have had an opportunity to be heard.

The gentleman who was the incumbent of the Criminal Court of this city, *did* indict somebody, but who was it? The very victims of the massacre, and he regarded with perfect indifference the charges against the real perpetrators of the outrages upon that day. Sir, as well might the lamb fly to the wolf for protection, as the innocent sufferers by that riot to the Criminal Courts of this city.

It has appeared on good authority that the bodies of the dead and wounded were dumped indiscriminately by cart-loads into the Mississippi river. I wish to ascertain who those men were, and then whatever the Legislature of Louisiana can do for their redress, let it be done. Why, sir, the honorable Senator from Ouachita informs me himself that he can not canvass the upper portion of his district unless some laws are speedily passed for the suppression of lawlessness and crime. Such a state of things exists that a distinguished Judge, a man known as a conservative gentleman upon this floor, informed me privately that he hoped this resolution or a kindred one would pass, because the people of his parish were on the brink of a civil war.

But, sir, though crime has so long gone unpunished in this State the people will at some time, I hope one not long distant, vindicate their rights and punish wrong-doers. That is the "practical effect" to which this resolution looks, and, sir, I am surprised that gentlemen who represent a Republican constituency upon this floor should question it.

In conclusion I will repeat, sir, that this resolution hurts none but the guilty. And there has never been a tribunal before which the full and damning truth has been exposed, or in consequence of whose investigation any justice has been rendered to the sufferers or their surviving friends. This is the first time and the first tribunal before which this case could be properly brought with a view to the punishment of the offenders.

I have done my duty. I leave the matter to the consciences of Senators and the judgment of their constituents.

## LOVE, THE AVENGER.

[From Once a Week.]

I had only returned from Austria a few days when I fell in, by one of those coincidences which people won't believe in novels and which so often occur in real life, with a man whom I had not seen for ten years, and whom I had lost all trace of. He was Philip Chasemore, a surgeon, whose life and abilities had been devoted to the obscure well-doing of a country practice, although his abilities were worthy of a more brilliant sphere of action. And I specially wished to see him, because he had been the intimate college friend and companion of a man who was the admiration of most of the men in the university during my time, their admiration being only equaled by their perplexity; for the man in question, Gerald Stauncel—"Firework Gerald," as he was surnamed from his erratic genius—was a person very unique in his way. With the most brilliant abilities and some of the best qualities, he united to these others proportionately bad. Generous, courteous, high-spirited, free of money, time, and interest in his friend's behalf, and the life and soul of every circle wherein he chose to exhibit his wit and humor, he would change in a second from the frank, brilliant, *bon vivant* companion to an enemy fierce and passionate as a revengeful Southron; the blaze in his dark eyes and the white pallor of fury which overspread his face might be excited by a harmless speech at any moment, and his physical strength rendered him a most dangerous antagonist. No wonder, then, that with all their admiration of his good qualities men felt insecure, as on a volcano's edge, when in Gerald Stauncel's society.

His intellect was of the highest order. How often have I heard the brilliant epigrams and the lucid arguments flow in an unbroken stream from his lips when he was really warm to his work and nothing crossed his temper. The lore of Greece and Rome were as familiar and dear to him, with all his fondness for modern life and pursuits, as the latest odds and the gossip on the things of the day were to his companions. The power of concentration, argument, and fluent diction which he possessed—and he had little or none of the wordy crudity of youth—marked him for distinction. So thought we all, and so, of course, did his father, a grand old specimen of the English squire, a stately country gentleman, who supported his load of years like a boy, and carried his white head as gallantly as a soldier of the old guard. He was the owner of the gray Stauncel Court, which stood surrounded by its beeches in the midst of a fair domain of three thousand acres, every tenant on which was prepared to fight any man who doubted that the young squire would be the best "member for the country" in Parliament.

When he and I quitted the university simultaneously, an advantageous offer in Australia caused us to separate. I had heard nothing of "Firework Gerald" for ten years. I had been thinking of him but a few hours back, for I landed at the place where ten years previously he had wished me good-bye, and the first man I lit on in London was one better able than most to tell me of Gerald's career.

"And you have never heard?" said Chasemore gravely, "Why his name was in most of the newspapers."

"Likely enough; but in the bush newspapers are very few and far between."

"It's a long story," said Chasemore, "dine with me and I'll tell you all about it. I'm alone, for my wife and children are at the sea-side."

A few hours afterward I found myself an inmate of a house which showed that its owner had a good London practice. Chasemore had certainly made his *coup* in quitting Muddletown, and settling down here at Tyburnia.

The cloth removed, my host pushed over the claret, and drawing his chair to the fire relapsed into silence; his cheery conversation ended, the silence remained unbroken.

"Ah," he said suddenly, "I never feel so thankful for my own domestic happiness—I wish my Laura was at home, for you to make her acquaintance—than when I put together all the links, half forgotten, of poor Stauncel's story."

He rose and went to a drawer, took something out, and brought it to me. It was a leather case, in which was a gold hunting-watch with one cover dented in by a heavy blow. I looked at the crest, and saw it was the Stauncel falcon.

"There, said Chasemore, "there's my sole relic of poor Gerald. He gave it me just before he died."

"Died!" I said, in utter bewilderment, "Do you mean that Gerald's dead?"

"Dead. Eight years ago!"

I was thunderstruck. I had so keen a remembrance of the man we spoke of. His athletic form and splendid health were the envy of us all. He came of as long-lived and sound stock as could be found in England; and eight years age he was in the very first prime of manhood.

"Ah," said Chasemore, as if he guessed my thoughts, "no disease carried off Gerald, he was killed. I'll tell you all the story."

"You know the generous offer the old squire made me to reside as the salaried physician of the family at the court till I could find a practice to suit me. To a young fellow fresh from college and hall, with a bran new diploma, the attractions of a handsome salary, perfect kindliness, and equality with an ancient family, one of the first in the country, were great temptations. I went; I was treated by every one as a friend and visitor, and shared all their invitations. My work was a sinecure, so I kept my hand in by prescribing for the village, and aiding a little the overworked Union medical officer. As for Gerald, he was my constant companion, shooting and riding, and filling up his working hours by studying for his political career, for he was no mere *faineant* aspirant for legislative initials. You know what an intellect he had.

One of Mrs. Stauncel's oldest friends was a neighboring Mrs. Chetwynd, widow of an Indian Major, who had left her with a fair income and a beautiful daughter. The widow and her daughter were constant visitors at Stauncel's; in fact, they were on the most intimate footing, and Miss Chetwynd was "Lucy" to everybody (Gerald included) except myself. She was a brilliant blonde, with a very fair complexion, deep blue eyes, and a rosebud of a mouth. Tall, graceful, slimly formed, and light in all her movements, she was a model of feminine vigorous grace.

The young lady was clever in her own way. She drew well, talked French and Italian well, and danced well, but she had no taste for music or intellectual pursuits: therefore there was not much sympathy on that point between her and Gerald.

Gerald grew, I saw, fond of the young beauty, and he was not the man to enter half-heartedly on any cause. Ere long he was evidently passionately fond of Lucy Chetwynd. He told her so, and the girl confessed a *penchant* for him, for she was fond of him—very few girls would not have been so. And her mother, a thorough woman of the world, was alive to the eligibility of Mr. Stauncel's eldest son—Mr. Stauncel being a rich and long descended landowner. Generally you do not find the qualities united.

Lucy behaved very prettily. That's a queer word, isn't it? but it means just what I think. "Pretty" her demeanor and manner and speeches to him were; "loving" I never thought them. She was rather *distraite* at times, when he used to try to make her as enthusiastic as himself over Byron and Edgar Poe, or ran on for an hour descanting on Mozart's sonatas. Music to him was his life-blood; with her it was only a "pretty" accomplishment. Still, to all appearance, they seemed to suit each other well. But the engagement seemed only a half one.

In the summer down came a visitor. He had been a tuft at Christ Church in Gerald's time, and an ally of his on the river. He was a handsome man, rather *insouciant* in manner, and stupid in his ideas, or lack of them. But he was Raoul, fifth Viscount Desserton, and owner of half a Welsh county. That fact his admirers never forgot, and it threw a haze of romance and intellect around him; and the Viscount never forgot it himself.

He seemed very much struck with Lucy Chetwynd's beauty. Indeed, her tranquil loveliness was eminently adapted to catch admirers by a *coup d'œil*. And the young lady, even while knowing Gerald's fondness, and really fond of him herself, was not indisposed to receive a peer's glances of admiration. So matters went on for some days.

Mrs. Chetwynd was an old campaigner. The glitter of a coronet dazzled her, and made her feel thankful that the engagement between her daughter and Stauncel was only an embryo one. And she gave her daughter sundry secret instructions.

I don't think, looking back, that at first Lucy Chetwynd had any intention of jilting Gerald; but the girl's character was a weak one, and her love of admiration had been fostered from her childhood. So she gradually listened more and more complacently to Desserton's compliments, for a season of bitter dissipation at Paris had taught him one accomplishment, which was his sole one—saying pretty things neatly; and as Gerald was away day after day on his electioneering business—poor fellow, he'd come in at night and tell Lucy his day's adventures canvassing, as if she should share them—the peer had good chance of making play. And he made it.

The Squire and his son were too thoroughly high bred to dream of treachery in a guest. Moreover, the generous spirit of Gerald led him to trust a former friend, and especially a university friend, implicitly; so he let the Viscount escort Lucy hither and thither, with the full truthfulness of a confiding nature. But when those natures are deceived, their wrath is terrible.

"I can fancy what an untamed lion Gerald would have been," said I.

"Yes," said Chasemore, "you are right."

After about three weeks, and during Gerald's absence, Lord Desserton formally proposed to and was accepted by Lucy Chetwynd. The secret was kept well, and he having procured a license, they were married at a church near the parish; then Lord and Lady Desserton went suddenly abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Chetwynd.

The old squire's first intimation of the news was a letter well and craftily written by Mrs. Chetwynd. It dwelt much upon the incompatibility of temper, etc., of her daughter and his son, and ended by every wish for Mr. Gerald Stauncel's happiness. When Gerald returned, flushed with success (for he was returned by a majority), his mother met him at the door, and tearfully, lovingly broke the news to him. He listened to her, and then rushed into the old hall, where I was pacing up and down, sorely ill at ease. His face was flushed crimson, and his eyes glittered as you have seen them once or twice when he was in a fury. He seized my arm like a vice, and his working lips showed how the fierce wrath within choked his words.

"You' heard the news, Chasemore," he said at last. "You know he's robbed me of Lucy. Smooth-tongued, lying, treacherous cur. Curse him! he's taken advantage of my miserable weakness and blighted my life."

"Hush, Gerald," said I, "the servants." I had no need to say more; the pride of race was more potent than even love or hate. He bit his lip till it bled, and his anguished face settled into stern calm.

"You are right," he murmured; "but if I live I'll be revenged. Ah," and his voice broke, "my lost love!"

After this he grew calm and never spoke of the matter. Days, weeks, and months passed on, and though Lord Desserton's name brought the mad fury into his eyes and burst of curses from his lips, his fits of rage never turned against his false betrothed. To him she was a victim merely; he never blamed her in the slightest degree; his voice softened and his eyes filled at allusions to Lucy. But all his anger was reserved for Desserton. You know what his anger was, and can easily guess its intensity when roused by such a wrong.

Two years rolled away. Gerald devoted himself to his parliamentary work. At the end of the time he asked me in the summer to take a walking tour. We went, therefore, into Wales, with our rods and knapsacks, and amid the glorious scenery, the good fishing, and the novelty of life, enjoyed ourself much.

One day, as we were walking toward a small town, a carriage passed. Gerald started, turned pale, and gasped out one word, "Lucy."

"Whose carriage was that?" said I, to an English slate miner passing.

"His lordship's," said the man civilly; "he owns all our mines hereabouts."

"Not Lord Desserton?"

"Yes sir."

"His child," he muttered; "the future Viscount—their heir."

"Yes," said I, "and her child, Gerald, too."

He shivered, passed his hand over his eyes, and said in a calmer tone, "Aye, hers—Lucy's—Lucy's," with a pathetic intonation very pitiful to hear.

Gerald's Stauncel's face wore the old look of vengeance which had gone from it so long. I tried to soothe him, but my efforts were useless.

"You heard me swear, Chasemore," he said sternly, "that I'd be revenged. You can do no good. You know me, and might guess that, therefore."

I said nothing, and we reached our inn. All night long in the next room I heard my companion's restless steps, and in the morning he looked haggard with watching and care; but over his face there brooded that grim and savage look which boded the worst.

He ate nothing, and after breakfast asked the way to Desserton Hall. It lay three miles off, and seeing he was bent on going I decided on accompanying him.

We went on for some two miles, until we crossed a railway line. By the side of this ran a road marked "Private."

"His private path," said I mechanically.

"Yes," said Gerald, with a ferocious glare in his eyes that made me shudder; "therefore let us use it."

Hardly had we crossed and entered on the road when coming toward us from a little copse on the other side we saw two women. They advanced from some distance, and to reach us would cross the line.

"Merciful heavens!" said Gerald with a quick gasp, "Lucy!"

I looked and recognized Lady Desserton, her companion, a nurse, carrying a crowing, laughing baby. Stauncel's eye fell on it like that of a famished wolf; the angry glare in them was horrible, and the convulsion of his features dreadful.

The gallop of a horse was heard behind us. I looked back and saw Lord Desserton. Stauncel looked around and started, while the red flush darkened his face with passion.

"Do you see the dog?" said he furiously. "Now's my time—now!"

He turned. I seized his arm dreading some act of violence, when the shrill whistle of an engine rang out. I looked and saw the express coming at a tremendous speed, while a a shriek from Lucy drew my attention to what was indeed a terrible sight. The nurse had slipped on the rails, and the child had rolled in front of the advancing train, while the unhappy mother made the air resound with her screams; suddenly her eye fell on my companion. Stretching out her hands she shrieked, "Save him, Gerald, save him," and fell fainting into her husband's arms who had reached the spot.

Gerald paused a second, and then with a glance at Lucy sprang on the line. He seized the baby, tossed it to the nurse, and turned, but the express was on him like a flash; it passed, and Gerald Stauncel lay motionless between the rails. Desserton, his face blanched to the lips, hurried over, as did some laberers near. I half frantic rushed to our poor friend, and a cursory examination showed me how fatal were his injuries—arm and ribs broken by the blow of the engine buffer, and internal wounds. He only lived for an hour from the time he was struck down. He was sensible, and we carried him into a cottage near, and there in a strange group we stayed.

By and by the white face grew for a second flushed, the eyes opened, and the lips quivered. And Lady Desserton burst into bitter tears.

"The child?" gasped Stauncel, half inarticulately.

"You've saved him—you whom I so wronged," she sobbed out.

"I," he said, with a look of happiness from his bleeding face; "I, Phil; you hear her? That's my revenge."

### How the Sun, the Moon, and the Wind Went Out to Dinner.

One day the sun, the moon, and the wind went out to dine with their uncle and aunt, the thunder and lightning. Their mother (one of the most distant stars you see far up in the sky) waited alone for her children's return.

Now both the sun and the wind were greedy and selfish. They enjoyed the great fete that had been prepared for them without a thought of saving any of it to take home to their mother—but the gentle moon did not forget her. Of every dainty dish that was brought round she placed a small portion under one of her beautiful long finger nails, that the star might also have a share in the treat.

On their return their mother, who had kept watch for them all night long with her little bright eye, said: "Well, children, what have you brought home for me?" Then the sun, who was the oldest, said: "I have brought nothing home for you. I went out to enjoy myself with my friends—not to fetch a dinner for my mother!" And the wind said: "Neither have I brought anything home for you, mother. You could hardly expect me to bring a collection of good things for you when I went out merely for my own pleasure." But the moon said: "Mother, fetch a plate; see what I have brought you." And shaking her hands she showered down such a choice dinner as was never seen before.

Then the star turned to the sun and spoke thus: "Because you went out to amuse yourself with your friends, and feasted and enjoyed yourself without any thought of your mother at home, you shall be cursed. Henceforth your rays shall be ever hot and scorching, and shall burn all that they touch. And men shall hate you, and cover their heads when you appear."

(And this is why the sun is so hot to this day.)

Then she turned to the wind and said: "You also forgot your mother in the midst of your selfish pleasures; hear your doom. You shall always blow in the hot, dry weather, and shall parch and shrivel living things. And men shall detest and avoid you from this very time."

(And this is why the wind in hot weather is so disagreeable.)

But to the moon she said: "Daughter, because you remembered your mother, and kept for her a share in your own enjoyment, from henceforth you shall be ever cool, calm, and bright. No noxious glare shall accompany your pure rays, and man shall ever call you 'blessed.'"

(And this is why the moon's light is so soft and cool and beautiful even to this day.)—*Hindoo Fairy Legends.*

## THE HEATED TERM.

### A Terrible Day and Horrible Night—A Stifled City.

[From the New York Times, July 15.]

The bald statement of the range in the shade of the thermometer for the past three days conveys but a faint idea of the blistering heat upon the city, of the stifling atmosphere that weighed upon it. The days were the hottest of the year, and the succeeding nights were exceptional and terrible in discomfort. The days baked the city—the nights scorched it.

As evening came on the heat grew more powerful, and night came bringing torture instead of relief. There was no relief anywhere. On the housetops or in the cellar; in the densest part of Baxter street or upon the piers stretching into the soundless, glassy rivers, was heat, all-pervading, all-prostrating. Men eschewed the conventionalities of life—flung neckties, collars, vests, and coats angrily away and searched wildly for something cool. The ladies stirred not beyond the precincts of home, and the devices they adopted can be imagined but not stated. Children wailed with extreme discomfort and with a seeming dread of something worse; horses fell prone and lifeless on the streets.

Evening business came to a stand-still save about the soda fountains and in ice-cream saloons. Driven to desperate extremities men swallowed these in sheer despair; but without hoping for the relief that did not come. Whoever could walked and avoided the street car ovens; whoever was forced to take a stage clambered to the roof, and these vehicles went up and down Broadway crowded on top and empty inside. A few desperate people entered the several theaters, allured by the placard: "This is the coolest place of amusement in the city." The announcement was cool enough, and there was a hope that some of its frigidity might have permeated the auditoriums.

To many homes of honest toil the torrid days brought disaster and wailing. Strong men went out in the morning to do strenuous battle for daily bread, and with the evening came not home. The missing ones were found in the wards of the hospitals gasping, unconscious, or already dead. The records of the days were ghastly. The books of the Coroner's office at noon yesterday showed thirty-four cases of sudden death, and with every hour the casualty roll increased until with the close of business hours it had mounted to fifty-four.

Since 1824 the average heat during the month of July has been about eighty-seven degrees. In 1838, however, it averaged ninety-two degrees. The general belief that August is a hotter month than July is not borne out by facts, as the average temperature during August since 1824 has not exceeded eighty-five degrees. During many years the average temperature during August was seventy-nine degrees.

Since 1825 the hottest days of the year have occurred in July and the latter end of June. The two hottest days experienced since that time were June 30, 1855, and July 10, 1838. On each occasion the mercury rose to 103 degrees.

It will be remembered that the July of 1866 was extremely hot. Professor Loomis says: "The hottest month at New Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days (July, 1866), has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in saying that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period."

## FROM TEXAS.

### Attempted Assassination of Senator Cooley—Another Man Killed.

We learn from the San Antonio *Express* of the fourteenth instant that a well-known desperado named Dixon shot ex-Senator A. O. Cooley, while standing in his own door, at Fredericksburg, Texas, on Saturday, the eleventh. Mr. Cooley was the only Union member of the Texas Senate in 1866, and has on various occasions been made the subject of rude assaults by his enemies. His prominence as an able member of the Senate, in which he stood alone in his political faith, made him the target for the revenge of his enemies. His wounds were at first thought to be mortal, but later accounts are favorable to his recovery. We can not learn from the *Express* that Dixon had been arrested. The history of the latter is given, which is anything but flattering to Dixon, or the party of which he is a prominent member.

On the same night that the outrage was committed on Senator Cooley, a lawyer named Sim Williams was shot at Fredericksburg. He was called to his door about one o'clock at night, and shot, one ball taking effect in the abdomen, from the effects of which he will die. He leaves a wife, who has recently lost her eyesight, and ten children. Mr. Williams depended entirely upon his own exertions to support his large family. He has not left them enough to keep them one month. They will, therefore, become helpless paupers, as their mother is entirely incapable of even helping herself.

The victim of this last outrage was at one time identified with the rebellion, but after the war he became a sincere supporter of the provisional government. It was for his honesty in this particular that he was marked for revenge.

As in the case of Senator Cooley, no arrest is reported of the parties engaged in the assassination of Mr. Williams. It is quite evident that no one has been punished in either case.

## Information Wanted,

Of Nimrod W. Jenkins, who wrote to his sister from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in July, 1866, that he was going to start in a few days for Texas. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He is small, dark complexion, very black hair, intelligent looking. He was a soldier in the ninety-ninth Ohio regiment, and I fear has been murdered by some Texas rebel. Anything concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, James Jenkins, at Carthage, Missouri.

Blair—"Methinks I see the White House."
Seymour—"Where?"
Blair—"In my mind's eye, Horatio."

The Democracy are much in the condition of the fellow who was running away from the battle of Gettysburg. "Stop," said an officer to him; "stop, and go back to your company." "Stop. Thunder!" replied the frightened man; "I can't stop. I'm demoralized. My mind is all tore up." And on he went.

The boasted strength of Horatio Seymour in New York is shown in this: that he was five times the Democratic candidate for Governor, resulting in three defeats and two elections. On every occasion he ran lowest on the ticket, sometimes several thousand votes below associates who were elected.

Governor Seymour's chances are beginning to be understood. He will get all but the Republican party and the floating vote.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 17—*House*—The prior orders of the House were deferred in favor of the funding bill, by a vote of 59 to 58.

Mr. Dawes presented credentials of Kellogg, Price and Buckley, claiming seats as representatives from Alabama, and asked for their reference to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Brooks inquired whether it would not be proper for the committee to inquire whether the gentlemen were elected at a one-sided election or not.

Mr. Dawes said the committee would inquire faithfully as to any matter committed to them. They simply made an examination of these credentials to ascertain if they were correct and presented a prima facia case. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, asked if there was any law to prevent electors from all voting on one side if they desired to do so. Mr. Brooks replied that he knew of none; but that there was a law of Congress prescribing how these elections should be held, and the people of Alabama had not held their election in conformity with that law. The credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

A committee of conference appointed on the Indian appropriation, when the funding bill was resumed.

Mr. Stevens favored paying the bonds in greenbacks.

A wild discussion ensued. Finally an amendment making but one class of bonds at 3.65 per cent interest, with forty years to run, was adopted.

Without definite action the bill was postponed.

The credentials of the Louisiana Representatives were referred to the Election Committee.

After agreeing to reconsider the funding bill to-night, the House took a recess.

*Senate*—John A. Abbott and John Pool, Senators from North Carolina, and John S. Harris and Wm. P. Kellogg, from Louisiana, were seated.

The bill authorizing a temporary three per cent loan for liquidation of the compound interest notes was passed.

A new conference committee was appointed on the temporary executive appointments, the House having disagreed to the report of the former committee.

Louisiana's ratification of the fourteenth amendment was read, when the Senate proceeded to consider the appropriation bills, went into executive session, and adjourned.

The Senate rejected Francis Price as Consul at Havana.

Both Houses met to-night.

Senator Howard, of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, submitted a report to-day charging corruption on General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and requesting his removal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Isaac J. Lerch, member of Congress from North Carolina, is missing. His mail has been coming here for some time, but nothing has been heard of him.

Hon. William Orton was re-elected President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Indications are that the funding bill will fail this session.

The Senate is indisposed to agree with the House in the amendment to the Alaska appropriation bill, whereby the House becomes a party to treaty making. It is expected that the House will recede.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee had under consideration to-day, a bill to build a railroad from Cairo to the Rio Grande, through Arkansas and Texas. The bill calls for government aid in the shape of a guarantee upon the bonds of the company.

The committee also considered a bill, building a road two hundred miles long in the lowlands of Mississippi, also building levees along the same section. Both bills were postponed until next session.

It is understood that General Fremont is at the head of the proposed road between Cairo and the Rio Grande.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day and continued three hours.

The third party movement is dead.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has sailed for Europe.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $496,000.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—*Senate*.—South Carolina's ratification of the fourteenth article was presented.

The applications of the Georgia and Mississippi conventions for loans were indefinitely postponed.

The bill authorizing corporations created by Federal authority to bring suits in Federal courts passed.

The bill requiring five hundred feet span for bridges over navigable streams, after provoking considerable discussion as to the uselessness and danger of such bridges, and retorts from friends of the bill that the opposition were stimulated by two railroad companies that desired to build cheap bridges over the Ohio river. Bill postponed.

The bill for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad was discussed to executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

*House*—Ninety days were allowed the Election Committee to investigate disloyalty in Missouri contested election case.

Louisiana Representatives, Vidal, Sypher, Newsham, Mann, and Blackburn; and South Carolina Representatives, Goss, and Whittemore, were seated.

The tariff bill was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, which kills it for this session.

The funding bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Among the rejections of the Senate today is Collector Smythe as minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Burlingame, Minister from China, is giving the members of the press a grand dinner to-night. It is a very handsome affair.

A grand ratification of the New York nominations is progressing.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is a synopsis of the President's message, which was sent to Congress to-day:

Quoting General Jackson in support of his views, and arguing that by the present system the will of a majority of the people is liable to be defeated in the choice of a President; favors the election of State Senators by the people instead of by the State Legislatures; and a limited instead of a life tenure of Supreme Court Judges; pointing out the interest the Chief Justice and Vice-President have in cases of Presidential impeachment.

The President closes his argument as follows: "Time, observation, and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of public duty and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people."

The President proposes the following amendments to the Constitution.

The President's term of office shall be for six years. The States shall be divided into equal districts, corresponding with the number of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and each district shall count as one vote for President and Vice-President respectively. The person in each district receiving the highest number of votes from voters qualified to vote for the popular branch of the State Legislature within said district. These facts shall be certified to Governors of States, to Senators in Congress from such State, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The Federal Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in October, 18—, and every sixth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate, both Houses present, shall open and count the votes, and the persons receiving the highest number shall be President and Vice-President respectively if they have a majority of the votes cast; otherwise a second election occurs between the two highest for each office. If at the second election both receive a like number of votes of districts, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the largest number of States shall be President. The same rules shall apply to Vice-President; but in case of a second election being necessary for Vice-President but not for President, then the Senate shall elect a Vice-President from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes of districts. No President or Vice-President shall be eligible for the second term. In case of the President's removal by any cause, the office devolves on the Vice-President; and in case of the Vice-President's removal the Presidential office devolves on the Secretary of State, following whom as successors come the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster General, and Attorney General, who shall exercise the functions of office until the disabilities are removed, or a new election held.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by election of the State Legislature, to hold six years, each having one vote.

Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Court shall hold twelve years.

The President, after the adoption of the proposed amendment, shall divide Judges of the Supreme Court into three classes, expiring the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years, so that one may be chosen every fourth year.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Southern Representatives conducted themselves quietly, voting with the Radicals on all questions.

Their prompt party votes on subjects which have been seriously discussed for months, and upon which the most shrewd legislators were doubtful, provoke smiles on the floor of either House.

It is stated that the three hours Cabinet session yesterday was very important, and that some Executive suggestions regarding the Presidential elections will be sent to Congress to-day, and that the veto of the bill regulating the electoral college will be withheld until Monday.

The Senate last night passed the Alaska treaty, with an amendment ignoring the joint power of the House with the Senate and President in making treaties. The bill as it passed the Senate simply appropriates money to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty.

The Senate also passed bills providing for selling the St. Louis arsenal property; aiding improvements in the Mississippi river at Rock Island and Des Moines rapids; exempting certain vessels trading with Canada from tonnage fees, and the civil appropriation bill.

The House considered the funding bill.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Vetoing the electoral college bill, the President maintains that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and asserts that they were practically and constitutionally restored previous to March, 1867. Narrating the provisions of the Constitution, the President says the joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the fourth of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored.

Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of their right to have their vote for President and Vice-President received and counted is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized, and restored to their rights prior to the fourth of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period.

It clearly follows that all the State governments organized in those States under the act of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President in pursuance of acts passed since the fourth of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, can not be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

The President proceeds to argue that while the people of the Southern States were not in rebellion, some people of the Northern States were in rebellion, and that the act for exclusion applies logically equally to New York and Virginia.

The message concludes: If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes not in accordance with the political preference of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the supposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. Both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—*Senate*—The rights of naturalized citizens abroad were discussed all day, interrupted only by the reading of the President's veto message and the passage of the electoral college bill over the veto by forty-five to eight—the Southern Senators, except Poole, who was absent, voting with the majority.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

*House*—The credentials of Lush, from North Carolina, and Bowen, from South Carolina, were referred to the Election Committee.

Jones presented a bill extending the provisions of the law of July, 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Vinnie Ream was restored to her studio in the capitol by resolution.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the names of persons under sentence of military commission or courts martial at the Dry Tortugas, the crimes with which such persons are charged, and the names of persons in confinement by order of military commissions at Atlanta, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, objected, and Mr. Eldridge withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Lush, of North Carolina, and Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, were seated.

Mullins, opposing Bowen's admission, said "Bowen was born in Ohio and went to South Carolina ten or fifteen years ago. When the rebellion broke out he voluntarily went into the Confederate service, accepted a commission as captain, and was subsequently promoted to major, probably for his gallantry in shooting down Union men. While a major (Mullins was reliably informed) Bowen killed his rebel colonel. But of this he (Mullins) would not complain. For this act Bowen was incarcerated and put in irons, but was released when the Federals advanced. He then had one of two things to do: either to be hung or join the Federal forces. He did the latter, and he (Mullins) was informed by General Sickles himself that in the Federal army Bowen acted so badly that he had to be incarcerated by the Federal authorities.

When the war was over he became a Radical and adopted the faith of franchise for the black man. He (Mullins) had no disposition to oppose the pardon of men who showed proper penitence, but he would not reward treason by making these people rulers over us as soon as they came back. He doubted very much whether the House was pursuing the proper policy in this matter.

The electoral college bill passed, the veto notwithstanding, by 134 to 36.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Seward addresses a letter to whom it concerns stating that Congress in June, 1866, passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, which he quotes. Secretary Seward states that the act of 1818 requires the Secretary of State to publish amendments of the Constitution when adopted, but no act authorized the Secretary to determine and decide doubtful questions as to authenticity of organization of State Legislatures, or the power of any State Legislature to recall previous ratification. Twenty-three States have ratified the amendment, and also the bodies avowing themselves as Legislatures of Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama.

Mr. Evarts was installed as Attorney General.

General Gillem's official report of the Mississippi election shows that the constitution was defeated by 7629.

General McKee was elected to Congress; otherwise the Democrats made a clean sweep.

The President has signed the new tax bill.

The Secretary of War has issued an order enforcing the eight-hour law.

It appears further that Ohio and New Jersey have withdrawn their assent, but the efficacy of these withdrawals is doubtful. The whole number of states is thirty-seven; he then proclaims the amendment adopted provided the original resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey are valid notwithstanding the withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President has nominated John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia, W. S. Rosecrans to Spain, and J. A. McClernand to Mexico, Henry W. Watts to Austria, Wm. J. Wells, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, C. C. Cox of Maryland, Commissioner of Pensions, and Elisha Foot, Commissioner of Patents, Edmund Cooper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 21—*Senate*.—A concurrent resolution that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution has been duly adopted passed.

A resolution paying the Southern Senators from the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, meeting opposition, went over under the rules.

A motion to adjourn till Friday drew from Mr. Hendricks the remark that the President would properly avail himself of the constitutional ten days to defeat the military bill which arms Southern militia at the option of the Secretary of War.

A debate of great bitterness ensued, in which the alleged outrages on Southern loyalists were again ventilated.

Without definite action the Senate took a recess.

*House*—A resolution paying Southern members from the day of their election passed.

A bill changing ports of entry from Plymouth to Edenton, and Beaufort to Port Royal, passed.

A resolution seating the Alabama members provoked a long debate, but finally passed.

The concurrent resolution declaring the fourteenth article duly adopted passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the funding bill and took a recess.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A vote in the Republican caucus to-day showed eighty favoring recess till September or October against twenty-eight favoring the regular adjournment.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, including Mr. Evarts for the first time.

Both Houses are in session to-night.

General Gillem's report regarding the Mississippi election shows that both parties charge fraud, but he can find none that are within military reach. The constitution is defeated, and military rule will be continued.

General Gillem recommends modification of the law whereby all registered and qualified voters may fill vacancies which exist or may occur in civil, State, or national offices.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Frank P. Blair's letter of acceptance, dated Omaha, has been received here and will be published in the *Intelligencer* in the morning. Mr. Blair accuses the Radicals of usurping the power of the courts and executive, and seeking to maintain their usurpations by the sword, and insists upon the right of the people against Congress to control questions at issue.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—*Senate*—Messrs. Robertson and Sawyer, Senators from South Carolina, were seated. The seating of Sawyer excited a prolonged discussion. Affidavits of C. C. Bowen and Thomas J. Mackey were read, declaring their belief that Sawyer was ineligible; that he was a shareholder in blockade running, and a member of a military organization in Charleston in 1864.

Senator Conklin said he was free to say he did not believe one word of the charges against Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Robertson, who had been previously seated so that he might speak and vote in Mr. Sawyer's case, heard none of these charges in the South Carolina Legislature, and he believed them unfounded, and that they were brought up by the disappointed friends of Dr. Mackey.

The question of adjournment was resumed, when the arming of the Southern States was again discussed. The bill will undoubtedly become a law before Congress adjourns.

The concurrent resolution to take a recess from Monday to the third Monday in September passed. Adjourned.

*House*—Messrs. Kellogg, of Alabama, and Tift, of South Carolina, were seated.

A bill passed removing disabilities from Simon Carley, of South Carolina; Michael Hahn, of Louisiana; and John Milledga, of Georgia.

Mr. Stevens made personal explanations denying the remarks attributed to him about paying the bonds in gold, and denouncing the papers attacking him as rebel or half rebel and all in bondholders' interests.

The Speaker made a statement regarding the tax bill in answer to a question, and had a message from the President read, in which the approval of the tax bill was announced. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenues, however, had advices that the bill was not signed. The Speaker had no information other than that contained in the President's message that the bill had been signed.

The amendment to the Alaska appropriation was disapproved and a committee of conference appointed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad passed.

In the House, to-day, on motion of General Sypher, the Committee on Railroads and Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the levees of the Mississippi a public highway, or otherwise improving the levees at public expense. Also extending the act of 1864, to indemnify loyal citizens for losses sustained during the war over Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The uncertainty about the tax bill creates much excitement, and it seems probable now that the President will veto it on the ground of innovation on the appointing power.

The Senate will disagree to the House amendments to the funding bill.

The President has nominated S. Ferguson Beach District Attorney for Virginia, Oliver Hawkins Consul General at Havana, Wm. E. Wells Collector of the Fourth Virginia District, and Wm. Selden Collector of the Second Virginia District.

There was a meeting to-day of the Southern members of Congress and Union men. Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, president; H. F. Fish, of Mississippi, secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions.

John C. Fremont introduced the following resolution:

That, in view of the President's threatening attitude regarding reconstruction, Congress should remain in session until after the Presidential election. Congress should immediately give Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas loyal State governments. Congress should pass a stringent law for the enforcement of the fourteenth article of the Constitutional amendment.

Pending consideration of the above, a resolution was offered that the President should be impeached, and pledging themselves to resist adjournment or recess until removal is accomplished.

The meeting adjourned to to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President proclaims the adoption of the fourteenth article by the alleged Alabama Legislature.

The sub-committee on reconstruction have prepared a bill for establishing a provisional government in Texas. It will be considered by a full committee to-morrow, and then reported to the House. The first section provides that the constitutional convention of Texas shall be empowered to make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional government, and authorizes the provisional Governor to appoint registers judges of elections, but judges not to be candidates, to organize and maintain a constabulary force, to maintain peace, and to execute the laws.

The convention is given power to provide for its own assembling from time to time and for ascertaining the results of elections which may be held to ratify any constitution the convention may adopt.

The second section makes it the duty of the military authorities to aid the convention in executing the laws and maintaining order.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.

**COLLECTOR'S SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 21, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION TWELVE OF THE ACT OF CONgress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described seized Goods will be sold at public auction at Warehouse, No. 1 Customhouse Building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, August 6, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.:

| Date 1868. | Marks & Nos | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 3 | No mark | 14 boxes cigars | Rapidan | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 9 | F C ½ | 2 boxes (1175) cigars | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall. | 1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy | Istria | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 cask earthenware | Istria | Section 4, Act July 18, 1866 |
| April 15 | No mark | 1 basket (1360) cigars | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 boxes Italian paste | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 bundles Italian paste | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 cans sweet oil | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 28 | No mark | 1 barrel molasses | Helena | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 100 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 29 bundles cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 674 packs cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 5 demijohns distilled spirits | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (1000) cigars | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 10 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1700 packs cigarettes | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (2500) cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 3000 cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3700) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | ½ bbl. cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 sack (2000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 package tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes jelly | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 bundle cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (50) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 4 boxes (350) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 piece linen | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 cases (17 bottles) brandy | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (12 bottles) syrup | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes (34 packs) cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 8 boxes cigars | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 318 packages cigarettes | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 20 lbs cut tobacco | Bartolome | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 27 | No mark | 17 ½ bottles champagne | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 28 packages tobacco | Mexico | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 1 bundle cigars | Mexico | Section 24, Act July 13, 1799 |

jy21 au5 A jy25 au1

S. A. STOCKDALE, Special Deputy Collector.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., July 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty-seventh day of July, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the POTATOES that may be required for the use of the General Depot at New Orleans for the remainder of the year 1868.

The Potatoes to be of the first quality, and to be delivered from time to time as required.

Bids will state the price per lb. The packages will be required to be of good quality, and leadlined. Payments will be made monthly.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH.
jy17 6t — Brevet Maj. Gen. and O.S., U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS FOR CORN.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., July 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY the tenth day of August, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at San Antonio with twenty thousand (20,000) bushels CORN in sacks.

Bids will be received for small quantities of OATS or BARLEY.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good, merchantable, sound, shelled Corn, Oats, or Barley, subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Delivery to commence on the first of September, 1868, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount per month, and in such quantities as to keep the post continuously supplied at such rate.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

The right to reject any or all bids that may b offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, at Austin, Texas.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
jy17 6t — Fifth Military District.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 118.**

IN THE MATTER OF B. B. NEWHALL, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS B. B. NEWHALL, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, July 17, 1868.
jy25 se20 oc23 — K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JULES MOSSY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JULES MOSSY, of Third Judicial District, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 936—jy15 au1 A — District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of July, A. D. 1868, an alias WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. ALLEN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 935—jy14 au1 A — District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF Z. YORKE AND E. J. HOOVER, Individually, and as composing the Firm of Yorke & Hoover.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of Z. YORKE and E. J. HOOVER, individually, and as composing the firm of Yorke & Hoover, of the parish of Concordia and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 902—je27 jy25 A — District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF JOHN J. FOGEL AND TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI, Individually, and as Copartners.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estates of JOHN J. FOGEL and TELESPHORE J. LOMBARDI, individually, and as copartners, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the twenty fourth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 899—je26 jy24A — District of Louisiana.


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## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF P. E. WHITE—No. 428.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. E. WHITE, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 927—jy6 30

ESTATE OF J. H. RHYMES—No. 420.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. H. RHYMES, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 919—jy6 29

ESTATE OF DAVID H. STRIPLING—No. 72.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID H. STRIPLING, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 908—jy6 26


**STATEMENT**
OF THE
## Germania Life Insurance
## COMPANY.

**December 31, 1867.**

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

AGENCY IN THIS CITY,
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O. J. DUNN, Secretary.
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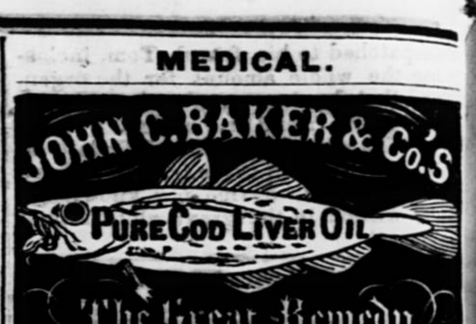


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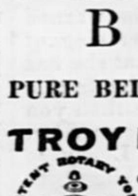


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 31. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. WHOLE NO. 131.


## Poetry.

### PURE LOVE.

BY FRANCOIS XAVIER.

O God, my spirit loves but thee,
Not that in heaven its home may be,
But thou on the accursed tree,
In mercy hast embraced me;
For me the cruel nails, the spear,
The ignominious scoff didst bear;
Countless, unuterable woes;
The bloody sweat, death's pangs and throes.
These thou didst bear—all these for me,
A sinner and estranged from thee.
And wherefore no affection show
Jesus, to thee, that lovedst me so?
Not that in heaven my home may be,
Not lest I die eternally,
Not for the hopes of joys above me,
But even as thyself didst love me,
So love—I will ever love thee.

### THE CLEAR VISION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest seasons wore.
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's design
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Weird photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as yon schoolboy's laugh?

O earth! with gladness overfraught
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the charge is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtained room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seem these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing.
The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and windflowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Speak forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kind:
Since, richer for its chastening grown,
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss the life by thee prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful thy works appear.

As thou hast made thy world without,
Make thou more fair my world within:
Shine through its ling'ring clouds of doubt,
Rebuke its haunting shades of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to thee and man;
Strike when thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

[*Atlantic.*

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

A Russian once said "he never knew what cold weather was till he reached the south of Italy." People of New Orleans here are sighing for the cool nights of the Crescent City; the declining sun brings little relief from the furnace-like breath which passes over these burning pavements and dusty streets. Parts of Pennsylvania Avenue are watered by private enterprise, the other streets may be watered from the hydrants *once a day* without *fine*. With the vast waterworks tapping the Potomac river, one would suppose there would be water sufficient to supply any demand, but it seems to be otherwise. In *any other city* the river would afford an ample supply.

The treasury extension is approaching its completion; the extension takes a downward direction as well as a northerly one; that is a hole has been dug to set the north end in, a beautiful Park has been spoiled by excavating between street lines, and the building in order to expose its first story; it is mournful to behold such a botch in an edifice, which in some respects is an object of architectural beauty.

The tax bill has passed both Houses of Congress; the tax on whisky now is fifty cents. It is supposed by the legislators, that the frauds heretofore practiced by *whisky rings*, will, under the present law be avoided; but when was the whisky business an honest one? Take it as a business it has been a lying, cheating, robbing, mean, debasing, dirty concern; and to that supposes the present tax will be collected if it can be avoided, has ved to little purpose. But is it matter of surprise and mortification that the Congress of the United States should cower before these *death-dealers?*

The papers of the morning report a deed of infamy perpetrated by tying a piece of black crape at the door of Chief Justice Chase. It is a pity such vagabonds can not receive their dues. Religion and politics have been considered antipodes. We should judge so from the entire, or nearly entire, exclusion of God from the thoughts of political assemblies, or mention of his government in any of the resolutions adopted by them. The government will never fulfill its mission till the Deity shall be more recognized by the public mind, and devout as well as intelligent men shall give more attention to the means of introducing candidates for office. It is a scandal and an insult to the Supreme Being, that candidates for the most important offices in the government are, as a rule, first nominated in grogshops or by their patrons.

There have been several sudden deaths recently, not perhaps as many as there was reason to fear would occur under the unparalelled heat of the city.

A new work has recently appeared exhibiting "Life among the Mormons," by a surgeon of the United States army. The author was for some time stationed in New Orleans. This very interesting work is an enlargement of a series of letters written for and published in the New Orleans ADVOCATE. That portion of the work devoted more particularly to Mormonism exhibits that detestable cheat in its hideous proportions and deformity; its existence is a foul blot on our country, and illustrates how reckless of the laws of God and public decency our rulers sometimes are in the appointment of men to office. That such a beast as Brigham Young should be a ruler anywhere on this continent is appalling. The author of the work under notice deals with this monstrous plague in no rose-water style. Congress has had some *dabbling* legislation on the subject, but that is all. The members of the House will soon sweat out—the hall, being defective in ventilation, is hot, almost beyond endurance. The failure of the House to pass the clerks' relief bill is an act bordering on inhumanity, especially in view of the handsome increase made to their own salary; the present rates of compensation were fixed when the government paid *gold:* if thus paid now, there would be no complaint, but every article of consumption has advanced, propotioned to the advance of gold, and the wages of every class of employes have advanced accordingly; the clerks of the government, however, form the only exception to the rule. The plea of economy is a pitiful one, standing as it does along side of the immense frauds practiced on the government unchecked, and with here and there an exception the perpetrators of them unpunished.

MORDECAI.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

## On Education.

BY F. K. HYDE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: As true Republicans—as lovers of the human family, we can not but feel a deep interest in the condition and progress of mankind. We believe that it is for us to solve the problem of the destiny of the colored race in America, but the preponderance of numbers, power, wealth, and learning still belong to the white race, and the progress of the colored race is greatly dependent on the progress of the white race; indeed, it is not at all certain that the bigoted, prejudiced whites may not be urged on by the stimulus of necessity to discover and reduce to practice truths of a nobler and more elevating character than they may attain or embody by constant vituperation of the colored race.

The colored race has its bold thinkers—its true Republicans—its heroic philanthropists—and they are not idle. What is the state of the southern portion of this republic at present, and what may be anticipated for the future, we may learn from careful observation.

A great and marked barrier to peace and harmony in the South, which gives great permanence to the old abuses and institutions of slavery, is the prejudice of the whites against the elevation of the colored race, or in other words *caste*.

This evil is remarkably strong throughout the South, and constitutes, in our opinion, the chief difficulty in the way of rendering the Union at once to quietude.

The spirit of caste is deeply rooted in the Southern mind; the idea of "superiority" and "inferiority" as resulting from differences of color is almost universal, and reveals itself by an alternate servility and arrogance of manner that reflect clearly and painfully this mischievous, unchristian creed, from the highest gilded rounds of the social ladder down to its lowest, muddiest steps; pride and meanness stand together hand in hand. Noble exceptions undoubtedly exist, and here as elsewhere there is an infection in the air that promises something better for the future; but as yet caste holds unshaken sway in this strange dwelling place of power and weakness, of luxury and misery, of progress and prejudice, yclept through so many years "Sunny South."

What can break down this prejudice of caste? Nothing, evidently, but to educate the colored people and give them an intellectual power which will enable them to respect themselves manfully and to command the respect of the white race. Hence the leading question of progress that should engage the attention of the Legislature should be, What is being done for education?

For education there has been much done in the South, but in a disjointed, expensive, inefficient manner, and exclusively for the benefit of one race. Instead of one all pervading, straightforward. State-directed and republican system, there are two or three in operation, necessarily conflicting with and damaging each other. And yet a vast majority really desire the education of all whites, and are willing to pay for it.

The Southerners are good at paying taxes, wherein they have had large experience, and if they grumble a little now and then at their amount as oppressive, it is only because they take pleasure in grumbling, and this seems to afford them a good excuse for it. They would not be deprived of it if they could: witness the discussions of the taxes, income, internal, State, and city, which every Southerner denounces while none justifies abstractedly; and yet it is always upheld and we presume always will be. And if the question could now be put to a direct vote, even of the taxpayers alone, "Shall or shall not a system of common school education for the State of Louisiana be maintained by a national tax?" I believe common schools would be triumphant. Why? Because education is the bulwark of liberty. Even if the system advised by the papers opposed to colored children going to public schools were matured, put in operation, and to be sustained by private contributions alone, we should despair of its success.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

## The Last Papal Allocution.

THE POPE AND THE AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

The following is a translation of the papal allocution delivered in the secret consistory held on June 22 last:

Venerable Brethren: We should never have imagined that after the convention agreed to nearly thirteen years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament upon the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil-disposed men, now afflict and annoy in a deplorable manner the Catholic Church in the empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the church, to us, and to this Apostolic See.

On the twenty-first of December last the Austrian government passed an odious law, to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great grief on being informed of the fact, and wished to raise our voice against it, we, nevertheless, gave proof of forbearance, and we deemed it advisable then to keep silent, chiefly supported by the hope that the Austrian government, lending a docile ear to the just complaints of our venerable brethren (the holy prelates of Austria) would return to more wholesome ideas, and adopt a sounder determination. But our hopes have been frustrated. In fact, the same government on the twenty-fifth of May of this present year issued another law which compels all the subjects, even the Catholic ones of the empire, deciding that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of the mother; and that under seven years of age they must follow in the stray path of their parents from the true faith. Moreover, the same law suppresses entirely the validity of the promises which the Catholic Church, with reason and with the greatest justice, exacts and prescribes absolutely before the celebration of mixed marriages. It makes apostacy itself a civil law, both as regards the Catholic religion and the Christian religion generally; it suppresses all authority of the Church over cemeteries, and Catholics are bound to allow the bodies of heretics to be buried in their churchyard, if they have not any of their own. Moreover, the same government, on the twenty-fifth day of May of the present year, did not hesitate to promulgate a law on marriage which entirely cancels all the enactments agreed to in the convention already alluded to; this law restores the former Austrian laws, which are contrary to the laws of the church; it admits, and even confirms, that form of marriage absolutely condemnable, called civil marriage, when the authority of any confession whatever refuses the celebration of the marriage on grounds which are not admitted as valid, as legal by the civil authorities. By this law this same government has suppressed all the authority and jurisdiction of the church on matters relative to marriage, as also all competent ecclesiastical tribunals on the subject. It has also promulgated a law on education which suppresses all the influence of the church over education, decreeing that the whole superior supervision of education, literature, and science, as also the inspection of schools, appertains to the state which finally decrees that religious teaching in the public schools must be placed in the hands of members of each separate confession; that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith; that those schools shall also be subject to the supreme inspection of the state, and that the school books shall be submitted to the approval of the civil authorities; with the exception, however, of such books as are meant for religious instruction, books which must be submitted to the approval of competent authorities of each confession.

You see, consequently, venerable brethren, how necessary it is strongly to reprove and condemn those abominable laws, sanctioned by the Austrian government—laws which are in flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion, with its venerable rights, its authority, and its divine institution; with our power and that of the Apostolic See, as also with our concordat already quoted, and with natural right itself.

In virtue, then, of the care of all churches intrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice in your most illustrious assembly. We reprove and we condemn, by our apostolic authority, the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right which has been decreed or attempted unjustly, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian government or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of this same authority which appertains to us we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and the future.

As regards the authors of those laws, especially those who congratulate themselves on being Catholics, and have not feared to propose, establish, approve, and carry out the above laws and acts, we conjure and entreat them not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments which the ecclesiastical institutions and the decrees of the oecumenical councils inflict, as having been deserved *ipso facto* by the violators of the rights of the church. Meantime, we rejoice greatly in the Lord, and we give our well-deserved praise to our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops of the Austrian empire, who, with truly Episcopal energy, have not ceased to warn their flocks of their duties boldly to defend and protect, by speech as well as writing, the cause of the church and the said concordat concluded with us.

We also desire from our hearts that our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops of Hungary, following the example of their colleagues, will show themselves disposed to display the same zeal and the same ardor to protect the rights of the church and defend the concordat against the attacks which are directed against it. Nevertheless, under these calamities, which in these times afflict the church everywhere, we do not cease, venerable brothers, with the deepest fervor and humility of heart, to pray to God that He may upset all the criminal designs of His enemies and those of his holy church, suppress their impious efforts, and in His mercy lead them both into the paths of justice and salvation.

## Successful Temperance Logic.

A small temperance society had been started in a community very much under the control of a rich distiller, commonly called "Bill Myers." This man had several sons who had become drunkards on the facilities afforded by their education at home. The whole family was arrayed against the movement, and threatened to break up any meeting called to promote the object. Learning this, the Rev. T. P. Hunt went to a neighboring district for volunteers for that particular occasion. He then gave out word for a meeting, and at the time found his friends and enemies about equal in numbers. This fact prevented any outbreak, but could not prevent noise.

Mr. Hunt mounted the platform, and by a few sharp anecdotes and witty sayings soon silenced all noise except the sturdy "Bill Myers," the old Dutchman crying out, "Misther Hunt, money makes the mare go." To every shot, which seemed ready to demolish him, the old fellow presented the one shield, "Misther Hunt, money makes the mare go."

At last Mr. Hunt stopped and addressed the imperturbable German:

"Look here, Bill Myers, you say that money makes the mare go, do you?"

"Yes, dat ish just what I say, Mishter Hunt."

"Well, Bill Myers, you own and work a distillery, don't you?" inquired Mr. Hunt.

"Dat ish none of your business, Mishter Hunt. But den I ish not ashamed of it. I has got a still, and work it too."

"And you say, 'Money makes the mare go;' do you mean that I have come here to get the money of these people?"

"Yes, Mishter Hunt, dat ish just what I mean."

"Very well; you work a distillery to make money, and I lecture on temperance to make money; and as you say, 'Money makes the mare go,' Bill Myers, bring out your mare, and I'll bring out mine, and we'll show them together."

By this time the whole assembly was in a titter of delight; and even Myers' followers could not repress their merriment at the evident embarrassment of their oracle. In the mean time we must premise that Mr. Hunt knew a large number of the drunkards present, and among them the sons of Myers himself.

"Bill Myers, who is that holding himself up by that tree?" inquired Mr. Hunt, pointing to a young man so drunk that he could not stand alone.

The old man started as if stung by an adder, but was obliged to reply, "Dat ish my son: but what of dat, Mishter Hunt?"

"A good deal of that, Bill Myers; for I guess that son has been riding your mare, and got thrown, too?"

Here there was a perfect roar from all parts of the assembly, and as soon as order was restored Mr. Hunt proceeded, as he pointed to another son:

"Bill Myers, who is that staggering about as if his legs were as weak as potato vines after frost?"

"Well, I suppose dat ish my son, too," replied the old man with a crestfallen look.

"He has been riding your mare too, and got a tumble."

At this point the old man put up both hands in a most imploring manner, and exclaimed: "Now, Mishter Hunt, if you won't say any more I will be still."

This announcement was received with a roar of applause and laughter, and from that moment Mr. Hunt had all the ground to himself.

## The General Conference and Lay Representation.

The General Conference having declared itself again, and as it is supposed with greater emphasis than ever before upon the admission of lay representatives, it is of moment to the Church to know precisely what its declarations mean. Just at this point of departure there has been suddenly developed no little difference of opinion. The *Christian Advocate* of June 25 tells us that "as to its attitude toward the subject—its approval or otherwise—the General Conference of 1868 stands precisely with its predecessor of 1860. At that point there was neither advance nor retrogression. * * * It was simply designed that the whole subject should go to the Church without any prejudgment in either direction from the General Conference, and the 'godly consideration' of the Church was invited to the subject."

The *Western Advocate* has also presented its interpretation of the proceedings of the Conference. In this we are told that "those who voted for the submission of the plan to the people are not thereby bound to favor it before the people, or to vote for it when it shall be submitted to them in the Annual Conferences. The plan is not formally adopted. Many voted for its submission who will feel it their duty to oppose it hereafter. In this they violate no obligation, nor will their personal consistency be involved in the least." The editor says for himself personally, that while he will not "prejudice any against the principle or the plan," he can not "champion the cause before the Church." These explanations have caused no little surprise. They have led many to fear that we have made a settlement in which nothing is settled; that we have achieved a conclusion in which nothing is concluded.

We have then a most important question to consider, namely: was the vote of the General Conference only a vote to submit the question of lay representation to the people and the traveling ministers, without any prejudgment in either direction from the Conference itself? Or did the vote carry with it the whole moral weight of the favorable opinion of the Conference?

The bare statement of this question is almost enough to determine the answer which the facts require. But more distinctly, (1). The Conference declared for the third time "its willingness to admit lay delegates whenever the people should desire it." A willingness to adopt a measure upon a certain contingency is an acceptance of that measure upon its general merits. The attitude of the Conference is one of declared readiness. There being two parties interested in lay representation, one party announces itself as waiting for the other. The Conference has, therefore, most emphatically sent the measure to the Church with a prejudgment in its favor, for it has pledged itself to adopt it upon the fulfillment of a single contingency.

(2) But farther, the Conference has recommended a plan of lay representation to the consideration of the Church, after having given to that plan its own godly consideration. The plan having been reported was made the order of the day until disposed of, and was subjected to a thoughtful discussion. It was considered both in its generals and its details. The several articles were "adopted" (see the official report in the *Daily Advocate*), the preamble was "adopted," and on motion of J. T. Peck the report was "adopted" as a whole by 227 yeas to three nays. By "adopting" the report the General Conference plainly said: "We consider this a good and suitable plan of lay representation for the Church." It could not say this without accepting the principle of lay representation, nor could the Conference say this without approving the plan. It might easily be maintained that the vote has all the disciplinary requisites of a legal enactment, the necessary two-thirds of the delegates being more than furnished. But waiving this we say that, according to the facts of the record the General Conference has in every other respect "adopted" a plan of representation, and sent it to the people.

(3) This reasoning is, however, set beyond doubt by the language of the preamble of the report. It is worthy of a careful reading, and we give it all:

"WHEREAS, The General Conference of 1860 expressed its willingness to admit lay delegates to the General Conference whenever the people should desire it; and

"Whereas, The General Conference of 1864 concurred in that action; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we also concur in the same, and recommend the following plan to the godly consideration of our ministers and people."

There are in the preamble two points to be noted:

1. It commits the Conference for the third time to the acceptance of the general principle of lay representation. If there is any cumulative power in a repeated declaration, we have then the acceptance of lay representation by the General Conference, with all the accumulated emphasis which repetition can give.

2. This preamble recommends a plan to the consideration of the people, that plan having been previously carefully considered by the Conference. While the preamble was under consideration in the Conference, a motion was made to substitute the word "submit" for the word "recommend," and the proposal was voted down, the Conference meaning thereby that a stronger than a negative term should be here used. To "recommend," according to all sound usage, is to commit to another with an expression of favor or approval. It is something more than merely to present or to submit; and to say that the preamble of the report sends the subject to the Church, "without any prejudgment in either direction from the General Conference" is, in our opinion, with all deference to the acumen of the *Advocate*, an abuse of language. Taken in connection with the refusal of the Conference to adopt the word "submit," the meaning of the preamble is placed beyond all question.

The sincerity of the General Conference can not, for a moment, be doubted. Its magnanimity in dealing with the question of lay representation will ever remain one of the proudest facts of its history. It has this time gone forward farther than ever before to meet the people. Lay representation is now offered to the people, with a plan "adopted" in every respect but the formality of a legal vote by the highest representative body of the Church. The consummation of the work now depends upon the laity. Let them but vote in June, 1869, overwhelmingly for representation, as we know they will, and the rest will be but a matter of form. The Annual Conferences will follow, the lay delegates will be elected according to the plan, and the General Conference will, with its legal ratification, open the door and bid them enter in. Already the end appears. We who have long led the van of this movement, in some years as a forlorn hope, may with good reason rejoice.—*Methodist.*

## The Luther Monument at Worms.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

The city in which Luther, pleading before the sovereign and the assembled estates of the holy Roman empire, vindicated the gospel against sacerdotal encroachment three hundred and forty-seven years ago has just witnessed the inauguration of a monument to his honor. From other statues previously erected to him the new one is distinguished in more than one respect. It is a tribute paid by all Protestant Germany, subscriptions having come in from every country in which the reformed faith has gained a footing.

In size and rich variety of design the monument has no equal. In this respect it is an improvement even upon Rauch's Frederick the Great, with its hosts of generals ranged round the base. It is not a statue, but a combination of eleven statues grouped around and surmounted by the gigantic likeness of the Thuringian miner's son. Ascending a few steps you tread on a granite base forty feet square, inclosed on the three other sides by a battlemented balustrade. In its centre Luther stands pre-eminent. Seated on the four pillars projecting from the corners of Luther's pedestal you see clustering about the master mind his four precursors who attempted what he accomplished.

To this noble array the English, French, Italian, and Slave nations have each furnished a member—John Wickliffe, Petrus Waldus, Jeronimo Savonarola, and Jan Huss. Then turning to the circumference, you notice seven more statues distributed around. Occupying the four corners of the balustrade, and separated from the centre group by the inner space, are the venerable figures of two regal and two clerical allies of the reformatory hero. Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, and Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hesse, impersonating power and prudence, watch the front; Philip Melanchthon and John Reuchlin, with their solid erudition, are at their rear.

To these four, or, adding those in the centre group, nine great men—images of real beings—are, with questionable taste, united the symbolical statues of three cities, celebrated in the history of time. Augsburg, Madgeburg, and Spires, three majestic women, take up the centre of each side of the balustrade. Seated, and looking up to Luther, they pleasingly relieve the four corner statues, which are standing, and have their faces turned in the same direction as the central figure. To do justice to the many places which have likewise deserved well of the cause of religious liberty, the battlements of the inclosure are on the inner side decorated with the escutcheons of twenty-four other German cities. These are Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Eisleben, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfort, Halle, Hamburg, Heilbronn, Jena, Konigsberg, Leipsic, Lindau, Lubeck, Marburg, Memlingen, Nordlingen, Riga Schmalkalden, Strasburg, Wittenberg, and Worms. Thus stands the wonderful structure before us, a petrified piece of history, silent, yet eloquent to any one who knows what has once agitated mankind, and has a presentment of what will agitate them again.

On a syenite pedestal of subdued color, surmounted with two bronze squares, stands Luther. It is the stout, sturdy shape familiar to every eye. It is the dear old well-known form, with its honest features and calm, imperturbable eye, as painted by Cranach. With face turned upward he rests his clenched fist on the closed Bible, as if uttering the famous verse of his beautiful chorale, "*Das Wort sie sollen lassen stehn.*" From an artistic point of view it might, perhaps, have been better to give his head a more inclined position. In a statue of ten and a half feet in height, on a pedestal of sixteen feet, a face lifted up to heaven can not be well seen from below. A better view, however, is obtained from the side than from the front.

Grand as the total effect is, the best critics agree in regretting that the artist who devised the work did not live to see it completed. Rietschel, who in 1856 was commissioned to make the model, died a few years ago, when the statues of Luther and Wickliffe alone had been carried out. The rest are modeled from his sketches by Herren, Schilling, Dondorf, and Kietz, his three talented assistants. Their achievements are worthy of the studio whence they proceed; but, while acquitting themselves of their task in excellent style, each of the three sculptors seems to have followed the particular bent of his genius rather than co-operate with the others in the production of an artistic whole. Luther is ten and a half feet high; the figures at his feet, seven feet; the corner statues of the balustrade, eight and a half feet; and those of the towns, six feet.

The inauguration was graced by the presence of the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Weimar and and Hesse, Prince William of Baden, and other members of the royal families of Germany. The concourse of strangers was immense, some reports speaking of one hundred thousand, and among them many clergymen.

Concerning the practice of sleeping in church, Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man sleeps under my preaching I do not send a boy to wake him up, but I feel that a boy had better come and wake me up."

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

## Plan of Episcopal Visitation, 1868.

CORRECTION OF TIME.

| CONFERENCE. | PLACE. | TIME. | BISHOP. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie | Warren, O | July 15 | Kingsley. |
| Delaware | Phil., Zoar Church, | " 23 | Janes. |
| Oregon | Salem | Aug. 13 | Scott. |
| Des Moines | Council Bluffs | " 20 | Simpson. |
| Cincinnati | Hamilton | " 20 | Clark. |
| Detroit | Ann Arbor | " 20 | Ames. |
| East Genesee | Bath, N. Y | " 20 | Thomson |
| Iowa | Burlington | Sept. 2 | Janes. |
| Central German | Evansville | " 3 | Kingsley. |
| Nevada | Carson City | " 3 | Scott. |
| Upper Iowa | Anamosa | " 3 | Simpson. |
| Michigan | Three Rivers | " 3 | Janes. |
| North Ohio | Wooster | " 9 | Thomson. |
| South Illinois | Du Quoin | " 10 | Janes. |
| S. E. Indiana | Franklin | " 10 | Clark. |
| Indiana | Bedford | " 10 | Kingsley. |
| California | San Francisco | " 10 | Scott. |
| Illinois | Quincy | " 17 | Janes. |
| Central Ohio | Lima | " 17 | Thomson. |
| N. W. German | Galena | " 17 | Simpson. |
| Minnesota | St. Anthony | " 17 | Ames. |
| Central Illinois | Washington | " 24 | Janes. |
| W. Wisconsin | Mazomanie | " 24 | Ames. |
| Rock River | Kankakee | " 29 | Simpson. |
| N. W. Indiana | Plymouth | " 30 | Thomson |
| Ohio | London | " 30 | Kingsley. |
| Tennessee | McMinnville | Oct. 1 | Clark. |
| Wisconsin | Racine | " 1 | Ames. |
| S. W. German | Pekin | " 1 | Janes. |
| Holston | Chattanooga | " 8 | Clark. |
| Genesee | Buffalo | " 8 | Kingsley. |
| Georgia | Atlanta | " 15 | Clark. |
| North Carolina | Not given | Dec 10 | Not given |
| Alabama | Murphee's Valley | " 24 | Not given |
| India Mission | | | |
| Liberia Mission | | | |

## Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

## Louisiana Intelligencer.

We are glad to see the spirit and talent with which the new editors of this paper are entering upon their duties. The Republicans of Washita and the adjoining parishes have in this journal a champion and counselor which they will do well to heed and liberally sustain. Our friends Morey and Ennemoser have our best wishes for success in their enterprise.

## Lottery Gambling.

It is pitiful to see the desks of the lottery croupiers in our cigar stores surrounded by crowds of poor negroes and seedy whites staking their earnings or stealings upon the turning of the wheel. The poor cripple to whom we yesterday gave a quarter to buy food to-day may be seen investing it in a lottery ticket. Multitudes are being impoverished and domoralized to supply material for these gambling concerns, and we hope our Legislature will set a brand upon this business which has been outlawed by nearly every Christian community.

Lieutenant Harry H. Pierce, first United States infantry, has been detailed from his regiment, by request of the Secretary of War, and assigned to duty as the General Superintendent of Education in Louisiana for the Freedmen's Bureau, filling the vacancy made by the acceptance of Major Chase's resignation. Lieutenant Pierce is from Springfield, Massachusetts; a graduate of Trinity college, Hartford, Connecticut; entered the army in May, 1861, as a private in the first Connecticut volunteers; was mustered out with his regiment March, 1865, as its major, having made a gallant record in the war. He is an accomplished Christian gentleman, well fitted every way for his position, and will perform its duties more than creditably.


Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition.


[Editorial Correspondence.]

## The Pope and Austria.

The defenders of the Catholic Church have always denied that said church is opposed to the inevitable reforms which a Christian civilization incites and demands; but such denial were futile with the Pope's last allocution before us. In the conventional language of all such documents he bewails the degeneracy of the "Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria," and *in terrorem* conjures Francis Joseph "not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments the church can inflict." Ten years ago, and such a pontifical warning would have terrified the Emperor; but now his Prime Minister replies to the holy father, and in turn warns him not to meddle with the affairs of the empire. The significance of the answer is this: The Pope's right to dictate temporal rulers is no longer acknowledged, and his anathemas are laughed to scorn. Such facts mark the progress of religious and civil liberty, the final triumph of which is not afar; and that triumph will be the defeat of the Papacy throughout the world. To the enlightened Protestant Christian it is refreshing to recall the rapid growth of free religious thought in the Catholic countries of Europe since 1860. Within those eight years all Italy has emerged from the darkness, and has arisen and is shining, "for her light has come." Mexico has shaken off the Pope, and the French and Juarez are giving the churches of the metropolis to Protestants, while Austria, the last stronghold of Popery in Europe (Spain excepted), has not only thrown off its old papal yoke, but has adopted such state measures as restore her to her former position of a first-class power among the nations of the earth.

This remark will be justified by a glance at the laws adopted in Austria, and will disclose the secret of the Pope's bellowing but harmless bull. The holy father complains that the Austrian government has passed an odious law which establishes free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter what confession of doctrine; that schools and colleges may be opened by persons of any religious creed; that the restrictions on mixed marriages are removed, and marriage itself is declared a civil contract; and that cemeteries are open to all without regard to religious faith. Such are the glorious strides which Austria has made and which have inspired for her an admiration only excelled by that which is felt for Italy. Is it not the marvel of this marvelous age? Let us pause; free speech, free press, free schools, free religion, free marriage, free country in Austria? The world does move, don't it?

The last stronghold of Popery is in Spain. But her time has not yet come. The night of her darkness lingers. Yet that night is rolling away, and the morning shall dawn. A needle-gun war may be necessary, as in the case of Francis Joseph, to open the eyes of Isabella. "The first shall be last" is to have a fulfillment in the land which sent Father Columbus in search of the New World; and Spain will be the last of European nations reached by the Christian Protestant power of the United States. But all hail to the light that sets the nations free!

## Personal.

Dr. Newman in Detroit.--The editor of the Advocate attended the International convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada, and was called out for a speech. The Detroit *Post* thus speaks of the Doctor's remarks:

Mr. Rowland and others made interesting reports of the work in their several districts. Under this order of business the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, spoke, reviewing the history of the Association in that city during and subsequent to the war. Referring to the period when they were under the control of the Southern Confederacy, he said that they learned that the "heroic Butler" was the only man who knew how to treat with rebels. (This admission was loudly cheered.) He said that, in their Association they believed in the brotherhood of man, and that colored men as well as white men were admitted to membership. He asked the convention if colored delegates would be admitted at the next annual International convention provided they came. A hearty affirmative reply was given. The reverend Doctor continued in most eloquent and stirring language, to advance the doctrine of equal rights, a sentiment which was most rapturously applauded, the applause lasting several minutes after the speaker had resumed his seat.

Rev. Scott Chinn.—We observe in the New York *Christian Advocate* of the ninth instant the publication of Brother Chinn's excellent sermon delivered at the dedication of the Camp Parapet M. E. Church (colored), New Orleans, September 22, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Porter.—Rev. Dr. Porter, late one of the book agents, has accepted the office of Superintendent of Agencies (not the presidency as some of the papers erroneously reported) of the National Life Insurance of this city, and expects to enter fully upon the work by the first of August. In the meantime correspondents should address him at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, New York.

Rev. Dr. Elliott.—The *Central Advocate* states that the venerable Dr. Charles Elliott, ex-President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, was able to be present at the late commencement exercises of that institution, and, supported by the President, Dr. Holmes, and Professor Burns, ascended the platform and made a short and most affecting address. He continues to write as far as his strength will permit, is deeply interested in the work of the Church, but daily awaits his call to another world.

Revs. George Storrs and Samuel Norris are the two brethren whom the General Conference of 1836 solemnly censured for attending an anti-slavery prayer meeting, which censure the last General Conference declared rescinded. Both are living in Brooklyn, and will live, we trust, till the next session in that city, and have the opportunity in that Conference of thanking the Church for honoring herself in removing the dishonor from them.

Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Detroit, a clergyman who has been well-known to the American churches for two generations, died suddenly last week in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The circumstances of his death were peculiar. The thirteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces had assembled in Detroit on Wednesday, June 24, and were to receive an address of welcome by Dr. Duffield. He began the address by referring to the noble armies of young men "who," he said, "are here in all the freshness of their vigor, and who, in this glad day of their assembling in our city, give good proof by their piety that they have overcome the wicked one." He then suddenly paused, and leaning forward, said: "You will have to excuse me—my head reels." A moment afterward, in the act of falling, he was caught in the arms of several surrounding clergymen, and borne from the stand in an unconscious state. He soon afterward rallied a little, but he had been stricken with paralysis, and he died on Friday, June 26.—*Advance.*

Ex-Governor B. F. Flanders. Another worthy old citizen, after a temporary absence, is again with us to see after railroad interests which will aid greatly in the material reconstruction of our State. We may reasonably hope much from these enterprises of internal improvement, and heartily welcome brain and purse at home and abroad to help us.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway.—This well-tried and noble-hearted patriot and philanthropist is entering upon his duties as State Superintendent of Education with his characteristic energy. We predict for him great success in the organization of a school system as thorough and beneficial as that of any State in the Union. Let every child, especially of poor parents, have the means of securing a good English education. Fill the land with good schoolhouses and teachers. To this end we have now "the right man in the right place."

## Notices of Periodicals for August.

*Harper's Monthly* contains "To and Upon the Amoor River," "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia," and "John Bull in Abyssinia," all profusely illustrated, and very interesting to lovers of travels and adventures.

Among the Andes were found curious ruins of ancient temples and fortresses. The story of Theodore and his kingdom is well told. Several love stories and good poetry. "How Fort McAllister was Taken." "A Visit to the French Legislature," a lively article, and of value. The Frenchmen are not more dignified than our own legislators. "Duels and Dueling," "Streets of Washington," closing with "Literary Notices." It is as usual a rich magazine.

*The Galaxy* has several good stories. "A Journey through Mongolia" shows us Chinese and Siberian life. "A Few Words about the Nerves," continued from the July number; a very instructive history of "Words and Their Uses;" "Miscellany;" "Driftwood;" and "Book Notices" contain much valuable matter.

*Arthur's Home Magazine*, fresh and homelike as ever, with many pretty stories, and some music and pictures. Our daughter says "It's almost the best magazine in the world."

*The Phrenological Journal* is full of sage, popular, and humorous pieces, profusely illustrated. Our friend Wells is a wise and good teacher. We must agree, however, to disagree on theological matters. We don't believe "Phrenology is commissioned by God to show men their mental and moral constitutions," etc.

*Packard's Monthly*, No. 4, contains "The Wickedest Man in New York," a wonderful but true relation of life in New York. Surely there is hope for the fallen. Parton has a good lecture to young men on "Wasting Capital," Burritt on "The English Language," and Greeley on "Success or Failure in Life." Bungay on "The Law of Compensation," "Matters and Things," and correspondents give us items of interest. This is a valuable periodical, and is becoming very popular.

## Obituary Notice.

WILLIAM JAY.

Died in New Orleans, Louisiana, at his residence No. 282 Calliope street, on Thursday, July 23, 1868, Mr. William Jay, aged sixty-six years. He was a worthy citizen, a faithful Christian, a devoted husband and father, and a warm friend. His illness was brief, only twelve days of suffering, during which time he was full of Christian peace and triumph. He leaves a bereaved widow and a numerous connection of about fifty children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Brother Jay was born in Willenhall, Staffordshire, England, but has for the last twenty-six years been a resident in New Orleans. An old-fashioned Methodist of thirty years standing, and loyal to the American Union, he from the first identified himself and family with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city in its missionary organization, under the Rev. Dr. Newman, and through all its early struggles he has stood firm, deing what he could to hold up the hands of his pastor.

At the time of his decease our brother held the offices of trustee, steward, and class-leader in the Ames Methodist Episcopal church, and since its organization has faithfully discharged the duties they imposed upon him. So useful a citizen and so pure a Christian can poorly be spared by Church or State, and he will be sadly missed in this city.

His absent minister and his brethren will greatly deplore their loss, while they rejoice that it is his eternal gain.

Peacefully lay him down to rest,
Place the turf kindly on his breast.
Sweet is the slumber beneath the sod,
While the pure soul is resting with God.
Peacefully sleep! peacefully sleep!
Sleep till that morning—
Peacefully sleep! D.

## Military Changes.

By order of the Secretary of War General Rousseau will command Louisiana and Arkansas; General Reynolds Texas; General Meade North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; General Gillem Mississippi; General Canby the department of Washington; and General Crooke Columbia, in place of General Rousseau. General Hatch relieves General Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent thus sketches the Louisiana and South Carolina Congressmen:

The Louisiana delegation, in the House, were sworn in to-day. J. H. Sypher, who represents the First District, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, graduated at Union College, New York, studied law, and practiced at the bar until the commencement of the rebellion, when he entered the Federal army as a private soldier, serving through the war and rising to the rank of Brigadier General. At the close of the war he settled in Louisiana, where he has been engaged in practicing law. He is also interested in a sugar and cotton plantation. Mr. Sypher represents a part of the city of New Orleans. James Mann is from the Second District. He was born in Maine, is about thirty-six years old, and was formerly a paymaster in the United States army. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Johnson to a position in the internal revenue department in Louisiana, and has resided there since. He is a Democrat, the only one in the delegation. J. P. Newsham represents the Third District. He was born in Illinois, and is now about thirty-seven years of age. During the war he served in the Federal army as captain in an Illinois regiment. He settled in Louisiana in 1864, and commenced to practice law. Michel Vidal is from the Fourth District. He is a native of France, from whence he emigrated to Louisiana shortly before the war. He has no profession. W. Jasper Blackburn represents the Fifth District. He is a native of Louisiana, and is about forty-five years of age. During the war he was an intense Unionist, and established a paper at Homer, of which he is still editor and proprietor. He is by far the ablest man in the delegation.

Only two of the South Carolina delegation were sworn in yesterday—Messrs. Whittemore and Goss. B. F. Whittemore, who represents the First District, was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and is a clergyman by profession. During the war he was chaplain of the Thirtieth and Fifty-third Massachusetts regiments. He settled in South Carolina at the close of the war and engaged in teaching. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. James H. Goss, who represents the Fourth District, is a native of South Carolina and was born in Union Courthouse in 1820. He is a merchant and has never held office before. The Representative of the Third District, Simeon Correy, was born in South Carolina in 1823. He is a tailor by profession, and claims to have always been a Unionist and an anti-slavery man. During the rebellion he was conscripted into the rebel army, was taken prisoner by the Federals at Petersburg, Va., and sent to Point Lookout. He was soon after exchanged, and subsequently retired from the army to fill a small civil office. He is unable to take the test oath, which accounts for his not being sworn in to-day.

A bore—the man who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

## The General Assembly.

This body is working industriously, and considering all things efficiently.

Several important laws conforming the judiciary system to the new constitution have passed the Senate; by one of them the powers and emoluments of Clerks of District Courts. An important finance bill is on the tapis.

A good militia bill is under way; an efficient constabulary law prepared by Senator Campbell is before the judiciary committee.

A joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of the election, and the present condition of peace and order in the State, has been sent to the Governor for his signature.

Senator Packard has introduced a good registration law.

With these laws adopted, and a good election law, a well digested metropolitan police law, the peace and the financial credit of the State will be well secured.

The General Assembly can then turn its attention to the development of the great material and industrial resources of the State.

A great and glorious future is open to our State if our people will only consent to let bygones be bygones, and unite in the great work of improving and utilizing our magnificent natural advantages and putting ourselves in railroad communication with the grand stretch of territory west and east of the Mississippi which seeks its natural outlet here.

New Orleans can be the New York of the Gulf, and the entrepot for the Asiatic trade which is soon to flow westward from the Pacific coast, and whose nearest route to Europe lies through its port. The grain of the West, the metals of the Rocky mountains, and the whole trade of the western half of this continent naturally centres here.

## North New Orleans District.

Rev. Dr. Newman writes us under date twenty-second instant that the Bishop has placed the above named district in his charge, and that he will soon return and attend to the duties of the same. A notice in the Advocate of the eighteenth that Rev. Mr. Henry had been placed in charge was incorrect. The preachers will give this their attention.

## From the Churches and Schools.

Rev. Marcus Dale again writes us about the revival in the Cypremort church:

I must let you know how our little church is getting along. God is still blessing my labors. The people are getting clearer views of Christianity, many silly notions have been corrected, Christians are becoming more united, many persons have given evidence of change of heart, and others are crying for mercy. Temporally, the people are doing well. I hear of no trouble on the plantations. In this vicinity there are three, with about six hundred acres under cultivation, on which the laborers are working for one-third. They will do very well. I wish they were all working on shares. A good feeling prevails between white and colored. This must be cultivated if peace and prosperity is desired, for we are all mutually dependent. I think they should feel this and act accordingly. I hope the white man of this country will acknowledge the manhood of the black race and prove by acts which speak louder than words that he is willing to deal with them as men, meet together on the level, and part on the square. I hope the black man of this country will be industrious and honest, and in all his dealings show himself a man. Instead of a war of races as predicted, I believe the two will not long hence be as brothers, and prosperity flow like a river.

Brother John Wesley writes from Charenton:

I thought a few lines in regard to my church would be encouraging. The members are all well; my protracted meeting began last Sunday and continued all the week; thirteen professed conversion and about twenty-five are now earnestly seeking religion. The Lord has blessed us greatly with harmony and religious prosperity.

The day school and Sunday school are doing very well.

Mrs. Parks writes from Franklin:

My day school is getting to be very interesting, and the Sunday school is very large. The colored people are holding prayer meetings every night in the church. I shall, if my health will permit, open a night school in the club room next week. The Episcopalian Church is preparing to give a grand concert for the benefit of their minister. I am anxious to give one to raise money for the building of our school-house, but can not do much at it now.

Rev. S. M. Small writes from Alexandria:

I have had some trouble about an unruly preacher in my church, but it has proved to be a blessing to the people, who are now doing well. In Pineville we have good order and propriety, but we are delayed in getting the land to build upon.

I am sorry to say that the day school, fine as it was when you were here, is now broken up. The teacher has gone and joined the Democratic party, and is trying to do us all the harm he can. I gave him the ten dollars you left from the aid society on his promising me to continue, and a few days afterward he closed the school.

Rev. E. Jackson writes from Washington, Louisiana:

I am on the eve of getting this church in shape. The hinges for the doors are bought, and they will be hung next week. My day and Sabbath schools are interesting. We have seventy scholars attending every day. On opening I read a chapter from the Bible and offer prayer.

I have just come from visiting a woman whose husband lately whipped his child to death. She is now left alone with twins in great poverty, he being in jail to await the penalty of his horrible crime.

Mr. E. Bentley writes from Opelousas:

Next Monday I will open my school in the new church. It is roofed, floored, and the windows in. The doors are to be in and the key delivered to me this evening. The parents of the children and myself will prepare benches. Major Chase has authorized me to appoint two assistants. I will have three departments. The primary under Mr. Hypolite Martin at the African church; the second or intermediate at the Baptist church under Miss Helen Donato. The higher department will be in my charge in our new house, where the urchins will have a splendid opportunity to develop their craniums or be switched.

If it is possible to obtain a good, wide-awake preacher send him on; he will not starve. The crops are promising, and better times are in store We want that life of a church, a good minister.

A letter from New Iberia says:

We have put up a fine commodious building here, and the day school is in successful operation with a large attendance. The church was dedicated last Sabbath.

The crops of the parish are looking finely; planters wear a cheerful look in anticipation of a bountiful harvest, and all the planters unite in saying the freedmen work splendidly—never better, even in the palmy days of the whip.

## Negro Democrats.

The *Christian Recorder*, organ of the African Methodists, says:

We have negro blacklegs, negro thieves, negro drunkards, why should we not have some negro Democrats? O ye negro Democrats of the South, know that the world will believe you are men, not because of any high deeds ye have done, but because ye have played the part of fools. A negro throwing up his hat for the Democratic nominees! Surely his eyes were *Blair*-ed that he could not *Seymour* clearly to make manifest a better part of his manhood.

A word to my Southern countrymen. Be not deceived with the pretentious smiles of the Southern Democrats. They are deadly foes to the black man; and the curse that now rests upon them is that they are given up to believe a lie. Lived you here in Philadelphia and heard their words of bitterness against your race—could you but see their banners flaunting to the breeze with the inscription, "This is a White Man's Government," we know you would vote aright. Do you love your children, your race, your country? Then listen not to the wiles of the Democrats of the South, for be assured they are as Satan in the garb of an angel of light.

The Marksville *Villager*, in both English and French, works itself into an agony about negro revolts, and closes thus:

We assure the blacks if they do persist in their hellish designs that we are thoroughly prepared for the emergency, and by the living powers that made us, the concoctors of such schemes, and all those unfriendly to the whites, will never be permitted to tell the tale of their revolt in this parish.

Is the man sane, or has he been sleeping these seven years past? Who are the blacks to *revolt* from? Whose slaves are they? It is cool talk for the parties who are slaughtering and burning all over the State. Let them read the fable of the wolf and lamb at the brook.

Congressman J. H. Sypher has sent us an official document relating to the public printing. The General has introduced a joint resolution to extend aid to the levees of the Mississippi, and to provide for the payment of citizens of Louisiana for the quartermaster's stores furnished to United States troops.

Congressman J. H. Sypher sends us the statutes relating to public printing.

## Cost of Intoxicating Liquors.

When the late war was at its height the expenses per day reached the sum of about two millions of dollars. Another destroyer is at work in the land which consumes the enormous sum of four millions per day, or nearly fifteen hundred millions per year. From the late published statistics of Mr. Welles, special commissioner of the revenue, are made up the footings of the retail sales of intoxicating liquors in the several States for the year 1867, which reach the enormous aggregate of $1,483,491,865.

The Papal allocution has failed to have any influence upon the Austrian government. The Chancellor of Austria, Von Beust, has at once replied to it, and promised again the execution of the new Liberal laws. The ultramontane party is compelled to admit its weakness. The operation of the new laws has already begun. Thus, in the fanatical province of Tyrol, several cases have occurred where Protestants and Jews have purchased real estate.

When some Polish vassals had been robbed of their cattle, their prince, urged by St. Hedwiges, his wife, ordered the restoration of the plunder, but did so at his own convenience. When he told his wife that he had now satisfied them, the royal-hearted princess replied respectfully: "You have restored their cattle, but who can restore their tears?"

## Le Veritable Ami du Peuple.

On s'occupe beaucoup du peuple aujourd'hui. Les uns ont voulu presque le déifier, les autres le dédaignent profondément. Les uns en font l'instrument de leurs passions, les autres voudraient mettre des barrières à ses progrès; mais où est son véritable ami? Celui-là ne le flatterait pas, mais ne le mépriserait pas non plus. Il répondrait à tous les désirs de son cœur, il guérirerait toutes ses blessures, il se dévouerait à lui sans mesure avec le plus complet désintéressement, il comprendrait ses douleurs, ranimerait ses espérances, lui signalerait courageusement ses erreurs ou ses fautes. Il guérissait les malades, consolait les affligés, instruisait l'ignorant; en un mot, se dévouait à tous sans restriction. C'est cet ami qui le premier a fait entendre ces paroles: "Soyez libres, soyez égaux, soyez frères!" Mais où le trouver cet ami?

Cet ami, c'est Jésus-Christ, mort il y a dix-huit siècles pour nous affranchir de l'esclavage du péché, le pire de tous les esclavages; c'est lui qui, ressuscité pour nous réconcilier avec Dieu, intercède encore pour nous c'est lui qui dirige les évènements, fait crouler les trones et nous apprend qu'à lui seul appartiennent la puissance et la gloire. S'il paraissait aujourd'hui sur la terre par quelles paroles apaiserait-il cette tempête qui gronde de toutes parts? Que ferait-il pour répondre à cette soif de progrès, de bonheur, qui dévore la société entière? Proposerait-il une de ces théories qui éblouissent au premier coup d'œil, mais dont la base est entièrement fausse et ne peut que causer misère et désorganization partout? ou bien dirait-il à ceux qui souffrent et gémissent, "Le monde est ainsi fait et doit rester ainsi; votre condition est malheureuse, vous végétez au lieu de vivre, mais tel est votre lot, soumettez-vous, attendez?" Attendre, lorsqu'on meurt de faim, attendre lorsque l'âme se dessèche aussi faute d'aliment, parce que les soins matériels ont tout absorbé! Non, telle ne serait pas la désolante réponse de celui qui a donné sa vie afin de nous donner toutes choses avec lui. Rom. 8:32. Cet ami plein de miséricorde, toujours présent par son Esprit au milieu de nous, a renfermé dans sa parole une réponse à chacune des questions qui agitent non-seulement notre pays, mais le monde entier. Ouvrons un moment ensemble cette Bible, si négligée, hélas! précieux trésor auprès duquel tous les trésors de ce monde ne sont qu'une vile poussière; livre si ancien et pourtant toujours nouveau, parce qu'il contient des remèdes aux véritables maux de l'âme humaine qui dans tous les temps a besoin de croire, d'aimer, et d'espérer!

Cette Bible place en première ligne les biens spirituels, ceux qui appartiennent à l'âme. La paix de Dieu répandue dans le cœur par le Saint-Esprit, voilà la source du véritable bonheur; elle se trouve au pied de la croix de Jésus Christ pour toute âme convaincue de sa misère et répétant avec le pauvre péagerce cri d'une conscience réveillée: "Mon Dieu, sois apaisé envers moi qui suis un pécheur!" Dès lors, vivre pour Dieu devient la règle suprême, et "ses commandements ne sont point pénibles." 1 Jean, 5, 3. Mais, chose admirable, la religion Chrétienne qui semble n'avoir pour objet que la félicité de l'autre vie, fait encore notre bonheur dans celle-ci. La piété, dit Saint Paul, a non-seulement la promesse de la vie à venir, mais encore celle de la vie présente; elle est *utile* à toutes choses. 1 Tim. 4. 8. La religion Chrétienne est une religion d'Egalité, de Fraternité, de progrès: on ne peut lui assigner des limites et lui dire comme au flot de la mer, Tu n'iras pas plus loin! Immuable dans ses principes, parce qu'elle émane du Dieu éternel, elle s'associe à toutes les idée grandes, nobles, et génereuses; elle les élève encore et les sanctifie parce qu'elle leur donne un fondement solide; elle répand dans les cœurs cette charité qui se nourrit de dévouement. Lisez le douzième chapitre de l'Epitre aux Romains, admirable résumé de la morale Chrétienne, et dites nous ce que notre société deviendrait si elle suivait cette loi parfaite. "Quoique nous soyons plusieurs, dit l'apôtre, nous sommes un seul corps en Christ et nous sommes chacun en particulier les membres les uns des autres." Rom. 12. 5. "Aussi, lorsqu'un des membres souffre, tous souffrent, lorsqu'un des membres a de la joie, tous se réjouisssent." 1 Cor. 12, 26. Mais où trouver la réalisation de ces principes sublimes? Au moment où les trônes s'écroulent, il y en a un qui reste debout au milieu de nous, c'est l'égoïsme; l'incrédulité et la superstition en sont les deux soutiens. Le règne de Jésus-Christ établi dans les cœurs, puis dans le monde, peut seul détruire ou dumoins affaiblir mortellement cette triste puissance. Les véritables Chrétiens, malgré leurs misères, sont encore les seuls amis sincères du peuple, parce que l'esprit de leur maître a soufflé sur eux. ils appellent de tous leurs vœux, de toutes leurs prières, une nouvelle ère pour la société.

Peuple qui a reçu tant de privilèges de la main de Dieu, contemple la croix du Sauveur, embrasse la par la foi, appuie-toi sur l'Evangile; et c'est de toi que partira l'un de ces rayons lumineux qui doit envelopper l'univers. Ecoute, écoute la voix du véritable ami du peuple et rappelle-toi ces paroles: "Si le fils vous affranchit vous serez véritablement libres." Jean 8:36. Mais sans lui toute liberté n'est qu'un vain mensonge, un fantome de bonheur qui vous échappe au moment où l'on croit le saisir!

A Great Sinner.—An old negro named Pete was very much troubled about his sins. Perceiving him one day with a very downcast look, his master asked him the cause. "O, massa, I'm such a great sinner!" "But, Pete," said his master, "you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me troubled about my sins." "I know de reason, massa," said Pete; "when you go out duck-shooting and kill one duck and wound anoder, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete." And the master wondered what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way wid you and me; de debbil has got you sure; but as he am not sure of me, he chases dis chile all the time."

### RECALLING YESTERDAY.

What makes the king unhappy?
His queen is young and fair,
His children climb around him,
With waiving yellow hair.

His realm is broad and peaceful,
He fears no foreign foe;
And health to his veins comes leaping
In all the winds that blow.

What makes the king unhappy?
Alas! a little thing
That money cannot purchase,
Or fleets and armies bring.

And yesterday he had it,
With yesterday it went,
And yesterday it perished,
With all the king's content.

For this he sits lamenting,
And sighs, "alack! alack!
I'd give one-half my kingdom,
Could yesterday come back!"

## Nice Little Game of the Albany Regency—Sixth Ward Tactics in the National Convention.

The following leading editorial article appeared in the *Herald* on Sunday morning last:

You all did see that on the Lupercal
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse.

So says Mark Anthony of his friend, "the noble Cesar," who was by Brutus, Cassius, and company put out of the way, "not that they loved Cesar less, but because they loved Rome more." Our ex-Governor, Horatio Seymour, has been as patriotic and magnanimous as Cesar; for has he not thrice refused the Democratic nomination for the next presidency? His last declination, some three days gone by, was so frank and unequivocal that it has been generally accepted as conclusive. He was not equal to the great distinction; he had not been seeking it; he did not want it, and he would not have it. Yet, in our judgment, this is but a stroke of strategy in the nice little game concocted of the Albany Regency for Seymour's nomination.

It is the identical trick which was so successfully played not many years ago to secure Mr. Seymour the Democratic nomination for Governor. He had withdrawn; he was not in the fight; but his friends thought, in the nick of time, that a complimentary vote in his favor as the first choice of the Democracy would be very acceptable to Mr. Seymour, though he would unquestionably decline the nomination. Under this assurance the experiment was tried, but the convention was caught; for Mr. Seymour graciously accepted the nomination thus conferred, and the thing was fixed. Now, in this convention the advantages of the same trick of strategy are visible to the naked eye. Mr. Seymour, it is understood, has positively withdrawn. He thus ceases to be an object of attack, and his friends begin to be sought for by the other candidates. The Seymour detachment becomes a balance of power in the convention. It beats about the bush right and left. It adroitly contrives and assists in the slaughter of Chase, Pendleton, Hendricks, Hancock, and the rest, and then, at the point where all his rivals are used up under the two-thirds rule, Mr. Seymour is trotted in fresh and good as new, distances all his exhausted competitors, and carries off the prize.

The two-thirds rule is a beauty. At the Baltimore Democratic convention of 1844, where it was invented to kill off Van Buren, we find that on the first ballot Van Buren had 146 out of 213 votes cast; on the ninth ballot he had only two votes left; for Polk, a fresh nag, was just then brought in, and a general rush for Polk nominated him to the astonishment of all concerned. In the Baltimore convention of 1852 the old stagers, nine of them, fought pretty stubbornly to the thirty-fourth ballot, when, having betrayed their exhaustion in an effort to unite on Dickinson, poor Pierce was trotted in, fresh and prancing, head and tail up, and on the forty-ninth round he walked over the course. This is the game of the Albany Regency with Seymour. It is to keep him back until his rivals are worn out and killed off, and then to charge with him after the fashion of the Old Guard of Napoleon at the turning point of the battle, fresh and vigorous, against the exhausted centre of the enemy's line, break it, double up the two wings, rout them, and take possession of the field.

There are two cliques among the managers of the New York delegation, a Seymour clique and a McClellan clique. Certain Democratic financiers of this city who made some sacrifices of "der monish" in behalf of McClellan in 1864 would like to get it back, and doubtless his nomination and election in 1868 would answer this purpose. These men constitute the New York McClellan Central Committee. Their chance is very slim. The Seymour clique is powerful and is headed by the Albany Regency. They argue in this way: Seymour has made mortal enemies of the Pendleton men in that Cooper Institute speech; they will in the first of the fight kill our candidate unless we hold him back. Let us do this, and when we have killed off Pendleton, Chase, Hendricks, Hancock, and Andy Johnson, by knocking their heads against each other, there will be an opening for Seymour. If nominated we are sure at least of the State of New York, and in holding New York, if we do nothing more, we hold the candidate and the whip hand over the Convention of 1872.

We warn the friends of all the other candidates and probable candidates, especially the friends of Mr. Chase, that this is the game of the Albany Regency in behalf of Seymour. In this view very little faith is to be placed in the professions and promises of the New York delegation in behalf of Chase. They are using him as a convenient instrument with which to lay out Pendleton, their most formidable enemy. Pendleton is too strong to be beaten by a direct attack, and strategy must be resorted to. There is something to admire in the bold and manly front presented by the Pendleton men. They proclaim their candidate and his platform without wincing or mincing. We know where to find them and what they want. We do not know that the Albany Regency are honest in their professions of affection for Mr. Chase, and we do not believe they are. Nor have we any faith in Mr. Seymour's repeated declinations, positive as he makes them. He is standing aloof to avoid the first rough blows of the battle. It is the old trick of Seymour and Polk and Pierce. It is a skulking mode of warfare; it is the Indian system, and the big Indians of Tammany hall are skilled in it as well as Seymour. Let the Chase men and the Pendleton men accordingly be on their guard in reference to the withdrawal of Seymour, and treat it as a deception and a snare until the name of Seymour is withdrawn in convention by the New York delegation. Even then, if there is any hedging upon Seymour let it be stopped at once; for the Albany Regency is not to be trusted.

## The Trick of Nominating.

Seymour might have saved himself the trouble of his nine hundred and ninetieth declension of his nomination which he had said he could not take without sacrificing his personal honor. For while he was declaring he could not consent, banners and bands were hastening to the Hall, and before the roll call was completed a large bell with his name inscribed thereon, banners elaborately prepared, music, cannon, etc., were announcing the public triumph of the secret plan so artistically and elaborately prepared long before. The *Evening Post* exposes the entire game:

Those who have followed carefully the balloting of the Democratic convention have been the witnesses of a curious and adroit piece of management.

There is no doubt that a majority of the convention desired the nomination of Pendleton, or some man of Pendleton's principles. General Butler, if he had been more prudent in the impeachment business, would have suited the convention admirably. The platform suits him as though it had been made for him.

But while Pendleton was thus the general favorite, a few leading men in the New York delegation had determined to nominate Mr. Chase or Horatio Seymour, and to that determination they have adhered.

Of course it would not do to let this be known at first; so the convention was thrown off its guard by the elaborate introduction of Mr. Sanford E. Church's name. We trust Mr. Church was informed beforehand that his name was only to be used as a stalking-horse. For Mr. Church the New York delegation voted with such apparent zeal that it was soon evident to Mr. Pendleton's friends they could not hope to win over such affectionate friends. The Ohio men worked for Pendleton, whom for a time they hoped to nominate; but the New York men worked with equal ardor for Church, whom they did not wish to choose.

The contest continued until nearly the whole of Mr. Pendleton's strength was developed; until the moment, indeed, when it was not impossible that he would get a majority on the next ballot, when some rash Western or Southern delegate might have carried the convention by a motion to "make it unanimous."

At that moment the astute New Yorkers with a loud sigh gave up their Church, and cast the vote of New York for Hendricks. That was a death blow to Pendleton; for a considerable part of his friends were at once drawn off to Hendricks, whom the New Yorkers now appeared to favor, as a compromise candidate. Him they have been supporting ever since, but it was noticed in the convention that the devotion to Hendricks on the part of the New Yorkers gained strength with the increase of Hancock's vote; and there were irreverent men to assert that the office which Church performed for Pendleton, the same office Hendricks, in the hands of the New York delegation, was performing towark Hancock.

Hancock until one o'clock was still at the head of the list. He might have been nominated last night, but at a critical moment somebody moved to adjourn, and the Hancock men rightly felt that this was probably a death blow to their candidate. They still tried to push him in the convention, but the faithful friends of Hendricks opposed him. At last the Hancock men broke line, and scattered, and then came the moment for which the New Yorkers have been laboring so shrewdly; the moment when they brought forward their real candidate. The complete success of this movement, in the triumph of Mr. Seymour on the twenty-second ballot, is fully reported.

## Mississippi.

Extract from the letter of a delegate to the late Constitution Convention of Mississippi, dated July 16:

"The Constitution has been defeated by about 5,000 votes—defeated by the most audacious rascalities ever perpetrated in an election on this continent. Had every man been permitted to have gone up and voted his sentiments without fear, the constitution would, I honestly believe, have been ratified by 30,000 majority. Prejudices and wicked passions have got such complete control of this people that the life of a Union man is in constant danger. Not only so, but such are being wickedly mobbed and murdered in different quarters of the State. Only a day or two since B. H. Orr, delegate from Harrison county, was foully murdered by a political adversary. For my own part, I have been notified time and time again to change my quarters, else I would be missing. Such is the state of affairs that unless there is a strong probability of a change for the better soon I must leave."

Mr. Fessenden, complaining that men bet and gambled on his vote, "Warrington" sharply replies:

Mr. Senator Fessenden, who is to blame but yourself for this unpleasant state of affairs? Nobody betted or gambled on Lot Morrill's vote. Everybody knew that Maine had *one* honest Senator, whose vote was not doubtful, and could not be changed by money, nor revenge, nor spite, nor dyspepsia, nor anything else. Nobody undertook to slander Wilson, or Sumner, or Patterson, or Cragin. They were known to be men of honor, and not canting quasi-judges, putting on some skunk-skin robe, in lieu of ermine, and parading what they termed their judicial oaths as an excuse for their perjury. It was only the Fessendens, and Rosses, and Fowlers, and Hendersons, and Grimes, and Trumbulls, who were speculated on, for they were in the market. It was only they who were talked of and followed, for they only were "on the street."

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the genial and popular Speaker of the House, not only abounds in works of charity, which he executes with his own hands, but is careful that his power of doing good shall not be limited by the term of his life. We have recently learned that he has taken out a life policy in the Asbury Insurance Company for $5000, the money to be applied to a charitable purpose, which will render his name still more dear to his fellow-countrymen.

### GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion, and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume. I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first Legislature as an equal member of the American Union that has set for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results. Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past, and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present. We have here met not to speculate upon the past, nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present, and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established. So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace, order, and tranquillity refuse to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner stone of these foundation laid and fixed forever by a great war, sealed as I firmly believe by the hand of God himself, and recognized by that organic law under which we have assembled, and which I am here to swear to support and defend is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, and when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her. It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion, and inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded. Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiments of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than to outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the General Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as may seem expedient. I venture, however, to urge immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State. From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and outrage—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the taxpayers prefer to support a strong constabulary force to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them, and not the State administration. Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parishes, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil doers. You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work, who consume and produce nothing, more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of our State. My object will be to enforce the law, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material, and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and readmission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, receding floods, and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

### Remarks of Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Chief Justice Hyman having administered the oath of office to Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Mr. Lynch, President of the Senate pro tem., said:

SENATORS—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Oscar J. Dunn, the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana elected under the provisions of the constitution of 1868. The prudence, candor, and ability displayed by him in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties imposed upon him in this House during the last two weeks have won the admiration of all, and augurs well for the future of the race he represents, emerging from under the shadow of a great wrong into the pure light of freedom and the privileges of a universal franchise.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn resumed the chair, and said: Senators of Louisiana—The remarks of Senator Lynch have caused me to feel sensibly the change that has been brought about—a change which is apparent to all present. The fact that the Senate of Louisiana is presided over by a man of my race, one who has ever been kept in obscurity, shows the progress which has taken place in the Southern States, a progress more rapid than that of the Northern States, East or West; and I hope that progress will continue until everywhere throughout this land intelligence will be respected, whatever the color of the skin. Not that I claim intelligence for myself, but I hope that with your assistance and kindness toward me and my race to prove worthy of every advantage bestowed upon us. There is no one present more anxious than I am to see the State of Louisiana restored to the Union—not as it was, but as it is. Previously she was in the Union, and said to be a free State government; but her freedom was confined to one class. Now she is going in under a republican form of government, granting civil and political rights to all men.

As to myself and my people we are not seeking social equality; that is a thing no law can govern. We all have our preferences. We all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life; an equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children, and of becoming worthy citizens of this government.

I am truly happy that we are about to return into the Union, for I, as much as any of you, object to military rule. I believe that there is ability enough in the State to govern our own affairs, and I believe that harmony will exist among us to such an extent that no interference of military power will be necessary on the part of the general government.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind courtesies and the leniency you have extended toward me. If any action of mine has been considered arbitrary, I hope that feeling will be removed, and that the Senate will believe I acted under my conscientious convictions of duty, for my sole object has been to act justly with all men. Certainly I shall use my utmost endeavors to preside impartially over this honorable body, and to promote harmony and dignity in its deliberations.

### A Chinese Widow.

A passenger from San Francisco to Hong Kong describes a disconsolate widow that was among the Chinese passengers, of whom there were some twelve or fifteen. She had resided in California fifteen years, had accumulated about $20,000, and having lost her husband by death, was returning to China to abide for the future with her friends and kinsmen. She was about forty years of age, good looking, when considered from a Chinese standpoint, and, being rich, would doubtless be considered a good catch by her countrymen. She had had the bones of the "dear departed" polished after the Chinese style, boxed in a camphorwood trunk, and was taking them to the Flowery Kingdom in order that they might be deposited in the Joss House alongside those of his ancestors.

Every day she would descend to the hold of the vessel where the remains were stowed, and spend an hour or two with the skeleton, muttering a mixed sort of prayer, while tears streamed from her eyes. Her mummeries concluded, she would come upon deck, smoke her cigar, laugh and chatter with her countrymen, as if she were the most light-hearted person in the world. One day, after she had terminated her hour's penance over the dry bones of her skeleton husband, I asked her, writes the correspondent, why she said her prayers over him daily, and was not a little astonished to hear her reply, "Me likee to fools Chinamen; he tinkee me likee husband belly much; then maybe bime by me get another one. My husband in boxee belly good man, he belly dry." I felt that human nature was the same the world over, and therefore asked no more questions.

The appearance of Horatio Seymour, as seen in the Democratic convention, is affectionately portrayed by a writer in the *World*. "Seymour," says this writer, "is dressed in the old style shad-belly coat, which is buttoned across his chest, leaving open a diamond shaped portion of irreproachable white linen and a very neatly arranged black neck-tie of moderate dimensions. The head is well shaped, and set gracefully back on a firm pair of shoulders, and the lower part of the face, below the eyes, is almost a perfect oval. The eyes are of a brilliant brown color, and shine like diamonds beneath a firmly balanced forehead, which is bald—the baldness extending back as far as the back part of the skull. The mouth is pleasant and mobile, and when Seymour smiles at you, the feeling produced is a genial one. This is a cultured man, a man of free tastes and high purposes, a man of elegant diction and also of powerful analysis. The skin of the face is sallow, and a thin seam of white whiskers encircles the throat under the chin. The dress of Seymour is in perfect accordance with good taste, for Horatio Seymour is a gentleman first, last, and all the time. When he makes a gesture, it is dignified, and yet graceful. His voice, slightly impaired yesterday by a bad cold, is correct in its intonations, full, and, when approaching a climax, resonant. The hands, when lifted in air, are white like a woman's, and the fingers slenderly shaped. When speaking, all eyes and ears are turned his way, and his influence on a large body of men is magnetic and thorough. To the humblest man in the party he is courteous, polite, and kind in his manner. His knowledge of parliamentary law is full. His manner of recognizing a delegate on the floor is all that could be desired.

The Harrisburg *State Guard*, one of the ablest journals in Pennsylvania, makes three strong points against Seymour, as follows: Horatio Seymour for a Presidential candidate is the blindest piece of political folly ever perpetrated by the Democratic party. First, because he is the most vulnerable politician in the country, a double-dealer with his friends, and unfair with his foes; second, because he has a reputation sufficient to swamp any party, however strong, having been from the first to the last the steady and active friend of the slaveholders' rebellion, the advocate of its pretensions, the apologist of its atrocities, and the defender of its upholders; third, because he played an underhand game entirely unworthy a man claiming to be governed by honorable motives to secure the nomination, having persistently declined to be recognized as a candidate, while it is now apparent he had been scheming before the convention met, and all the time it was in session, to wrest the nomination from Pendleton.

Recently a boy, while walking over the roof of the Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, stepped on one of the large glasses (placed in the roof to admit light in the shop), which broke through with him. He fell a distance of about fifteen feet, lighting on a large belt used to drive part of the machinery. The belt was running very fast, and he was carried some ten feet on it, when he was thrown off, and he again fell a distance of fifteen feet, fortunately alighting on a man's shoulder, who happened to be standing there. The boy escaped serious injury.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsula* says: "The orange crop in this section of country is very promising, and we learn that the farmers at Old Tampa and Clear Water Harbor have already engaged their present crop of oranges at $20 a thousand. The orange, lemon, lime, pineapple, shaddock, guava, and many other tropical fruits are growing finely along the Gulf coast, south of Cedar Keys, and will, in a short time, be a source of great profit to this part of the State. There is but little capital required in raising tropical fruits and we hope that the people of South Florida will for the future turn their attention more to the raising of fruit than heretofore. With but little capital and little labor the raising of tropical fruits can be made very profitable."

### FOR YOU.

A thought! a thought! for the rosy morn
That comes through the gates of dew!
But I keep a kinder, happier thought
For twilight and for you.

A word! a word! for the humming bird,
A tilt on the jessamine new!
Will my lip let slip, but my heart will keep
Its softest words for you.

A song! a song! for the mocking bird
In answer to his so true!
But you know right well I will always keep
My sweetest songs for you.

A kiss! a kiss! for the sweet red rose,
And one for the violet blue!
But standing here at the garden gate
I'll keep back one for you.

A sigh! a sigh! for the pale white rose
That the chilling night-wind slew!
But I answer you when the lilies say—
I am sighing most for you!

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Pendleton's wife is a blonde, and the daughter of Francis Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Vermont is the first of the Eastern States to hold her election, but Maine is the first in which there will be any contest. The State election in Kentucky will be held on the first of August.

A mulatto woman by the name of Banerd, living at La Crosse, Wis., gave birth on the fifth instant to three children, two of which are white and one as black as a coal.

An innovation in ladies' bathing costume is announced in France. In place of the loose drawers previously worn closely fitting tights are now universally used by female bathers.

Since the President has signed the bill reducing the tax on whisky from two dollars to fifty cents, the price of the article is said to have gone up in this market.

There is a lady who owns and runs a large wholesale harness and saddlery establishment on Pearl street, New York. She transacts her own business, and is daily at the store. She has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and is said to be the "smartest woman in New York."

The Knox county (Ill.) *Republican* says a farmer in that county recently discovered on his farm a trap door covered by the sod, which opened into a room excavated in the ground. This room was quite well fitted up with tables and chairs, and contained stolen property of all kinds, and was evidently the rendezvous of thieves.

The income of the Crown Prince of Prussia is a fraction over a million dollars. His wife is very economical, and they lay by every year a couple of hundred thousand dollars. The King of Prussia spends his whole civil list, but accumulates the revenues proceeding from his private property. He is now believed to be the wealthiest monarch in Europe.

The New York *Express* emphasises the fact that Colonel J. H. Sypher, at one time commander of the Rhode Island colored regiment of volunteers, is in Washington as a representative elect from Louisiana. Why not? Sypher has probably spent more years in Louisiana than ever he did days in Rhode Island.—*Providence Journal.*

Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent preacher of Scotland, says of his advancing years: "They say I am growing old because my hair is silvered and there are crows' feet upon my forehead and my step is not firm and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The brow is wrinkled, but the brow is not me. This is the house in which I live; but I am young—younger now than I ever was before."

The correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* writing from Savannah, Georgia, describes a nice condition of things in that lovely city. He gives many particulars of the insults and contumely to which people from the North are exposed, and relates one instance which strikes us as truly pathetic. A young lady went to Savannah from New York about a year ago. She was from the North, it is true, but on the other hand she was a relative of Mayor Hoffman. This consanguinity should have saved her from insult, but it didn't, the Mayor will be grieved to hear, do her a morsel of good. She was cut, isolated, sent to Coventry all the same. She might as well have been a relative of Mr. Garrison. We hasten to extend to Mayor Hoffman the assurance of our particular sympathy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IS IT TO BE 1866 OVER AGAIN?—We perceive that some of the Copperhead journals propose to fight this fight against article fourteen of the amendments of the Constitution. That article, in the State elections of 1866, as their platform, gave the Republicans their heavy two-thirds vote in both Houses of the present Congress. Are we to have that battle repeated? That is the important question for the Democracy.—*New York Herald.*

A full-blooded negro boy, a native born African, is now one of the chief lions of Great Britain. He travels free of expense in steamships, on railways, and in private yachts. He was the guest of Sir Robert Napier on the yacht Ferooz, and was the guest also of royalty at Osborne. He has had no education worth speaking of, and has only lately learned the use of the knife and fork. Yet this black boy is feted, petted, and caressed by princes and nobles, as well as by all others, in England. In this country the advocates of a white man's government would object to his traveling in the cars or steamboats along with them, because of his color. The little "nigger" thus petted in England is a son of the late King Theodore, of Abyssinia.

HOW BLONDIN WENT TO NIAGARA.—The following little paragraph, which is going the rounds is true:

Some years ago there was a rope walker by the name of Blondin amusing the people in various parts of the country. In the course of his travels he came to Buffalo, where he practiced his feats. One day he was astonished to see an announcement in a morning paper that he was intending to stretch a rope across the Niagara chasm, and astonish the people by walking it. Blondin in a tearing passion visited the office of the offending paper, and sought the author of the canard. He found him (Hank Faxon, inventor of the silver lake snake story and other romances; he is dead now, poor fellow), and abused him roundly in broken English. Faxon received him good naturedly, told him the thing was a joke, and wouldn't hurt his professional business half as much as it would help it. Blondin was calmed, became thoughtful, and finally said: "By gar, I go do that very thing." The American public knows whether he did it, and how well he succeeded.

The following is the opening sentence of General Frank P. Blair's speech at a Union meeting in St. Louis, after the fall of Sumter:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen — The rebels who inaugurated this war shall not win by it as much territory as they can carry off under their finger-nails!"

Extract from F. P. Blair's letter bidding for the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

"There is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare those (the reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations, disperse the carpet-bag State governments," etc.

How much sympathy with General Blair's revolutionary programme can those Southern business men have, who recently met in convention at Bristol, Tenn., and took measures to start the "Norfolk and Liverpool Steamship Company?" Peace, stability and good order will be wanted to insure the success of their grand undertaking; but this state of affairs can only be secured by the defeat of the party that has indorsed the Blair platform of revolution

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAVEL ON THE FERRYBOATS.—It would be a source of unalloyed amusement to watch the varied crowds which on every fine afternoon during the summer season throng to the ferryboats plying between New Orleans and Algiers, were it not for the serious accidents that sometimes happen in consequence of the recklessness evinced by many of those who cross the river.

Happily these accidents rarely occur; but they need not, and would not happen at all if the least prudence was exercised by a majority of the passengers.

Observe the boat about to land. Most of those on board crowd to the railings apparently actuated by a frenzied desire to escape from the vessel as if she was on fire with a hundred barrels of gunpowder in the hold. Some spring as soon as she attains the distance of three or four feet from the wharf; and but a small portion seem willing to wait until the boat is secured and fairly at rest. *Per contra*, those on shore waiting for a passage seem equally frantic to get on board, as if the boat would not remain for a quarter of a second. These people, coming and going, do not intend to be uncivil to or inconvenience one another; but each party is so intent on its object that they charge like knights in a slow tournament, jostling, pushing, crowding, banishing comfort, and incurring risk. The evil is the more absurd from the fact that the boats always remain at the landings between each trip long enough to permit several hundred people to get on shore, and then several hundred to get on board. There is no occasion for hurry.

Sometimes after an accident has happened people talk about the necessity of having railings along the ferry wharf. But no railing or other preventive will supersede the necessity of prudence in those who travel on the boats. A little caution on the part of passengers is all that is needed.

These remarks will not be considered inopportune in view of the dreadful accident which occurred on Sunday last, and which has had the effect of exciting a spasmodic public feeling soon to subside until revived by a new catastrophe.

JUDGE ABELL ON DUELING.—Judge Abell has made a supplementary charge to the Grand Jury:

He charged them that they were invested with the sole power of indicting offenders, and that the Court was powerless if they failed to do their duty. The public look to them for a searching investigation into the numerous homicides that are committed. The Legislature has denounced dueling as murder when death ensues; the law presumes malice till the contrary is shown. Dueling is a practice reprobated by the laws of all civilized countries, often destructive to life, ruinous to the happiness of whole families, and of a most demoralizing tendency to the youth of the State, and in the opinion of the Court unequal in its application, and should be discouraged. The killing of a fellow man without the highest necessity can never be justified in morals, and is denounced as murder by the statutes which it is your duty to enforce. Carrying concealed weapons is a kindred practice of dangerous tendency; weapons about the person frequently emboldening persons to seek a pretext to use them without legal cause, and frequently to commit homicide or murder.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—*A Lady Crushed to Death at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot.* About five o'clock on Sunday evening last there happened one of the most fearful accidents which our reporters have been called on to record for many a day. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Knight, residing at 232 Baronne street, left their home about half-past four o'clock with the intention of taking the five o'clock train at the depot of the Ponchartrain railroad for a trip to the lake. They arrived at the depot just as the train was moving off, and not wishing to be disappointed in their contemplated pleasure, very unwisely undertook to get on the moving train. In thus attempting to do so, Mrs. Knight missed her footing and fell between the car and the depot platform, which it will be remembered is about three or four feet high, and requires considerable descent to enter a car while standing on the platform. As Mrs. Knight fell the moving car caught her, and with the motion of a cylinder kept her turning round and round in a space scarcely a foot, crushing her in such a horrible manner as to cause instant death. Her ribs and arms were fractured, and her body completely smashed. Mr. Knight in attempting to rescue her (Mr. K. standing on the car platform) fell between the cars, one of his legs being badly crushed, which it is feared will have to be amputated.

No blame is attached to any of the railroad employes.

Mrs. Knight was a lady of about twenty-six years of age, and was the mother of five interesting and bright children, whose piteous wails were almost heart-rending. Mr. Knight, if he survives his injuries, will have cause to mourn the loss of a most exemplary wife, torn from him in the prime of life and under circumstances well calculated to cause a gloom to hang over his remaining years.

Coroner Roche held an inquest on the deceased on Sunday evening, and the following was the evidence taken before the jury:

Statement of Ben R. Hyatt—Was standing on the platform, talking with Mr. Anderson, when I saw Mrs. Knight trying to get on the cars while in motion; think it was about the last car. I saw some person holding their hand out, trying to assist the lady since killed to get on the train. I saw her slip and fall. I tried to assist her, with the help of Mr. Anderson, to get away from the car, but before we could succeed in lifting her on the platform she was caught between the body of the car and the platform. As soon as the car passed Mr. Anderson and myself jumped down and raised her up on the platform. I do not know whether the cars start before five o'clock or not. I do not attach any blame to any person or persons connected with the railroad.

Andrew Anderson stated that at the time of the occurrence the train was in motion. Mrs. Knight in trying to get on the train slipped and fell off and rolled between the platform and car. Witness with the assistance of some others endeavored to extricate her, but did not succeed until the train had ceased moving. Mr. Knight also endeavored to help her, and in so doing had his leg badly crushed. I do not attach any blame to any person connected with the railroad.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts above stated.

This sad accident should be a warning not to endeavor to get on a train while in motion, as serious accidents are always liable to occur. At best, the platform of the Pontchartrain railroad depot is very awkwardly arranged, and is not built in a manner to accommodate passengers. It is about two feet too high, and it requires no ordinary skill to enter the cars when standing still, and therefore it will be conceded as being extremely dangerous to attempt to board a moving train. Some remedy should be found for this oversight, or it is feared more accidents of the same sort will take place. It has long been decided by railroad men that a depot built for the shipment of freight can not in safety be used for passengers, and that a passenger depot is not adapted for loading and unloading freight. Separate tracks should always be used and different sized platforms, to avoid accidents and unnecessary labor.

THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD DEPOT—*Nearly Another Accident.*—Last evening the tragedy of Sunday last came very near being repeated at the Pontchartrain railroad depot. As the five o'clock train for the lake had just started a lady came rushing up and attempted to board the moving train; was in the very act of stepping on board when her dress caught on a large splinter, and she lost her balance and fell against the car. Except for the timely efforts of some bystanders, who succeeded in dragging her away, she would, in all probability, have met the same lamentable fate of Mrs. Knight. Now, in order to avoid a constant liability to accidents as the present construction of the depot platform is tending that way, a few simple suggestions and a few facts will not be amiss. In the first place the platform was built, not for the accommodation of passengers, but for loading and unloading freight cars.

The platform is too high, and is not only dangerous, but inconvenient for passengers getting on the cars. By actual measurement the distance between the body of the cars and the depot platform is but five inches and a half. The platform is on a level with the floor of the cars, and the distance between the depot platform and the platform of the cars varies in different cars from three feet two inches to two feet nine inches, according to the slope of the steps. Any one possessed of ordinary sense will at once perceive that the stride to be made in entering a car from this platform is inconvenient if not dangerous, especially for ladies.

Owing to the peculiar build of the platform, it is impracticable to lower it; but there is a remedy still better than that to avoid these accidents, which at present are always liable to occur, and that is to erect a platform, say from six inches to one foot in height, situated between the middle track and the track on the west side of the depot, using the middle track for the passenger train instead of the west track, as is now done. There is a space of six feet between these two tracks, and sufficient room for passengers not to crowd each other, as the depot is over three hundred feet in length. Both side tracks can then be used for freight and not interfere with the passenger department at all; besides removing the cause for accidents, which in this way can very rarely occur. In Northern and Western cities many depots are thus arranged where accidents like the recent disaster never have been known to take place. The company should look into the matter immediately, or it is feared these horrors will be of very common occurrence.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports that the total number of interments in this city last week was 110, of which 1 committed suicide, 1 was drowned, 1 died of brain disease, 3 congestion of the brain, 1 softening of the brain, 14 consumption, 5 congestive fever, 2 pernicious fever, 1 intermittent fever, 1 brain fever, 1 nervous fever, 1 puerperal fever, 1 remittent fever, 1 scarlet fever, 2 typhoid fever, 3 heart disease, 2 lockjaw, 3 pneumonia, 11 were stillborn, and the balance died of various other diseases. Fifty-three were males, 52 females, and 5 infants. Seventy-one were whites, 23 blacks, 12 mulattoes, and 4 not classified. Sixty-five were natives of the United States, 20 not stated, and 25 were foreigners. Thirty-three were under 1 year, 17 between 1 and 10, 3 between 10 and 15, 2 between 15 and 20, 7 between 20 and 30, 14 between 30 and 40, 11 between 40 and 50, 12 between 50 and 60, 6 between 60 and 70, 4 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 90 and 100.

PIONEER GRANT CLUB.—There was another rousing big meeting of this club on Friday evening last. There are great accessions to its ranks every meeting night. In addition to the regular business there is always something to entertain and enliven those present. There is an organized glee club, subordinate to the Pioneer Grant Club, and composed of its members, which must prove an attractive feature when properly trained. Then there is Professor Sheldon, who, by the way, was elected an honorary member at the last meeting, and is yet no *honorary* member; he is a host within himself. The public speaking, too, is of the most attractive and popular kind. Last meeting night, after the regular business had been disposed of, the President, J. M. G. Parker, Esq., called Hon. Michael Hahn to the chair, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of introducing to the club General Wm. L. McMillen. This the Governor did in his happiest and best style, eloquently portraying the many admirable qualities of the man as a patriot, soldier, and civilian; he complimented him highly for the part he had taken to suppress rebellion, and said that although he was one of those who was called a "carpet-bagger" here, he had done his duty to his whole country by helping to put down its enemies. They might call him what they pleased, but the friends of the country and of human progress knew him to be brave, honorable, and eloquent. General McMillen then addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner for about an hour.

He called on Republicans and Union men to rally to the support of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the only party that was true to the country and human progress—the party that was opposed to slavery. He said that when he was in Washington, and doubts were expressed of the propriety of admitting the States that had been in rebellion to the condition occupied by them before the war, he pledged himself that if Louisiana was reinstated she would stand by the party that had stood by the country. In order to make this pledge good he said the colored people would have to do their duty. They would have to help carry this State for Grant and Colfax. The General concluded his remarks amid deafening shouts of applause.

WILL OPEN ITS DOORS IN SEPTEMBER.—We hear that the Academy of Music will open its portals about the middle of September. That will be a good joke on September, but then he can stand it. By all means give a show, Mr. Bidwell, and recall the emaciated Kittredge.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 24—*House.*—A joint resolution authorizing officers and soldiers to wear on State occasions badges of the corps in which they served passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Alaska bill, simply appropriating the necessary money, was passed.

The resolution to take recess from Monday to the third Monday in September, after an exciting struggle prevailed, several Democrats changing their votes. The final vote was 107 to 71.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the more speedy reorganization of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

During the debate Mr. Butler declared himself in favor of the bill, but hopeless, however, of its becoming a law, the resolution to adjourn on Monday would defeat it. He added that if the Republicans lost the Southern States they could not object to their being counted against them, and if the Republicans won them the President had said their governments were illegal and their votes could not be counted, and the President held the purse the sword, and the Senate so far as heard from. The New York *World* claimed that if Congress adjourned every Southern State would be carried for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Butler believed it. Congress was simply losing time considering this bill. If the reconstruction policy could stand Congress ought to protect it. They ought to protect their action, their honor as legislators, and themselves. Mr Butler's time here expired.

Mr. Beck appealed to the House not to pass the bill, not to consign those States to reckless adventurers, and not to arm a negro constabulary against peaceful white inhabitants, but rather leave those States under the protection of the troops of the United States.

The bill passed on a strictly party vote, except John Banker, of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the better security of persons and property in Texas, Virginia, and Mississippi the constitutional conventions of each of said States heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the several acts of Congress thereto and amendatory thereof, shall have and are hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to wit:

To make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional governments of said States respectively; to authorize the provisional Governors of said respective States to remove and appoint registers and judges of election under said act of Congress, which registers and judges of election shall not be eligible to any elective office under such provisional government, and shall observe the provision of said act of Congress; to organize and maintain a constabulary force in each of said States to preserve the peace and aid in the execution of the laws; to provide by ordinance for the reassembling of said conventions from time to time, and for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of such elections, especially the result of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said several conventions may submit to the people of either of said States, and to pass ordinances not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, as they may deem necessary to protect all persons therein in their lives, liberty and property.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several ordinances which may be passed by the constitutional convention of either of said States as herein provided shall be enforced by the provisional government of such State until such State shall have adopted a constitution of State government, and the same shall have been approved by Congress, provided that nothing in this act shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said State for offenses against the laws of said State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the military commanders in each of said states shall give aid to the officers of the provisional government of each of said States in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That on the fourth Wednesday after the passage of this act the said conventions of Mississippi and Virginia shall reassemble, and the said convention of Mississippi shall proceed to frame a constitution of government and submit the same to the people, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the said acts of Congress and of this act.

SEC. 5. That if in any one of the said States any person shall, during the year 1868, vote for any candidate for Elector of President or Vice-President of the United States, or shall act as an officer at any election for such candidates, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor and shall be liable to indictment and conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $1000 and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to prohibit any person from voting or acting as an officer at any election contrary to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall employ the power of the army and navy of the United States as far as may be necessary.

SEC. 7. That all acts or parts of acts, so far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

*Senate*—Legislative business unimportant. Senate in executive session nearly all day considering the Sandwich Island treaty.

Adjourned.

In the House to-day General Sypher introduced a bill enforcing in Louisiana the third section of the fourteenth article under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Referred to the judiciary committee.

A resolution introduced directing the committee on postal affairs to report a bill establishing a postal system of money orders between France and the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President has recognized Adolph Bader as Consul for Bavaria at New Orleans.

Reports by train from Baltimore say that the water was within a few feet of Monumental square, North street almost through its entire length flooded to the depth of four to eight feet. The Holliday Street theatre was surrounded by water. A number of dray horses and some drivers were drowned. A street car was swept from the track on Gay street down Harrison, with a number of passengers. The wildest reports concerning their fate are in circulation. No business is doing. The latest advices so far are up to half-past two o'clock, when the flood was swelling.

The Radicals are not hopeless of prolonging the session, but as the case stands now Congress must take recess on Monday, unless the Senate concurs in a concurrent resolution to the contrary. This action will defeat all current legislation affecting the South, parliamentary tactics and pocket vetoes being regarded certain.

The two wings of the Republican party have been fighting over the Southern members so far they mostly mate with Butler's impeachment extremists.

Schofield will reorganize the Military Districts in a few days. The details have not transpired.

WASHINGTON, July 25—*House.*—A bill requiring that future grants to railroads be sold only to actual settlers passed.

A resolution passed prohibiting exemption from penalties of the recent tax bill for twenty days, as it will take that long for its official promulgation.

Messrs. Clift, Prince, Edwards, and Gore were seated as representatives from Georgia.

On the impeachment resolutions which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. Baker, Ingersoll, and Spalding voted with the Democrats adversely to the new impeachment movement; otherwise the action of the House was entirely partisan.

The Corruption Committee on Impeachment were discharged.

The bill protecting Americans abroad passed, and goes to the President.

After passing several bills which are of no interest South, and passing the Freedmen's bureau bill, which secures Howard in office, the House took a recess.

*Senate*—After unimportant business, the House bill for the reorganization of State governments in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas came up, and was placed on the Speaker's table, as being too important to refer to committee. The bill was telegraphed in full last night.

The bill protecting American citizens abroad was resumed.

Mr. Howard opposed conferring power on the President by which the President could involve the country in war in six weeks. The government had nothing to do with Irish oppression at home. He objected to making the United States a society for the propogandism of political views.

Mr. Terry said that the bill was an effort to change the laws of nations, and by its passage we would simply expose ourselves to the contempt of the nations of the earth.

The bill passed by 39 to 5—Messrs. Terry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, and Van Winkle.

Though in their seats, Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull refused to vote.

The bill removing political disabilities from Ex Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, and Mr. Young, of Georgia, was amended to include John Young Browre, of Kentucky, and others, was taken from the table and passed.

The bill securing General Howard in office as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau passed.

After executive session the Senate took a recess.

The Senate confirmed Oliver Hawkins, Consul General at Havana; W. M. Selden, Collector of Internal Revenue in Virginia; Elisha Foote, Commissioner of Patents, and Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It is stated that the debt statement will show an increase of six millions. Internal revenue receipts are decreasing rapidly. Receipts from customs about the same.

Charles M. Hamilton, of Florida, is the leader of the present impeachment movement.

Burlingame and his mandarins have a grand reception to-night in honor of the ratification of the treaty.

Captain Queen is dead. It is understood that he was robbed and murdered. Razors and papers were found, and signs of a scuffle were apparent where the body was found.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The funding bill has passed both Houses.

The bill reorganizing Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas came up in the Senate. Mr. Buckalew took the floor to argue it, when Mr. Conkling said it was useless to try to pass the bill, and on his motion it was tabled.

The bill having passed removing the disabilities from Messrs. Nelson and Tift and General Young, they were seated as Representatives from Georgia.

The House filibustered on the tariff to adjournment.

Mr. G. E. Spencer was seated as Senator from Alabama.

Simeon Corley, Representative from South Carolina, was seated.

The Senate confirmed General Rosencrans, Minister to Mexico, Enos D. Hodge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Lewis Woolfley, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana.

The President has nominated Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Bill reducing the army came up in regular order in the House, and, by test vote, was referred to a committee by a majority of four. This kills it for the present. One section of this bill armed the loyal militia of the South.

The Senate rejected Johnson and Tewell as Collector and Assessor for the Third Louisiana District, and reconsidered the vote confirming Seldon for the Second Virginia District, and rejected him.

There is so much confusion that it is impossible to give the position of several important bills, but all affecting the South, of an aggressive character, have failed.

The Senate confirmed Robert A. Crawford as Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; rejected General Jeffries for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Both Houses adjourned till the third Monday in September.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has not yet signed the funding bill.

At an informal meeting of the Southern members the startling proposition was made and met with great favor of having the Southern Legislatures instead of the people elect Presidential electors, thus making the practice of South Carolina general throughout the South. There appears to be no constitutional or legal difficulty in the way of securing the Southern States for Grant by this plan.

The President called no special session of the Senate. This leaves many important offices vacant. The President was at the Capitol from half-past ten to twelve. All the bills were signed except the funding bill, which, however, the President can sign any time within ten days.

The Republican members of Congress have signed an agreement not to be here in September unless advised to come by Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck, of the Congressional Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that the President considers the commissionership of Internal Revenue vacant, and will make an *ad interim* appointment in a few days. Efforts to reorganize the Federal offices in New Orleans failed. It was found impossible to compromise conflicting party interests.

The following overdue Federal obligations are outstanding:

Of one year five per cent temporary loan, issued four years ago, over a million; 7-30's payable in 1867, over half a million; 7-30's due June 30, 1868, nearly three millions. These bonds are now payable in currency without interest from date of maturity. The time for redeeming 7-30's due July 15, 1868, has been extended to August 1, after which date they will be payable in currency without interest.

It is positively stated that the President will continue to act as heretofore regarding the reconstruction acts. He will conform to the laws until modified by Congress or nullified by the courts.

Blaique Bey, the Turkish Minister, is offended by the Congressional resolutions of sympathy for Crete.

The Chinese legation took formal leave of the President to-day. Burlingame is delighted with the treaty.

Howard is dismissing many Bureau functionaries, giving them a month's preliminary leave of absence.

This evening's *Star* has the following:

"*Choosing Electors in the South.*—The Southern members of Congress within the past few days have, in conference with the Republicans here, decided that it will be best for the Presidential electors in the reorganized States to be chosen by their respective Legislatures in the same manner as in South Carolina. This, it is held, will remove all fear of the disturbances and frauds which have been apprehended. It is thought probable that these views will be carried out by the Legislatures in whose hands the matter rests."

The Cabinet had a prolonged session to day. Schofield submitted an order for the reorganization of the military districts, which will probably be promulgated to-morrow. Its details are unknown.

Mr. Davis with his family sailed on Saturday from Quebec for Europe.

The following order is issued from the War department:

"The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Military Districts having officially reported that Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have complied with the reconstruction acts, including the act of June 25, 1868, and that consequently so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and all acts supplementary thereto providing for military districts, subject to the military authority of the United States as provided, have become inoperative in said States, and the Commanding Generals have ceased exercising the military power conferred by the said acts, therefore the following changes will be made in the organization and command of the military districts and geographical departments:

1. The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, General Meade to command, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

2. General Gillem, will command the Fourth Military District, comprising Mississippi.

3. General Reynolds will command the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas, with headquarters at Austin.

4. Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana, General Rousseau commanding, with headquarters at New Orleans. General Buchanan will continue in command until relieved by General Rousseau.

5. General George Crooke relieves General Rousseau in the Department of Columbia.

6. General Canby is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

7. General Edward Hatch, Colonel Ninth cavalry, relieves General Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In accordance with the concurrent resolution of Congress Secretary Seward proclaims, reciting the facts and circumstances, and concludes: "And I further certify that the said amendment fourteen has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Commissioner has given notice that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on payment of fifty cents per gallon and four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents per proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given bonds and have complied with the new law in all other particulars.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reliable reports represent that Colonel W. M. Smallwood will probably be appointed Postmaster at New Orleans in place of the present incumbent, who, it is reported, is to be suspended.

General Hobart, it is understood, will be assigned as Special Treasury Agent to run the customhouse until a successor to Mr. Kellogg has been appointed and confirmed. This arrangement will be satisfactory to the conservative element of Louisiana so far as it is represented here.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular stating that parties desiring to exchange seven-thirties due July fifteen for five-twenties, must place them in mail or express, addressed to Secretary McCulloch on or before August 1.

Messrs. Seward and Evarts departed for New York on a week's absence.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Poland, Butler, and Beck committee to visit Prince Edward's Island to report upon the propriety of a reciprocity treaty.

Secretary McCulloch apprehends mischief from the new tax bill. Stringent regulations are under preparation.

Messrs. Foote and Cox, Commissioners of Pensions and Patents, have been installed.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $659,000.

ATLANTA, July 24.—The military commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners met this morning, and no business being before it, on motion, adjourned sine die.

The Columbus prisoners were remanded to the custody of the post commandant at Columbus, and will be released on two thousand dollars bail for future appearance in case called on.

The State Democratic Convention nominated General J. B. Gordon and Hon. John T. Clarke, electors for the State at large, and General William T. Wofford and Thomas M. Norwood, alternates.

The House passed the following resolution by a vote of 117 to 20:

That we respectfully and earnestly petition Congress to remove from every citizen of Georgia, irrespective of party association, the disabilities imposed by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen.

Governor Bullock sent a message to both Houses, in which he congratulates the people on the establishment of civil government; declares the new State constitution non-proscriptive; applauds the freedom of the ballot box; declares that we are a nation, and not independent sovereignties; claims that the national Legislature should have the right to declare who shall be citizens; lauds the labor system as the most efficient in the world, and approves of the removal of disabilities as fast as the relations to the general government will justify.

The Democratic demonstration closed last night with a grand torchlight procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated. The crowds dispersed at midnight, cheering for Seymour and Blair.

ATLANTA, July 25.—In the Senate Mr. Candler offered the following:

WHEREAS, Ex-Governor Brown, one of the ablest lawyers in the Republican party of Georgia, as well as other persons distinguished for their knowledge of constitutional law, held during the late election canvass that persons of color were not entitled to hold office under the existing constitution; and

Whereas, Such persons hold seats as Senators on this floor; and

Whereas, Laws of vital importance to the people of Georgia are to be enacted by the General Assembly, the validity of which should not be made uncertain because of the participation in their enactment of persons not entitled under the constitution to participate therein; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into the eligibility of several persons of color holding seats as Senators, and report at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. Hungerford, Radical, said: There is a higher opinion than Governor Brown's—that of a United States Senator, which has settled it, who holds a higer office than Governor Brown has yet held. I mean Mr. Sumner, who in a letter said there was no reason why colored persons should not hold office or anything else that any one can under the Constitution of the United States. The passage of the fourteenth article settles that question forever in Georgia.

The constitution of this State proclaims that all persons born or naturalized, whose residence here makes them citizens of the State; no law can be made to abridge their privileges. Does it simply mean that they may breathe and work, or are they entitled to all the privileges of American citizens. The resolution was defeated?

The Senate and House have appointed Tuesday, the twenty-eighth instant, for the election of United States Senators and State officers. Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett have been nominated as candidates by the Republican party. No nominations have been made by the Democrats.

ATLANTA, July 27.—Democratic Congressmen were nominated to-day—General Wafford for the long term, and H. V. Miller for the short term.

The House adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to proclaim military law at an end, and the restoration of civil law.

Bills were introduced to organize the militia, re-enact the stay law, and abolishing the District Courts.

A resolution passed both Houses suspending levy and sale except for debts contracted during the war.

In the House a long discussion ensued on the reconsideration of Candler's resolution for a Committee on Privileges and Elections to report whether negroes have the right to hold office.

ATLANTA, July 28.—No choice was made for United States Senators. In the Senate the votes stood: For the long term—A. H. Stephens, 15; Joe Brown, 24; scattering, 4. Short term—Foster Blodgett, 16; Miller, 13; scattering, 12.

In the House the vote stood: Brown, 78; Stephens, 81; Joshua Hill, 10. For the short term—Blodgett, 57; Miller, 80; scattering, 31.

The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution instructing the Governor to notify the civil officers of the cessation of military rule in Georgia.

A resolution was offered in the House that as no elections were held in the counties of Irwin and Telfair, and those counties were not represented in the legislative body, the Governor be requested to order elections, and in the same order bring these counties into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution applauding the amnesty proclamation and thanking the President was not acted on.

ATLANTA, July 29.—Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller were elected United States Senators on joint ballot of the Senate and House. For the long term—Hill 110, Brown 94. For the short term—Miller 119, Blodgett 73, scattering 20.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, July 29.—It has been raining for several days.

The remains of Cornelius Kedd, killed by police officers, were interred this afternoon. The body was followed to the grave by a large procession of citizens and firemen. It is understood that the jury found a verdict of murder against the police officer.

An indignation meeting will be held to-morrow against the present municipal government.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The heaviest thunder storm known for years passed over this city this morning. One child was killed, and several buildings struck by lightning. Rain continued throughout the day.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Several cases of cholera, including three deaths, have occurred in what is known as the shanty district of the city.


## COLLECTOR'S SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.

**COLLECTOR'S SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 21, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION TWELVE OF THE ACT OF CONgress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described seized Goods will be sold at public auction at Warehouse, No. 1 Customhouse Building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, August 6, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M:

| Date 1868. | Marks & Nos | Merchandise. | Vessel. | Violation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 3 | No mark | 14 boxes cigars | Rapidan | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 9 | F C ½ | 2 boxes (1175) cigars | Mercedes | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy | Istria | Section 1, Act July 28, 1866 |
| April 13 | S. J. Sewall | 1 cask earthenware | Istria | Section 4, Act July 18, 1866 |
| April 15 | No mark | 1 basket (1-60) cigars | Cuba | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 boxes Italian paste | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 bundles Italian paste | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 25 | No mark | 2 cans sweet oil | Ab'm Lincoln | Secs 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| April 28 | No mark | 1 barrel molasses | Helena | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 106 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 29 bundles cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 674 packs cigarettes | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 11 | No mark | 5 demijohns distilled spirits | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (1000) cigars | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 10 packages tobacco | Aguedita | Section 24, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1700 packs cigarettes | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 1 trunk (2500) cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 14 | No mark | 3008 cigars | Cuba | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk (3700) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | ½ bbl. cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 sack (2000) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 trunk 3000 cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 package tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 3 boxes jelly | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 bundle cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (50) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 4 boxes (350) cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 packages tobacco | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 piece linen | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 cases (17 bottles) brandy | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 1 box (12 bottles) syrup | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes cigars | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 2 boxes (34 packs) cigarettes | Tappahanock | Section 68, Act March 2, 1799 |
| May 20 | No mark | 8 boxes cigars | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 318 packages cigarettes | Kensington | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 25 | No mark | 20 lbs cut tobacco | Bartolome | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| June 27 | No mark | 17 ½ bottles champagne | Tappahanock | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 28 packages tobacco | Mexico | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |
| | No mark | 1 bundle cigars | Mexico | Section 24, Act July 18, 1799 |

jy21 au5 A jy25 au1

S. A. STOCKDALE, Special Deputy Collector.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the eighth day of August, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For 500 barrels choice Extra FLOUR, equal to the government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

For 1000 pounds of GROUND PEPPER, put up in papers of precisely four ounces of Pepper in each paper, and these papers to be carefully packed in a good box containing either twenty-five or fifty pounds. This Pepper will be required to be absolutely pure. Samples required.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
jy28 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the fifth day of August, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

30,000 pounds of SPLIT PEAS, put up in Barrels and head-lined. Samples of the Peas to be furnished.

40,000 pounds of good BROWN SOAP, put up in boxes. Samples to be furnished.

1,000 gallons of GOLDEN SYRUP, in Cypress Barrels. Samples to be furnished.

50,000 pounds of RIO COFFEE, in bags. The weight of the bags will be deducted from the weight of the Coffee; samples to be furnished. Bids will be entertained for Cordova and India Coffee at the same time.

1,000 gallons of the best MOLASSES, put up in Cypress Barrels. Samples to be furnished.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press in this city within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
jy25 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 118.**

IN THE MATTER OF B. B. NEWHALL, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS B. B. NEWHALL, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, July 17, 1868.
jy25 se20 oc23 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JULES MOSSY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JULES MOSSY, of Third Judicial District, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 936—jy15 au1A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of July, A. D. 1868, an alias WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. W. ALLEN, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the third day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 935—jy14 au1 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF P. E. WHITE—No. 428.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., June 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. E. WHITE, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 927—jy6 30

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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $687 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 32. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. WHOLE NO. 132.


## Poetry.

(For the New Orleans Advocate.)

### A ROCKY MOUNTAIN SKETCH.

BY ABBIE J. SHAW.

Those grand and glorious hills, exhaustless theme
Of painter's pencil or of poet's dream;
Those lofty snow crowned spires that proudly rise
In bold relief against the azure skies;
Nature's primeval temples reared on high
By Him above, whose omnipresent eye,
Beheld His work and "saw that it was good,"
Ere yet prevailed the waters of the flood,
He sent to rest upon the face of earth,
When He repented Him creation's birth,
Where now, upon those pure unsullied crests,
The bright eternal token of His mercy rests,
His "bow of promise" set, a radiant span,
An everlasting covenant with man,
That while the earth remaineth, never more
He'll curse the land as in the times of yore,
And never more shall cease the winter's cold
Or summer's heat the harvest to unfold;
By day the sun shall never cease to shine,
Nor shall the moon her starry throne resign.
Such thoughts as these attune our hearts to praise,
While on His wondrous works with awe we gaze.
Those deep ravines and rocky canons wide,
The lights and shadows on the mountain side,
The dark and rugged pines above, that stand
Like watchful sentinels to guard the land;
The shadowy outlines of the "Red Buttes" seem,
'Neath the soft splendor of the moon's pale beam,
To waken memories of some ivied tower
Or ruined castle seen at midnight hour.
Upon the heights, with upraised head and ear,
The antlered elk and graceful fawn appear,
Listening to catch the sound of coming foe,
And startled, gaze, then swiftly fly below
To wooded valleys, where they seek to find
A shelter from their enemy, mankind.
Here mountain streams flow o'er their rocky bed,
And by the melting snows in summer fed,
Relying on their never failing source,
Down through the valley keep their onward course,
Within their channels deep, with thoughtful care,
Dame Nature hides her jewel casket rare;
What stores of wealth these sandy beds enfold,
Of precious stones with bright and shining gold.
Their margins fringed with many-colored blooms,
Wafting the breezes with their sweet perfumes.
And over all, with richer colors blent
Than boasted tints of flaming orient,
The gorgeous canopy of sunset gold,
Whose curtains fall in many a dazzling fold
Of every shade, down from the turquoise blue
To crimson, amethyst, and amber hue,
These views combined present a picture grand,
Showing the faultless touches of the Master's hand.

### CLUB SONG.

AIR—"*A Thousand Years.*"

Respectfully dedicated to Chaplain McCabe, the "Sweet Singer" of the Rocky Mountain Excursion Club.

BY ABBIE J. SHAW.

That happy day I'll long remember,
When first beyond the border State
We saw the rocky, snow-crowned summits,
Neath the June skies of Sixty-eight.
CHORUS.
"A thousand years" might pass before me,
And each record some joyous fete,
But memory still would fondly cherish
Those bright June days of Sixty-eight.
And while those scenes shall be remembered,
What forms will fancy recreate
Of painted Sioux upon the war path,
The "bete noir" of Sixty-eight.
A thousand years, etc.

We met as strangers, yet forever
I'll thank the kind propitious fate
That brought our little band together—
The cherished friends of Sixty-eight.
A thousand years, etc.

And when we "gather at the river,"
As for the boatman pale we wait,
Oh, may we in that blest reunion
Meet all our friends of Sixty-eight.
A thousand years, etc.

### DESPAIR NOT.

Oh, weary heart! treading the path of life,
The hard, rough path that has torn thy feet,
The winds that blow over the way are rife
With sorrow and toil, and the cold storms beat
On thy bare, sick head; the dread tempest wild
Sweeping down from the cold, cold world all around
And upon thee,—look upward, poor earth-worried child,
And press steadily on till thy rest thou has found.

Ah! the islands are flower-gemmed and radiant beyond,
And the laurel is waiting to circle thy brow;
But none but the victor may win the wreath,
And only the heroes wear it now,
Who in many and many a hard-won fight
Have met and conquered the direst foe.
And thou wilt value the crown the more
If for it even thy blood should flow.

The pearls that lie in the coral reefs
The farthest down in the cold dark sea
Are richest and best, and the diver knows
It may cost his life, yet never does he
In his search for the bright gems pause—oh, no,
But boldly and bravely goes steadily on,
Breasting the wild, chill waves, 'till at last
The prize he is seeking is nobly won.

We know full well that the crimson heart
Of the rose is opened after the rain,
And the sunlight flows in a flood of gold
Where latest the storm-cloud swept the plain.
Despair not, though bleeding thy weary feet
Be brave to conquer the hardest fate:
Thou shalt win the goal, and when life is done
Pass safely and blest through the emerald gate.

RUTH.

New Orleans, July, 1868.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The introduction of "Rand's Pneumatic Gas" is likely to produce great change in and extend the use of that article as an illuminator. A difficulty heretofore encountered in using automatic gas machines has been the liability of the gas to condense, so as not to travel in long tubes. This difficulty is overcome by Rand's invention. The material used is gasoline, a cheap material obtained at the oil wells. The gasoline is placed in a tank surrounded by water, the air is pumped into the tank, and passes through the gasoline. The gas is thus formed, and passes through a tube to the burner; the flame produced is strong and clear, and equal to thirty candles: it can be mixed with coal gas, and greatly increases the illuminating power of the latter. The arrangements are exceedingly simple: the gas can be made by anybody who can turn the crank of a coffee mill. The simplicity is almost too much for belief. One must see for himself. I could see nothing in the operation to suggest danger from explosion. The gas was poured into an open tank and set on fire: it burned like alcohol in a saucer: but to avoid all danger the tank is put below the earth's surface in the yard, and covered by a metallic lid.

This invention places the use of gas within the reach of every householder in the country, as well as town, and as each one may, by a water tank in the upper story of his house, be the owner of waterworks, so by this arrangement every man may be the proprietor of gasworks, and capable of all the uses to which coal gas is now appropriated. It is claimed that it can be furnished at *one half the cost of coal gas.* Of this I can not speak, but allow that the cost is the same: the adaptation of the pneumatic gas to the country home as well as to the largest city halls is a feature that must command public attention, and confer universal good as long at least as petroleum continues to flow. Gas light to read by is inferior to that produced by coal and lard oil in properly constructed lamps, but the latter are so troublesome, and the former so convenient that no housekeeper who can choose will hesitate to accept gas. The price of a tank for private families is, I think, unreasonably high—too high for general use. A machine to supply fifteen burners will cost some three hundred and fifty dollars. This is about a fair average. One of thirty burners costs five hundred dollars. True, if the cost of consumption is only one-half of coal gas, as is claimed, the machine would soon pay for itself. Taking it just as it stands, it opens to view a source of domestic comfort not to be estimated by its cost in money.

Hamilton & Co., on Seventh street, have the agency for this city, and from the experiments I witnessed there, I see no reason why this convenient and brilliant illuminator should not soon be within reach of every property holder. The right to use this machine in Illinois has been sold already at $100,000.

Louisiana is restored to her place in the halls of the National Legislature. May her Representatives prove equal to the demand upon their wisdom and fidelity.

South Carolina came in yesterday. The scene in the Legislature of the latter was anything but flattering in regard to the purity of politicians.

There is no hope for the country till statesmen shall be substituted for politicians in the legislatures of the nation. The politician is always corrupt, no matter to which party he may belong. Patriotism with him is his leaf of bread, nothing more.

Office holding under either State or general government seems almost certain to debauch the official, though he may be honest when placed there.

Before this reaches you more light will have been thrown on the subject of adjournment than now appears. The language of the President, proclaiming the passage of the fourteenth amendment, is carefully employed, but the design is as clear as if plain words had been used. "A false friend is like a broken tooth or a foot out of joint."

MORDECAI.

## Galveston, Texas.

We will state a few facts. They may do good. Possibly some kind brother to whom the good Lord has loaned a liberal amount of this world's goods may feel disposed to bestow some upon us in our great need. At any rate, it can do no harm to speak the truth in soberness.

I take it for granted that all of our friends admit that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to have a society and foothold on this island. You are aware that this place is beginning to assume the proportions of a commercial city of no small dimensions. There are no less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants here to-day, with the prospect of many hundreds to be added this coming fall. Many of these people come here from the North, and some with their church letters in their pockets, taken from the Methodist Episcopal Church at the place where they last resided. They want a home, and if really devoted must have one, and we believe that it is our duty as a church to provide them with one of their own choice.

How is this to be done? Certainly not in the way usual among our brethren of the North, because we have not the sympathy of the community in which we labor, and contributions for building a loyal church will be largely withheld.

The Church Extension society, we understand, has been obliged to refuse donations for the present, and no help can be expected from that source. If we present our claims to individual churches we are told that they subscribe and pay liberally to the support of the Church Extension society, and pastors inform us that they are pledged to their people not to introduce special cases for their consideration.

We have no money among ourselves. We are without a church.

We can make no progress until we have some place to call our house. Now is the most favorable time to build a church, for the following reasons: First. Lumber is unusually low, and great bargains can be had for cash. Second. Labor is much cheaper than it has been since the war, and than can be reasonably expected for years to come.

3. Real estate, some of which is most desirable, can be purchased at this time very cheap.

4. The work can be superintended and managed this year, and under present circumstances perhaps better than in the future.

How much do we need? Five thousand dollars would build us a neat chapel sufficient to meet our present wants, and two thousand more for the purchase of a lot of ground.

It would be useless to attempt to do anything with less than this amount, and without it we shall be compelled to abandon the post at least for the present.

If this should meet the eye of the editor in chief or his assistant in their wanderings through the land, they may be constrained to make personal application in our behalf, or some brother who for months passed has been looking for some favorable opportunity to do good with the means with which he has been blessed may say

"EUREKA."

## On Education—No. 2.

BY FREDERICK K. HYDE.

There is a lion in the path of universal education, in the shape of the prejudice of the whites, who insist that the colored children shall be instructed in separate schools, or there shall be no State system of common schools; and behind these stand the Southern journals, and a few legislators. The unreasonableness as well as the ruinous effects of these demands is already palpable throughout the South. If, when the ancestors of these same prejudiced white persons were meditating the introduction of slavery into the colonies, had each insisted that the slaves should be of a white skin, or in default of this there should be no slavery at all, the case would be substantially parallel to this. Or if there were a hundred children whose parents were of divers colors in this city, all ignorant of the alphabet, whom it was necessary to teach altogether, but not separately, and these prejudiced journals and citizens were respectively to insist they shall be taught to steal, and no other, while the teaching is going on, or there shall be no teaching and no theft, that case would not be materially diverse from this. In vain does the moral man say to them, "Pray teach them honesty, and then you may teach them to steal;" they will be honest according to law, or not taught at all!

Do they not provoke us to say that their insisting on an impossible, a suicidal condition is but a cloak, a blind, a fetch, and that their real object is to keep the colored people in darkness, to prevent them from refuting the truculent, prejudicial, and vituperative assertions that they are an inferior people? We are truly thankful that we have among us men, white in skin and heart, who manifest a spirit akin to that which to this day deprives thousands of the colored children of the South of any considerable school education whatever.

We think nothing unsusceptible of mathematical demonstration can be clearer than the imperative necessity of universal education as a matter simply of public economy. In this State where school-houses are already erected, and where many persons qualified to teach are maintaining a precarious struggle for subsistence, a system of general education need not cost half so much as that proposed by the proposers of universal education. Every dollar judiciously spent on the education of the white and colored children, in the same school-houses, would be more than saved in the diminution of the annual cost of pauperism and crime, while the industrial capacity of the people would be vastly increased by it.

We do not see how even prejudicial resistance, formidable as it deplorably is, can long resist this consideration among a people so susceptible of improvement.

The colored people have come out of slavery, and can not any longer be governed or treated as chattels. To their own qualities must now be commended the care of their destiny. The Southern people will have to learn the lesson that the well-being of a people must exist by means of the justice, education, and self-government of the individual citizens, irrespective of race or color. The theory of dependence attempts to dispense with the necessity of these qualities in the dependent colored people. But now, when even in position they are becoming less and less dependent, and their minds less and less acquiescent in the degree of dependence which remains, the virtues of independence are those which they stand in need of. These virtues it is still in the power of government and of the higher classes greatly to promote; and they can hardly do anything which does not, by its own effects or those of its example, either assist or impede that object. But whatever advice, exhortation, or guidance is held out to the colored people must henceforth be tendered to them as equals, and accepted with their eyes open. The prospect of the future depends on the degree in which they are treated as rational beings.

As every person has a right to the means of physical life, so he has to means of mental activity. It is unjust to withhold aliment from the mind as it is to deny food to the body. Education should, therefore, be national, universal, gratuitous, and to a certain extent compulsory.

We therefore recommend that schools, colleges, and universities, supported by the State, be gratuitously open to every citizen, and that it be compulsory with all parents to have their children educated in the common branches of learning. That education in its highest branches be equally gratuitous, but optional; that industrial schools be established in which the young may be taught the various trades and professions, thus gradually superseding the system of apprenticeship. More anon.

Respectfully,

FREDERICK K. HYDE.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Rev. Dr. Long writes, June 15: "Rev. I. W. Thombs, of the Southern Illinois Conference, has been spending a few days with us here, and we have enjoyed his company very much. I wish every Methodist preacher and layman who passes through this city would take the trouble to call upon me; they would receive a brother's welcome, would cheer the heart of the missionary, and would carry home with them some new ideas as to the practical part of missionary work. Should any such brethren be starting this way, say to them that my residence is No. 3 Popdji Bashy, Rue Yasidji, Pera Constantinople. Let them make a note of it and give me a call."

MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE.—The Mission Rooms have received information to the effect that Rev. L. Nippert succeeds Rev. Dr. Jacoby as Director of the Institute. The Board of Managers consists of Brother Mack, from Frankfort; Teem Achard and Edward Foucar, from Friedricksdorf; Jacob Rommel, from Bissengen, (Wurtemburg;) Jean Heber, from Uster, (Switzerland;) L. Nippert, J. F. Hurst, E. Riemenschneider, L. S. Jacoby, E. Gebhardt, H. Nuelsen.

NEW AUXILIARIES.—Every new and improved church edifice is almost or quite equivalent to a new auxiliary to the missionary cause. Our observation has been that the new church, or the renovated sacred edifice, is either the fruit of liberal missionary contributions actually made, or liberal contributions immediately follow. We hail, therefore, the brethren of Grace church, Chicago, and of Centenary church, Binghamton, and anticipate further good news from them.

REV. DR. LONG.—By our latest advices from Bulgaria, under date of July 10, Brother Long had not then heard of the sailing of Brother Wanless to be his future assistant or co-laborer. The doctor expresses much satisfaction with the action and issues of the General Conference.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL AUXILIARIES.—The action of the late General Conference, directing that the contributions of the juvenile auxiliaries should hereafter have a separate acknowledgment by our treasurer, and in our statistical tables is taking effect. Some of these societies are already sending forward their monthly receipts, and this is the true policy. It is the true policy, because in more than one instance it has reached us that moneys thus collected had been abstracted from the places where they had been deposited. One of the most singular proceedings of some adult friends is going the rounds, and it is said to be more than a rumor. It is this: A party present on the occasion says he heard a letter read from a foreign missionary to inspire the hearts of the youth to solicit missionary money, and after it was contributed the adult friends (?) of the school appropriated it for the purchase of a library for their own school.

GERMANY.—The following are the appointments of the preachers of the Annual Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland:

Bremen District, E. Gebhardt, P. E.—Bremen and Buntenthor, E. Gebhardt, E. Gertanner. Vegesack to be supplied. Delmenhorst and Neerstedt, E. Pucklitsch. Bemerhaven, J. Von Oehsen.

Oldenburg District, L. S. Jacoby, P. E.—Oldenburg, Varel, and Brake, H. Gerdes. Edewecht and Westerstede, G. Goss. Aurich, F. Klusner. Hamburg, to be supplied. Flensburg, T. Spille.

East District, C. Achard, P. E.—Berlin, C. Achard. Gransee, to be supplied. Colberg and Greiffenberg, A. Luring, A. Prante. Gossnitz, B. Schroder, two to be supplied. Russdorf, to be supplied. Dertendorf, T. Lochen.

Frankfort-on-the-Main District, L. Nippert, P. E.—Frankfort-on-the Main, L. Nippert, F. Paulus. Homburg, to be supplied. Dillenburg, to be supplied. Heidelberg, A. Sultzberger. Carlsruhe and Pirmasenz, E. Diem. Pforzhelm, T. Schneebeli. Lahr and Elsass, C. Weiss.

F. I. Hurst, First Theological Tutor, F. Paulus, Second Theological Tutor of Martin's Mission Institute.

Wurtemberg District, C. H. Doering, P. E.—Heilbronn, C. H. Doering, T. Brieter, to be supplied. Marbach and Beilstein, F. Harle, to be supplied. Ludwigsberg, A. Rodemeyer, Bietigheim, A. Badecker. Vaihingen to be supplied. Calw, H. Mann. Herrenberg, H. Schlaphof.

Zurich District, H. Nuelson, P. E.—Zurich, H. Nuelson, F. Deppeler. Bulach and Aarau, two to be supplied. Ulster, J. Staiger. Horgen, G. Bruns. Schaffhausen, C. Dietrich. Winterthur, C. Raith. St. Gallen, Tœkenburg and Chur, H. Gisler, to be supplied.

Basel District, E. Riemenschneider, P. E.—Basel, E. Riemenschneider. Liestal, F. Kochli. Biel, G. Hausser. Bern, T. Messmer. Lausanne and Geneva, C. Glattle. Paris, W. Schwarz.

Africa.—We have before us a letter from John Adam Clark, dated at St. Paul's river, New Scotland, Liberia, April 30. This young man is a native of Africa, and through the Missionary Society obtained some knowledge of the art of printing at the Methodist Book Concern. He expresses confidence in the present movements of our Church, and also of the State.

GOOD NEWS FROM CHINA.—Letters received advise us of increasing prosperity in our China mission in the vicinity of Foochow. The success is remarkable; indeed it is marvelous. The work is attested by Divine power. Men and women are converted, and become "new creatures in Christ Jesus," and they attest the reality of their conversions by godly lives and triumphant deaths. Surely the pastors and people will turn again to the support of our foreign work as in former years. We have been holding our foreign work as best we can till our missionary interests at home could be brought to a settled, prosperous state. The time has come when we must give decided support to our foreign work, which is wonderfully prosperous in nearly every foreign mission. These remarks have been occasioned by a letter received at the Mission Rooms, dated Foochow, China, April 20. Brother Maclay says:

"You will rejoice to learn that the work of God in this mission goes forward with increasing power. Brother Lowry and I have just returned from a tour through the southern portion of our mission field. Seventy-one adults and five children were baptized during the trip, and the adults were all received into the church. There is a good prospect of continued prosperity in this part of our work."

THAT THEY MAY WIN SOME.—The Baptists have an "Inland Mission" whose members are doing evangelical work in the interior of China, with a real apostolic spirit and much success. They have adopted the Chinese costume—the better to secure the goodwill of the people, and one of them writes:

"To my mind it is most decidedly the right thing to do. We have left off using plates and knives and forks, and have adopted the Chinese basins and chop-sticks. I thought I should never be able to eat with them at first, but soon became quite an expert in using them. I can not help rejoicing with joy and thankfulness that in every step I have taken toward assuming the dress and customs of this people the Lord has given me a blessing in my own soul. It is so sweet to feel that he accepts it as done to him. I do increasingly feel that the more heartily we can throw ourselves into the habits and customs of those around us, the more we shall experience the Divine blessing."

## Letters from the Churches.

Rev. H. Grimes writes from Thibodaux, Louisiana, July 28, 1868:

The quarterly conference passed off well; all was harmonious. We had the largest attendance that I have ever seen since I have been here. We have a large field, and much labor is needed. If we could have churches at two other places in the parish great good might be done. I will do all that I can. We are very poor, and my own family are much troubled about means of living. Do all you can to help me live while I try to do my work. We will get along better in the fall. The general condition of the circuit is good, but having only one church, and many of our people fifteen or twenty miles off, is very discouraging. With houses to worship in we could have two thousand as well as some four hundred members. We have had large accessions this quarter, and more coming all the time. I send report of the conference.

Third Quarterly Conference of Thibodaux Circuit, held in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Thibodaux, July 25 and 26.

Rev. H. Grimes, preacher in charge, in the chair, assisted by Rev. Wm. Murrell, and Rev. C. Downs; Lewis Benjamin, secretary.

Eight members present; six absent; no complaints; eight members were added; four appointments—Thibodeaux, Labadieville, Raceland, Lockport; total members 399. The increase during the quarter is 71. Two Sunday schools; 150 scholars; in bible class 40; Partor has twice preached to the children, and twice catechized them; he reports 27 baptisms; four marriages; two deaths; one large day school in Thibodaux, and one recently organized at New Hope, below Raceland, with a night school, both in charge of Mr. McAuliffe. The day school has 60 children; the night schools 40 adults: These day schools are greatly in need of books; the teachers are poorly paid. The pastor has received $14 90, and his traveling expenses have been $40. Amount raised for benevolent objects $30; raised to purchase a bell $30; church papers taken, five.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY GRIMES, P. C.

LETTER FROM BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, July 27, 1868.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

I ask a space in your columns to inform you of the Sabbath day's journey, July 26. We met in Wesley Chapel in Baton Rouge, to pay the last respects to old Father George Gordon, the first colored ordained Methodist preacher in Baton Rouge, one who has labored very hard in the cause of the Lord: and many have been happily converted to God under the sound of his voice. Old Father George Gordon was one of the old stand Methodists, but like many others he left the old Methodist Church and joined the African Church. A few days before Father Gordon left the world, I went to see him, and it seemed that the Lord had worked with him, and he said to me, my son I am on my way back to the old Mother Church, for I feel when I go there that I am among my people, and if I live to see the end of this year and get my business straight, I am coming back to the Mother Church.

But it pleased the Lord on the thirteenth of July, 1868, to call him from a world of sorrow, and when the old soldier had looked over his passport I think he must have found all things right. He then looked to his wife and children, and said to them: "The last battle is fought; all is well—all is well; my way is clear." Also, young sister Martha Knight. She left the world on the twenty-ninth of June, 1868. When she was going down to Jordan she told her mother the old ship was waiting for her and she must go. And to her sister, "Be sure and meet me in heaven." And she bid the world farewell, and though a wet, muddy, and cloudy day, we had a crowded house. Baptists and others came to pay their last respects to the old father and the young saint. But a very few members of the African Church came to tell the old father good-bye, but I am happy to say that we had the best of attention.

Your brother in Christ.

JAMES HAYWARD.

## Religious Items.

1. The Methodist Church is founded upon a sentiment or desire of the soul; not upon an intellectual assent to doctrines or theologies.

2. It has the largest church property and the most church members of any religious organization.

3. It has the largest publishing house in the world, and issues more books and papers than any other.

4. It has a most comprehensive system of Sunday schools, comprising 1,089,525 scholars, and 171,695 teachers.

5. It has a wide missionary system, including our own land and foreign countries; to support which in the last four years it has collected $2,457,548. Here, then, is a great organization, established, at work; active, powerful; which in a degree accepts as its task "to maintain vital apostolic piety in the land, and to spread it over the world."

The Second Adventists have fixed for the second coming of the Savior the second day of October next.

The New Discipline is about ready for the printers.

THE SABBATH IN CHICAGO.—In most of our large cities the various forms of iniquity are rampant on the increase. Of the work of Sabbath desecration, a correspondent of *The Presbyter* writes as follows, adding that "the church seems to have lost all moral influence in the matter:"

We have an exceedingly defiant inauguration of Sabbath-breaking this season. The Turners, with their bands and regalia, marched in procession to the prairie in the morning. Several houses were in full process of building all day quite openly. And to crown the business, the directors of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad started on an excursion over their line in their palace cars, utterly ignoring the Sabbath and the feeble scruples of a large number of Christian ladies and gentlemen, their guests, as they habitually trample on the consciences of their workmen by keeping them at work on the Sabbath, in full view of the hundred churches of Chicago. There are now over 10,000 men at full work every Sabbath here.

Summer revivals are more frequently published than formerly, thus disproving the assertion that revivals do not occur in warm weather. Notwithstanding the mercury stood at 92 degrees in the pulpit of the Winthrop street church, of Boston, Sunday before last, a number of persons were induced to ask an interest in the prayers of the people of God, and six joined the church.

The *Red River News* informs us that an attempt was made on the fifteenth to get up a Democratic display in Natchitoches. A few colored men were induced to take part in it, but the crowd all told scarcely numbered a hundred and fifty. We clip the following from the *News*:

A cotemporary charges the Republican party as longing for strife.

Did our neighbor ever read the fable of that quarrelsome lamb that muddied the water flowing from the wolf to him, till in his exasperation the wolf must needs eat him up?

Was it Republicans who destroyed the village of Rayville? Was it Republicans who broke up the printing office of the Homer *Iliad?* Was it a Republican who shot Mr. Orr before his own door in Madisonville? Was it Republicans who, on Monday night, July 6, went from house to house in the parish of St. Landry, killing and cowhiding and threatening men, women, and babes unborn becoming their victims?

Governor Warmoth, as the exponent of Republican sentiments, declares most emphatically in favor of peace and order, and insists on measures being taken to enforce respect for the laws, and social rights of every person in the community. Do the Republicans repudiate Governor Warmoth's position? Until they do let them not be charged as desirous of strife, but let that responsibility rest upon those who do oppose him.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE.
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE.
CORNELIUS DONATO.
H. R. STEELE.

### The French Language.

Attention is invited to our French column of original and selected articles.

They will be continued, provided we receive sufficient encouragement. Contributions in French are invited.

In essentials let there be unity; in non-essentials, harmony; and in all things charity, is a good maxim now and at all times.

The Auditor of State, Hon. G. M. Wickliffe, notwithstanding a previous denial in the columns of the Republican, is still maliciously accused of having attempted to incite a riot on Saturday night last past. Mr. Wickliffe has been a consistent advocate of mild and amicable measures in the conduct of the campaign, and will ever be found mustered in the ranks of the supporters of law and order. On the particular occasion in question Mr. Wickliffe was at least a mile distant from the scene of the disturbance, and this fact—again distinctly announced—should put a quietus upon any further detraction of an efficient and worthy State officer.

The following are the State elections in the order in which they occur:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| August | 13 | Tennessee. |
| September | 1 | Vermont. |
| September | 8 | California. |
| September | 14 | Maine. |
| October | 6 | Nebraska. |
| October | 13 | Pennsylvania. |
| October | 13 | Ohio. |
| October | 13 | Indiana. |
| October | 13 | Iowa. |
| October | 22 | West Virginia. |
| November | 3 | New York. |
| November | 3 | New Jersey. |
| November | 3 | Delaware. |
| November | 3 | Maryland. |
| November | 3 | Illinois. |
| November | 3 | Michigan. |
| November | 3 | Wisconsin. |
| November | 3 | Minnesota. |
| November | 3 | Missouri. |
| November | 3 | Kansas. |
| November | 3 | Nevada. |
| November | 3 | Massachusetts. |

The late Governor Andrew related the following to a friend shortly before his death:

I was in Washington just before Mr. Chase was nominated as Chief Justice, and at Mr. Lincoln's request, called at the White House. "Here I am," said Mr. Lincoln, "surrounded by documents relating to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and requests to appoint Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase is a man of ability; as a public officer, of marked fidelity; as a politician, ambitious; on the subject of the Presidency, a little insane. He has said things of me which has sent discord where there should be harmony, but a man in my position should not harbor resentment, and I shall appoint him."

Department Staff.—The following officers are announced as temporarily constituting the staff of the General commanding the Department of Louisiana:

Captain I. D. DeRussy, First Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain George Baldey, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Neill, Major Twentieth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Brevet First Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Lieber, Major, United States army, Judge Advocate.
Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, Captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Assistant Judge Advocate.
Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States army, Chief Quartermaster.
Brevet Major General A. Beckwith, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, United States army, Chief Commissary.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Randolph, Surgeon, United States army, Medical Director.
Captain Egon A. Koerper, Assistant Surgeon, United States army, Attending Surgeon.
Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General, United States army, Chief Paymaster.
First Lieutenant William Hoelcke, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in charge of Engineer office.
Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department, United States army, Chief of Ordnance.
Brevet Captain P. H. Moroney, First Lieutenant, United States army (retired), Commissary of Musters.

A. J. Strecter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, appeared on the streets of Hartford, Connecticut, the other day, with a carriage and pair of horses which had, in seven weeks, brought him from St. Paul. He appeared as fresh as when he started on the trip, but the horses showed the effect of their 1500 miles journey.

### The Bishop of Rome.

We gladly welcome every help to the cause of truth, for it is wise in the day of battle to refuse no auxiliary who can harm the enemy; still we differ from many of our brethren in regard to the best means of carrying on the contest with Rome, the anti-Christ of the New Testament. Nothing is gained by attacking Popish errors in detail; every truth is best served by bold appeals, like that of Paul—"Ye are saved by faith." A noxious or useless tree is not destroyed by trimming off its branches, but by laying the ax to its root.

Napoleon hurled his forces against the enemy's centre, and won an empire. Papists wisely ignore the boasts and differences of Protestants. They boldly proclaim, "We are the church," and "this is the rock."

Hoary with age and sacred with associations—many of them precious to our common Christianity—Popery intimidates the reason and imposes upon the imagination, by the mere force of its pretensions. We scatter our fire, weary ourselves with questions of comparatively little moment, and about errors whose counterpart, more or less modified, may be found among ourselves.

The Romish doctrines of purgatory, auricular confession, prayers for the dead, invocation of saints, baptismal regeneration, sacramental efficacy, and other unscriptural views, are held by individual Protestants, and some of them taught by their clergy. In these respects we have to fight enemies within as well as without. The Devil laughs at creeds when it is a question of obscuring or corrupting truth and destroying souls.

John Wesley was once applied to by his preachers in Ireland for advice how to meet the priests. Said he, "Live holier lives and save more souls." Our strength will be wasted—certainly in the South, among hereditary Papists, mostly frivolous and unlettered, often careless of their own usages—by exciting their prejudices, abusing their sacred things, and degrading their ancestors and religious teachers. They can sagely retaliate; for there's a skeleton in every house, and the consequence of such a contest usually will be more obdurate error, or still worse, bold infidelity.

The proper line of argument is against the assumptions of the Roman Bishop to pre-eminence among his peers. The argument against this heresy is so plain, so easy of demonstration from sacred and profane history, from reason and the spirit of the Christian system, that few logical, pure-minded men could long resist the conclusion.

What right has Mastai Ferreti to claim such an official superiority over his brethren, the other pastors of the Church of God? We challenge him to the proof. There is one chief Shepherd and Bishop, even Jesus. He is our Pontifex Maximus, the only mediator between God and man.

This proud bishop has no scriptural warrant, no "Thus saith the Lord," for his claim. It has never been admitted by the Catholic Church—never has it received the assent of Christendom. We spurn and denounce his imperious demand to dominate God's heritage, and subjugate all lands, all pastors, all consciences: to be a spiritual, a temporal, and a universal sovereign.

Let those submit who will: but let it be a free choice: we will not be brought into bondage. As Paul of old withstood the ancient Peter to his face, so do we his pretended successor.

When the Bishops of Rome sent out their itinerants to distant regions, they often found established Christian churches, enjoying the sacraments, possessing the scriptures, and having their own properly appointed bishops and pastors; but Rome was a political church, her chief minister sat upon the throne, and wore the purple of the Cesars. She had lost the right to boast "My kingdom is not of this world."

Uniformity was enforced by the sword, the faggot, and the rack; conscience was enslaved and reason ignored to secure such a church union as was never taught by the blessed founder of Christianity or his early disciples.

Rev. Dr. Ross, in an excellent article on Ireland, in a late *Christian Advocate*, says:

St. Patrick was never a Roman Catholic, nor were any of his successors in the prosecution of the brilliant series of evangelistic labors he inaugurated. There is, indeed, a papal tradition that after beginning his work in Ireland he made a journey to Rome in order to receive full powers and consecration to his office from the Roman Bishop; but this is in all probability one of the fabulous legends of the later monks. For in his "Confession" he makes no allusion to any such journey; in his work he gave no indications of any submission to or consultation of the authority of the Romish See; and the whole animus of the early Irish Church was hostile to the chief trusts of the papal power. "It inculcated no adoration of relics and images; no pilgrimages; no auricular confessions, penances, or absolutions; no mass; no work of supererogation; no adoration of the Virgin Mary; no baptismal regeneration." These facts savor not of subjection to Rome.

Patrick went to Ireland about the year 440, its divinely-called and divinely-fitted apostle. He established missionary schools for the education of the people, and for the training of native ministers and missionaries. From one of them went forth the two best-known successors of Patrick, Columba and Columbanus.

Columba's mission was to the Northern Picts of Scotland, and began in 563. This was more than thirteen hundred years ago, and a whole generation before Gregory the Great matured his plan for the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons.

About the year 590 Columbanus, a pupil in the monastery founded by Patrick at Bangor, feeling within him "that fire which our Saviour says he came to kindle on the earth," took with him twelve of his fellows and went on a mission to France. They established themselves among the pagans of Burgundy, and founded three schools primarily for the instruction of the natives in letters and religion; but, like the institution in which they had themselves been trained, these became schools of the prophets. Such movements could not fail to fix the eye of Rome; but that they were independent of her authority is sufficiently manifest. Columbanus had controversies with two of the Popes. He wrote to Gregory the Great that he ought not to be determined by any deference to the authority of his predecessor, Leo the Great "for perhaps a living dog might be better than a dead lion." He looked for guidance not to Boniface IV., nor to Mary, but to her Son and Lord. He writes: "My Jesus, I pray thee give thy light to my lamp, that in its light the most holy place may be revealed to me, in which thou dwellest as the Eternal Priest, that I may always behold thee, desire thee, look upon thee in love, and long after thee."

Of the Waldenses Dr. Allix tells us, "For three hundred years or more the Bishops of Rome attempted to subjugate the Church of Milan under their jurisdiction, and at last the influence of Rome became too potent for the Church of Milan planted by one of the disciples; insomuch that the Bishop and people, rather than own their jurisdiction, retired to the valleys of Lacome and Augrogue, and thence were called Vallenses or people of the valley."

In their valleys and mountains they have ever since been the subjects of fierce persecution, but at this day they number about thirty thousand.

The Greek and other Eastern Churches from the earliest ages united in protesting against the claims of the Roman Church.

We might pursue the argument further, for history is full of the materials.

Thank God the world moves: religious freedom now prevails almost throughout Christiandom: Rome and Spain are the blemishes on this fair picture; princes and people no longer tremble at a papal menace or shudder to be called heretic.

Yes the world moves, for God is moving it on, and we rejoice that down here in this nineteenth century, on the free soil of America, we can measure arms with her fairly. With her united as brethren—to war against sin and wrong everywhere; or otherwise against and in spite of her, to win souls to Christ and a purer faith.

Let Roman Catholics know that we are protestants against Romish errors and assumptions, but not against the Roman Church; her ecclesiastical organization is just as legitimate as that of the Church of England, the Greek Church, the Baptist, or the Methodist. It has *the same right* to propagate itself; and we welcome Pope, priest, and Jesuit to an honest contest under the protection of our country's just laws, for the pre-eminence, the honor of being "The church of the future."

We have no fears for the result; no Roman legion is here to awe us: no pontifical spies to dog us; no Papal bull to fright us, no inquisition to immure and torture us. Thousands of its own communion will unite with us in this rejoicing.

The world for Christ is our motto, holiness our aim, the Bible our creed. If Methodism is really what the eloquent Chalmers called it, "Christianity in earnest," let its grit be shown now, for we are entering upon no child's play: Rome means success. If we unwisely go into the camp of Saul, gird ourselves with his cumbrous armor and weapons, the battle is lost; let us rather take the Gospel pebble from the pure brook of truth, in the name of Israel's God, and Dagon's champion will fall forever.

### Monster Camp Meeting—Holiness to the Lord.

The *Methodist* of July 25 has a letter from Manheim, Pennsylvania, concerning the opening of the great national gathering of Methodist hosts in that place: "On Wednesday nearly five hundred tents were erected, and two hundred ministers in attendance. The company kept increasing day by day. Bishop Simpson and his family were on the ground from the first. The particular feature, perhaps, is the general quiet which prevails, and the one idea of the meeting to 'work for God.' Here are representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and all the Middle and Eastern States, eager for opportunity to declare what God has done for them, mostly relating a definite experience of holiness. It is to be maintained for two successive weeks." May it be as greatly blessed to the churches as was the Vineland meeting of last year, and more abundantly; a baptism of the spirit of holiness is what the church and nation especially need at this juncture.

The *Western Christian Advocate* of the twenty-ninth says of the same camp meeting:

The great national camp meeting for the promotion of holiness commenced at Manheim, not far from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, July 14. There was a great outpouring of the people from the various points of the compass, various denominations besides the Methodist Episcopal being represented. Rev. E. Hughes, in a note descriptive of the grounds, says:

The ground is, I think, without exception the finest I have seen for an encampment. The timber is large, and the shade is ample. A very large circle has been laid out, and the tent sites are being rapidly taken up. Bishop Simpson's tent is at the corner of "Asbury avenue," a locality of thrilling interest, rich in Methodist memories. I saw at the head of the ground "Wesley avenue," in memory of our immortal founder; "Fletcher," and "Hedding" and "Hamline" and "Abbott" and "Lybrand" kept in memory. The ground is away from the tumult of large cities, amid rural quiet and beauty—just such a spot as may well be regarded favorable for the contemplation and the cultivation of the beauties of holiness.

The meeting was attended daily by some eight or ten thousand persons, among the number two hundred ministers. Brothers Dubois and Graveson, of this city, who attended, report that the attendance on Sabbath was over twenty thousand. The meeting was remarkable for its good order and its profound and all-pervading religious spirit.

Our own correspondent, "Mordecai," writes at its close as follows:

"The Manheim camp meeting has recently closed, and was crowned with success. The arrangements for the meeting were very complete, except the supply of water. On Sunday the wells measurably failed. The tents were elegant, and numbered between *five and six hundred*. The religious interest was deep and general. Conversions numbered two hundred or more. The congregation on Sunday is reported at *ten to fifteen thousand*. The design and success of this meeting suggest that as part of a systematic effort to awaken and maintain a deep spiritual life in the church, it has a significance far beyond the immediate results. The extraordinary growth of Methodism in numbers, wealth, and position has justly excited concern, and awakened fears as to whether or not she would meet her present and future responsibilities. She may become like Gideon's host—*too many for the Lord*. Strength is not in *numbers, wealth, position*, or *intelligence:* but *life in Christ* is the strength of the church, collectively, as well as the individual member. Let it be written on her gates, "*Holiness to the Lord*," as the prophet saw it written on the "bridles of the horses." Write on the altars, "*Our sufficiency of God*," and on her walls, "*Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord*." The church must look as much to garrison as to conquest, and without it conquest is of little use.

Methodism holds the moral and political destiny of this country! This is not a *boast*, but the recognition of a truth of awful magnitude; it is shuddering to contemplate it in view of possible failure to meet the demand. What can atone for a division in our ranks, unless indeed the storms incident to, and producing divisions shall tend to purify the body? But truth can sanctify the many as well as the few, as the sun in heaven gives light to all worlds as well as to the atom. All good men should labor for the union of every branch of the Methodist family, and as earnestly pray for her purification wherever it is needed. There is to be a contest on this continent, as terrible as has ever been waged between truth and error, a contest, the violence of which compared with all preceding ones is as the zephyr to the whirlwind. The blood-dripping wings of the apocalyptic dragon are spreading over this continent, and preparations are being made for a carnival occasioned by the proposed prostration of divine truth, as sumptuous as that to which the nations were called when Magog bowed to the stroke of heaven's vengeance. Blessed are they in *Church* and *State* who are found watching!

### Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

It was stated at the recent commencement of this institution, that Isaac Rich, of Boston, and Daniel Drew, of New York, had each increased their former gifts to $100,000, by which the success of the university is now secured.

The library at the present time contains upwards of eighteen thousand volumes. In the cabinets are 80,000 specimens of shells, 650 of birds, nearly all foreign, and about 1000 coins, with several fine portraits.

Never was the university in a more flourishing condition, and with an increased annual income of over $8000, which will make in all about $20,000, it commences a new era in its history.

### The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State, has made the usual official proclamation of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The Legislatures of twenty-three of the loyal States and of six of the lately rebel States—namely, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama—making twenty-nine States in all—have concurred in the ratification. The whole number of States being thirty-seven, the necessary three-fourths is twenty-eight, or one less than the actual number of States consenting to the amendment. Doubt is expressed by Mr. Seward whether the ratifications of New Jersey and Ohio are valid, their last Legislatures having voted against the amendment. The question will, however, be practically settled by the admission of another Southern State, which will give twent-eight States, without counting New Jersey or Ohio. Most probably an early ratification by the Legislature of Georgia will complete the required number.

The amendment makes all persons born or naturalized in the country citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside, and forbids the States to pass any laws abridging the civil rights of such citizens, or depriving them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. It also enacts that if the right to vote is denied to any male citizens over twenty-one years of age, these excluded persons shall not be counted in forming the basis of representation. It affirms, moreover, the validity of the public debt, and forbids the assumption of the rebel public debt by any State, or the United States. It is a most important and necessary amendment of our organic law.

Both Houses of Congress have declared the amendment adopted.

### Personal.

Bishop Morris, the venerable senior Bishop, was at the recent session of the Erie Conference, held at Warren, Ohio. He was at the first session of the Erie Conference, and was now presented to the body by Bishop Kingsley. He said:

I have been at many intervening sessions. They do not allow me to preach any more, but I will not complain. I was licensed in 1814; have had my day of toil, and yield my place to others. I feel like an old hulk laid on the dry dock. Yet I am happy, and do not propose to cross "the river" till I come to it. I shall trust in God and abide my time.

At the request of the Conference, the venerable Bishop sang that beautiful hymn commencing,

"My latest sun is sinking fast."

His voice was low and tremulous, but the *holy* cadence of his tones reached every heart, and as he pronounced the words,

"O, bear me away on your snowy wings,"

the eyes of many, both old and young, were suffused with tears, and hearty amens went up from every part of the the house, and all felt that it was good to be there.

Dr. Haven, editor of *Zion's Herald*, has declined the offered chair in the editorial department of the *Independent* at a salary of $6000 a year. We are glad his pen is not to be lost to the Church by going into the service of an outside paper.

Rev. and General Jesse Hale Moore, presiding elder of Decatur district, Illinois, and late delegate to the General Conference, has been nominated to the House of Congress in the seventh Illinois district.

Rev. Dr. Nast was present at the funeral services of Dr. Poe at Ashland, Ohio, and made a touching address. It is pretty well known that Dr. Poe had been the instrument of Dr. Nast's conversion, and of introducing him into the itinerant ministry, and, therefore, as the *Western* says, of inaugurating the missionary movement among the Germans.

Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, London, is being eagerly sought to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, as successor to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, recently removed to the Calvary church, Philadelphia. The *Advance* says he was offered a good house, rent free, and a salary of $10,000 a year, payable in gold.

This is the church which endeavored recently to secure for its pastor Rev. Dr. Newman, editor of this paper.

Mr. Frederick K. Hyde's excellent letters in the Advocate on temperance are being republished in the *Northern Independent*, a deserved compliment to our able contributor,

### Ministers' Institute.

A letter from Chicago, published in the *Watchman and Reflector*, gives an account of a course of lectures to ministers, recently delivered in the University of that city—a most desirable and novel affair, well worthy of introduction elsewhere, and to be made permanent. The writer says:

On Friday morning we stepped into a street car (the Cottage Grove line) to visit the University buildings, three miles from the centre of Chicago, on the lake shore, or near it. The college chapel was now filled with ministers from all parts of the State, and also from neighboring States, especially Michigan, busy with notebooks and pencils, listening to one of a course of twenty-four lectures, the programme embracing eight days—three lectures a day. For most of these accommodations were provided in the rooms of the University, now vacated by the students; and so, participating in the hospitalities and socialities of the dining hall as well as the lecture room, more than two hundred ministers have lived together for successive days as a band of fellow students, hearing, discussing, and concentrating their attention upon the chief themes, theoretical and practical, relating to their work.

What a spectacle! profoundly interesting and hopeful. Our first glance at that assembly suggested the thought that they were men of strength, physically as well as intellectually and spiritually. There were no dyspeptics there, apparently; they were all men of healthy nerve and fibre: as we said to one of the sturdy sons of New England who had "expanded" in Wisconsin, that they all seemed to have lived on the very "finest of the wheat," and to have been highly appreciative of the exhiliarating qualities of unadulterated water. Many of them were graduates of colleges in the Eastern and Middle States; and those who had never thus graduated anywhere were self-made men, so to speak, comparatively; they were mostly in the prime of life, ranging from twenty-five to forty-five years of age; they were men in earnest, all alive to the great questions of the day and the hour, estimating the worth of the lectures, in a great degree, by their relative bearing on the issues of the times. Evidently they enjoyed every moment of this novel kind of a vacation. Yet this werd vacation is hardly applicable to the case; for many availed themselves of the railroads to go to their homes on Saturday and return on Monday morning, after a Sunday's work.

At the two hours intervals between the lectures it was well worth one's while to notice the groups gathered beneath the old trees on the college grounds, discussing the subjects of those lectures and their various incidental suggestions. In these off-hand discussions the lecturers themselves would participate as opportunity offered, and would, here and there, be called upon for "additional light" in regard to any position that was questionable, or of which the grounds had not been thoroughly settled. Throughout the session the evening hours were assigned to devotional exercises and conferences of a practical character touching the methods of working, such, for instance—as imparting life to a prayer meeting, developing the resources of a church, and other matters in that line of direction. These free gatherings, these hearty, earnest discussions, all bearing upon life-work achievement, were an important feature of this collegiate reunion, the like of which for magnitude, power, and effectiveness could never have been witnessed at any former period of this nation's history.

### Lay Delegation.

At the last session of the Erie Conference, held by Bishop Kingsley, the following action was had on lay delegation:

The report on lay delegation was adopted with singular unanimity. Dr. Kingsley, one of the ablest men of the Conference, remarked that hitherto he had been opposed to lay delegation, but he had been converted, and was in favor of it henceforth, and hoped that it would prevail.

LAY DELEGATION.

Whereas, Great changes have taken place in the magnitude and importance of the work to be done by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the evangelization of the world since its organization; and

Whereas, We recognize the time as fully come when the laymen of the church should come forward and express their desire and willingness to assume the obligations and responsibilities of a position in the legislative councils of the church; therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference the action of the last General Conference was commendatory of the principle of lay representation, and that we are highly gratified that the subject was recommended to the godly consideration of the membership of the Church.

2. Resolved, That we, as members of the Conference, pledge ourselves to explain to the membership of our respective charges the nature of the General Conference action, and recommend them to procure and read the discussions and productions of the ablest men in our charge, in order that they may be prepared to vote intelligently thereon.

2. Resolved, That we will, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Conference, use our best endeavors to secure a full and impartial vote upon the question during the month of June, 1869.

4. Resolved, That inasmuch as the General Conference made it the duty of the quarterly conference to appoint tellers for the intended vote, we respectfully request the presiding elders to see that this is attended to in all their charges.

### The Rocky Mountain Trip.

Our readers will be pleased to see republished the following gem from Dr. Newman's account of the Methodist Preachers excursion to the Rocky Mountains. We clip it from the *Church Union* of July 18. On our first page will be found some more results of Rocky Mountain inspiration in the shape of two pieces of excellent poetry by Abbie J. Shaw:

Mr. Newman, of the New Orleans Advocate, writes a glowing account of the trip to the Rocky Mountains. He thinks the company of forty-four enjoyed themselves about as fully as it is possible for mortals in this world to enjoy themselves, and that the trip to the Rocky Mountains, of all the pleasure trips that can be taken, is the greatest and best. Here are a few lines:

"Entering an elegant car, we gradually ascend from Omaha, which is 967 feet above tide-water, to Sherman, the summit of the Black Hills, which is 8262 feet above the level of the sea. From Omaha to Cheyenne, the base of the Black Hills, and a distance of 517 miles, the average ascent is ten feet to the mile, and to the summit of Black Hills, thirty-one and a half miles beyond, and the highest point on the line, it is a fraction more than seventy-one feet to the mile, which is not so great as the grades on some of our Eastern roads. Leaving the initial city the traveler is soon in the great Platte Valley, six hundred miles east and west, and forty miles from the low, rolling hills on the north to the opposite and almost similar range on the south. From its eternal fountains in the Rocky Mountains, and through its southern and northern branches, the Platte river, broad and shallow, flows through this noble valley into the broad Missouri. Its refreshing waters are in sight from Fremont to O'Fallon's on its north branch, and to Julesburg on its southern branch, a distance of three hundred and thirty miles. At North Platte Station the road crosses this noble river over a bridge three thousand feet long."

He concludes with this sentence:

"Without extravagance of rhetoric, or irreverence of expression, we unhesitatingly assert that the Union Pacific Railroad is the grandest missionary enterprise of the nineteenth century."

### Le Protestantisme en France Connu Sous le Nom de Methodisme.

Les rapports de la réunion annuelle du Protestantisme en France contiennent les renseignements suivants. Ces rapports sont datés du vingt Juin dernier.

Pendant l'année il n'y pas eu un seul example d'intervention quelconque du gouvernement dans les progrès de cette église.

Cependant ses jeunes ministres ne sont pas encore exemptés du service militaire. Quelques unes des chapelles Méthodistes ont été mises sur le même pied que les églises nationales; par example, la dispensation des impots fonciers, etc.

Les livres ont été en plus grande demande qu'auparavant, et chaque commission à été remplie sans difficulté.

Voici les noms des ministres pour l'année suivante: Pasteur Pulsford, président; (sujet à l'approbation du consistoire Britannique); Pasteur Hocart, Vice-Président; Pasteur P. Cook, Secrétaire, Trésorier Général et Député du Consistoire Britannique.

Les ministres desservants des églises locales sont: Révérend E. F. Cook, Rev. J. P. Cook. L'un de ces messieurs est pour Paris, l'autre pour Nismes.

Note Particubiere.—Le Méthodisme a toujours été la religion réformée de France. On peut s'en assurer par les faits nombreux manifestés dans les guerres que le Papisme a suscités contre les frères unis en Jésus Christ.

L'auteur de cette note possède des documents de famille, établissant que dès l'année 1550 deux ministres du saint Evangile prêchaient à Nismes le Méthodisme, tel qu'on le prêche aujourd'hui en Angleterre, aux Etats Etats Unis, et ailleurs. Ces ministres étaient Sire Jean Manuel et Messire Daniel Manuel, dont la famille a subi toutes les fureurs de l'église Romaine pendant l'inquisition.

Le récit de ces malheurs a été commencé dans le *National Freemason* de New York, le 18 Avril dernier.

Ce qui montre qu'avec l'aide de Dieu, et la volonté du Chrétien la vérité triomphe tôt ou tard.

Ce qui n'est pas moins remarquable c'est que ces deux martyrs de la foi, descendaient eux-mêmes de l'illustre maison de Navarre et des meilleures tiges de l'Espagne. Ils étaient tous deux maitres d'une loge Maçonnique. Dans l'une de leurs maisons est aujourd'hui située l'évêché de Nismes: dans l'autre demeure un petit fils de Pierre de Chazelles, accusateur public devant les commissions sanguinaires, nommées par Louis XIV, et par son infâme successeur, pour exterminer les Méthodistes, sans forme ni figure de procès.

Ces biens, ainsi que plusieurs autres ayant appartenus à cette illustre famille, furent confisqués sur la requête du susdit Pierre de Chazelles et de ses semblables, et mis en ferme pour le Roi entre les mains de l'église Romaine. Ils furent revendiqués en 1790, 1793, 1836, 1843 et années suivantes, par le dernier représentant des Manuel.

New Orleans, August 4, 1868.

Editor New Orleans Advocate:

I gratefully acknowledge, on the part of this institution, the receipt, through Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., the following donations to the Orphans' Home of this city, from the following persons:

Kalamazoo, Michigan—Benson Ensign, $43.

Ithaca, Tompkins county, New New York—Rev. S. P. Gray, $25.

Albany, New York—Rev. L. T. Peck, D. D., $64 27.

Albany, New York—Rev. D. E. Clapp, $32 50.

West Troy, New York—Rev. S. McKean, $35 75.

Troy, New York—Rev. G. W. Brown, State street M. E. Church, $37. Total, $237 52.

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer Orphans' Home.

## Notices of Periodicals.

*The Ladies' Repository* for August has two beautiful steel engravings: "The Cincinnatti Wesleyan Female College," and a pretty rural sketch, "Children making Garlands." Articles on "Ancient Thebes and Pompeii" are deeply interesting. Strange way marks in time's journey are these old ruins, one city 1800, the other more than 3000 years back in the dim distance; the "Church of the Future" from the *Galaxy*, judiciously condensed; "Michael Angelo;" "Home;" "Some Good Thoughts on the Pulpit;" "Adulteration of food to scare us from coffee, tea, beer, bread, butter, etc.;" "The Scandinavians in Greenland;" Education of Girls;" "Much Good Reading for the Children;" "Stray Thoughts," and "Monthly Record," full of valuable matter. It is an excellent family magazine. Terms, $3 50 a year.

*Our Schoolday Visitor* for August, by Doughaday & Co., Philadelphia, has many charming stories for children, plenty of pictures, and a good piece of music called "Make Yourself at Home." Price $1 25 a year.

*The Nursery* for August, by John L. Shorey, Boston, Massachusetts, $1 50 a year, a beautiful child's magazine, large type, home pictures, and pretty stories. Your eight and ten-year old darlings would be delighted with it.

*The United States Musical Review*, by J. L. Peters, New York, postoffice box 5429, $2 a year. The August number contains "Songs of Scotland;" "The Bobolink:" Clara Schuman," a criticism; "Our Church Choir," a capital piece on the musical troubles of a country parson; "Congregational Singing;" "Handel;" "Reviews of Music," and four new pieces: "Waiting in the Twilight:" "The Last Sweet Smile;" "Grant's Gallop," very appropriate as the general is said to be a fine equestrian, and "Seymour's March." We are always glad to see the *Review*.

*American Agriculturist*, by Orange Judd & Co., New York, $1 50 a year, an old and valued periodical for farm and house use. The August number is well illustrated, and contains the usual amount of excellent reading. We notice a good article on work horses, one on stacking hay, grape vines, strawberries, etc.

*Northwestern Farmer*, by T. A. Bland, Indianapolis, $1 50 a year. The August number is before us. Contents: "Does Farming Pay?" "Machinery," "Fish Raising," "Feeding Farm Hands," "Professor Taylor, Our New Partner," "Newspapers in Schools. "Others, beside farmers will find it to their interest to read this useful magazine.

*Harper's Bazar*, of August 1 and 8, beautiful as ever. Illustrations of August 1: "Sweet Summer Time," "Long and Short of It," fashion and small cuts, articles on manners, on toilet, dress, etc. Of the 8th: "The Queen's Garden Party," "Bathing and Other Costumes," and comical illustrations, with articles on crinoline, dress goods, "Serials of Sacristans Household and Household Angel, and other pieces.

*Harper's Weekly*, August 1 and 8, more than usually illustrated: "Boy and Dog," "Water Sports," "British Lion," "Rush for the Country, etc.," excellent political articles, "Democratic Policy," "Electoral Votes," "Lost Cause;" others on German treaty, "Fall Trade," "Fishermen of Boulogne and Wolf Hunting." A very rich and handsome issue of the 8th. Illustrations of the "Flood in Maryland," "Fourth Ward in New York," and "The Wickedest Man in New York." "Article on Physical Force in the Election," "Recess of Congress," another phase of the "Wickedest Man:" he abuses Mr. Dyer: "Woman's Justice." "Last of the Moonstone," "Interesting Description of a Lobster Factory, etc." More than usually interesting.

## How Will the Women Vote?

During the discussions of the late General Conference on the subject of lay delegation, a motion was made to permit the women to vote on this question. Every one who reads the *Central* knows that we are in favor of allowing women to vote on every question. The proposition was made undoubtedly with the intention to defeat lay delegation, but the friends of the measure are generally progressive men, and enough of them voted for the motion to carry it, and now we give notice that the friends of women and of progress will insist that women shall have hereafter perfect equality with men in everything pertaining to the government of congregations. Having given them the right to vote in one case we intend to give the right to vote in all as soon as we can. That will be one result, and the other we believe will be that the women will vote for lay delegation almost unanimously. Why it was supposed they would vote against it we do not know. We have never yet heard a woman talk against it, and we have taken some pains since the General Conference to find out what is the sentiment upon this subject, and the general feeling is that our women will vote for this generous reform. They are intelligent, sagacious, and progressive. They must see that this cause is essential to the full development of the Church, that the more intimate blending of ministerial lay agency in the councils and work of Christ will be of immense advantage to the Church. We asked an excellent minister and member of one of our Western conferences and a presiding elder, what proportion of the women of his acquaintance would vote for lay delegation. He said, "Every one of them in my district, and in my conference, I think, will vote for lay delegation."

This privilege so unexpectedly extended to women will not result in the defeat of progress. The women of the Church will nobly respond to the expectations of the majority of the General Conference and approve the great measure "commended to their godly judgment." — *Central Christian Advocate.*

## Help Coming.

The Charleston *Advocate* tells us of a flying visit made by Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the New York Book Concern, to look after the interests of that paper. We would gladly have one of the angels of our Book Concern fly this way on such an errand, and can promise not so hot a reception as Brother Lewis gave his friend:

Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the New York Book Concern, was on a flying visit to Charleston the present week. He made his appearance at our office on the fifteenth instant, covered with the dust of a hard siege of travel from New York here by cars, looking like what he is, a stirring working man. He found us frying in the heat of the "Sunny South," with the thermometer at nearly a hundred, and could not say that we did not give him a warm reception. The object of his visit was to look after the interests of the Charleston *Advocate*, which is greatly needing the attentions which our Book Concern at New York know so well how to bestow. We trust it will be seen by our readers in due time that this official visit of Dr. Lanahan was not in vain.

## Judge R. K. Howell.

The numerous friends of this able jurist and Christian gentleman will rejoice at the removal of his disabilities by Congress, and his appointment by Governor Warmoth as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

## Information Wanted.

By Miss Adeline Gordon, about her sister, Milly Gordon, and her mother, Mahalia Gordon. When last heard of they lived in Missouri.

Address Mrs. Adeline Williams, care of Rev. Henry Green, Winans Chapel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### Frank Blair at Omaha.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., Copperhead candidate for Vice-President, made a speech at Omaha on the sixteenth, in which he said that the Republican party had "put under foot all the people of our (white) race in ten of the Southern States; they have bound a million of people to the earth with their bayonets, and they have put on the top of them this hideous black barbarism; and, my fellow-citizens, feeling that they have lost the confidence of the white race, both North and South, they propose to overcome the charges cast against them at the North in the free States during the last year, by the minority of the South, whom they have made supreme over the white race there, and the question comes up for your decision—for the decision of the whole people of this country—will you permit a minority in both sections to govern the white race? That race, my fellow-citizens, that glorious race of people whose history is the record of intellectual progress among mankind, the only race that have ever shown themselves capable of establishing and maintaining free government. (A voice, "The Blair family, I suppose.") The Blair family will be found on the side of the white race. The Blair family can never be deterred from taking that stand by any man who wishes to assail the fair white race of this country by a mixture with the blacks. My fellow citizens, it is not my intention to detain you by any lengthened remarks. (Cries of "Go on.") I knew very well that what I had to say would not please a certain set of people, and I will say further that I did not intend to please them. If any one is displeased that we, the Democrats, intend to restore the government and the Constitution, they may make their decrees now, for I tell you that after November you will not be able to hear one of them speak."

Blair is still on his high horse; but he will come down in November, when the votes are counted and the Blair family slide into oblivion, never more to vex political parties.

### A Genuine Carpet-Bagger.

We copy this from the Portland (Maine) *Press:*

Speaking of carpet-baggers, what about James Mann, of Gorham, Maine, who goes into Congress as a Democrat from the New Orleans Congressional District? Does he not own a house in Gorham? Does not his family reside there? And finally, what are his qualifications for the position to which rebels have elected him? How will he compare in ability and integrity with Prince, Miller, and other Maine men upon whom the Unionists of the South have conferred official positions? We notice that the happily unconscious Biddeford *Democrat* fell into a curious statement in its last issue. It spoke of Boyden, the venerable member from North Carolina, as a "carpet-bagger." He is a Democrat! The *Democrat* acknowledges that there are Democratic carpet-baggers, and what becomes of its thunder?

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is charged with being the founder of Andersonville prison. He had nothing whatever to do with the Andersonville prison. The place was selected and the tortures and starvation of that Golgotha were devised and superintended by the rebel General Winder, who was sent from Richmond by Jeff Davis for that purpose. At that time Governor Brown, in consequence of his opposition to Davis's tyrannical and centralizing policy, had become so odious to the Richmond authorities that he was neither consulted with nor permitted to have any voice in what was done by the rebel government even in Georgia.

"Tain't de white nor yet the black folks what hab de most influence in dis worl', but de *yeller boys*," said old Aunt Chloe, as she jingled a few gold coins that had come down from a former generation.

The proportion of officers to men is, in the British army, one officer to twenty-eight men; French army, one officer, thirty-three men; Austrian army, one officer to forty men; Prussian army, one officer to forty-nine men.

## Troubles of a Colored Democrat.

### ROOM CLOSED AND GAS EXTINGUISHED.

### Appearance Before the Recorder.

### THE RECORDER MAKES AN ADDRESS.

### Escort of the Orator to Canal Street.

### THREATENINGS OF AN ANGRY POPULACE.

### Governor Warmoth Calms the People.

### HIS SPEECH ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED.

It seems from what can be learned that Rollins, the colored orator, attempted to make a Democratic speech in private rooms over a restaurant at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, but it not being agreeable to the proprietors of the establishment the latter extinguished the lights and closed up his house. Having no rooms to speak in or from, Rollins made his way up to the Baronne street cars, followed out of curiosity by a few colored men, who made no hostile demonstrations against him, though they did not coincide with his political views.

What followed was related by Corporal Sullivan when Rollins was arraigned before Recorder Becker yesterday on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, "to-wit: a large pistol." This is Sullivan's testimony.

Was standing on Baronne, between Julia and Girod streets, about 9:30 o'clock Saturday night; heard a crowd of persons calling out to stop that car; officer King and I ran into the street and stopped the car; Rollins jumped from the car and ran up Baronne street to Julia; there was a crowd of people, both black and white, calling out "Stop that man—catch that man;" we ran after him; when about half way between Julia and St. Joseph streets accused turned and said: "The first son of a b—h that comes near me I will kill him;" witness then approached him and put his hand on prisoner; asked accused if he had a pistol; he answered that he had one in his pocket; the crowd followed the prisoner, shouting "Stop him!" The crowd appeared excited; some of them had canes.

Officer King's evidence was about the same in substance.

The charge made was carrying a concealed weapon, and the pistol was found on accused, yet Recorder Becker discharged Rollins, and the pistol was returned to him. On discharging the prisoner Recorder Becker addressed him as follows:

"I am a Republican. No man in Louisiana is a better one. You are trying to be a Democrat. You might as well try to make yourself white by rubbing on yourself a coat of whitewash. It would run off in the rain in five minutes. You are a Republican in heart. But you have a right to express such opinions as you choose. You have called Governor Warmoth a thief; you have called the Recorder of the First District a scalawag. No matter for that. I discharge you."

Saturday night, at the time Rollins was searched in the Central Stationhouse, the pistol taken off him was examined, and it was plain to see that the weapon had been recently discharged. The driver of the car asserts that he is quite positive that a pistol was shot off by some one inside the car, but that driver was not summoned to appear as a witness. A lady living on Baronne street, who saw a portion of the difficulty, asserts she saw a flash from the car.

Rollins, the colored orator, was defended yesterday in Recorder Becker's court by Messrs. Sambola, Braughn, and Rogers, eminent lawyers of the Democratic persuasion. After he was discharged by the graceful speech of the Recorder, which his counsel properly acknowledged, the Democratic colored orator was escorted by quite a number of his political friends toward the hall of the "Constitution Club" on Canal street, near Dryades.

The large escort of the champion of Democracy naturally attracted a crowd, which the *Times* estimates numbered about fifteen hundred, of whom some five hundred were colored. No violence was committed, but there were indications of an attempt by certain turbulent parties to create a riot, and when a knowledge of the threatening aspect of affairs reached Governor Warmoth at his office, he immediately hastened to the scene to quiet the excitement which was rapidly becoming more fearful. He proceeded to the hall, and was greeted with uncomplimentary expressions from the angry crowd, who exclaimed, "Who in hell are you?" "Where did you come from?" "What do you want?" etc.

He addressed the multitudes from the balcony very briefly, but had hardly commenced his speach before he was greeted with cheers from all parties assembled. At the close of his speech, he was lustily cheered by the Democratic Club which had taken the colored orator under its especial charge:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: If you want others to respect your opinions, you must respect theirs (cheers); every man, white or black has a right to be a Democrat or Republican as he may choose, and no citizen has any right to interfere with him. (Cheers.) The black man here, who claims to be a Democrat, whatever may be his motive, must have the protection of every Republican (cheers), and I call upon you my black fellow citizens, for whom and with whom I fought as a soldier, to stand by me in protecting him and all others, in all their rights and privileges. (Cheers and cries of "We will," "We will.")

And now, my white fellow citizens of all politics, let this lesson teach us that respect for the opinions of every man, however humble may be his position, is necessary to the peace and good order of society. (Cheers.) I pledge you, my fellow citizens, the whole power of the government I represent, to protect you all in your opinions, your rights, and your privileges. (General applause.) I ask you to disperse to your homes like good citizens, and all will be well. (Cheers and cries of "We will," "We will.")

The gathered crowd dissolved quietly and orderly, and in half an hour afterward a stranger would have recognized nothing to denote that an emeute had been imminent, or that citizens had been otherwise engaged than in pursuing the paths of industry and happiness.

The *Picayune* and *Times* compliment Governor Warmoth for his action yesterday. The latter paper says the Governor was introduced by Messrs. J. O. Nixon and J. B. Walton.

The newsboys of the *Times* in selling the evening edition lustily cried out, "Here's Governor Warmoth's Democratic speech!" and many Democrats were zealously contending that the Governor's utterances were on that occasion Democratic, claiming that free speech was one of the cardinal Democratic doctrines. The point could hardly be discovered, taking into consideration the hazard heretofore to which Republicans have been subjected by publicly expressing opinions in reference to slavery and the war that did not suit the fierce sovereigns of the Democratic party.

Later in the evening some of the Democrats who gathered at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets were discussing the events of the day, and a knot of them asserted that they had "no confidence in any one who would declare that a nigger was as good as a white man!" These gentlemen, however, political progress is so rapid, may to-morrow in the vain hope of winning to their support the votes of a few colored men, advocate equal political rights for all. It is to be hoped that they will, and thus plant themselves upon the Republican plat form.

### THE PARISHES.

#### Ouachita Parish.

We copy these paragraphs from the Monroe *Intelligencer*:

WEATHER, CROPS, AND RIVER.—During the past week we have had almost daily rains, doing a great deal of good to the crops. The cotton is growing very fast and forming bolls rapidly. With the prospects now before us, a full crop, according to the extent of ground planted, may be expected.

The river is still falling, and is now about three feet above low water mark.

HEAVY TRIPS.—The last trips of the steamers Idaho and Cleona brought up unusually heavy amounts of freight for this point and Trenton. All our merchants have been laying in full supplies of merchandise for the coming fall trade, the present prospects for a good crop being such as to justify them in doing so. We hope they may not be disappointed.

#### Franklin Parish.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* also furnishes the following particulars of an assassination in Franklin parish:

Some six weeks ago Dr. Curtis was killed by a young man named Charles M. Henry, in Franklin parish, and after an examination before a magistrate Henry was discharged on the ground of having committed the deed in self defense. We now learn that on the evening of the fifteenth instant Henry was sitting in the house of Mr. Eddin, on the Winsborough and Delhi road, talking to Miss Eddin, to whom he was engaged to be married, when some unknown assassin fired through the window, killing him instantly.

A second shot was fired by the assassin, barely missing Miss Eddin, on whom Henry had fallen after being shot. To show the deliberate manner in which the ruffian who committed this outrage went to work, we would state that in order to reach the window through which the shot was fired he rolled an empty barrel some distance across the yard, stood it on end, and laying a plank across the head, stood on it and carried out his intention. No clue had been found at last accounts.

#### Morehouse Parish.

The *Intelligencer* likewise gives us this information from Morehouse parish:

One of the editors of this paper visited various points in Morehouse parish during the past week, and after making pretty extensive inquiries relative to the crops, was pleased to learn from all sources, in addition to what he saw himself, that the crop of cotton never looked better. The corn crop has suffered severely, but it is expected that a sufficiency will be made to supply the parish. The universal opinion regarding the colored people is, that they have never worked more faithful, and that to their industry the present good prospects are greatly due.

The cotton worm has made its appearance at various points in the parish in small numbers, but it is hoped that with favorable weather they will die out before mush damage is done.

As for the crop of fruit we found the market in Bastrop overstocked with it. Apples were a drug at fifty cents, and peaches at one dollar per bushel.

### "The Nice Girl."

As with her male congener, locality, to some extent, changes her characteristics. In Boston, for instance, a nice guhl is one whose appearance and actions are marked by the superior intelligence which pervades the air of that favored town; who is pale, frail, and generally flowerlike and interesting; who dances intellectually and not any better than a nice guhl ought who flirts as if it were a moral duty; who admires Mr. Emerson, thinks Katharina a sweet poem, belongs to one of the best families, and lives in a swell front on Beacon street. It is her peculiarity that she may wear spectacles or not without at all affecting her niceness, her nose having just the bridgy curve of beauty which suggests and explains myopia—a perfect *pons spectaculorum*. Indeed she often adopts the articles without at all needing them; simply for the sake of their intellectual air; but she commonly combines intelligence and coquetry by wearing nip nose glasses. The Philadelphia nice gurl is more difficult to describe, because she leaves on the mind of the beholder no particular impression but one of extreme niceness and evident gurlishness. She ought to have had a grandfather, however, so as to talk about her family, and some relative in the Loyal League. A nice gyurl in Baltimore is extremely pretty and bewitchingly disloyal; adores Harry Gilmor and the Sunny South; sings "Maryland, My Maryland," in a way to ravish all ex-Confederates, and takes every opportunity of confiding to you, in the prettiest way imaginable, her sorrow that you Yankees were not exterminated, and her conviction that Druid Park is several thousand acres larger and several thousand degrees handsomer than Central Park. In Washington there are no nice gyerls; the instant they develop they are either married or depart of their own accord. We have left New York for the last, because, of course, a New York nice gehl is the nicest of all girls, and is known by being prettier, more graceful, and more accomplished, and by doing everything that is to be done better than any other girl in the world.—*Round Table.*

This writer is evidently unacquainted with the girls of New Orleans. They attend rebel political demonstrations and lament the "Lost Cause."

The telegraph has already informed us of the abortive termination to the inquiry instituted in the Georgia House in reference to the eligibility of members. It is a fact which scarcely anybody denies, that there are in that body about twenty-five or thirty individuals who, under the laws of Congress, are not entitled to seats. The committee appointed to investigate the subject made a majority and minority report. The former declared some two or three members ineligible. The latter declared all eligible, on the ground that members of a State Legislature were not officers! The minority report was adopted—100 to 48. And in this result General Meade, after his great flourish of trumpets over the matter, meekly acquiesced.

Lippincott's for August has a clever paper on "smoking," in which Parton's *Atlantic* article is neatly reviewed. In answer to the latter's point, that smoking tends to keep its votaries from the society of women, the former boldly claims that the number of cultivated men is indisputably larger than the number of cultivated women, and that in general society the number of cultivated women is very small; hence, as a rule, cultivated men do not go there. There are many pungent and more sensible things in the article, which is evidently written by a gentleman in excellent society, since he tells us that he "can count hundreds of ladies of his acquaintance whose dress costs them each four thousand a year."—*New York Commonwealth.*

### DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Parton asks, "Will the coming man drink wine?" If he's a good Democrat he'll prefer whisky.

Why is the White House like a plate-glass window? Because there is no need of opening it to Seymour.

The Libby prison has been suggested as a suitable place for a Democratic headquarters during the Presidential contest.

The Dubuque *Times* says the Western Democrats compose themselves with the reflection that while Pendleton could not be nominated Seymour can not be elected.

Thurlow Weed writes from England: "If I had a thousand voices to raise, and as many votes to cast, they should all be pronounced and deposited for Grant against Seymour."

Henry A. Wise would make a capital Democratic canvasser in all the regions where "John Brown's soul" has been doing so much mischief.

A fit name for those Pendletonians who sorrowfully support the Democratic nominations—"Seymourners." The entire party will adopt it after the third of November.

Up in Vermont they have a disgusted Democrat, who says that he has an old Bell and Everett ticket stowed away at his house, and he is going to vote it at the coming election.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* mentions, as a recommendation of General Singleton for Congress from the Fourth District, that he had, during the rebellion, the confidence of Jeff. Davis.

"Grant has got to work early if he expects to get a victory," quoth a Democrat. "He 'worked' *Early* once in the Shenandoah and got one," quoted a Republican.

The Democracy propose not only to repudiate the national debt, but also the fourteenth amendment, the reconstruction acts, the restored State governments of the South, and the war itself.

The *World* says that the rule of the Democratic party in the coming campaign must be "attack, *attack*, ATTACK." We greatly suspect that in the early weeks of next November this will prove an attack of paralysis.

The "Wickedest Man" in Albany wears an imitation Panama hat, without a ribbon, has a sty on his eye, and a cherry on the end of his nose, and goes for Seymour. There is no hope for *his* reformation.—*Albany Express.*

Seymour's speech to the rioters, Blair's letters, Brick Pomeroy's wood cuts, a file of the New York *World*, and the official report of the Fort Pillow slaughter are good campaign documents. Circulate the documents.

Seymour, the sniveler, who got up the draft riots in New York, and who called the rioters his "friends," wants to be President. He and the people disagree upon this matter, and the disagreement is not slight, as will be shown in November.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "While the Southern Democrats were out on their little excursion under Davis and Lee they killed five thousand Connecticut men. The survivors are invited to elect a President to suit the excursionists immediately upon their return."

Governor Seymour in July, 1863, deprecated the draft riots of New York, not because they were an outrageous resistance to law, but because they disturbed the quiet of the city of New York. He was like the railroad engineer who said he hated to run over a man because "it mussed up the track so."—*New York Tribune.*

Before the Democrats brought on the late civil war a barrel of flour could be purchased for $5, now you have to pay $10, and so in regard to all the necessaries of life. Elect Seymour and Blair and bring on another revolution, as promised by Blair, and what is to become of the country? Let thoughtful men ponder.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

It was a lucky stroke for Hendricks that he failed to be nominated for the Presidency. He is a candidate for Governor of Indiana, and one Waterloo defeat is sufficient for one campaign. Hendricks will come out of the Indiana election like a hen out of a storm—drooping, cold, and sad.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says:

"Between Mannington and Hessville are several tanneries by the roadside, which adopt a device very suggestive of their owners' politics. At each a fine Grant and Colfax flag floats from a pole, and underneath the flag, from a sort of spar, is suspended a tanned hide. This hide is intended to symbolize the condition of the Democracy in November."

Now, boys, three cheers for Grant and Colfax hip! –

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Boys in Blue are coming in their might,
In soldier columns, firm and true, to battle for the right:
Brave boys are they, and well they know the country's chiefest want:
The air resounds, where e'er they go, with cheers for General Grant.

CHORUS

Hurrah! Hurrah! mislead the Boys you can't;
Forever true, they wore the Blue, and followed General Grant.
Hurrah! Hurrah! deceive them now you can't;
The Boys in Blue, forever true, will follow General Grant.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

John Banvard, the well-known artist, is the author of the following prayer:

*Grant*, kind Heaven, oft we prayed
When foul-mouth treason ranted:
*Grant* came, and he our country saved,
Our prayer was humbly *granted*.
*Grant*, kind Heaven, another prayer,
For which our soul has panted,
*Grant* place thou in the nation's chair,
Then our prayer is doubly *granted*.

In reply to a question of the Albany *Argus* how the fifteen hundred million of dollars raised by taxation during the last three years has been expended, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"It was expended for powder and ball, for cannon, shot, and shell, for vessels and fortifications, for arms and equipment, to put down a Democratic rebellion."

A Democratic paper asserts that "Governor Seymour never owned a government bond in his life." That may and it may not be true. If it is true it indicates his want of faith in the stability of the government, knowing the purposes and means of his intimate political associates to overthrow it. The tone of his speeches during the war do not indicate great faith in government bonds.

We stated the other day that Frank Blair had been through Yale College—having entered one door and been kicked out of the other. This is literally true, but it is not all. Having been expelled from Yale, he tried Princeton with a like result, and then entered the University of North Carolina, which he left before graduating, to avoid being expelled as before! Frank is a classical chap—a regular bachelor of (black) arts.—*Chicago Post.*

Complaints have been frequent in England that women are becoming more and more addicted to intemperance. A gentleman writing to the London *Star* states that "The careful persusal of public journals, a large correspondence with intelligent observers, the testimony of city missionaries, and personal experience in London have led me slowly and reluctantly to this depressing opinion. Workingmen themselves say 'there is more drunkenness than ever amongst women.' This, I may remark, is one reason why some workingmen will not marry, but prefer another mode of life." A similar opinion is becoming prevalent in this country.

Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald: if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape not Jupiter himself can catch her again.

### CAMPAIGN SONG.

#### The Boys in Blue are Coming.

BY J. M. ROE, JR.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-scarred and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonets and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they come;
To shield the starry flag they love from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue;
From Maine and from New Hampshire, and the Bay State, ever true;
From the green mountains of Vermont, and Little Rhody's shore,
From the homesteads of Connecticut the hardy veterans pour;
As late when flashing o'er the land the news of Sumter flew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue,
From New Jersey and from Delaware, and Maryland, ever true:
And from the grand old Keystone State, man answering for man,
With pledges for the Star Brigade, the ballot in the hand;
To yield the soldiers' meed of praise to worth and valor due,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the earnest boys in blue,
From shop, and mill, and forge, and field, the steadfast and the true,
The heroes of the Empire State, despite her recreant son,
Who turns to shame and mockery the good that has been done;
To spurn with wrath the devil's faults, the faithless devils too,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the earnest boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the veterans of the West,
From their grand prairies and their lakes, the finest and the best,
From the broad rivers, whose strong waves bear joyous to the sea
The treasures of the continent, and the tribute of the free;
To speak once more, in thunder tones, a people's high behest,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the veterans of the West.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-worn and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonets, and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they come,
To guard the starry flag they love, from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue.

[*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A LIVELY CONFIDENCE MAN.—We have repeatedly brought Peter Conrad to the notice of our readers, or rather Peter's little tricks did; and we detailed an instance where he visited E. S. Dumee, 57 Carondelet street, played the cotton planter, and obtained $50 on that account. This successful stroke of financiering proving so easy, he went into the wood and hide business, and wheedled a small sum of money out of C. E. Dirmeyer, Julia street. After this he changed his footing and dived deeper into crime. We do not say that he stole a horse, but an animal had been stolen from Francois Canlon, and immediately afterward Peter was found astride the beast. Of course, Peter was not to blame if a man's horse runs away and makes him get on his back; but then the law is suspicious under the circumstances. By another twist of his wrist accused becomes possessed of a cart up town, and having no use for it, sells it for $30, and was arrested for stealing the vehicle. Wishing more money, and finding confidence in himself and neighbors as good as cash capital, he goes down to Merz, the brewer, and contracts to deliver to him a schooner load of lumber, and, by the way, to make the bargain binding, accepts a small loan. And then comes the gentleman to whom he sold the cart and shoves in his charge. These trifling mistakes send Conrad before the Criminal Court for trial, where, it is supposed, he will sell cheap his chances for a berth in the Penitentiary. When he reaches that institution there is some probability that he will cheat the keeper out of his hat and boots.

CITY COUNCIL—*Board of Aldermen.*—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening with the following members present: President Markey in the chair, Aldermen Kaiser, Shields, Prados, O'Brien, Brady, Boguille, and Poynot.

A communication from the Mayor announcing the nominations made by him as Supervisors of the Waterworks, was laid over for executive session subject to call.

A resolution came from the lower Board that two policemen from each stationhouse in the city be detailed and stationed at the different railroad depots to warn and prevent people from getting on moving trains, and requiring every railroad company to place signs and placards in conspicuous places, warning people of the danger in crossing the tracks, or in getting off and on moving trains, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A report from Alderman O'Brien, chairman of the Finance Committee, advising the abolishment of the office of Assistant City Attorney, and authorizing the Attorney to employ certain employes of his office to collect taxes now collected by the Assistant City Attorney, and praying the Legislature to abolish said office, was discussed at some length, but finally was amended by a joint resolution inserting the words that the "Finance Committee be authorized to memorialize the Legislature to abolish the office," and as amended passed.

A resolution was introduced that the Assistant City Attorney be authorized to enforce the collection of all back taxes and judgments due the city from the year 1862 up to 1867 inclusive.

Alderman Shields informed the Board that the question was now in the hands of the Legislature, and that the resolution, if adopted, would be null and void.

Alderman O'Brien, always ready to say something, said that the resolution was simply offered in order to show the people of the city that the Council were anxious to "shove things through and punch up the Legislature."

The resolution was finally tabled subject to call.

The Secretary announced that the lower Board had concurred in the resolution of this Board, providing for the establishment of a grand trunk railroad on both sides of the neutral ground on Canal street, where depots shall be established by the different lines of city railroads, which will have the effect to concentrate all of the starting points on Canal street. As the resolution required a committee of two to be appointed to confer with the different companies, the Chair appointed Aldermen Brady and Kaiser on the committee.

Alderman Shields offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to draw up rules to govern the Board, which are at the present time deliberating without rules, and have fifty copies printed, but was at last tabled, to be taken up in committee of the whole.

The Board then went into executive session and adjourned.

*Board of Assistant Aldermen.*—This Board met in regular weekly session last evening, Mr. A. Kearney presiding, and present Messrs. Pemberton, Sturcken, Rose, Farrell, Fisher, Aitkins, Walker, Grandpre, Pandely, Wynne, Breen, and Camp.

The Treasurer reports receipts for the week, $76,202 08; balance on hand $308,-835 65.

General Beauregard petitioned for permission to lay tracks on Canal street, to be used in common with others.

Mr. Pandely offered his resignation as Chairman of Workhouse and Prisons Committee. Accepted.

Mr. Rose was elected to fill the vacancy.

The subject of the Carondelet Navigation company against the city was again discussed.

Mr. Camp believed that as Bayou St. John was a natural stream no power could give the company exclusive control over that stream. He moved to lay the subject on the table, but the Board finally agreed to refer the matter to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Bill of Mr. Welsh for repairs made on Sorapuru market was taken up. Messrs. Camp and Pemberton advocated Mr. Welsh's claim, and voted that the gentleman be paid.

On a vote, resolution was adopted on second reading.

Resolution to make a grand trunk railway on Canal street was referred to a special committee.

Resolution from upper Board to sell contract to fit up Seventh District courtroom was concurred in.

The subject of issuing certificates of indebtedness by the city was called up.

Mr. Pemberton was opposed to issuing certificates of indebtedness. The plan he offered last week not only supplied the little good contained in certificates but more. He was aware that if the city issued certificates the brokers would soon purchase them and make more money out of the city and its employes, and they would buy them at a great discount. He was opposed to printing the engraved certificates, but while he was speaking he was informed by Mr. Fisher that the certificates had already been printed. He believed that issuing them is unconstitutional.

Mr. Camp was willing to issue anything by which the city's employes might be relieved of their necessities.

Mr. Pemberton thought that city bills might as well be paid out as certificates—the one would be at as great discount as the other.

The ordinance (915) was then adopted on second reading, but Mr. Pandely gave notice that he would move a reconsideration next meeting.

After considerable wrangling between the active members the ordinance (915) was withdrawn. This unaccountable action was not explained.

Resolution by Mr. Camp that all claimants on the city be allowed to receive city bills if they choose, was laid over until next week.

The proposition to request the State Legislature to abolish the office of Assistant City Attorney of New Orleans was tabled.

A committee reported against the building now used as an Insane Asylum in the Third District, and advised that another building be obtained. They suggested the house now used as a military prison as being the best place to be obtained. Mr. Camp had examined the asylum building, and knew what he was reporting on.

Mr. Wynne also knew, for he "had been in there often." (Laughter.)

Mr. Breen was appointed a committee of one to wait on General Buchanan, to obtain permission to occupy the military prison by insane persons.

An ordinance concerning the wharves of the city, and farming the revenues of the same was referred.

A special committee of was appointed, with power to send for rsons and papers, to investigate several umors and reports concerning certain city contracts.

Messrs. Grandpre, Sturcken, and Camp were appointed.

Mr. Grandpre introduced the resolution sent to the upper Board for concurrence.

The subject of disposing of the right for public flooting baths brought Messrs. Sturcken and Wynne to their feet, and both talked until they got into a decent muddle.

Mr. P. Waterman's proposition to establish floating baths in the Second District was read and adopted on second reading.

Adjourned.

THE LATE DUEL—*Dismissal of the Case—The State vs. J. S. Bossier.*—It may be remembered that Mr. Bossier on being arrested and brought before the Recorder of the Second District was, by consent of Attorney General Belden, admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 to appear for examination before the proper legal tribunal in the parish of St. Bernard, where the duel took place. The case was brought up yesterday morning at twelve o'clock before Judge Toca, at the courthouse in St. Bernard parish, about fifteen miles below the city. Mr. McKay, District Attorney, conducted the case on the part of the State, and Messrs. Bienvenu and Charvet appeared for the defense.

Messrs. Labatut, Forstall, Marcel, E. Smith, and Drs. Berjot and Rance were examined as witnesses.

From the facts elicited through these witnesses the judge felt justified in dismissing the case, it having been brought only from information received.

The examination did not occupy more than an hour.

The Chicago *Republican* says there are in the city of Chicago at least seventeen thousand persons who depend upon the profits of the sale of fruit for their living. Included in this number are jobbers and importers, wholesale dealers, wholesale and retail dealers, and retail dealers exclusively, wagon peddlers, hand-cart peddlers, and peddlers from baskets.

### DIED:

VAN ORNUM.—Died, July 31, 1868, at the Sparks Place, above the city, FREDDY, only child of William and Ella Van Ornum, aged nineteen months.

Beautiful, precious, and pure, the light and joy of the household, after a brief stay in this sad world the darling one has passed away to its angel home.

"Hark! how he calls his tender lambs,
And folds them in his arms."

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The postoffice report for the year ending June 30, 1868, shows a deficiency of $8,000,000.

The draft given in payment for Alaska is on the Assistant Treasurer at New York payable at sight.

There was a cabinet meeting session to-day. Absent—Seward and Evarts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $685,000; for the month ending to-day $16,998,000. The Freedman's Bureau in Maryland, except for educational and bounty purposes, has been discontinued.

General Stoneman contemplates no immediate sweeping change in Virginia civil officers.

John M. Binckley was installed to-day as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department.

The Miners' strike in Pennsylvania is again under headway.

A New York court decides a mortgage given on a distillery prior to seizure for violation of revenue laws does not exempt the distillery from seizure.

The stock of the National Life Insurance company has all been taken by capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke. The charter recently granted by Congress authorizes agencies in all the States and territories, and it is proposed to run the machine in connection with the National banks.

The *Congressional Globe* publishes Butler's reply to Henderson under the bold-faced caption, "Henderson Wounded." Butler captioned the speech himself, and the proprietors of the *Globe* felt bound to follow copy.

The press generally discredit the Brazilian statement that Humaita has fallen.

An election in Virginia previous to further Congressional action is regarded improbable.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of the Tice meter to prevent fraud in distilleries.

The troops in the district are to concentrate at Lincoln depot, and are to be reinforced by Dupont's light battery of the Fifth artillery.

The alleged object of concentration is to form a complete school of instruction.

General Thomas Ewing, Senator Ross, and Baron Stoeckel were among the prominent visitors at the White-House to day. Baron Stoeckel's visit referred to Sitka

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The postoffice accounts are not made up. The recent statement of a deficiency was a wild speculation. The deficiency will not exceed four millions, and is chargeable to expensive routes in the West instead of the Southern service.

The Republican National Executive Committee is in session in New York.

The President has tendered Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Ohio, the Revenue Commissionership, assuring Lieutenant Governor Cox that Mr. Rollins would give way to him and relieve all parties of trouble. Mr. Cox declines on account of engrossing personal business.

A special agent is to be placed in charge of the New Orleans Customhouse.

Admiral Dahlgreen assumes the duties of Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau on Monday.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the position of the Cabinet. On the subject the New York *Times*' special says: "The position of the Cabinet in regard to the Democratic nominees is ascertained to be as follows: None of them are satisfied with the nominations, but McCulloch and Browning will probably support them. Messrs. Seward, Randall, and Welles will, unless they alter their present opinions, remain neutral during the campaign, while Messrs. Evarts and Schofield will vote for Grant and Colfax."

The time of converting the seven-thirties expired to day. There are about five millions outstanding, which will be paid in currency at par.

Baron Stoeckel has receipted for the Alaska money.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, started South this afternoon to visit all the principal Bureau stations and perfect arrangements for winding up the concern by January.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to receive no more applications for clerkships.

General Rousseau is in town. He will leave in a few days for New Orleans.

It is rumored that an ad interim Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be appointed at any moment to relieve Mr. Rollins, and that the subject of placing General Banks in the Russian mission as an ad interim, vice Cassius M. Clay, is seriously discussed at the White House.

Mr. Evarts, the Attorney General, is away however, and the President has decided to await his opinion on such delicate matters before taking any decisive steps.

Internal revenue receipts over $1,500,000.

Secretary McCulloch has issued orders to heads of departments to classify clerks according to capacity and attention to business with a view to sustaining the more skillful and faithful.

Colonel W. M. Smallwood has been designated by the Postmaster General to take charge of the postoffice at New Orleans.

Colonel Mann, member of Congress from Louisiana, leaves here to night on a short tour North prior to returning to New Orleans.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue Binckley will assume charge of that office to-morrow.

No appointments of gaugers or storekeepers under the new spirit and tobacco tax law have been made. About 120 commissioners for the former have been made out at the Internal Revenue Bureau, but not yet signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Thaddeus Stevens is seriously ill in this city.

The debt statement will probably issue to-morrow and will show a slight increase.

Captain N. B. Harrison, of the Navy, is ordered in charge of the Hydrographic office here.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Four members—Seward, Schofield, Evarts, and Randall—absent.

The *Express* newspaper of this city appears to-day under the ownership of Jonah D. Hoover and Brother.

Rumors relative to a change in the Internal Revenue Commissionership continue. In response to a second request to accept that office Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, to-day sent a telegram persisting in declining the appointment. Caleb Cushing has resigned his position as one of the commissioners to codify the United States laws.

A convention of colored citizens of Border States was held in Baltimore to day.

Returns from all parts of Kentucky show an immense increase in Democratic majorities, and falling off of the Radicals'. Stevenson's majority will probably reach 60,000. In Louisville Stevenson received 8244, and his Radical opponent 492 votes.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $746,600.

The Indian Bureau received a dispatch this morning from Ellsworth, Kansas, dated the third instant, quieting the fears of Indian disturbances.

The Commissioners of the Central Pacific railway report an additional section of twenty miles, terminating 178 miles from the initial point at Sacramento, in good working order.

A Cincinnati paper says that the head of one of the robbing gangs at Seymour, Indiana, the man who is said to have taken the largest share of the $96,000 stolen from the Adams Eexpress company in May, has gone to Europe on a pleasure tour.

Senator Welsh, of Florida, has accepted the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, located in Story county, Iowa, and is to enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto next spring. His term expires in March.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Thaddeus Stevens' condition is not considered critical.

The President will not leave the city under ten days.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $737,000.

Many important executive matters are in abeyance awaiting the return of Mr. Evarts.

Secretary Welles and staff are inspecting navy yards.

A Democratic conference at New York city indicates that Mr. Hoffman will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. He is the Tammany favorite.

Mr. Stevenson's majority for the Kentucky Governorship will exceed 50,000.

Secretary McCulloch and General Rousseau visited the President to-day.

The public debt statement will be issued on Saturday.

The General of armies has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentences, and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentence of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress in the States in which said acts have ceased to be operative.

There are over five hundred applications for the twenty-five supervisorships created by the new tax bill.

The Treasury Department gives no intimation of what the debt statement will show. It is stated that its promulgation is delayed on account of serious errors in its computations.

The following is a well authenticated Cabinet scene:

Secretary Browning led off, declaring himself for Seymour and Blair, following his remarks by the assertion that there should be harmony in the Cabinet. Secretaries Welles and McCulloch followed in the same strain, not, however, so forcibly urging changes in the Cabinet, unless Messrs. Seward, Evarts, Randall, and Schofield, who are absent, act in accordance with the President.

The United States Consul at Porto Rico writes that the requirements for passports has been re-established on that Island. Also that on account of cholera at Havana vessels from that port are not admitted into Porto Rico.

The *Intelligencer* publishes Seymour's letter in full by telegraph from New York. It covers a column and a quarter.

General Rousseau will not leave for his command until some time in September.

ATLANTA, July 31.—The Senate has resolved to sit in secret session. No reporters are allowed to attend. Members are not allowed to divulge any proceedings.

Proceedings in the House to-day were of a local nature.

Governor Bullock's grand inauguration ball took place at the National Hotel. A large crowd of whites and blacks, numbering some three hundred, gathered in front of the hotel, and cheered for Grant and Colfax, and called for a speech from the Governor, who appeared and said:

"My countrymen and friends—I am glad to see voters for Grant and Colfax awake: hope you will be ready next fall to cast your votes without fear or reward. Thanks, gentlemen, for this distinguished honor. With these remarks I bid you a pleasant good night."

The crowd quietly dispersed.

At Republican Hall Joshua Hill made a speech in favor of Grant and Colfax as the only hope for the country.

MOBILE, July 31.—Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Mississippi give unfavorable accounts of the crops. Heavy rains in all sections. The caterpillar is reported in different sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and is doing considerable damage.

The Warrior river has risen thirty feet at Tuscaloosa, and there is a twenty feet rise in the Alabama and Bigbee rivers, and fears are entertained of an overflow of the low lands.

LONDON, July 31.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, but her speech was read by Commissioner. It speaks of foreign relations as most friendly and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear war in Europe. No reference was made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition had vindicated the power of the crown. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders further use of the exceptional powers granted by the two Houses useless. The Queen thanks the House of Commons for supplies granted, and congratulates them upon the passage of the Irish and Scotch reform bills, the public school bill, and the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wire throughout the kingdom. She also announces that a dissolution of Parliament must soon take place in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided. She is confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voices will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which is secured by the institutions of the nation and the settlement of the realm.

The *Times* to-day in a leading editorial says of the session of Parliament that time only will show which of the leaders will retain their status in the change from the old to the new body. Bright will find in the new House of Commons a more congenial audience than in the days of Palmerston or Gladstone, whose popularity may yet continue in a House elected by one constituency, and doomed to satisfy the requirements of another. The House may be satisfied in spite of all shortcomings with such work as the abolition of the Church rates, the punishment of electoral corruption, and the condemnation of political and Church abuses.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree for suspending for three months the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cargoes of cereals. The decree goes into effect on the first of October.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Advices from Japan indicate that the civil war is drawing to a close. A compromise has been effected between the Damios North and South, which will lead to a reconciliation betwen the Mikado and the Tycoon.

HAVANA, July 31.—Advices from Hayti state that thirty prisoners who surrendered in a recent fight were shot to death.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 31.—A fire commenced this morning early, and by eleven o'clock fifty buildings had burned, and the fire was still raging.

BOSTON, July 31.—Judge Samuel D. Bell, Ex-Chief Justice of the Judicial Court, died to-day, aged seventy-one.

MONTGOMERY, August 1.—In the Senate to-day a militia bill was passed. It authorizes the Governor to organize the militia when he sees proper.

The disability removal bill was hotly discussed.

Mr. Pennington and other Republicans strongly urged the removal of all disabilities. The native Republicans generally favor this measure, but the Northern members oppose it.

In the House Mr. McCraw, the Speaker, got through a bill removing disabilities from the people of Chambers county. This is hoped to be the entering wedge for a general bill.

The common carrier bill introduced by a colored man from Mobile is a bone of contention. The bill provides that whites and blacks shall ride in the same railroad cars, and on the same steamboat.

AUGUSTA, August 1.—A Republican mass meeting, mostly composed of negroes, was held in the courthouse to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Atlanta. A letter was read from Joshua Hill saying he would stump the State for Grant and Colfax.

DUBLIN, August 1.—All persons arrested under the suspension of habeas corpus, and held without trial, have been discharged.

PARIS, August 1.—The Emperor has prorogued the Senate. The *Patrie* proposes the joint intervention of France, England, and the United States for the restoration of peace in South America.

LONDON, August 1.—The pending political troubles in Spain have resulted in a ministerial crisis. It is understood that the distinguished Liberal statesman, Don Baldomera Espartero Duke de la Victoria, has been summoned to form a new cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose. Discontent continues to prevail in Spain, and threatens to break out into armed insurrection at any moment. Disaffection is also apparent among the officers of the fleet.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Missouri brings details of the Cubans petitioning for the abolition of the censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

The editor of *El Pays* had been arrested for slandering Santa Anna.

Vera Cruz advices report numbers of small victories over the insurgents. Great excitement prevailed regarding the organization of Santa Anna's emissaries at New Orleans. The government was taking measures to give them a warm reception wherever they might land.

St. Domingo news shows new complications. President Baez has every cell of the public prison full. Baez asks assistance from Spain. Leading London bankers have loaned Baez two million dollars. The late President Cabral is reported advancing in formidable force, and the early fall of Baez is predicted.

Haytian advices report that Salnave still holds out, having repelled several assaults. On Sunday, July 5, Salnave proclaimed himself Emperor of Hayti.

Venezuelan advices represent the revolution a complete success. Mongas is acknowledged provisional head of the government. The acting United States Minister acknowledged him and congratulated him on his victories.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Reverdy Johnson and family sailed at noon. Mrs. Lincoln, who has been here several days too ill to travel, remains behind.

About a dozen steamers and tug boats, crowded with friends, accompanied the Chesapeake, which carried Mr. Johnson to the Bremen steamer.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Steamship United States arrived from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The following was received this afternoon by the Superintendent of the New York, London, and New Foundland Telegraph Company.

LONDON, August 3, Afternoon.—The cable of 1866 ceased to work at 12.35 this afternoon. Tests show that the fault is at the New Foundland side. The cable has probably been damaged by an iceberg.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Chas. G. Halpine, otherwise known as Private Miles O'Reilly, editor of the *Citizen*, and late Register of the city, died this morning of an over dose of chloroform, taken for neuralgia.

General Sheridan was arrested at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday last, on complaint of Mr. Dunn for assault and battery. Dunn is Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered off the reservation, a few days ago, for alleged misdemeanor, and refusing to obey he was forcibly ejected, hence the action for assault.

ATLANTA, August 3.—Last Friday an affray occurred between the whites and negroes at Gobey schoolhouse, Gwinnett county, caused by negroes selling whisky at the school exhibition, which caused general indignation among the students, and led to a general melee, in which four negroes were seriously and one mortally wounded.

The Senate and House have passed a joint resolution to elect Statehouse officers on the sixth.

A motion in the House to reconsider the resolution to suspend levies and sales was lost by 60 to 53.

In the Senate Bradley, a negro, introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Militia be instructed to bring in a bill to provide for organizing able-bodied loyal citizens to serve as militia, irrespective of race or color. Tabled.

SAVANNAH, August 3.—Reports from the crops of this section show that the continued rains are injuring crop prospects. Accounts from Florida report worms at work on most plantations.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., August 3.—The Legislature to day passed a bill requiring all telegraph operators in the State to take the oath of secrecy, and making it fine and imprisonment for divulging any message.

They also passed a bill taking the election of delegates to the Electoral College out of the hands of the people, and placing it in the hands of the Legislature.

The bill giving negroes every privilege of whites on all railroads passed.

A similar bill relating to hotels was introduced and will probably pass.

There was a large Democratic ratification meeting and nominating convention held here on the first instant. W. B. Barnes, of Jackson county, was nominated for Congress. At night there was a large torch-light procession and fireworks.

MONTGOMERY, August 3.—In the Senate the only bill of importance discussed was the disability bill. No definite action was had.

In the House a large number of bills of local interest only were passed.

The common carrier bill created an animated discussion. The Speaker made the point of order that only the original bill could be properly put to the House, and that the Clerk had no right to read from a printed copy. The original could not be found, having been lost by the committee to which it was referred.

This created great confusion. Motions were made and appeals taken in rapid succession. In much disorder the House adjourned until nine o'clock to morrow.

The bill is the pet scheme of the extreme men. Its passage is doubtful.

The rains are doing immense damage, and worms are appearing in all this section. It is estimated that the cotton crop is already cut short one half.

MANCHESTER, England, August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred here night before last. During the regular performances at Largue's music hall the alarm of fire was raised and the audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage-ways, and the wildest excitement prevailed. When order was at last restored by the repeated assurances of the managers that there was no fire in the building it was found that no less than twenty-three persons, mainly women and children, had been crushed to death in the stampede. A large number had limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

CHARLESTON, August 3.—Alarming reports of the reappearance of the cotton caterpillar are brought in from several of the sea islands.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—One thousand men are at work on the Colorado Central railroad.

A dispatch from Colfax states that he will not accept any public demonstration on his trip to the Rocky Mountains.

Three gamblers were lynched at Sioux City last week for cheating.

Extensive preparations are being made for the grand encampment of the Knights Templars next month.

Commanderies will be present from all parts of the country.

The recent disturbance in Saline county was greatly exaggerated. A drunken man disturbed the meeting. Only one man was killed and three wounded.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—Thirteen general officers of the Confederacy are in convention to-day to consider ways and means of reconciling the political troubles in Tennessee.

MONTGOMERY, August 4.—The whole day was consumed by the House in a wrangle over the bill allowing access to railroad cars and steamboats without regard to color. The bill passed 44 to 32.

The Senate discussed the bill removing political disabilities, but without any decided action.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Turks Island papers of July 18, report that notwithstanding the rain, the salt pans are in a very forward condition, and an abundant supply on hand, price 10c., but it can be purchased a little below for cash.

Advices from Porto Rico, July 18, report that at Arecibo, the only district where sugar grinding is still busily continued, the produce is quoted at from $4 50 to $5 50 for extremes of quality, and molasses at 20 @23c. ⅌ gallon. Superior flour there is worth $10, with an upward tendency.

Pitch pine lumber in suitable assortments would bring $35, and is much wanted.

According to the *Herald's* letter from St. Domingo the Dominican cabinet are surprised but not alarmed over the tone of the American press relative to the Alta Vela affair. The Minister of Foreign Relations claims that the Spanish government ejected the American settlers at a time when St. Domingo was being converted from a republic into a Spanish colony because it could not permit a permanent lodging of American citizens so near the new acquisition.

The feeling in Nova Scotia against the Confederation still continues with unabated violence. An appeal to the United States is suggested in some quarters.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint in July was as follows: Gold $8594, silver $56,848, nickel $148,475.

PORTLAND, Me., August 4.—The International Commercial Convention met here to-day. Over 200 delegates are present. After organizing the convention adjourned till this afternoon.

TORONTO, Canada, August 4.—In consequence of the summary manner in which the vigilance committee have recently dealt with express robbers in the Western States, there have been several arrivals of well-known desperate characters here of late, and the Canadian express companies have taken the precaution to place armed guards on all trains.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the express office at Sherbrooke on Tuesday night. Moore & Co., brokers of this city, were robbed of $2000 in open daylight.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—Chinese Minister Brown sailed yesterday.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 3.—A bill passed to-day reducing the bonds of State officers.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 4.—A locomotive belonging to the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown railroad exploded its boiler this evening at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, just previous to starting for Washington, doing much damage to persons and houses in the vicinity. A colored man named Field is supposed to be fatally, and several others seriously hurt.

PARIS, August 4.—An imperial decree has been issued, authorizing the issue of a new loan.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The following is from this morning *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch:

"Several persons who arrived from New Orleans to-day represent political affairs in Louisiana to be in a very deplorable condition. The power of the Union men in the State is only superficial, while the real power is in the hands of ex-rebels. Since Sheridan and Mower were relieved from command the military there has been used solely to aid the ex-rebels and defeat the laws of Congress.

"After the nomination of Seymour and Blair was made, the Democratic party began a thorough organization, and they now boast that they will carry the State for Seymour if they have to kill every 'nigger' on its soil in doing so. The Seymour Knights and Blair Guards have been organized, and drill as regularly as if they were military. They are disposed in regiments and companies, taking their names and numbers from the various regiments and companies which they furnished to the rebel army in war times. Having seen service in the rebel army is the chief qualification necessary to become an officer of the organization. General Harry Hayes, who figured as the Sheriff of New Orleans at the massacre of Union men in July, 1866, is grand commander of the revolutionary body.

"At the grand mass meeting held in New Orleans the other evening they paraded the streets fully armed with revolvers and bowie knives. With these men fully organized and disciplined, and General Rousseau in command of the United States military forces, the Unionists of Louisiana expect to have hard work to win next November. If the Union men had any arms so that they could cope with their opponents they would apprehend no difficulty."

NEW YORK, August 5.—Governor Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic National Convention, in which he says the nomination was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the convention accords with his views.

Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with declaration upon their lips that they can not live in the States they claim to represent without military protection.

They owe their seats to the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain the wisest Republicans protested against this policy.

Personally, the Presidential office has no attractions for him. During the war he had given sixteen thousand commissions to officers of the army, and he knew they demanded the union they fought for.

He does not doubt a triumph, which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of wise, economical, and honest government.

MONTGOMERY, August 5.—In the House nothing of general interest was done.

The Senate passed with one dissenting vote a bill removing all political disabilities. It provides that all disabilities resting upon a citizen shall be removed upon his filing an application with the Probate Judge. No oath is required.

By a vote of thirteen to twelve (the Lieutenant Governor casting the deciding vote) the Senate passed the bill which had previously passed the House authorizing the Governor to select one newspaper in each Congressional District in which all the legal notices of every kind are to be inserted. It is thought the Governor will veto it.

ATLANTA, August 5.—A resolution was offered in the House that all persons holding municipal offices in the State by virtue of any military commission be removed, and all offices thus vacated be resumed by those removed by military commission, and that they be required to act in their respective capacities until the time for holding elections.

AUGUSTA, August 5.—Heavy rains continue.

General Wade Hampton addressed a meeting of the Democracy here to-night.

SAVANNAH, August 5.—Crop reports from middle Georgia show that the cotton plant is very small but healthy. Unless it grows rapidly not over half of what was made last season will be realized.

From Florida accounts represent that the worm is on the increase, especially among the Sea Islands.

LONDON, August 5.—The *Times*, in an editorial on Mazatlan affairs, says: Though the commander of the Chanticleer was exposed to considerable provocation he should not have resorted to hostility, but should have sought redress through his government. Otherwise headstrong and intemperate commanders will always hold the power of peace and war. Even Spanish American States, insolent and brutal as they are, are entitled to this treatment.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Mr. Morris, the American minister, refuses to concur in the protocol of the Sublime Porte allowing aliens to hold, lands in Turkey.

LISBON, August 5.—The Portugese council of state have concluded not to prohibit the royal exiles of Spain from remaining in the country. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier now reside in Lisbon.

BRIGHTON, England, August 5.—Speculum won the Brighton cup. Five horses started.

HAVANA, August 5.—Marshal Falcon, lately President of Venezuela, has reappeared before Cairo. He contemplates renewing the war to drive Monagas from power.

Haytien advices state that the revolutionists have gained a victory near Jacmel. 4000 revolutionists, well provided with provisions and ammunition, are pressing the siege of Port au Prince.

Dominican troops had crossed the frontier, invading Hayti.

General Boyer and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country.

St. Domingo advices represent the revolutionary movements against Baez steadily progressing under Gen. Laperon, who had gained a decisive victory over the forces sent against him.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—The steamer Tallahassee from Washington, with the Secretary of the Navy on board, passed up to the Norfolk navy yard to-day.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day by electing Amos Shields permanent President.

CHARLESTON, August 5.—General Canby has issued an order officially relinquishing the command of the Second Military District.

THE LAKE BORGNE CANAL.—The following communication from the Chamber of Commerce is an expression of opinion which the whole mercantile community of the Crescent City will sustain:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, August 4, 1868.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Chamber held on the third instant the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Chamber has heard with interest and instruction the address of Dr. J. O. Noyes, on the feasibility of the "Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal," and is led to believe therefrom, as well as from its own general knowledge, that the plan is perfectly practicable, and will afford a better and cheaper channel to the lakes and Gulf than any artificial way now existing; that it will also be far better, deeper, and cheaper than that now projected by way of Bayou Manchac.

*Resolved*, That the Chamber cheerfully commends to capitalists at home and abroad an investment in this work, as promising an advantageous increase in the trade of our city, as well as satisfactory dividends on the estimated cost of its construction.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH, Sec'y and Treasurer.

A celebrated retired tragedian lately applied to the Heralds' College for a suitable motto for himself. The clerk addressed, who is a "bit of a wit," and also a "full private" in the volunteers, suggested "Mac-ready! Present! Fire!"

In Michigan recently thirty-five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About 10 A. M. no less than sixteen of them had been sun stricken, the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casuality has hardly a parallel in the history of this country.


## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the TWELFTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

For 1000 barrels MESS PORK. The Contractor will be required to furnish evidence that the Pork has not been run.

For 50 000 pounds of BACON, Clear Ribbed Sides, in casks.

For 50,000 pounds of BACON, Clear Sides, in casks.

For 3000 Cans of SALMON, samples to be furnished.

For 3000 Cans of PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES, samples to be furnished.

For 300 pounds of LARD, in tin cans: the cans to hold 25 pounds each: samples of the Lard to be furnished. Bids will also be entertained for Lard in wooden boxes.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
Bt. Brig. General and Commissary of Subsistence,
au4 6t United States Army

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., July 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the eighth day of August, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For 500 barrels choice Extra FLOUR, equal to the government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted a previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

For 1000 pounds of GROUND PEPPER, put up in papers of precisely four ounces of Pepper in each paper, and these papers to be carefully packed in a good box containing either twenty-five or fifty pounds. This Pepper will be required to be absolutely pure. Samples required.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
jy28 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.


## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 16.


GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Advertisements forwarded to all newspapers.
No advance charged on publishers' prices
All leading newspapers kept on file.
Information as to cost of advertising furnished.
All orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by mail answered promptly.
Complete printed lists of newspapers for sale.
Special lists prepared for customers.
Advertisements written and notices secured.
Orders from business men especially solicited.
au1

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IS
Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE,
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Only Book the Teacher Requires,
AND
THE BOOK EVERY PUPIL IS ATTRACTED TO.

Its lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of piano instruction, and the only one which every well informed teacher and scholar uses. Price $3 75; sent post-paid.

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THE
AMERICAN METHOD
FOR THE PIANOFORTE,
A SHORT,
Comprehensive, and Practical System.
BY EDGAR A. ROBBINS,
Professor of the Pianoforte.

This work meets the daily requirements of the Pianist. It combines harmony with those indispensable points recommended by all eminent masters for daily practice, and is so systematized as to readily impart a knowledge of the art of understanding and executing the difficulties involved in the piano music of all the various schools. It is likewise adapted to all players, from the beginner to the finished artist.

PRICE..........$4 50.
Mailed, postpaid.

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This is the most extensive Collection of Student Songs presented to the public. Every college in the United States having been solicited to contribute to its pages, nearly a thousand songs were received, from which great care was taken to select those most valuable in reference to quality, permanency, and general interest; only such being used as possessed intrinsic merit, or cast light upon some peculiar college custom.

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711 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Germania Life Insurance
COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies.......... | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies....... | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths.................. | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent.............. | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims............. | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock.............. | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund............... | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend.......... | 157,894 74 |
| Total.................. | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks. | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent........ | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash.................... | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent................ | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests............ | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents.............. | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed.............. | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property................. | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security............... | 1,154 27 |
| Total.................. | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to......... | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to......... | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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my30-13t Examining Surgeon.

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JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.
C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

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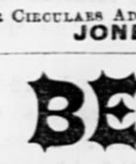


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 33. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. WHOLE NO. 133.


## Poetry.

### "THIS I DID FOR THEE—WHAT DOEST THOU FOR ME?"

Was placed under a print of Christ in the study of a German divine.

I gave my life for thee,
My precious blood I shed
That th u might'st ransomed be,
And quickened from the dead.
I gave My life for thee;
What hast thou given for Me?

I spent long years for thee
In wearine-s and woe,
That one eternity
Of joy thou mightest know;
I spent long years for thee;
Hast thou spent one for Me?

My Father's house of light,
My rainbow circled throne
I left for earthly night,
For wanderings sad and lone;
I left it all for thee;
Hast thou left aught for Me?

I suffered much for thee,
More than thy tongue can tell,
Of bitterest agony,
To rescue thee from hell;
I suffered much for thee;
What dost thou bear for Me?

And I have brought to thee,
Down from My home above,
Salvation full and free,
My pardon and My love;
Great gifts I brought to thee;
What hast thou brought to Me?

O let thy life be given,
Thy years for Me be spent,
World fetters all be riven,
And joy with suffering blent;
Give thou thyself to Me,
And I will welcome thee!

It is said that Count Zinzendorf was first brought to give to the Saviour by reading this motto:

### NOTHING TO DO.

"Nothing to do!" in this world of ours,
Where weeds spring up with the fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day.

"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul!
Wrapping thee round in thy self-h stole.
Off with the garments of sloth and sin.
Christ, thy Lord, hath a king dom to win.

"Nothing to do!" There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet, within and without;
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure, with loving wile,
From the grimmest haunts of sin's defile.

"Nothing to do!" There are lambs to feed,
The precious hope of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Cigns to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" There are heights to attain,
Where Christ is transfigured yet again;
Where earth will fade in the vision sweet,
And the soul press on with winged feet.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Savior said,
"Follow thou Me in the path I tread."
Lord! lend Thy help the journey through,
Lest, faint, we cry, "Too much to do!"

The *Louisiana Intelligencer*, of Monroe, says fears are entertained that the bottom bolls of the cotton will be injured if the rains continue.

There is some talk of worms. We hear they have made their appearance in considerable numbers on the Downs plantation. Cotton is beginning to open, and in a couple of weeks picking will commence.

The *Intelligencer* closes a castigation of the *Telegraph* man as follows:

The writer of that article in the *Telegraph* admits too much in the following sentence:

"The people ask only to be let alone, and not to stir animosities between them and their former slaves."

Who has stirred up animosities between the people and their former slaves? Is it to be said that no man can come here and explain to the colored people their rights? This is what is meant by the above. But we contend that this war would have been fought for nothing, on behalf of the Northern people, if the spirit of caste which has prevented this before the war should continue now. We believe that every party has a right to send its speakers into any part of this State without being threatened or killed, and we claim this right for the Republican speakers. We not only claim this right, *but we intend to exercise it.*

It appears that the Democratic journal has an artist after the La Crosse *Democrat* model, he gets the following notice from our friends:

SUBJECTS FOR THE PENCIL.—Our cotemporary of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, is happy in the possession of an artist who uses the pencil with remarkable power. We would very modestly suggest that he try his hand on the scene at Rayville in which the deaf and dumb negro was killed. It would make a striking picture, especially the cutting off of the dead mute's ears.

As his genius is untiring, perhaps after finishing the above, he would favor the public with the taking off of Mr. Small, on Bœuff Prairie,—*Madison (La.) Journal.*

We would suggest, as fitting subjects, the burning of negro cabins within two miles of Trenton, and the shooting of a Republican candidate for sheriff on his own doorstep in Bienville.

A. J. Streeter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, appeared on the streets of Hartford, Connecticut, the other day, with a carriage and pair of horses which had, in seven weeks, brought him from St. Paul. He appeared as fresh as when he started on the trip, but the horses showed the effect of their 1500 miles journey.

[From the New Orleans Advocate.]

OMAHA, July 29, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

I have been thinking how few there are of those who have traveled the old world over, visiting every place of interest within the prescribed circle, who know how rich in beauty and grandeur are the scenes of their own land. The historical prestige clinging about foreign places of interest, like the moss and ivy over ruined shrines and temples of a buried age, bring the sight seeing multitude from every quarter of the globe to gaze, wonder, and comment, each in his own way. I once heard an American say who had been an extensive traveler abroad, "Why there is nothing of particular interest in our country, if you except Niagara and the Mammoth Cave." I would like to meet that person to-day upon these prairies west of the Missouri and amid the wild picturesque scenery of those grand old hills which form their back-ground. If he would not pronounce it a picture worthy of the deepest study I should say a want of taste and appreciation of nature prompted his assertion with regard to our beautiful land.

In defense of the home of my childhood on "New England's rocky strand," I will not now speak, as the varied and beautiful scenery of that region is more generally and better known and will speak for itself; but of the home of my adoption, this new and more recently explored country, now opening up its wealth and fresh beauty before the enterprise of the nineteenth century, I would say a few words.

Of Omaha, our fair young prairie city, on the western shore of the "red Missouri," you have heard much. The star of her destiny has steadily increased in brightness for the past fourteen years. Where now a population of some seventeen thousand have their abiding place was but a few years since the hunting ground of the Omahas, the tribe of Indians from which the city derives its name, and where now stand those handsome residences and fine large blocks of stores there might be seen the wigwams of the red man. The dread sound of the war whoop has given place to the peaceful sounds of civilized life, and the shriek of the locomotive on the great Union Pacific railroad has succeeded the death shriek of the victims of savage torture. May this great civilizing enterprise with God's help drive from our plains those fearful sights and sounds.

The location of Omaha is faultless. The streets are regular and wide, those running from the river east and west are named, those running north south are numbered. To the north of the town for miles along the river's bank stretches a wide plateau, with a range of highlands on the west, whose verdant slopes will furnish some of the finest building sites in the country, with natural lawns and terraces that would cause an English nobleman to sigh with envy. To a traveler from the East the scenery about Omaha presents many attractions, the beautiful undulating prairie has such an advantage over the flat, monotonous prairies of Illinois. One feature of the country which strikes the tourist unfavorably is the dearth of trees. I have been shocked to see what quantities of black walnut and cedar are used for building purposes. It can be more easily obtained and at lower rates than pine or oak. Too little attention has hitherto been paid by the people settling in these Western places to the adorning and beautifying their residences with trees and flowers, which ferm the most attractive features of any place, in my opinion. The past two years have witnessed a great change in this respect, and these improvements are going forward more rapidly than ever before. Evergreens of every variety, with many of our popular Eastern shade trees, are taking the place of the cottonwood and other Western trees, where rapid growth induced the early settlers to adorn their places with them.

Sitting at my window, midway up Capitol hill, I command an extensive view of the surrounding country. Just below me lies the business portion of the city on the banks of the river, back upon the heights to the right are many fine residences belonging to the wealthier portion of the community, while far away to the left upon the distant plateau may here and there be seen the neat white cottages of the farming population. I can trace the winding course of the dark waters of the Missouri some forty miles, and the long range of wooded bluffs on the Iowa shore opposite form a charming back ground to the picture, either when lighted by the gorgeous tints of one of our Western sunsets, or the shimmering silver of the "midnight summer moon," or when veiled in the misty splendor of that purple haze, the harbinger of the yellow autumn days. The most beautiful season of the year here, it is generally conceded, is the Indian summer. I spent a week last November in the Black Hills, and the Indian summer days were beyond description. I was impressed with the following article taken from the "Journal of Chemistry." It is a curious fact that the fine particles of "partially carbonized matter, which give the peculiar haze or smoky appearance to the atmosphere of the Atlantic States, during the Indian summer, come from a region entirely across the continent. Those minute atoms examined by the microscope are found to belong to vegetable organisms which are only produced on the plains at the base of the Rocky mountains; and the atoms are wafted thither by some wonderful meteorological agency." Thus it would seem that the plumes of the Indian summer in the East are borrowed. The lovely golden autumn days linger with us here until almost midwinter.

The heat has been intense here this summer, but as the telegraph has brought us such fearful reports of the sad effects of the heat in the East, in the great number of cases of sunstroke, I think we have no reason to complain. We have, with very few exceptions, a cool breeze from over the plains after sunset; the nights are quite cool, and one does not experience that feeling of extreme lassitude which invariably follows a midsummer night in the East.

I can not close this communication without speaking of the event of the week, the arrival in our city of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, returning from their Western trip. The "conquering hero comes," and is received by our people with wild enthusiasm, and well does he deserve every mark of honor and respect a grateful nation can pay him. His richly deserved laurels can never fade. The distinguished trio left our city yesterday on the Eastward bound train.

Hail to our chief! and may our Father
guide and bless,
Clothing his heart and arm with power of
righteousness.
Let this glad pean ring throughout our
Western land,
"Grant" that we soon may see our noble
chieftain stand
Beside the helm, to guide our storm-tossed
"ship of state"
Safe through the threatening breakers ere
it be too late.
O'er him the star of destiny doth brightly
shine
Who led our conquering armies on the well-
fought "line."

A. J. S.

## From the Churches.

Rev. Thomas Kenneday writes from Donaldsonville, Louisiana:

We are now engaged in a protracted meeting, and have been very successful. Five have professed conversion, and the work of God still going on in this place.

The Church at Woodlawn is nearly finished; some ceiling is needed; we ask if you will please send it on.

Our Sunday school is going on finely, but no day-school is now held on account of the hard times. No tuition can be collected, and we hardly collect money enough to buy candles for night meetings.

At Bayou Goula we have organized a board, and the society is prosperous. The last package of books was received.

Rev. S. Armisted writes from Shreveport, Louisiana:

We have a good day school under Mr. Baker, who is poorly paid, as we have no money and I fear it must soon be discontinued. The Bureau helps us some and also in repairing our house. Our Sabbath school has about sixty scholars. The church numbers over two hundred members. The Sunday school will increase rapidly with care. Your package of books and papers was received. We are very thankful for them. There is no difference of opinion about uniting with the Old Church; all are agreed.

I have been going to school, but had to stop on account of the poverty of my family and their sickness. I am sorry to send so poor an account, but our enemies hedge up our way, they *give us no work*, and do all against us, but in the darkest hour there is hope. "Judge not the Lord by feeble sense," but trust him for his grace. This is our anchor in trouble.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, Louisiana:

I have just returned from a sixty miles ride around the circuit; rode ten miles south of Lafayette, and next morning two neighbors piloted me to a meeting four miles off. A good congregation was gathered, and the people rejoiced to see a Methodist minister. They had no organization, but many had been Christians for years. We had an excellent class meeting. All the members spoke, and not a dream or vision was told. The work was at the heart. One exhorter could read, another could read and write. They are a sensible people; their names were enrolled — twenty-three members and twenty-one probationers. Since Mr. DeRocheport left, young Mr. Baker is keeping the day school. It is doing well. They had in the Catholic church here to-day first communion. About 200 colored people made their first communion. Our Church is prospering. Souls are being converted. One year ago we had eighteen members, now we have a hundred. A baptismal service is given out for the fourth Sunday in this month. Times are still very hard, but crops are good; no worms in the cotton yet.

Rev. Mr. Ross, of Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, sends us an interesting account of his love feast, held August 10, assisted by Rev. Henry Green, of First Street Chapel.

The body of the house was crowded, over five hundred were below, and from forty to fifty spoke. It was a very happy time. An old man seventy-six years of age, said he embraced religion at the age of eighteen, in a log cabin. He said there is fire in this Methodist religion. I am poor, but I have a home in that city of golden streets, and will soon be there to sit under the shade of the tree of life; have traveled a long way and am almost home.

Lucy Anderson said: "Brethren and sisters I love you all in my heart and soul, and by God's grace will meet you in the kingdom." Hester said: "Let me tell you, way over in Maryland, eastern shore, in the cornfield, in hard trials God found me, thank him for ever. Look at me now a child of God and bound for Heaven." N. B. said: "I got religion in Baltimore and I thank God. They put me in jail the very next day. They did not know Jesus went in with me. Then he came across the briny ocean with me, and he's with me now and has promised to go with me to the end." William C. said: "Brethren let me tell you I was a bad man. I remember coming to this church to make a fuss. A man took me out and put me in jail. I thank that man because within those walls I saw no other way than to pray. God bless the place. When I got religion it was the Parish Prison. John B. said: "Brothers I got religion in the stocks, away up the country in hard times, and Jones took me out of the stocks, and you see me here to thank God."

A creole brother said: "I found this holy fire among dese Metodis. I was a Catholic, but now am a Metodis, I am standing on de rock Christ Jesus." Clarissa C. said: "I've been in the battle field two years, a fighten in Gods army, and feel as fresh to-night as ever; I thank God for the power that's in prayer."

These are but a few of the testimonies given, and briefly stated. The Conference was held July 31, all the members were present, Rev. A. Ross in the chair. We had a glorious time; the Church is in a prosperous condition; peace, harmony, and love prevails; forty-seven members were received in full connection, and one expelled.

## Religious Items.

The Delaware Conference held its annual session in Philadelphia, July 23, Bishop Jaynes in the Chair; statistics: members 9055; probationers 746; baptisms: adults 407; children 1508; deaths 169; local preachers 117; churches 133.

The Bishop addressed the brethren on their business habits. On Saturday evening a large audience attended the missionary service, sermon by Rev. G. W. Lybrand, a collection was taken up amounting to over fifteen dollars.—*Methodist Home Journal.*

(Is not this a typographical error;" can it be possible so small a sum was collected on the occasion.)—EDITOR ADVOCATE.

The Camden Union camp meeting is to be held on the twenty-ninth, commencing with three hundred tents on the ground. A writer in the *Methodist Home Journal* says:

Let all come to the Camden Union camp meeting with an ardent desire to do good, and to get good, looking, and earnestly praying for a "baptism of the Holy Ghost."

We look for the coming of those whose hearts are all afire with love and who feel specially called to the great work of holiness, for there are multitudes of our Israel to be aroused from the Laodicean sleep into which they have fallen, and to be exhorted to seek a higher state of Christian experience. The work then before us is the conviction and conversion of sinners, and the full consecration and entire sanctification of believers. Let there be united hearts, and united efforts in this great work. Let us guard against all exciting controversies, and remember that the camp ground is no place for polemic display, but for the display of the converting and sanctifying grace of God.

STREET PREACHING.

In New York city these services are conducted by ministers and laymen of all evangelical denominations. A fly tent thirty-seven by seventy-five feet in size, to accommodate eight hundred persons, has been purchased for two hundred dollars. Is there not Christian enterprise enough in New Orleans for such a work?

The New York *Times* gives the following interesting particulars:

It is intended to have good singing, and short, earnest, practical, plain preaching by ministers and laymen of all the evangelical denominations. It is expected that during the season Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and others, will occupy the stand. We notice that one member of the Executive Committee, a prominent down-town merchant, took the stand at the service in Washington Square last Sabbath. And we know not why many others of our active business men may not engage in this work of evangelism. In London, the Open Air Mission is one of the most popular institutions, and accomplishes a vast amount of good. And we are sure these experiments of the City Mission will receive the hearty support and encouragement of every good citizen.

WELL AND NOBLY SAID.

In his recent response to the dictatorial and offensive protest of Pius IX against the governmental decrees in the direction of human liberty, the Emperor of Austria nobly says:

The hand of iron which your holiness recommends me has reigned for more than fifteen years, but it did not produce that love and satisfaction on the part of my subjects which has resulted now from a wise and mild policy of a few months.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION.

A city missionary says: In passing a liquor saloon, not long since, I noticed a number of young men carousing, and, struck by their apparent intelligence, I entered the saloon and offered each of them a tract, which was politely received, when one of them asked my name, which I gave, with the nature of my duties and the number of my office. A short time after a young man entered my office, representing himself as one who was present when I called at the grogshop, as stated above, and said: "I heartily thank you, sir, for approaching me as you did; feelings were aroused which were almost dead, and I'm now determined by the help of God, to lead a better life."

There are thousands of young men in our city, drawn by company into scenes of dissipation and sin, whose feelings are tender and susceptible of good influences, and who will yield to the pressure of a kind, brotherly hand. Christian reader, will you not try to save one?

All the provinces of the Austrian Empire are open to the free march of the Bible.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Rome that Protestant services are not tolerated in that city even in private houses. A Scotch clergyman who was holding services in his own private dwelling was threatened with the penalties of the Inquisition for so doing.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbytherian Church held at Albany, New York, also admitted the colored delegates who sought seats in the assembly. Among the delegates was Rev. Joseph Williams, from Georgia, who, by request, addressed the assembly. He is an old man and has been a preacher thirty years among his fellow slaves. He urged unity of action and intercourse among the ministry of both races, and pleaded for aid from the North. He defended his race from the imputation of indolence and dishonesty. His speech evinced talent, and was warmly applauded.

A committee of ministers, with Rev. Gilbert Haven as chairman, has been appointed to arrange for holding a Massachusetts State Convention of all Methodist churches during the autumn.

A new parsonage has just been completed and furnished at Babylon, Long Island, for the use of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in that village, valued at four thousand dollars, the gift of William R. Foster, of St. Paul's church, New York. Such generosity is worthy of emulation by other wealthy Methodists.

## Freedmen's Saving Bank, New Orleans, Office 114 Carondelet Street.

Many of the colored people know very little about this excellent institution, where their hard earnings will be kept safely from accident, waste, or robbery, and bring them a handsome interest.

To encourage children in saving, deposits of twenty-five cents and upwards are received. Interest is paid on all deposits of five dollars and over.

Remember that the richest men in the land a few years ago were poor boys. Save your dimes; buy no tobacco or liquor; no jewelry or gay clothing. Teach your children to save the picayunes and put them in the savings bank. Get ready to buy a homestead, to have a farm of your own. Educate your children, provide comforts for yourself and your families.

In three years four and a half millions of dollars have been deposited in these banks, and of this amount three-fourths of a million are safely invested in United States bonds and drawing good interest.

The crops are promising fair all over the State. Industrious men and women are likely to earn considerable money the coming fall; save all you can.

Let the preachers and school teachers explain, and urge this matter in every parish.

During July last nearly $10,000 were deposited in the New Orleans Bank. This amount could be doubled every month with a little effort.

In Norfolk a mean trick was played by some scamp upon the colored people. The cashier says:

Nearly $2000 were drawn at our Norfolk Branch last month, by colored men from Yorke county—neighbors who, on receiving their bounty last winter, deposited the greater part with us. They stated their object in withdrawing the entire amount to be for the purpose of buying a large tract of land and working in partnership. But from their manner the cashier suspected something was wrong, and later in the day it was revealed that these men had been informed by some one that the Government had stopped paying all soldiers' bounties, and would recall all that had been paid, "whenever the money could be paid," and advising them to draw their money "at once before it was too late!"

A part of the men had left the city before the cashier learned these facts, but the remainder were prevailed on to re deposit their money, and have now full confidence in the bank.

This report was doubtless the work of some scamp, who designed the robbery of their well-earned money. Colored men will do well to avoid all men who speak distrustfully of the Government, or of the "National Savings Bank."

## Methodist Recorder of Springfield, Ohio.

Our worthy cotemporary is afflicted just now with a correspondent on "Church Polity," who vigorously defends his own views, and assails the views of others, in a manner calculated to excite controversy. Does he not know there is "a more excellent way." A well-written and timely editorial, entitled "What are we coming to," rebukes the social demoralization of our day: as desecration of the Sabbath, trifling with the sacred marriage relation, and the indulgence of impurity. The prevalent corruption of legislative bodies and office-holders might be added. Sodom and Pompeii are instanced, and medical testimony is presented. Licentious pictures and theatricals, hasty divorces, licensed gambling, shameless Sabbath desecration; these are weakening the moral sentiment and corrupting the conscience of our people. Should not the press and the pulpit sound the alarm faithfully? There are many other noticeable articles in the issue of August 5, as a letter from the land of the Bible, by U. S. Consul J. A. Johnson, very interesting "Bibliology," "Jottings by an Itinerant," etc. We copy from the editorial referred to as follows:

This desecration of the Sabbath extends all over the country. A minister writes from Austin, Nevada: "There is no Sabbath in Austin, nor any of these mining towns. Not only are the drinking and gambling places open on the Sabbath, but all the stores; and a large amount of business is done." He relates that on Sabbath, June 28, a traveling circus made its appearance in the town, traversed the streets, pitched their tents, and in the evening exhibited to a "crowded house." This is the State of things in the far West? What is it in the East? A fact or two shall answer.

On the evening of June 26, but a Sabbath or two ago, the Senate of the United States, in a time of peace, when there was no public emergency to render such a course necessary, openly assembled for the purpose of attending to ordinary legislation and executive business. The President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol for the purpose of presenting nominations, signing bills, etc, On the same Sabbath the Legislature of South Carolina took a pleasure excursion from Columbia to Greenville, returning the next day.

These are samples of what is going on East and West among the high and low. The general desecration of the Sabbath, the open disrespect of it manifested by these in high places, and the hatred and opposition exhibited toward it by infidels and infidel associations should be enough to arouse every lover of God's holy day to the fact that unless a reformation takes place we will soon be without a Christian Sabbath. We may well inquire in view of these facts, what are we coming to? Destroy the sacredness of the marriage relation, and obliterate the Sabbath, and what have we left? Whatever we may have left, we will be without a home—and without a God.

## Rebellion!

The Democratic papers throughout the State are counseling rebellion against the laws, and in several parishes the legally elected officers are not allowed to take their places. The situation becomes alarming. Mark the closing sentence of an article below, taken from the *Civic Guard*, published at Houma, Terrebonne parish, Louisiana:

We learn from the St. Martinsville *Courier* that Judge Gates is holding court at that place. The Judge, it seems, takes the ground that the reconstruction acts are illegal, being in open violation of the United States Constitution, and believes it to be his duty to hold his office and perform the duties appertaining thereto until a sucessor shall be legally elected and qualified. We learn that all the parish officers in this Judicial District, except those in Terrebonne, will sustain Judge Gates. The *Courier* is very severe on those officers who have surrendered their offices to the scallawags who claim to be elected under the reconstruction acts. We are not disposed to censure the officers in Terrebonne. They had a motive in surrendering their offices satisfactory to themselves and to their friends generally.

It is true they could have held their offices until the legality of the reconstruction acts is decided by the Supreme Court. The scalawags have no power to dispossess them. Should physical force have been attempted, a thousand men—hundreds of whom have been inured to arms—would have responded promptly to a call for a force to repel force. But such a course would not have been in accordance with the policy being pursued at this time by the conservatives throughout the South. Yet, we admire Judge Gates' determined spirit to not even seem to acquiesce in the reconstruction acts. After all, he is only a little ahead of time.

The same paper contains this gem and threat:

All scalawagdom seems to be coming to Houma. Well, we shall know where to find them when they are wanted.

## Boy Democrats.

When Cataline would overthrow the Roman commonwealth, and trample upon the liberties of his country, he systematically debased the youth of Rome. The same policy was adopted by the secessionists of the South with their military companies of boys, and the same course is being now pursued. We clip from the New Orleans *Crescent* of August 8 the following:

A juvenile Democratic Club honored us with a visit last evening, and after the customary three rousing cheers, marched off amid cries of "Hurrah for me and a hull lot of fellers!" "Step up ahead there, Tough McGulligan!" "Bully for Blair!" *Macte virtute, etc.*

A club of boys, youthful Democrats, after parading through a portion of the Fourth District the other night, stopped before the residence of one of their patrons, a gentleman who had aided in their outfit, and cheered vociferously. The recipient of the compliment appeared on his gallery and returned his acknowledgments. "Yes, but can't you stand the whisky?" shouted an infantile voice in the crowd.

The juvenile Democracy were out last night in full force. We saw in different parts of town at least a dozen processions—two of the "crowds," the "Morgan Cadets," and the "Boys' Third Ward Democratic Club" were gorgeously gotten up, and their quaintly inscribed transparencies made out of boxes and lettered to all appearance with a blacking brush, were miracles of adolescent artistic ability.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE.
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE.
CORNELIUS DONATO.
H. R. STEELE.

### The French Language.

Attention is invited to our French column of original and selected articles.

They will be continued, provided we receive sufficient encouragement. Contributions in French are invited.

Congressman Vidal has sent us public documents, for which we tender our thanks.

### Thaddeus Stevens.

The telegraph brought us news on the twelfth that the old war horse of freedom had passed away to the spirit world. This brave and true friend of his country ceased his labors and his life at the same time. Even his bitterest political enemies—and he had no others—accord him purity of purpose and conscientious devotion to duty. His life is his best eulogium.

The Louisiana *Democrat* of Alexandria says: "The constant rains since July I have greatly injured the cotton, still the crop is a wonderful one, and is bound to be more than an average yield."

The same paper mourns over the backsliding of one Kearney, recently a colored Democrat. He has probably been reading the LaCrosse *Democrat*.

The editor commends Governor Warmoth for his appointments to the Supreme Bench, closing as follows:

All the gentlemen selected have irreproachable characters, and will, we doubt not, give intelligent and impartial consideration to all questions and causes which may come before that court for its decision.

### Public Education.

We give our readers in another column the New Orleans *Republican's* excellent synopsis of the act to regulate public education.

Our city cotemporaries have ventilated their old fogy notions and waxed wrathy about this bill. It is certainly greatly in advance of anything before seen in Louisiana, which is rather the fault of the State, and reflects great credit upon the author of the bill. No child is excluded from the schools on account of race, color, or previous condition. Fogy don't like this: the ten or a dozen white children in a district must have a house and corps of teachers, and the one or two hundred children of other colors the same. It is a great wrong, they think, to legislate that every child must be educated. Yet they would exclude the ignorant from the ballot box. They cry out against the Lord's prayer or the Bible in our schools, and yet declare the colored people are going back to fetichism and barbarism.

They are eloquent about the great expense of the new system, and find much fault with the State Superintendent, but these last objections would cease if they had the handling of the funds and some old fogy was placed in charge of the office.

The bill evinces great labor and judgment on the part of its author. Let the Legislature pass it and give every aid in their power to the officer elected by the people to see after the education of their children, and we will thank God and take courage.

The farewell order of General Blair, the present Democratic candidate, to his army corps, previous to its being mustered out, is dated Louisville, July 11, 1865, and recommends the confiscation of Southern lands to provide homesteads for the Union soldiers.

The Blair Knights should have the farewell order printed. It would be especially interesting to those who own lands, and they are respectfully requested to hurra over it.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

### Blair's Revolution.

The most infernal conceptions of the age is General Blair's proposed overthrow of the new State governments in the South. It has the crowning virtue of boldness, and the crowning vice of baseness. It is the only effectual idea of the Democratic party and the most powerful to win adherents. It has the ring of revolution It is red with blood. It is the red horse of war mounted by death, booted and spurred for destruction. It is the tocsin of a civil strife more brutal and iniquitous than the one out of which we have just emerged. It has touched with hellish power the deeper, baser feelings of humanity, and filled with hope those who live by rapine, and revel in the blood of their victims. It has aroused, as by a new license to crime, the murderous rioters of New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Nor has it effected less sensibly the foreign adventurers in our midst, and that large class of restless spirits among us who are happiest amid the frenzy and confusion of revolution.

It is nothing less than the formal announcement of a deliberate purpose to set aside the acts of Congress, and destroy the governments which the people of the South have created for themselves. It is an avowed denial of the rights of Congress to legislate for a State, which had of purpose destroyed its government that Congress had solemnly recognized; it is a denunciation of the loyal people of the South, and a declaration that they are revolutionists and usurpers. Were this all we should treat these declarations of Mr. Blair as a bagatelle, but he proposes to carry his plan into execution by force of arms; to employ the army and navy of the United States to crush its loyal citizens, and elevate traitors to places of trust and power. Such is the theory and purpose of General Blair, and as such we hesitate not to pronounce upon it, as more infamous than the rebellion of the South, and more execrable than the assassination of President Lincoln. And knowing the stuff of which the loyal people of the South are made, the profundity of their political convictions, and their religious purpose to defend their rights, we forewarn the Democratic party that any attempt to overthrow our State government will be resisted by an armed resistance, no matter what may be the sacrifice of life that may follow. Let Mr. Blair and the revolutionists then take warning.

On the other hand we are confident that if the new State governments of the South are not disturbed, their supporters will be wise and generous toward the disfranchised: that the rights of all will be protected: that order will be restored to society: that the courts of justice will be pure; schools of learning opened to all; the altars of religion sacredly guarded, and every branch of industry will be advanced beyond any point attained in the past. Therefore we earnestly call upon all good citizens to vote for Grant, whose election will be the crowning glory of our victorious arms.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1868.

The fraud bubble alluded to in a former letter has burst, and as then predicted, the charge turns out to be the creation of fancy, or something worse—the result of malignity and ambition. The special committee of Congress, to whom the examination was intrusted, find nothing "worthy of death or of bonds" in any case, and devote a paragraph especially to the exculpation of Mr. E. B. French, Second Auditor, and Mr. C. P. Blackmar, one of the leading clerks in the office. Where these gentlemen are known, the attempt to cast suspicion on their integrity is as foolish as it is wicked.

Two prominent and worthy laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district, passed last week to their "long home"—Mr. Thomas Woodward and Mr. Edward Lacy. Both had filled the measure of their days, and sat for the picture drawn by Solomon—"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it is found in the way of righteousness." Mr. Woodward was the son-in-law of the celebrated Rev. Stephen George Rosszel, and for sixty years had retained his place in the church; for many years he was Deputy United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and through all the virtue-testing scenes incident to that office, he passed without spot. There is a beauty and a moral grandeur investing such a character. Standing out as it does amid the prostrate forms of others who built on sand, which the floods of temptation swept away. If virtue is to shine more brilliantly in one place than another, surely it ought to be among public men, and how sad the truth, public men and virtue are generally *divorced*. Mr. Woodward's attachment to the Methodist ministry was unsurpassed; no kinder heart ever beat than his. Mr. Lacy was unmarried; he was a man of an eccentric condition of mind, rather baffling analysis when considered in connection with his business capacity on the one hand and his consistent character and large benevolence on the other. A community can ill spare such a man, who, though in one respect lived *to* himself, yet in the noblest sense he lived *for others*.

General O. O. Howard left yesterday on a tour of the Gulf States to inspect the affairs connected with his department. Would that all public men, military and civil, were such "prophets" as he.

At this writing Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is very ill.

Through travel has been resumed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by the aid of coaches between certain points in the flood district. The railroad culverts in that region suffered more than the track.

The destruction at Ellicott city is appalling. Dr. Owings, the father of six children, had left home for a short time to see a patient. On returning he found the flood between him and his family, though within speaking distance. He directed his wife how to secure herself and the six children. Soon they were driven to the roof of the house and clung to the chimney, but soon the chimney was rocked from its base and fell. Before this, however, another child three weeks old had been committed by its brother, Mr. Marschane, to Mrs. Owings, as it was thought to be safer there than with its mother. The hope was delusive. The resistless flood swept away the house. It lodged against another. A hole was cut through this to rescue the family. The efforts were not vain. Thus the walls of seven houses were cut through by the heroic efforts of Mr. Fountain, till the last in the row was reached. Here were gathered the families of the six houses above; but soon it trembled under the shock; a moment more it fell, and the men, women, and children of six families were seen no more! Dr. Owings stood the agonizing witness of this scene, and was carried from it in a phrenzied state to a hotel. The poor man is still raging in unmitigated anguish.

There is great activity in building in this city this season, though the city government is powerless for good, owing to the failure of the Board of Aldermen to organize. There are six or seven men who seem to think they were elected to serve a certain party and not the interests of the city. It is to be hoped that in an amended charter of this city there will be a remedy provided for such babyism.

"Liberty of speech," it was supposed, had been secured to the Gulf States, but your Canal street mob the other evening would indicate otherwise. When will this detestable spirit of persecution cease? All persecution is of Satan no matter by whomsoever or for what purpose waged. The curse of our times is a disregard of law, of personal rights, and public peace.

A new camp of instruction, it is said, will soon be established at Lincoln depot in this city, and to that all the troops in this district will be transferred.

The season now is most delightful; fields and gardens have revived.

MORDECAI.

### Western Advocate.

The *Western* objects to our placing the name of Grant at the head of our columns. Why? Is the Cincinnati editor opposed to Grant? If he is, let him speak out. There is so much of Christianity involved in the coming Presidential election that we shall consider our church papers recreant to God and humanity if they do not speak out for Grant and Colfax. And this, we trow, they will do, God being their helper. It is no secret that the spirit and letter of our religious press favor Grant's election, and it is only a little more favor to put the great General's name at the head of the column.

When the editor of the *Western* opposes lay delegation does he "commit the whole church to his policy?" Certainly not. He expresses an individual opinion; and there are hundreds of his readers who neither agree with him in opinion or are convinced by his arguments. Does our *Western* brother take the ground that a church editor is to advocate only what has been approved by the General Conference, and that which meets the favor of the whole church? Unanimity can not be had on any question. Were this the rule, our church journals would be as stale as the codified laws of a modern Legislature. It is the duty of the editor to *lead* the people, and it is no less an obligation to control the political opinions of this country than to create moral sentiments. If the *Western* has Seymour readers, we do not know of a man in the South among our subscribers who is not a Grant man.

Dr. Merrill is quite inclined to write on Southern matters—but not always correctly. Some time since he wrote in favor of consolidating the colored Methodists into a separate organization, which is fostering caste in the church of God, and which would expose the blacks to sad consequences; and now he takes us to task for putting the name of Grant at the head of our column, which is another illustration that he does not understand the situation. A little more time on the editorial tripod will enable him to see things as other men see them. Not less than 50,000 colored voters, directly or indirectly, look to the New Orleans Advocate for political guidance. Only a few of them can read our editorials on the great political questions of the day, but nearly all of them, having learned their alphabet, can spell out the name of Grant in big letters at the head of our column; and were it necessary to secure the election we would fill every line of the New Orleans Advocate with the name of Grant.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### What is Your Apology?

Republicanism in its first visits to the South has ever been scornfully received. Its messengers have been murdered, tarred and feathered, imprisoned, disgraced, or scoffed and hooted away from Southern society. But when its brave heralds have secured a foothold, its messages have been derided in all the high places of the South, and compelled to circulate among the poor, the humble, and oppressed. The ruling classes here who are indebted for all they really enjoy to Republicanism, look down with infinite scorn upon the generous and gifted adherents of that cause who wish to bring prosperity and peace to the South.

To chain and lash humanity, to ravage, burn, and rob, to live by rapine like the most ferocious beasts, is esteemed honorable, noble, chivalric, and godlike. The butchers of mankind are the "very head and front" of Democracy in the civilized and professedly Christianized Sunny South. To accumulate wealth by the sweat of the brow, by the actual creation of wealth and by industry, is deemed ignoble and degrading.

To bring forward the purest and highest freedom, to abolish all ignorance, misery and crime, and introduce prosperity and endless ages of human happiness, is an offense against which mobs armed with revolvers, bowie knives, and bludgeons arise, and the fires of rebellion are kindled. The laws of eternal justice, truth, and Liberty are reversed. The highest virtue is esteemed the highest crime, while crime itself is almost canonized.

Rebellion is called holy, and sits in high places, while Republicanism is compelled to seek its audience among the lowly and the poor. Why is this? Does Republicanism come from below or above? Is it lifted from the gutter like a crawling worm, when it is admitted to the society of the South, or does it come, bright with peace, prosperity, universal education, and suffrage, liberty, and equality before the law, and clothed with majestic authority, on a mission of kindness to suffering humanity?

Long, long enough, has the order of justice been subverted. Slavery placed above liberty, robbery above industry, wealth above intelligence, disloyalty above loyalty. Republicanism, the guiding and redeeming power, has ever been proscribed by the tyrants that ruled the Sunny South. Every step of its progress has been made at the point of the bayonet. From the Fourth of July, 1776, down to the late war, its undaunted adherents have been surrounded by a scowling multitude, breathing curses, pouring out anathemas, and threatening vengeance. They have been called "mendicant loyalists," "scallawags," "carpet baggers," "negro worshippers," "devil's preachers," and every ingenious form of language has been used to insinuate charges which could not be openly asserted.

That scowling multitude still hovers around us, but is powerless for mischief.

They must content their domineering spirit by repeating false charges of evil designs.

Yes, after the triumphant demonstration of the late election, we still find editors who are stolid or shameless enough to denounce Republicanism as an evil.

How dare you, sirs, Messrs. Editors of Democrat journals, and orators, denounce what is daily demonstrated throughout the land? How dare you denounce Republicanism, when millions of its advocates rallied around the Star Spangled Banner, to quell the rebellion inaugurated by Southern Democrats and Northern Copperheads?

When all your prophecies concerning the calling of a slave roll on Boston Common, and the success of a Confederacy having slavery for its basis have been falsified, when the Goddess of Liberty and Republicanism has established itself by irresistible demonstration, and universal suffrage and equality before the law have forced themselves upon their most reluctant opposers, how dare you still talk of the Republicans as "scallawags," etc.? Above all, how dare you villify the men who have sustained Republicanism at the risk of their reputation, lives, and all their worldly prosperity, in the face of your opposition?

And now that the advocates of Republicanism have thrown down all your sophistry and outlived all your slander, WHAT IS YOUR APOLOGY for the past, and what are your promises for the future?

F. K. H.

A young French gentleman, five years of age, was approached with childish endearments by an infant of eighteen months. "Don't you see," said the mother, "that the baby wants to kiss you?" "Yes," replied young France, indignantly, "that's because he takes me for his papa."

### The Catholic Messenger.

What a lover of truth must be the editor of the above journal. Does he know why the Jesuits were driven from every country in Europe?

Were those "bad Catholics" who were guilty of the massacre of Protestants on St. Bartholemew's day, and was it a bad Pope who ordered a "Te Deum" in all Catholic churches for that and other horrible murders in the interest of the Papacy?

Was Philip Second of Spain a bad Catholic?

Does he know that a few days since the Catholic priest in St. Martinsville, bribed by the persecutors of colored men and school teachers, celebrated a mass *to prevent the inauguration* of our Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect.

Hear what this editor says:

The church does not interfere in the slightest particular with the legitimate duties and prerogatives of the secular government, whether it be orthodox, heretic, infidel, or pagan. On the contrary, in every case, it throws the sanction of religion around the loyalty of the citizen, even as it insists on the obedience of children to parents whose tenets may be of the same varied character. Persecutions have taken place in Catholic countries, but it was always in opposition to the teaching of the church, and only because the leaders of such persecutions were bad Catholics. In a popular form of government, where all could be heard, it could never happen.

With or without persecution, however, Catholicity must soon be the predominant religion in America. The enthusiasm of Protestantism is dead forever, and Infidelity never had any. Our new continent is under the patronage of the Immaculate Conception, and the light of the beautiful Morning Star will not take long to usher in a cloudless day.

Does he not know that the Rev. Father Ferreti in his late allocution on bulls respecting Austria says: "We reprove and condemn by our apostolic authority the laws enumerated, and everything general and special in those same laws (laws establishing freedom of the press, religious liberty, public schools, legal marriage, and rites of sepulture for all.) We declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and future."

Is this your non-interference with secular governments, Mr. Archbishop Odin? The Prime Minister of Austion, Baron Von Briest, differs greatly with you, and has forwarded a dispatch to Rome, in which he states that he regards the issue of the recent allocution on the state of religion in Austria as an act of "intermeddling" on the part of the Pope with the domestic legislation of the Empire. We have no quarrel with our Roman Catholic fellow citizens and brethren, but we ask in all kindness, is their hoped-for and prophecied *predominance* to be gained by the means employed in their New Orleans organ?

### Notices of Periodicals, etc.

*Peter's Monthly Gleehive* for August, $3 per annum, New York, contains "Hail, all Hail to Love," for three voices and in three languages, "Popping Corn," a quartette, "Think Mighty God," "Great the Joy," "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," for guitar, "Beautiful Girl of the South," a quartette for guitar, "She Dwelleth now in Heaven," "Faithless Swallow," a hive of sweet melodies.

*Peter's Parlor Companion* contains "La Belle Helena," quadrille, "Grand Duchesse," galop, fifteen pages of music.

*The American Artisan and Patent Record*, with a great variety of information for engineers, machinists, inventors, and philosophers, solid reading, and illustrated by wood cuts in abundance. Published by Brown, Coombs & Co., New York, at $2 50 a year.

*Appleton's Railway Guide*, August. Price twenty-five cents. New York. All the new and old routes of travel, anecdotes and incidents, guide to watering places, index of 8000 towns, etc., list of hotels, large map. A valuable traveling companion.

*Harper's Bazar* of August 15 contains "Summer Toilets," "Netting Devices," "Embroidery," "Pelted with Roses," "Stop the Hanging," "Victims of the Fair." Articles on "Vacations," "Manners," "Ride in the Dark," "Paris Correspondence," "Household Angel." A charming number.

*Harper's Weekly*, August 15. Beautiful illustrations, as "Reconstruction," "Emigrants at Castle Garden, New York," "Up Among the Nineties," "Village Depot," "Zouave Drills," "Out of Town," "The Lost Cause," humorous and instructive pictures. Articles on "Views of a Democrat," "At the Point of the Bayonet," "Naturalized Citizens," and other telling leaders. Stories "Pluck and Luck," "Shannon's Model," and much other good reading.

*The Household* for August. This welcome serial contains articles on diet, etiquette, fashion; a good paper by our friend, Dr. C. B. White; "A Talk about what we Read;" one on "Ventilation," on "Care of Infants," "Blisters," "Lottery Tickets." Published by Milliken & Crowell, Brattleboro, Vermont; $1 a year.

*The Cretan*, with colored map of the island, and devoted to information about the struggling Greeks, with earnest appeals for aid. Those who have means and hearts to feel may send to S. G. Howe, 20 Bloomfield street, Boston, Mass.

*The Prodigal Son*, by Punshon, has been largely noticed by the press. Is a well gotten up pamphlet of ninety-six pages, published by Roberts Bros., Boston; full of Gospel marrow and fatness.

*An Address*, by John A. Riddle, on "Sterility," delivered before the Bedford (New Hampshire) Farmers' Club. Briefly and simply, the farmer is taught lessons of wisdom about his crops.

*Sixteenth Annual Report* of the New York Young Men's Christian Association. Spacious rooms are provided, a large library, classes for different studies, courses of lectures, and committees to see after young people under all circumstances and lead them to Christ. There are more than 500 such associations now in America doing a vast amount of good.

*Catalogues* are received of the Pittsburg Female College and of the Lasell Female Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, showing goodly lists of pupils and offering large inducements to patrons. Both are old and valued institutions.

### Immoral Legislation.

Certain parties have endeavored to bribe the good people of Louisiana with $40,000, and probably with smaller sums various members of the Legislature, to give them a monopoly of the lottery gambling business for twenty-five years. The bill has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor who will not tarnish his splendid record by signing it. We give below the noble protest of Speaker Lowell on placing his name to the iniquity as required by law, and the less pronounced but decided protest of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Never had men a grander opportunity to earn a patent of nobility, and make lasting records of honor and patriotism than the members of this Legislature, most of them for the first time in public life. Let them not disappoint their friends and gratify their enemies who are the foes of liberty, justice, and the Union. Already they are taunted as mercenary and unprincipled. Much indulgence should be accorded them in their new *role* of legislators, their citadel in the enemies' camp and amid the perplexities of a bankrupt commonwealth, forced to make brick without straw. In the main they have done nobly, and we do not doubt that these men of the people will prove themselves worthy of the confidence their constituents have placed in them.

SPEAKER LOWELL'S PROTEST.

I desire to place upon the journal of the House my objections to House bill No. 66, entitled an act to increase the revenues of the State, and to authorize the incorporation and establishment of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain acts now in force.

The bill legalizes and sanctions what I consider a great wrong, fosters immortality and vice, and encourages crime; lotteries never being productive of any good, but always conducive to evil, robbing the poor by their seductive charms and infatuations.

This bill creates a monstrous monopoly without any safeguard or assurance that it will not be abused immeasurably. If a lottery is to be established by law there should be a board of control to examine and supervise the conduct of the same. By the provisions of this bill a wholesale robbery can be committed without restriction.

The House passed the bill when there was no quorum present in the bar of the House, undertaking themselves to adjudge what a quorum consisted of, when the constitution expressly states that a majority of the members of the House shall be necessary for a quorum; and the same constitution says that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 101 members.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNN'S PROTEST.

I will state to the Senate that House bill No. 66, known as the Lottery Bill, is before me for my signature. The law requires me to sign it, but I do so under protest. I regard it as a monopoly and a detriment to the financial interests of the city and State. I wish my protest spread upon the minutes.

### The Church Union.

A notice of this mammoth sheet four feet six by three feet four inches, is quite an undertaking. Dr. Thompson's excellent sermon on the Theocratic principle fills six of these enormous columns, and well rewards perusal. His argument is that the religion of the Bible is our only safety as a nation. The divine command, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" must be regarded.

Close communion gets another deserved castigation.

"The treachery of Andrew Johnson" is fairly dealt with.

Speculations about the age of the Saviour, contending for fifty-two and a half instead of thirty-three years as commonly believed. Beautiful articles on "The Conversion of Children." Mr. Hammond's method. Nearly six columns about the "Wickedest man in New York," more fairly and christianly treated than in *Harper* or other secular papers. Many other excellent articles.

### Correspondance Particuliere de France.

PAR B. GALLIENNE, FILS.

Lundi matin je pris la malle pour aller à Paris. Mon épouse en fut si ravie qu'elle voulut être de la partie. Elle insista même que notre jeune enfant restât sur mes genoux le long du voyage. La malle n'est autre chose qu'une diligence divisée en trois compartiments pour la commodité et selon la bourse des voyageurs, dont le nombre n'est jamais moindre de vingt à vingt-cinq, exclusif du bagage, qui y trouve une place en sureté. On ne fait pas attention à une demi-douzaine de gardes qui se placent comme ils peuvent sans gêner personne.

La première ville d'importance que nous vîmes fut Montpélier, célèbre par son école de médecine et par une infinité de monuments qui lui restent des siècles derniers. Nous nous y arrêtâmes comme des voyageurs curieux et bien disposés à mettre à profit le temps que le conducteur leur donne pour se rafraichir.

Entr'autres choses que nous rapporterons ici c'est l'élégance, la propreté et la bonne police des stations de chemins de fer. Le voyageur prend son cachet sans être obligé de se mêler à aucune foule. Puis il voit peser et charger son bagage; puis il passe dans un salon élégant, où il attend le signal du départ. Arrivé à destination vous n'avez nullement à vous occuper de votre bagage; il est en sureté à la place que vous avez indiquée.

Je passe sous silence toutes les merveilles qui s'offrirent à nos yeux pendant notre voyage de Montpelier, où nous quittâmes la diligence pour prendre le chemin de fer jusqu'à Paris. Je dirai simplement que ma femme s'écria "déjà!" en voyant cette capitale devant nous.

Nous y arrivâmes assez tôt pour assister aux réunions des différentes sociétés Protestantes. C'était au mois de mai dernier. J'assistai d'abord à la conférence annuelle des ministres orthodoxes et des anciens de toutes les églises Protestantes libres. Environ 150 de ces messieurs étaient présents dans la salle qui est réservée dans l'oratoire pour le service de l'église Protestante nationale. Quel spectacle digne d'admiration! Là étaient les vénérables Grandpierre, de l'église nationale; Fisch, de l'église libre; là était le célèbre Bost, dont la musique sacrée est chantée dans les églises Protestantes aussi bien que dans les salons les plus élégants de France. L'histoire de chacun de ces hommes vénérables serait un digne monument de progrès social actuel pour les générations futures. Mais, hélas! je ne reconnais que ma faiblesse devant ces génies immortels! Le texte dont je me souviens c'est: Justification par la foi. La veille un jeune ministre luthérien avait traité ce sujet d'après le rite arménien. Il dit: "Nous n'allons pas copier les réformateurs, mais nous suivrons leur principes. Nous opèrerons selon des formes nouvelles." Il continue en soutenant que la foi est une base essentielle au salut de l'âme, et que le repentir, l'amour de Dieu et du prochain ne sont pas moins essentiels que l'obéissance. Les autres sujets de controverse ne servent qu'à établir un seul point: c'est que le calvinisme en France perd son autorité; le méthodisme le remplace presque partout. J'ai assisté ensuite à la conférence annuelle de la Société Biblique de Paris. Guizot y présidait. Il fit un long discours dans le style académique, où il raconta les commencements de cette société, ses moyens, ses ressources et son influence biblique.

Mais ce qui m'a le plus intéressé c'est la réunion de trois mille enfants chantant les louanges de l'Eternel et étudiant sa parole dans le livre saint. Monsieur Paumier, au nom de l'Impératrice, a fait présent à cette assemblée de chérubins d'une bannière en soie verte, garnie de broderies en or tracées avec un art et un gout exquis. Monsieur Jaulmes, ministre méthodiste, a répondu à son discours avec tant d'esprit et d'à-propos que l'honneur de la journée lui est resté.

The *Lafayette Advertiser*, of Vermillionville, takes us to task for a communication we copied from the *Republican* regarding disorders in that parish. We have no data for the matters referred to, but can place little reliance on the *Advertiser's* indorsement of his friends, while the diabolical murderers of the colored man referred to are at large, and another murderer is let out on bail, as the editor admits. As to the man and woman reported killed and others wounded last month, we are informed it did occur in Lafayette parish. The former owner of some colored people sold them beef not his own, and when likely to be exposed endeavored to kill the witnesses, one of whom escaped. Several white men were engaged in the outrage, one of whom was arrested but discharged on bail. Our friend's zeal for his good name is commendable. We are glad to say that his parish is far more quiet than some others, and it is probably owing in a great degree to the "white skin bipeds" he is so anxious to drive off, and whose stay he proposes to "make so unpleasant that they will leave."

## The Proposed New System of Public Education.

The proposed new system of free public education for this State attracts universal attention. On no question is the public mind more deeply interested than on this.

The failure of the former school system; the vast number of inhabitants in this State who are unable either to read or write; the utter disregard of the aristocratic element in regard to public education, and the warm desire of the poor for it, all tend to make the question one of deep, universal interest. The old system lacked harmony, and consequently it could not have been efficient. The power of the State Superintendent was gradually taken away by successive Legislatures so that he could exercise no salutary influence or control over the schools. The Police Juries were generally neglectful of their duty in regard to education in their respective parishes, and the Treasurers of the school funds, in not a few instances, were either allowed to pocket them or divide them among a company of favorites who used to run the local machines in the various districts.

The new system proposed on Monday by the House committee, and prepared, as we understand, by Mr. Conway, the present State Superintendent, aims at a complete remedy of all the old evils from which the State has suffered so long and so terribly. The old school laws of the State are entirely ignored. Not a line of them is preserved. A completely new system is offered. It first proposes a State Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor as chairman, and six others, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. To this Board will be given the power to manage the public schools of the whole State, and to receive and disburse all school moneys. It then prescribes the powers and duties of the State Superintendent, who is declared, in accordance with the constitutional provision, to be vested with the power of control and supervision of all the public schools of the State, and who shall be the executive officer of the State School Board.

It provides for the appointment in each city and parish of a Board of Public School Commissioners to be appointed by the State Superintendent, and confirmed by the State Board, in like manner as the appointees of the Governor on the State Board, are confirmed by the Senate.

It provides for the division of the State into six General School District, each general district to embrace several parishes, and for the appointment to each of a General District Director who shall be to each district so created what County Superintendents are to the Northern States, where free schools have been worked up to a degree of success almost without parallel. These General District Directors are to be appointed by the State Superintendent, and confirmed and their salary fixed by the State Board.

It provides for a division of each parish into school districts of not more than ten miles square.

It provides for a uniform system of text-books to be used in all the public schools of the State, and for a State Normal school; for high schools in each parish, or for a number of parishes combined; and for a system of scholarships for the encouragement of young men and women whose desire may be to fit themselves for the work of public school teaching in this State. Each scholarship shall amount, if a high school or Normal school scholarship, to two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and if a college or university scholarship, to three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. There shall be two for each member of the House of Representatives, and one for each Senator—two hundred and thirty-eight in all. The students entitled to receive this encouragement shall be nominated by the respective Parish Commissioners, and appointed by the State Superintendent.

The system also provides, like that of Prussia and the State of Massachusetts, for compulsory education. No child, whether he be an orphan or an apprentice, or with parents who are capable of supporting and educating him, can be allowed to grow up in ignorance, and such as are wholly neglected by parents or guardians may be taken by the justice of the peace and turned over to the care of the State School Board, whose duty it shall be to educate them at least six months in each year.

In addition to the poll tax authorized by the State Constitution for public school purposes, it is proposed to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollar's worth of property throughout the State, which shall be collected as other taxes are, and at the same time. The schools are to be free to all, regardless of color, and certain penalties are prescribed for those who interfere with them in the pursuit for which they are established.

We consider the system as complete as it is simple and practicable.

That it will be adopted with but little if any alteration, we can scarcely doubt.

The author of the bill must have given the subject a vast amount of careful study.

If it be adopted, we can hardly see why a thorough system of education may not be in operation in this State within the next year.

The labor necessary to the success of a system of public education, in this State particularly, is very great, and we are glad to witness a disposition on the part of the Legislature to give the State Superintendent all needful aid in this regard.

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The American Tract Society, Boston, Massachusetts, has generously given us notice that the little Freedman paper, which is so highly prized and is doing so much good in our Sunday schools throughout Western Louisiana, will be supplied as heretofore without charge until the close of the year. This favor is highly appreciated because in many places the poverty of the people is such that even the postage is paid with difficulty.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Hotel Company, of Washington city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Calvert, R. C. Weightman, James C. McGuire, Zeph English, George H. Calvert, jr., and Charles B. Calvert, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the National Hotel Company, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and by that name they are made capable of taking, holding, managing, improving, purchasing, leasing, for the sole purpose of erecting and maintaining a hotel as aforesaid, real and personal estate within said city of Washington, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in value; said corporation to have a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; may prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; may make and ordain by-laws for the government of said corporation, and may have and enjoy all of those privileges and be subject to all of the liabilities which corporations for the holding, management, and improvement of real estate in the city of Washington, in the United States, usually enjoy or are made subject to.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, [That] the capital stock of the said company shall not be less than two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal estate, and be transferable upon the books of the said corporation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, [That] the officers of the said corporation shall consist of a president and treasurer, with a board of directors, of whom the president and treasurer may be members, but the number of the directors may be fixed by the shareholders in the by-laws of the corporation. The president shall preside at the meetings of the corporation, sign certificates of the stock issued to stockholders, and shall have a general oversight over the business and affairs of the corporation; the treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all of the moneys of the corporation under the direction of the board of directors; the directors shall manage and control the property of the corporation, and make contracts in relation thereto; the treasurer, or other officer appointed by the by-laws, shall keep the records of the transactions of the corporation, and shall countersign the certificates of stock issued to the stockholders.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, [That] all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act, unless they shall be sooner removed by the directors. The first meeting of the corporation may be called by any person named herein by giving previous notice of not less than five days, to all the other persons herein named, of the time and place of such meeting. The annual meetings hereafter shall be called by the treasurer or other officer designated by the board, and be held in the city of Washington, at the National Hotel building, on the first Wednesday in January in each year, notice of which shall be sent to the postoffice address of each stockholder for ten days before the time for the holding of such meeting; and special meetings of the corporation may be called in the manner and time to be prescribed by the stockholders.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That each stockholder shall be individually liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of stock held by each respectively; and Congress hereby reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this charter at pleasure.

Approved July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT to amend the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, providing for the construction of certain wagon roads in Dakota Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the unexpended balance of an appropriation made March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the construction of certain wagon roads in the Territory of Dakota, as shall not exceed the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby applied to the completion of the bridge over the Dakota river, on the line of the government road leading from Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, to the mouth of the Cheyenne river, in Dakota Territory.

Approved July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to create the office of surveyor general in the Territory of Utah, and establish a land office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and pre emption laws over the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice [and consent] of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory of Utah, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, not exceeding what is now allowed by law to the surveyor general of Oregon.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the public lands of the United States within said Territory of Utah, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Utah district; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public money for said district, who shall be required to reside at the places at which said offices shall be located, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to locate said offices of surveyor general and register and receiver of public moneys at some suitable place or places in said Territory.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the preemption, homestead, and other laws of the United States applicable to the disposal of the public lands, are hereby extended over said district.

Approved July 16, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 37.]

A RESOLUTION donating certain captured ordnance for the completion of a monument to the memory of the late Major General John Sedgwick.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place in charge of Major General H. G. Wright, Major General Frank Wheaton, Major General George W. Getty, and Major General Truman Seymour, three bronze cannon, captured by the sixth army corps in battle, for the construction of a statue of the late Major General John Sedgwick, to be placed on a monument erected to his memory by the sixth corps of the army of the Potomac.

Approved July 3, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 38.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the pay of the assistant librarian of the House.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the present Congress, commencing therewith, the Clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House, to the assistant librarian in charge of the hall library, the difference between his present pay and the pay of the file, printing, and engrossing clerks.

Approved July 3, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 39.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain exporters of rum."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "and" where it occurs in said act after the word "export" and before the words "actually contracted" be changed to "or" so that the corrected act shall read "intended for export or actually contracted for."

Approved July 7, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 40.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the erection of a bridge in Boston harbor.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall detail two competent and impartial officers of the navy, and the Secretary of War shall detail a competent and impartial officer of the engineer corps, who shall compose a commission, whose duty it shall be to make careful examination of the harbor of Boston, and shall report to Congress at its next session in what manner the commerce of said harbor, and the interests of the United States in the navy yard at Charlestown will be affected by the construction of a bridge over the water between the main land in the city of Boston, and East Boston, in the manner provided in an act of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maverick Bridge Company;" and no bridge shall be erected by said company across said water until the assent of Congress shall be given thereto.

Approved July 17, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augustus B. Stoughton, John Little, John L. Kidwell, George H. Plant, Le Roy Tuttle, G. W. Hopkins, R. M. Hall, and their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company," with authority to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues, streets, and highways: Commencing at the intersection of Seventeenth street west and Pennsylvania avenue, along the west side of Seventeenth street to its intersection with H street north, thence along Seventeenth street west to its intersection with Connecticut avenue, thence along said avenue to Boundary street; also, from the intersection of Boundary street and Connecticut avenue along the county road from such intersection, thence on any road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of the Fourteenth street road to within or through the proposed public park, or to the county line of Washington county, with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse-power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding six cents a passenger for any distance on said road: Provided, That should a majority of stockholders so elect, said road, after reaching the intersection of Boundary street and Connecticut avenue, instead of continuing from said intersection up the county road now opened, may be constructed along Boundary street in the direction of Meridian Hill to any county road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of Sixteenth street west, and thence along said county road by the most practicable route to the terminus near, at, in, or through the proposed park, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said road shall be deemed real estate, and together with other real and personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation as other real estate and personal property, and to license for their vehicles or cars in the city and county aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said railway shall be laid in the centres of the avenues and streets in the city, (excepting Seventeenth street, there it shall be laid as hereinbefore provided for,) as near as may be without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes, in the most approved manner adapted for street railways, with rails of the most approved pattern to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets or avenues; and the space between the two tracks, when two are laid, shall not be less than four feet, nor more than six feet; and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width, the gauge to correspond with that of the Washington and Georgetown railroad. That the railway in the county shall be laid in such manner as will least interfere with the ordinary travel of the roads on which the said track shall be laid.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation hereby created shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for a space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, at all times well paved and in good order without expense to the United States, the city, or county of Washington.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent the government at any time at their option from altering the grade or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington from so altering or improving such streets and avenues and the sewerage thereof, as may be under their respective authority and control; and in such event it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railway so as to conform to such grade and pavement.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty five dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railway, with all the modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day as often as every ten minutes, between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street, and through the day and night on the entire road, or such portions as may be completed, as often as the public convenience may require.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall procure such passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots, at such points as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And said company is hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depots with the main tracks. And the said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said company shall be taken to their principal depot, and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon, for a period, to be fixed by said corporators, not less than two days, and said corporators shall give public notice by advertisement in the daily papers published in the city of Washington of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the company shall be held to be stockholders: Provided, That no one individual shall be allowed to subscribe for more than one hundred shares of said stock: Provided further, That every subscriber shall pay at the time of subscribing twenty-five per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the corporators, or his subscription shall be null and void. If at the end of two days, a larger amount than the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the books shall be closed, and the said corporators named in the first section shall forthwith proceed to apportion said capital stock among the subscribers pro rata and make public proclamation of the number of shares allotted to each, which shall be done and completed on the same day the books are closed: Provided further, That nothing shall be received in payment of the twenty-five per centum at the time of subscribing except money. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within ten days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company, to meet within ten days thereafter for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written or printed personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person, or by proxy.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and who shall hold their office for one year, and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors. And the said directors (a majority of whom, the president being one, shall be a quorum) shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company; and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said company, in such sum as the said directors may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper, tending the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter, or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city and county of Washington: Provided, That the directors of said corporation shall have power to require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them respectively subscribed at such time, after the first installment, in such manner and in such amounts as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any installments, as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of said stock as shall pay said installments, and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due, under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said corporation, or may sue for or collect the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions and upon such notice as the said company in their by laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report, in writing, of their doings to Congress and to the stockholders.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the mayor, council of said city, and the levy court of said county, and the several officers of these corporations, and the said corporations, are hereby prohibited from doing any act or thing to hinder, delay, or obstruct the construction or operations of said railway, as herein authorized.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of the road-way. And if any person or persons shall willfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage or destroy the cars, depot stations, or any other property belonging to said railway company, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for each such offense the sum of ten dollars to said company, to be recovered and disposed of as other fines and penalties in said city or county; and shall remain liable, in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act, as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railway or railways between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street within eight months after the company shall have been organized, then this act shall be null and void, and no rights whatsoever shall be acquired under it; and that the remainder of said road shall be completed within four years to its proposed terminus in the county of Washington.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be no regulations excluding any person from any car on account of color.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company" shall be individually liable for all the debt and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholder.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said company, when said road is completed between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street, to have prepared tickets for passengers on their cars, and to keep them at their office for sale by the package, at the rate of ten for fifty cents, and twenty for one dollar.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, requiring reports of expenditures, earnings, and otherwise, shall be applicable to the company herein incorporated, which shall make reports as in said act required.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

Approved July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 71.]

AN ACT to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the southern district of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, upon the execution and delivery to him by the administratrix of the estate of James C. Clapp, deceased, late United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, of a proper written release of all claims and demands for, or on account of, all costs, charges, fees, and expenses due, or claimed to be due, the said Clapp as marshal aforesaid, or to his estate, in any prize or other cases in said district, to accept from said administratrix the sum of fifty thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all claims and demands of the United States against the estate of the said James C. Clapp, and against the sureties in said Clapp's official bond, and that said sum of fifty thousand dollars when paid, together with the sums now on deposit with the assistant treasurer in New York to the credit of the said Clapp, and to the credit of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, shall be deposited with the assistant United States treasurer at Washington, District of Columbia, subject to the order of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, for the purpose of meeting decrees of distribution or restitution in the following prize causes pending in said district: Schooner Lucy No. 1, the cargo of the steamer Adela, schooner Alicia and cargo, schooner Isabel and cargo, the steamer James Battle, schooner Diana and cargo, schooner Sea Lion and cargo, the cargo of the steamer Nita, steamer Pearl and cargo, schooner Teresa No. 2, steamer Union, steamer Victor and cargo, and schooner John Williams.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to deposit with the assistant United States treasurer at Washington, District of Columbia, the appraised values of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, condemned in the said district court, and taken into the naval service, and after deducting all proper charges and expenses, a moiety of the same shall be distributed under the decree of the said district court, according to law, among the captors entitled to share in said prizes, the steamers Adela and Nita respectively, and the remaining moiety of the same shall be subject to the order of the said district court, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That of the moneys mentioned in the first section of this act, when deposited as herein provided, there shall be retained by the said district court a sufficient fund to await final decrees in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, wherein appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the balance of said moneys, together with one-half of the appraised values of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, mentioned in the second section of this act, shall be distributed as prize money among the captors in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, in which final decrees of condemnation have been entered, and which are ready for distribution, without reference to the interest of the United States in and at of the said cases, which said interest of the United States in each of the said cases, and the proceeds for distribution therein, as well as the interest of the United States in the appraised value of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, is hereby relinquished for distribution to the captors in those of the cases enumerated and mentioned in the first section of this act wherein decrees of condemnation have been or shall be entered, and for payment to the claimants in those of said cases wherein final decrees of restitution have been or may be passed; and that in each of said cases wherein final decrees of condemnation and distribution have been or shall be entered, the sum to be paid into the treasury of the United States for distribution to the captors shall be one-half of the gross proceeds of sale in said cases, less the costs taxed and allowed by the court; Provided, That any sum or sums remaining after execution of all decrees of distribution and restitution as hereinbefore provided be paid into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the navy pension fund: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed an admission on the part of the United States of any liability for the defalcation of the said Clapp as marshal aforesaid.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 72.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Kansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Missouri river, upon or near the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and that when constructed all trains of all roads terminating at the Missouri river at or near the location of said bridge, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners thereof. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans be of less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, at low water.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the use of railroads leading to said bridge from either side of the river there is hereby granted a right of way through said Fort Leavenworth military reservation not exceeding for all of said roads three hundred feet in width: Provided, That said roads do not in any way interfere with the public buildings on said military reservation.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Kansas and Missouri bridge be and the same is hereby established as a post road, and that said bridge company shall have the right to take from said reservation, at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of War, all stone, timber, and earth necessary to use in the construction of said bridge.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Kansas, to build a bridge over and across the Missouri river at Saint Joseph, Missouri; and all the rights and privileges conferred by sections 1, 2, 4, and 5 of this act are hereby extended, so far as they are applicable, to the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and the restrictions, limitations, and conditions contained in said sections are hereby made applicable to said company.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 73.]

AN ACT for the registration or enrollment of certain foreign vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue certificates of registry or enrollment and license to the schooner "Bob," of St. Andrew, New Brunswick; and to the following named Canadian-built vessels, to wit: the schooner "Royal Albert," of Oakville; the bark "John Breden," the schooner "Prince Alfred," and the brigantine "Orkney Lass," all of Kingston; the schooner "George Henry," of Toronto; the schooner "Annexation," of Port Hope; and the schooner "Emperor," of St. Catherines; also the barges "Champlain" and "Hochelaga," of Quebec; the bark "Monarch," the brig "Sea Gull," and the schooner "Smith & Post," all of Oakville; the schooner "Welland," of St. Catherines; the schooner "Governor," of Montreal; the schooner "L. S. Schicklana," of St. Catherines; the schooner "Victoria," of Toronto; said vessels being owned by citizens of the United States, and having been at all times employed upon the waters of the lakes: Provided, That there shall be paid upon each of said foreign-built vessels a tax equal to the internal revenue tax upon the materials and construction of similar vessels of American build.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]

AN ACT concerning the tax commissioners for the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts and proceedings which have been had or performed by any two of the tax commissioners, in and for the State of Arkansas, shall have the same force and effect as if had and performed by all three of said commissioners.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT amendatory of an act approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads."

Whereas the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, organized under an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, have been consolidated, in pursuance of the authority granted to the said Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, in their act of corporation, and the authority granted to the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, by an act of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the company formed by this consolidation, under the name and style of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, is hereby recognized and declared to be a corporation by that name, with full power and authority to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river opposite the city of St. Louis, in conformity to the act of which this act is amendatory, with all the rights, privileges, and powers granted and conferred by the several acts of the general assemblies of the States of Illinois and Missouri to the respective companies by the consolidation of which the said Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company was formed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory: And provided further, That in constructing said bridge there shall be one span of at least five hundred feet clear between piers.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may execute a mortgage and issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold, and their bridge across the Mississippi river and approaches thereto, when constructed, shall be a post road to carry the mails of the United States, and enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may hold their meetings in either the State of Illinois or the State of Missouri, as the board of directors may elect, and the directors may be citizens of any of the United States; and said corporation may sue and be sued in any circuit court of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this act or in any previous legislation affecting the premises shall be so construed as to deprive the legislatures of the States of Illinois and Missouri of the right to regulate the tolls and fares which may be charged by said company for the use of such bridge: Provided further, That the tolls now fixed by the legislatures of Illinois and Missouri shall not be increased.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

AN ACT providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell, at such times as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, and in such manner as hereinafter provided, all that portion of the military reservation known as Fort Gratiot, in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan, which lies south of a line running due west from the south end of the Grand Trunk railroad wharf on the St. Clair river, until it intersects the road known as the Lexington road, and all that portion which lies west of said Lexington road.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all that portion of the above described lands which lies east of a line running due south from the point of intersection with the Lexington road, mentioned in the foregoing section of this act, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets conforming as near as may be, without detriment to the interests of the government or the State, to the public streets of the city of Port Huron, adjoining such ground, and sold by lots at public auction, at the city of Port Huron, to the highest bidder, public notice of such sale having first been given for thirty days by advertisement in all the papers published in the city of Port Huron, and in at least two papers published in the city of Detroit, Michigan. A plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Michigan, shall be filed with the register of deeds of the county of St. Clair, State of Michigan. The remaining portion of said military reservation, for the sale of which provision is made in the first section of this act, shall be sold at public auction at the city of Port Huron, after due notice, as prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, at such times and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government, by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sale herein provided for, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States in the same manner as the proceeds from the sale of other public lands.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 77.]

AN ACT to aid the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, in the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever in the prosecution of the improvements of the Mississippi river, at either the Des Moines or Rock Island rapids therein, it becomes necessary or proper to take possession of the right of way over any lands, or to use any earth, quarries, or other material lying adjacent or near to either of said works, and needful for its prosecution, the officer in charge of said work, or his assistant, may, in the name of the United States, take possession of and use the same, after having first paid, or secured to be paid, the value thereof, which may have been ascertained in the mode provided by the laws of the States wherein such property or material li[es], for adjudging the value of private property which may be needed for any public improvement: Provided, however, That when the owner of such property or material shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the said officer in charge, shall be reasonable, he may take the same at such price without further delay.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a portion of the appropriations made or to be made for the prosecution of the improvements aforesaid, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in amount, may be applied in payment of the property or material taken and used as aforesaid.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

AN ACT declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of a general court martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, formally approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the military service except by a reappointment, confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to grant the right of way to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company be and is hereby authorized to locate, construct, and operate its railroad across the land belonging to the United States at Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, upon a line commencing in the highway leading from Plattsburgh to Peru, at a point one hundred feet north from the north line of the inclosure surrounding the government buildings, running thence in a northeasterly direction about sixteen hundred feet to the bank of Lake Champlain, thence northwardly along the bank of said lake to the north line of the land belonging to the United States, such line of said road being designated on a map of survey of the same made by Jas. P. Campbell, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the right of way herein granted shall be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States; And provided further, That no more than four rods in width of the government land shall be occupied under the provisions of this act.

Approved May 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing certain distilled spirits to be turned over to the Surgeon General for the use of the army hospitals.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to deliver to the Surgeon General of the army all the distilled spirits produced during the experiments made by the late commission for testing meters for the internal revenue service to be used for the army hospitals, and to be paid for at a reasonable cost out of any moneys appropriated for the purchase of army hospital stores, the amount received to be applied toward the expenses of said commission.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing a change of mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to change the character of the mail service from Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, to Helena, Montana Territory, to post coach service.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 32.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Covington, in the State of Maryland.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to sell in entirety or by subdivisions, at public auction to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in three daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which newspapers shall be published in the German language, a certain tract of land belonging to the United States, situate within the limits of the said city, on the Patapsco river, Maryland, known as the site of Fort Covington, containing about two and three quarters acres, more or less, with all the tenements, rights, and privileges pertaining thereto; and that the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of State to present to George Wright, master of the British brig "J. and G. Wright," a gold chronometer, in appreciation of his personal services in saving the lives of three American seamen, wrecked at sea on board of the American schooner "Lizzie F. Choate," of Massachusetts.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be procured and presented to George Wright, master of the British brig "J. and G. Wright," of St. John, New Brunswick, a gold chronometer, in token of appreciation by the Government of the United States of his humane and successful efforts in rescuing from death three American seamen on board of the wreck of the American schooner "Lizzie F. Choate," of Gloucester, Massachusetts, wrecked at sea on the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 34.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association damaged and captured ordnance.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to place at the disposal of the "Lincoln Monument Association," incorporated by an act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association," approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such damaged and captured bronze and brass guns and ordnance, out of which to cast the statues of the principal figures surmounting and to be incorporated in said structure: Provided, That no metal as aforesaid shall be thus appropriated until the voluntary contributions for said purpose, actually in the hands of the treasurer, shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars; and no more metal shall be thus appropriated than shall be actually used for the purpose of casting the figures as herein mentioned.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35.]

JOINT RESOLUTION donating to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the iron railing taken from the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be donated to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the iron railing taken from the old hall of the House of Representatives, now in the Capitol grounds: Provided, That the same shall be taken away in ten days after the passage of this joint resolution.

Approved June 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 36.]

JOINT RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast," is hereby so amended as to read as follows: That each and every grant, right, and privilege herein are so made and given to, and accepted by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon and subject to the following conditions, namely: That the said company shall commence the work on said road within two years from and after the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and shall complete not less than one hundred miles per year after the second year thereafter, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the whole road by the fourth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Approved July 1, 1868.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

By the President of the United States of America;

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Berlin on the twenty second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention: that is to say, the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the said States near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, Bernhard Konig, privy counselor of legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the North German Confederation who become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: Citizens of the United States of America who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving, always, the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

ARTICLE IV.

If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally: If an American naturalized in North Germany renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

GEORGE BANCROFT. [SEAL.]
BERNHARD KONIG. [SEAL.]

Berlin, the twenty-second of February, 1868.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

AN ACT to continue the Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and the act entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees,' and for other purposes," passed on the sixteenth of July, anno Domino eighteen hundred and sixty six, shall continue in force for the term of one year from and after the sixteenth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, excepting so far as the same shall be herein modified. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to re-establish said bureau where the same has been wholly or in part discontinued: Provided, [That] he shall be satisfied that the personal safety of freedmen shall require it.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the bureau in any State whenever such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations with the government of the United States, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, unless, upon advising with the Commissioner of the bureau, and upon full consideration of the condition of freedmen's affairs in such State, the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that the further continuance of the bureau shall be necessary: Provided, however, That the educational division of said bureau shall not be affected, or in any way interfered with, until such State shall have made suitable provision for the education of the children of freedmen within said State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That unexpended balances in the hands of the Commissioner, not required otherwise for the due execution of the law, may be, in the discretion of the Commissioner, applied for the education of freedmen and refugees, subject to the provisions of laws applicable thereto.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps or of the volunteer service, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other capacities, who have been or may be mustered out of service, may be retained by the Commissioner, when the same shall be required for the proper execution of the laws, as officers of the bureau, upon such duty and with the same pay, compensation, and allowances, from the date of their appointment as now provided by law for their respective grades and duties at the dates of their muster-out and discharge; and such officers so retained shall have, respectively, the same authority and jurisdiction as now conferred upon "officers of the bureau" by act of Congress passed on the sixteenth of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner is hereby empowered to sell for cash, or by installments with ample security, school buildings and other buildings constructed for refugees and freedmen by the bureau, to the associations, corporate bodies, or trustees who now use them for the purposes of education or relief of want, under suitable guarantees that the purposes for which such buildings were constructed shall be observed: Provided, That all funds derived therefrom shall be returned to the bureau appropriation and accounted for to the treasury of the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received June 24, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each house, has been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Approved July 11, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For compensation and mileage of senators, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in addition to any unexpended balance of appropriation for that purpose in the treasury.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety two dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each; one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand and forty dollars; Postmaster of the Senate two thousand one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail boys, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the Committee on Finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Printing Records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; laborer in charge of private passages, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; two laborers, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; making one hundred thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For stationery, ten thousand dollars.

For newspapers and stationery for seventy-four senators, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, twenty thousand dollars.

For reporting and printing the proceedings in the Daily Globe for the third session of the fortieth Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the third session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For paying the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding fifteen hundred, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, including coal, wood, and labor, twenty thousand dollars.

For plumbing, gas-fitting and labor, five thousand dollars.

For packing boxes for senators, one thousand dollars.

For furniture and carpets, ten thousand dollars.

For additional laborers and messengers, five thousand dollars.

For folding documents and materials, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty-five thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each, five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars; twelve assistant clerks, (including the librarian,) at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; one chief messenger, and clerk to the Speaker, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each, four thousand two hundred and four dollars and eighty cents; for three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; one engineer, eighteen hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; six firemen, at two dollars and forty cents each per day, five thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars; for clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to Committee on Appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to Committee on Claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; Postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; five messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; two mail boys, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant of the document room, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day each, four thousand two hundred and five dollars and eighty cents; eleven messengers, five at eighteen hundred dollars, and six at fourteen hundred and forty dollars; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of fourteen hundred and forty dollars per annum, six thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For one captain, two thousand and eighty eight dollars; two lieutenants, at eighteen hundred dollars each, thirty-six hundred dollars; thirty privates, at fifteen hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; twelve watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars; one superintendent in the crypt, fourteen hundred and forty dollars; uniforms, forty-six hundred dollars; contingent expenses, five hundred dollars; making in all, seventy one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars; one-half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate and the other half into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives: Provided, that after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, members of the capitol police shall furnish at their own expense each his own uniform, which shall be in exact conformity to that required by regulations; and all provisions of law requiring an appropriation for such uniforms are hereby repealed.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For cartage, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the third session of the fortieth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House library, twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For paying the publisher of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding fifteen hundred, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company two thousand copies of the fourteenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to the acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, forty-two thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights, including plumbing, gas fitting, repairs, and materials, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes, thirty thousand dollars.

For horses and carriages for the transportation of mails and for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

For laborers, eight thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.

For stationery and newspapers for two hundred and fifty members and delegates, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-five pages and three temporary mail boys, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, sixteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That the Postmaster of the House shall account to the Clerk of the House, at the end of each session of Congress for all stationery by him received and distributed.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the third session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Congressional Printer, and the clerks and messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars: Provided, That the salary of the foreman of binding in the Government Printing Office shall hereafter be eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the public printing, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty seven cents.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the public binding, three hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-two cents.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, eighty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the female employes in the Government Printing Office shall be entitled to twenty per centum additional upon their present pay, and the necessary amount is hereby appropriated to pay the same.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of the librarian, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For three assistant librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For two assistant librarians, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, and one at one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars, two thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For one messenger, one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For three laborers, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For three assistant librarians, at fourteen hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendents and assistants in botanic garden and greenhouses, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For the expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, as provided by resolution approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, chief clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, one hundred thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, from March fourth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents of public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary, who shall be a short-hand writer, two clerks of class four, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That so much of the fourth section of the act of July twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a clerk of pardons and one clerk of the fourth class, is hereby repealed.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, three thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of two watchmen at the President's House, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's House, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For clerk in the office of Public Buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, one thousand dollars.

For two policemen at the President's House, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of Library of Congress, and Supreme Court room one thousand dollars.

For electrician for the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and Examiner of Claims; Provided, That the office of Examiner of Claims shall be abolished on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and Assistant Secretary of State, for chief clerk, eight clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and seven laborers, sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; Provided, That the third section of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act requiring foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress,' approved August sixteen, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty thousand dollars.

For proof reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, five thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, chief clerk, eleven clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, twelve clerks of class three, fourteen clerks of class two, two clerks of class two, (transferred from the Third Auditor's

office,) fifteen clerks of class one, (two of whom were transferred from the Third Auditor's office,) one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers, one hundred and one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand dollars; for two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; for four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks of class one, two thousand four hundred dollars; and one messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars; and the clause in act of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, providing for the officers, clerks, and messengers in the construction branch of the Treasury Department, is hereby continued in force until July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and no longer.

For first Controller of the Treasury, chief clerk, six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, seven clerks of class two, three of them transferred form Third Auditor's office, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers, in all forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For Second Controller of the Treasury, chief clerk, twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two (one of them transferred from the Third Auditor's office), twenty-one clerks of class one, twelve copyists, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers, in all one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For Commissioner of Customs, chief clerk, two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one, one messenger and one laborer, in all forty thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For first Auditor of the Treasury, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, five clerks of class one; also, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and eight clerks of class one (transferred from the offices of the Third Auditor and the Solicitor), one messenger, and one assistant messenger, and one laborer, in all fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, chief clerk, six clerks of class four, fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and eight clerks of class two, two hundred and twelve clerks of class one; also, one clerk of class two and one clerk of class one (transferred from the Third Auditor's office), one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers, in all, five hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, chief clerk, thirteen clerks of class four, for additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-seven clerks of class two, one hundred and twenty clerks of class one, ten copyists, three messengers, two assistant messengers, and seven laborers, employed in his office, in all, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, chief clerk, five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, sixteen clerks of class two, thirty-six clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all, one hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, chief clerk, two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, seven clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, six copyists, one messenger, and one laborer employed in his office, in all forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, chief clerk, nine clerks of class four additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, forty clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and eleven laborers, employed in his office, in all two hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, five chiefs of division, two principal bookkeepers, two tellers, one chief clerk, two assistant tellers, fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one, sixty female clerks, fifteen messengers, five male and seven female laborers, employed in his office, in all one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, assistant register, chief clerk, five clerks of class four, thirteen clerks of class three, twenty-five clerks of class two (one of which transferred from Third Auditor's office), eleven clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two laborers, employed in his office, in all, eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, assistant solicitor, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two (one of which transferred from the Third Auditor's office), one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all twenty-two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of chief clerk of Light-house Board, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, employed in his office, in all nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For Controller of the Currency, deputy controller, clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in his office, in all eighty thousand dollars.

For paper, special dies, printing circulating notes, express charges, and all expenses necessarily incurred in procuring the same, in above office, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, three deputy commissioners, one solicitor, seven heads of divisions, thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-five clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, fifty-five female clerks, five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers, employed in his office, in all three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; Provided, That until a solicitor is appointed in accordance with law, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be applied in payment of services properly pertaining to such office.

For rent, dies, paper, or stamps and incidental expenses, including the cost of subscriptions for such number of copies of the Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to supply to revenue officers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, revenue agents, inspectors, and superintendents of exports and drawbacks, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise estimated for, six million dollars.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, one hundred thousand dollars.

FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the several bureaus, including copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to lay before the House of Representatives annually, with his report of receipts and expenditures, a statement in detail of the disbursements made from the sum hereby appropriated. But the Special Commissioner of the Bureau shall, after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, act as superintendent of the division in the office of said Secretary created by the thirteenth section of the act approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," and called the Bureau of Statistics; and the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint one division clerk, at the same salary as the head of the division in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall act as deputy to said Special Commissioner of the Revenue in respect to the said Bureau, and exercise in his absence all powers belonging to him as such superintendent, except the franking privilege; and the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics is hereby abolished after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks according to the character of their services.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury bureaus, thirty-five thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, INCLUDING THE EXTENSION.

For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the building, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, seventy-five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, four clerks of class four, additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, one return clerk, one messenger, two assistant messengers, five watchmen, and three laborers in his office, in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

For Commissioner of the General Land Office, recorder, chief clerk, three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims and surveys, three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, two messengers, three assistant messengers, two packers, seven laborers, and eight watchmen employed in his office, in all, one hundred and seventy eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office under the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: For one principal clerk as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one, and two laborers, fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

INDIAN OFFICE.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, one messenger, one assistant messenger, one laborer and two watchmen, employed in his office, in all, thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

PENSION OFFICE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk, twelve clerks of class four, thirty clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, fifty clerks of class one, one messenger and three assistant messengers, five laborers and one watchman, employed in his office, two hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars. And the eight clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, and twenty-five clerks of class one, authorized by clause in the act of February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three may be continued until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and no longer.

For compensation of additional clerks in the Pension office, viz: For ten clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, and twenty eight clerks of class one, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For temporary clerks in the Pension Office, twenty thousand dollars.

INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, ten thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, six thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer of the furnace and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for detection and investigation of fraud, forty thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, for advertising and telegraphing, for miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts, and for contingent expenses under swamp-land act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, ten thousand dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars—four thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of California and Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nevada, two thousand five hundred dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For the surveyor general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For Surveyor general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Montana, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

For recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For services of the clerk of the district court of the northern district of Mississippi, as keeper of the records and files of the land office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, from June fourth eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to June fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five hundred dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of said clerk, on the passage of this act, to transfer the records and files aforesaid to the register of the land office at Jackson, Mississippi; and the nineteenth section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four," be and the same is hereby repealed.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned including legal assistance to the Attorney General, and other special and extraordinary expenditures in cases of the Supreme Court of the United States in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

For compiling and supervising the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars.

For chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars.

For seven clerks of class three, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For three clerks of class two, four thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class one, nine thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one assistant at eight hundred and forty dollars; one laborer at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant messengers at eight hundred and forty dollars each, sixteen hundred and eighty dollars.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

For three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; nine clerks of class three, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; twenty seven clerks of class two, thirty seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For forty clerks of class one, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For three messengers, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

For six clerks of class four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For twelve clerks of class three, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirty clerks of class two, forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one hundred and eight clerks of class one, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For one superintendent of the building occupied by the Quartermaster General, two hundred dollars.

For four messengers at one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For six laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER GENERAL.

For chief clerk, two thousand dollars.

For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For one clerk of class three, sixteen hundred dollars.

For three clerks of class three, authorized by clause in the act of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four thousand eight hundred dollars: Provided, That said clerks shall not be continued after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

For twenty-six clerks of class two, thirty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirty clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars each, thirty six thousand dollars.

For two messengers at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

For one clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourteen clerks of class two, nineteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For twenty four clerks of class one, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

One messenger at one thousand dollars.

For two laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

For one clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars; for two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars; for fifteen clerks of class one, eighteen thousand dollars; for one messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

For four clerks of class four, seven thousand two hundred dollars; for four clerks of class three, six thousand four hundred dollars; for five clerks of class two, seven thousand dollars; for three clerks of class one, three thousand six hundred dollars; for two messengers at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; and one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class two, eight thousand four hundred dollars; for ten clerks of class one, twelve thousand dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; two laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

OFFICE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, and two clerks of class one, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Chief Engineer's Office:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, including rent of office, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items three thousand dollars.

Office of Military Justice:

For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

For compensation of Superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the building, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

BUILDING OCCUPIED BY PAYMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

For Superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.

For compensation of Superintendent, four watchmen and two laborers for said building, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For painting exterior and interior of building, papering halls, and repairing roof, two thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, three thousand five hundred dollars; Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General, two thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars: Provided, That this office shall cease on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and no further appropriation for its continuance shall be made until said office shall have been established by law; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; one fourth class clerk, (also a disbursing clerk), two thousand dollars; four clerks of the fourth class, seven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks of the third class, eight thousand dollars; three clerks of the second class four thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, three thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand dollars; one assistant Messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Civil Engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks two thousand dollars; chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; two clerks of the third class, three thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of the first class, twelve hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; two laborers, fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

For the compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; two clerks of the third class, three thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, thirty six hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the first class twelve hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Ordnance, in place of the assistant provided by section three of the act of July five, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, five hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, eighteen hundred dollars; one draughtsman, fourteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the second class fourteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, twelve hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; three clerks of the third class, forty-eight hundred dollars; six clerks of the second class, seven thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks of the first class, thirty six hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, three thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the third class, sixteen hundred dollars; one Messenger, one thousand dollars; one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy, for stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For stationery, books and miscellaneous items seven hundred and fifty dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For stationery and miscellaneous expenses, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For stationery and miscellaneous articles, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the building, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars; three Assistant Postmasters General, at three thousand five hundred dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of money-order system, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars; forty-nine clerks of class three, seventy-eight thousand four hundred dollars; forty-five clerks of class two, sixty-three thousand dollars; twenty-three clerks of class one twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars; fifty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars; ten folders, seven thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger and three assistants, at one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars; nine watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars; fifteen laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For twenty-five clerks in dead letter office, under act of January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For temporary clerks, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, laborers, and furnishing apartments for additional letter-carriers and letter-carriers and clerks of the money-order system, sixty-five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens, two thousand dollars; botanist, fourteen hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, eighteen hundred dollars; librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; superintendent of folding room, twelve hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class three six thousand four hundred dollars; six clerks of class two, eight thousand four hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; five copyists and attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each, five thousand dollars; three messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; six laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

For collecting statistics and material for annual report, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter the accounts of the Agricultural Department shall be audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury Department, and revised and certified by the First Controller according to law.

CONTINGENCIES.

For stationery, freight, and incidentals, five thousand dollars.

For purchases for library, laboratory, and museum, five thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For keep of horses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For labor and repairs in the experimental garden, and purchase of plants for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of new and valuable seeds, and labor in putting them up, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

For heating apparatus, fifteen thousand dollars.

For gas fixtures, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For cases for museum, three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For painting walls, and fitting up bath-rooms, six thousand two hundred and fifty five dollars.

For purchase of furniture and fitting up laboratory, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For grading, forming roads and walks, and improving the grounds, twelve thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

For compensation of Commissioner of Education, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, eighteen hundred dollars, and one clerk of class three, sixteen hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, freight, express charges, library, miscellaneous items, and extra clerical help, ten thousand six hundred dollars, in all twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the Department of Education shall cease, and there shall be established and attached to the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the office of education, the chief officer of which shall be the Commissioner of Education, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, discharge all such duties, and superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching and respecting the said office of education as are devolved by law upon said Commissioner of Education.

UNITED STATES MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars: Provided, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, the annual compensation of the weigh clerk shall be two thousand dollars, and the compensation of the calculating, accounting, and warrant clerks shall be eighteen hundred dollars each.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars.

For freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayist, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, eighty thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter all the "available profits" of the United States mint and branches shall be covered into the treasury, to be expended only by a specific appropriation.

For specimens of ores, three hundred dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers and clerks, twenty five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, in addition to unexpended balances of former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, fifty thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

For superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and clerks, thirteen thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents.

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and material at New Orleans, three thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

For the care and preservation of the branch mint buildings, machinery, and materials, at Charlotte, North Carolina, including five hundred dollars for necessary repairs one thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, viz: For the assistant treasurer at New York, eight thousand dollars; those at Boston and St Louis, each, five thousand dollars; and the one at Charleston, two thousand five hundred dollars; and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the annual salary of the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be four thousand dollars and that amount is hereby appropriated—twenty-two thousand dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at Denver, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California fifteen hundred dollars: Provided, That there shall be no increase of salary in the foregoing paragraphs relating to the independent treasury over that allowed by existing laws.

For salaries of the clerks and messengers in the office of assistant treasurer at Boston, twenty five thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at St Louis, ten thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of clerks, porter, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to stamp clerk, cashier, and clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the depositary at Santa Fe, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the clerk to the acting assistant treasurer at Denver, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Louisville, five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Chicago, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks and watchmen in the office of the depositary at Pittsburg, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Baltimore, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the depositary at Cincinnati, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, and additional compensation of officers and clerks, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to designated depositaries, under fourth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the collection, safe keeping transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositaries, under the act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant treasurer at New York and other offices, eight thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

For salaries of governor chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

For salaries governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That the several amounts herein appropriated for the expenses of the legislative assemblies shall only be expended in payment for biennial sessions after the first day of July next.

JUDICIARY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, law clerk, and chief clerk, two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class one, and one messenger, in his office, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, namely:

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For salaries of the Chief Justice and six associate justices forty two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one associate justice, six thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of the Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and sixty five thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges and judge of the orphans' court, nineteen thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and that the district attorney for Nevada shall receive a salary for extra services of two hundred dollars per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to audit and pay out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the salaries of the present incumbent and his predecessor R. M. Clark, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum for their services.

For compensation of the district marshals, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of section ten of an act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven be and they are hereby extended to one additional newspaper in the District of Columbia from the date of the approval of said act, the same to be selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the fourth day of March next and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, executive proclamations, treaties, and laws to be published in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, shall be published in the papers now selected under the provisions of section ten of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," and shall also be published in the paper selected under the provisions of the second section of this act: Provided, That no advertisement to any State, District, or Territory other than the District of Columbia, Maryland, or Virginia shall be published in the papers designated, unless at the direction first made of the proper head of a department.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That each night watchman at the Treasury Department shall, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, receive a compensation of nine hundred dollars per annum and an amount sufficient to pay said increased compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That no statuary, paintings, or other articles, the property of private individuals, shall hereafter be allowed to be exhibited in the rotunda or any other portion of the Capitol building; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent in charge of the public buildings to remove all such statuary, paintings, or other articles, being the property of private individuals, now in the Capitol.

Approved July 20, 1868.


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## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, August 11, 1868.

THE PROPOSALS TO SUPPLY THIS Customhouse with BOOKS, BLANKS, and STATIONERY during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, heretofore made, having been rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury, Sealed and Indorsed Proposals will again be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. of the eighteenth instant, for supplying this Customhouse with Books, Blanks and Stationery during the unexpired term of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in quantities estimated as follows, and as per sample on exhibition:

BOOKS.—The paper to be of first quality, and the printing and binding to be well executed: 2 dozen memorandum books, 5 dozen blank books, 10 dozen index books, 50 dozen discharging books, 5 dozen receiving books, 10 dozen time books, 10 dozen weighers' books, 200 dozen receipt books (3 forms), 1 dozen letter press books, 1 dozen records of letters, 6 registers of entries, 4 appraisement books, 1 damage order book, 3 warehouse bond books, 23 bond books, 9 records of marine papers, 3 cash books, 2 cashiers' impost books, 2 cashier's fee books, 3 warehouse ledgers, 2 check books, 3 records excesses and deficits, 5 indexes to entries, 1 book passenger list, 3 books daily statements, 1 impost book, 3 records of returns in Surveyor's office, 5 registers of invoices and appraisements, 30 records of goods in bonded warehouse.

BLANKS.—The paper to be of first quality and the printing to be well executed: 193,375 blank accounts, abstracts, etc., 150 forms.

ENVELOPES.—To be of first quality: 32,000 note, 11 forms; 52,500 legal, 15 forms; 16,000 extra, 8 forms.

PAPER.—To be of first quality: 30 reams note, 9 forms; 58 reams letter, 9 forms; 20 reams flatcap, 1 ream letter cap, 5 reams folio post, 5 reams bank envelope, 1 ream wrapping, 5 reams patent blotting.

STATIONERY.—To be of first quality: 10 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid, 5 dozen quarts Arnold's copying, 10 dozen bottles red ink, David's 3; 5 dozen bottles blue ink, 25 gross lead pencils, Faber's; 5 gross carmine and blue pencils, 50 gross steel pens, assorted; 5 dozen boxes quill pens, 100 pounds sealing wax, 2 gross mucilage.

It is to be understood that proposals may be accepted for the whole or any portion of the articles named herein, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to reject any and all such proposals if deemed inconsistent with the interests of the government.

It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required and which are not expressly mentioned in the schedules shall be furnished by the contractor at the usual market prices or may at the option of the Collector be purchased in open market.

Bids to be made in detail in accordance with schedules of articles and estimated quantities furnished on application to this office.

Bonds with satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on Tuesday the eighteenth instant, in presence of the bidders.

S. A. STOCKDALE,
au11-6t Special Deputy Collector.

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
New Orleans, La., August 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1868 for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For 600 barrels choice extra FLOUR, equal to the government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

For 600 bushels of CORN of the best quality. Bids to state the price per pound at which the Corn will be furnished exclusive of the weight of the sack.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
au12 Brevet Maj. Gen. and C.S., U. S. A.

### NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Anchor Press, in this city, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1868, a large quantity of desiccated POTATOES and mixed VEGETABLES put up in large tin cans. These articles are sound, are good, and will keep for years. Dairy men are requested to be present at the sale.

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., and Chief Commissary of Subsistence Fifth Military District. au12


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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies.......... | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies.... | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths.................... | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent.................... | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims.................... | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock.............. | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund.............. | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend........ | 157,894 74 |
| Total.................... | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks. | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent...... | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash..................... | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent.................. | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests.......... | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents.................... | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi annual premiums stayed............ | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property.................... | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security.................. | 1,154 27 |
| Total.................... | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to......... | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 793 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to......... | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to......... | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 34. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868. WHOLE NO. 134.


## Poetry.

### "I'M OLD TO-DAY."

[An aged man, on reaching his seventieth birthday, like one surprised paced his room, exclaiming, "I am an old man! I am an old man."]

I wake at last; I've dreamed too long.
Where are my threescore years and ten?
My eye is keen, my limbs are strong:
I well might vie with younger men.
The world, its passions, and its strife
Is passing from my grasp away;
And though this pulse seems full of life,
"I'm old to-day—I'm old to-day."

Strange that I never felt before
That I had almost reached my goal.
My bark is nearing death's dark shore;
Life's waters far behind me roll:
And yet I love their murmuring swell,
Their distant breakers' proud array,
And must I—can I say "Farewell?"
"I'm old to-day—I'm old to-day."

This house is mine, and those broad lands
That slumber 'neath yon fervid sky;
Yon brooklet, leaping o'er the sands,
Hath often met my boyish eye.
I loved those mountains when a child;
They still look young in green array;
Ye rocky cliffs, ye summits wild,
"I'm old to-day—I'm old to-day."

Twixt yesterday's short hours and me
A mighty gulf hath intervened:
A man with men I seemed to be;
But now 'tis meet I should be weaned
From all my kind, from kindred dear;
From those deep skies that landscape gay;
From hopes and joys I've cherished here:
"I'm old to-day—I'm old to-day."

Oh, man of years, while earth recedes,
Look forward, upward, not behind!
Why dost thou lean on broken reeds?
Why still with earthly fetters bind
Thine ardent soul? God give it wings
Mid higher, purer joys to stray!
In heaven, no happy spirit sings,
"I'm old to-day—I'm old to-day."

For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Woman.

"Mrs. Livesey, wife of Rev. William Livesey, supplied the pulpit of the Methodist church at Middletown, Massachusetts, in the absence of her husband on Sunday, week before last."

The above quotation leads us to consider how much women can do for the propogation of Christian principles. The Gospel is full of illustrations on that subject. Never woman deserted Christ in his agony. They followed him till after his death. It is especially in critical times that women are inspired for common good. Let them be attached to their country, to their family, or to their Church, they do more and better than man. In times of plenty as well as in scarcity they occupy the place of angels among men. I shall take one illustration from the old times when Methodism was preached in France. Its authenticity is guaranteed.

In 1635 the King's attorney had obtained from the Bishopric of Nismis the condemnation to death by fire of six hundred Huguenots. Hugues is for the French what Wesley is for us in matter of public worship. The priest was already blessing with Latin, songs, and sprinkling of water, which he called holy, the fire where six hundred human beings were to be burned alive. The archpriest named Chamboran, held a young child in his hands, and was about to fling him into the holy fire of the Catholic Church when the King's attorney stopped him, saying: "See that woman! See! She reads some pages which the devil has just handed to her. I have seen him.' I swear to it!" The archpriest stopped and looked. The woman pointed out to him was one of the victims of that day. In order to make her agony keener the priest had snatched the child from his mother. The pages which that mother was reading were the fragments of a Bible which the condemned victims had divided among themselves when they thought that they had been betrayed to the priest. Chamboran let the child fall to the ground, and rushed upon his prey with raised cross in hand. Priests had then as now a cross for each different service. The one used on that occasion was a poignard, whose handle was a cross. The woman looked at him, and after a short prayer to God, she asked him. "Which will you destroy, the word of God or me?" The priest directed his fury toward the word of God. But the woman, whose agony he had made acute, became his avenger. His poignard met her hand. The priest fell dead to the ground with the cross in his breast.

The crowd of fanatics who had come there in procession were first struck with horror at seeing a priest stricken to death, by a woman, too. But soon that horror was changed into admiration. The intended victims of that moment found means of freeing themselves from the chains which the priest had put on them. They fell on their knees, and after thanksgiving to the Great Architect of the universe, they read the pages which the King's attorney had pointed to the priest as the devil's gift.

The personages of that scene have not all died in the memory of man. Pierre De Chapelles is well remembered by the Protestants of France with sentiments of horror. I have seen a list of over six thousand Huguenots whose condemnation he obtained from the Bishopric of Nismes. That woman's name is Mary Manuel. Her child has been the ancestor of several ministers of the Gospel. Those pages are yet a relic of those times. They are in the archives of the writer in Paris.

## Letter from New York City.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1868.

We arrived Saturday night in New York on one of the Hudson river steamers, after a most delightful trip on this the most beautiful river of the country. There was nothing of special interest to engage our attention for the remainder of the evening after our arrival, but early Sabbath morning we arose, and going forth for a walk, soon came to what is called the "Tombs," where the transgressors arrested by the police during the night are brought to answer for their misdoings. As they came in from the various precincts we noticed their countenances as they passed into the building. What a terrible sight! Here were old hags from whom it seemed every mark of God, in the way of purity and modesty and goodness, had been wiped out. Old men, or those looking old, but perhaps only broken down in their prime by a life of sinful indulgence, with matted locks and haggard faces, came staggering sullenly along, not seeming to know or care where they were going, or what was to become of them. Poor, hopeless, aimless creatures! Then came women, drunk and in rags, with bruised faces, quarreling with each other by the way, and expressing their anger in the coarsest language. These were followed by those younger in years, less beastly in appearance, yet doubtless steeped in sin. Traces of beauty still lingered about them, but no trace of modesty. Next come two young men, decently dressed but handcuffed and carefully guarded by the officers who have them in charge. One of the officers carries in his hands some burglar's tools, which tell the offense of the criminals. Another officer bears a large butcher knife in his hands, from which we infer that his prisoner had meditated if not committed violence upon a fellow mortal. A foppishly dressed man passed in, and from appearances we set him down as the adroit pickpocket. Twenty-five or thirty in all, perhaps more, pass in, some to be imprisoned for a few days, some for months, and some perhaps for years, and some doubtless to be allowed to depart after a warning word from the judge. As we passed on our way we could but say, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The hour for morning service arriving, we went to worship with the Bedford street Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation was good, but doubtless much diminished by the camp meeting now in progress at Sing Sing.

A VISIT TO THE FIVE POINTS MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL

In the afternoon tells us that much may be done for the abject poor, the dwellers in the surrounding garrets and cellars. This institution, under the charge of its worthy and efficient superintendent, J. N. Schaffer, was built on the site of the "Old Brewery" about eighteen years ago. It has done and is now doing a noble work for the poor. Twenty-one families, mostly those of poor widows, are given rooms free of rent, but required to support themselves and to attend the public means of grace. The day school, which is free to all, has an average attendance of about four hundred and fifty, and the Sabbath school about three hundred and fifty. They have a fine piano to accompany the singing. Mrs. Governor Wright, the widow of our late minister to Berlin, is the first directress. She faithfully attends the Sabbath school, and visits the institution much during the week. The Sunday school teachers come from the up-town churches, and both the young ladies and young gentlemen who give their time and labor to this worthy Christian enterprise are of the first families. Beautiful, wealthy, and accomplished, they do not feel themselves above toiling for Jesus, even among his lowliest creatures. Noble souls, they shall not be without their reward, for these little ones that they win over to virtue and to God shall be stars in the crowns of their rejoicing. This institution is truly an honor to Methodism in this city.

STREET PREACHING,

Among the religious notices in the daily papers was one announcing that Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., would preach in the street at the Howard city mission station at 5 P. M. We had a curiosity to see and hear this noble, independent worker for Jesus, who dare obey his Master's command, "Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," even though it might bring charges against him from a Stubbs and Boggs, and call down upon his head the censure of a ritualistic bishop.

Reaching the locality about half an hour before the time appointed for preaching, we found a temperance meeting in progress in the street. The speaker was illustrating the evils of intemperance, and urging them all to sign the pledge. Never having visited that part of the city before, we walked around two or three squares, looking at the tenement houses and the crowds of men, women, and children of all nationalities that thronged the streets in front of them. Oh! we thought, how enviable is the lot of that one called to proclaim the glorious gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who finds a home in this great city, where one does not have to seek long for opportunities of doing good, but where on every hand there is constantly a pressing demand for the laborers of Jesus. When we returned to the stand again we found that our temperance lecturer had concluded his remarks. We, therefore, did not learn how he succeeded in his efforts to obtain signers to his pledge. Another man, a minister, now occupied the platform, and was delivering a brief but earnest exhortation to the assembled crowd.

At the hour of five, we saw approaching a young man with a fine intelligent countenance, with auburn hair and whiskers, and eyes all gentleness and love: but whose nose and chin, and breadth of upper lip showed that with all his mildness and cordiality there was a great deal of "pluck," that he had the moral courage to stand up for the right against the greatest odds. Though we had never seen him, we set him down for Tyng, Jr., the Episcopal hero. We were not mistaken, for as he came near to where we were standing, his cordial greetings of friends, "How do you do, brother" so and so, and the response of, "How do you do, Mr. Tyng," assured us that this was the speaker that we had come to hear.

The other one concluded his remarks, and Mr. Tyng mounting a wagon in the street, opened his services. He wore no gown, had no boys present to bear candles, nor did he go through the form of bowing and crossing himself, which neglect might not have pleased his extreme ritualistic brethren, if any were present.

After singing and a brief extemporaneous prayer, he announced his text from Hebrews 2, iii: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation," He called their attention to the great salvation offered men through Jesus Christ. He said: "If a man should fall into the river, and should just be sinking down, and one should rescue him, that would be a great salvation. He is saved from ruin and death. If a man by sickness is brought down to the verge of the grave, and the physician visits him and heals him, that is a great salvation. But the great salvation spoken of in the text is not from any danger seen, but from danger unseen and eternal. As to our future and utter ruin, as sinners, it is sure. For God is against us, and all the powers of heaven are against us. Certainly we are sinners, and what we show of sin in our daily transgressions is not all the sin connected with us. The water that we see of the fountain that comes bubbling up out of the ground is not all the water there is there, but a spring of it is deep within the earth. So there is a heart of sin within us. We are not as bad outside as we are inside. We all know this. Now we want to love God, who loves us, and thus obtain this great salvation, but we can not do it by ourselves alone. A man falling in the river might as well attempt to pull himself out by the hair of his own head as to save himself by his own efforts merely. God only can save us."

He then spoke of the greatness of the salvation by the price paid to obtain it. Not silver or gold, but the life of the Prince of Peace was given. It was great, too, because of the multitudes saved thereby. Yet tell all that we might of this great salvation, the half could not be told. How then shall we escape if we neglect it? Do you ask if the danger is real? It is. What is medicine for, if men are not sick? What is the Bible for if man does not need instruction? What is a Savior for, if there is no danger and ruin to be saved from. Yes, the danger is real.

But suppose it is only probably real, or possibly real, what then? What do you do in other matters under such circumstances? Suppose that several cases of cholera are reported in the city, and near your door is a quantity of filth. Do you neglect to clean it up? No! there is a *possibility* of its engendering the disease, and you attend to it. So when there are indications of a storm at sea. It may *possibly* come. What does the wise captain do? He prepares for it.

Surely there are indications throughout all the world that man has fallen, and that his utter ruin is not only possible, but that it is sure. Act, then, with wisdom in the matter. Do you say that all things continue as they were, that you see no signs of danger? It may be delayed, but there is danger coming. Go with us to the bedside of the wicked in his death, and hear the gurgling prayer for mercy. What is it that he would be saved from? Go to the field of battle. Hear the wicked in his death. Why does he cry, "God have mercy on me?" It is condemnation come beforehand to his soul.

The speaker then showed them the course of sin in the heart: that its course was slow but sure; that men went on from bad to worse: that when they became guilty of the sin of neglecting this great salvation, they were on their way to the commission of every other sin. He then appealed to them to neglect no longer. The sermon was about half an hour in length, and was clear, practical, and earnest. The congregation, which was about two or three hundred in number, and composed of all classes, listened attentively, and good was no doubt accomplished. And doubtless Jesus approved of this young minister as he thus lifted up his voice to warn sinners, though ritualistic priests and bishops may see much in it to condemn, and declare it altogether undignified.

The day was finished up by our preaching for Rev. D. Foster, in the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal church.

The camp meeting at Sing Sing is now in progress. We hope to spend a day or two on the ground, from which place we may write again. It was announced that on Sabbath, the 10th inst., Rev. Mr. Punshon, Rev. Dr. Newman, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were to do the preaching. Truly an able trio, and those who were permitted to be present may feel themselves highly favored.

A Rev. Doctor from South Carolina, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was announced to preach Sabbath evening at John street Methodist Episcopal church. I wonder if the same courtesy, of being invited to preach, is ever extended to our ministers by the Church South, when they are visiting Southern cities?

The funeral of Brevet Major General Halpine (Miles O'Reilley), whose spicy newspaper articles all have read, took place on Saturday last. It was very largely attended.

The weather for the last two weeks has not been uncomfortably warm throughout this State, but the last day or two the heat has been increasing.

More anon. W. M. H.

## Letter from Chicago.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

I guess your editor, Dr. Newman, has already, or will soon, come to the conclusion that the undersigned is not a man of his word, as a promise was made to the editor some time since that an occasional letter from this point should find its way to the Crescent City for publication in your columns.

It is true that the promise has not been as faithfully kept as it was intended it should have been when made, but the apology or excuse is that I have been waiting for something wonderful or interesting to occur with which to entertain your readers, but nothing of the kind having transpired, or likely to transpire, I have had to fall back on common-place topics of every day life.

And first, in reference to the weather. And concerning this I can say that the "oldest inhabitant," whoever he may be, and however far advanced in years he may be, has never experienced such a "heated term" as we have had since the twenty-fifth of June. During all this time the thermometer has ranged from ninety to one hundred degrees in the shade, and sometimes rising half-a-dozen degrees above a hundred. The result of the terrible heat is the death of scores of persons by sunstroke, particularly in the cities. Not nearly as many, however, have died in this city as in the Eastern cities. In New York particularly the mortality has been frightful.

Another and much more pleasant result of the excessive hot weather is the wonderful rapidity with which the corn crop has been brought forward toward maturity. Two months ago corn was scarcely to be seen above ground. Now it has attained its growth, or nearly so, while the ears are rapidly maturing; and the promise is for a more abundant harvest than was ever gathered before. In fact, harvests of all kinds, specially wheat, were never more abundant than this year. These Northwestern States will be able almost of their surplus to feed the balance of the world.

I suppose there are some farmers who grumble as usual this year, the sight of a potato bug or a shrunken kernel of wheat being sufficient to blind their eyes to all the bountiful provisions with which Providence has supplied them; but if there are any such this year they should be banished to Alaska to try their hand at cultivating Mr. Seward's recently purchased farm.

Since the adjournment of the General Conference matters in Methodistic circles in this city have been very quiet, albeit the several pastors are attending to their regular duties with fidelity. Since then Grace M. E. church, on the north side, has been completed, with the exception of the spire, and dedicated. This is one of the finest church buildings in the city, and one of the most earnest, devoted, and laborious societies to be found any where. On the day of dedication over thirty thousand dollars were secured to relieve the church from its indebtedness. Under the pastoral care of Brother Jutkins, who was transferred last fall from Troy Conference to this, the church is enjoying prosperity.

Dr. Hatfield, of the Centennary M. E. church, is stirring up the wrath of the Roman Catholics, and those politicians who are counting the vote of the Catholics, by a series of earnest sermons on the subject of the Pope's Allocution. The Democratic papers of this city denounce him in the severest style, which is pretty good evidence that the Doctor's hot shot are doing effective service.

Rev. Robert Bently, pastor of the Indiana street M. E. church, has been transferred by Bishop Scott to the California Conference. He preaches his farewell sermon to-morrow morning, and leaves early next week for the Pacific coast. We are sorry to lose Brother Bently from our Conference, as he is one of the most promising of our young men.

Our annual camp meeting commences the twenty-fourth instant on the beautiful grounds of the association, on the banks of the Desplaines river, sixteen miles from the city, on the line of the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. The experiment is to be tried this year of holding the meeting between the Sabbaths, commencing on Monday and closing on Saturday. So near to such a large city, it has been found difficult to prevent the Sabbath from being desecrated. We try it, therefore, this year on the other plan.

The Joliet camp meeting, which is held on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroads, thirty-five miles from the city, commences the twenty-eighth, to be continued over the Sabbath. This association also own their grounds, which are the most beautiful I ever saw, and are fitting it up like the Chicago grounds with permanent buildings.

In politics "all is quiet on the Potomac." No great excitement is yet manifested. I am satisfied the great majority of the people have had enough of war, and are anxious for peace, consequently have made up their mind to vote for a man who conquered a peace, and will if elected President maintain peace.

The nomination of Blair, while it may be acceptable to the rebels of the South, with his threats, if put into power, of dispersing the "carpet-bag governments" at the point of the bayonet, is nevertheless a bitter pill to the Democrats of the North. The Republicans delight in unearthing his old abolition speeches made all through the North eight and ten years ago, in which he often stated he "would rather sleep with a negro than a Democrat," and throwing them into their Democratic neighbors' faces.

Colfax passed through the city Wednesday evening last on his way home to South Bend, where a magnificent reception was given him on Thursday. He goes next week in company with a few personal friends to the Rocky Mountains, where General Grant is also at present.

LEAD PENCIL.

Chicago, August 1.

## From the Churches.

Rev. J. R. Fenner writes from Monroe, Louisiana:

I am very sorry there is no good news to write you; my work is in a bad fix at this time. I have not been out on the circuit since March. The condition was bad then, a wonderful breaking up and moving from place to place, so that I had to begin anew. But I have a large church body on the island, about two hundred members. Brother Andrew Hazen has them in charge and is preaching for them. He reports several converts, and many are ready for baptism, but I can not go from Monroe, because they blame me all through the circuit for the colored people voting and being Radicals. Word has been sent me that the white people have sworn to kill me the first time they catch me out in the country. Our people have advised me for the present to stay here until they send me word. At Monroe the membership is very weak, all but very few of the members have gone away. Nearly all the strength I have is the sister's help me to bear up the Church. We have had a protracted meeting, but did very little good. My wife's health is very poor now, but I am very well. I am teaching school in the church, and the children learn quite fast. My large work below Monroe is all scattered and gone except a few, and no place of worship yet. Satan and trouble has done the harm. Brother Sims is here, driven off his circuit, and is tending a little store. I saw some of the Bastrop people lately, and they told me they were trying to do their best in their troubles. A great many complaints come in here from the Bœuf river about the Ku Klux killing off the colored people. Our people are all very poor, but we are trying to keep together and do all the good we can by God's help. Pray for me that I may hold out faithfully to the end.

Rev. E. Hayward writes from Natchitoches, Louisiana:

I am getting up again, after several days of hard fever; am very weak, but trying to get about. We are waiting anxiously for the books you sent. We would be glad to have them. The times are very hard, but we are getting along pretty well. Brother Turner is also doing well in Sabine. He has a good set of people. I lost one of my appointments by the house burning down on the third of July, but by the help of the Lord and good friends we have it up again, and ready for preaching. Some of the white people seemed much hurt, and said they would help us get lumber for the flooring. There is a great congregation, and need much care. I have no preacher for them, and can only go once a month to some of them, but class and prayer meetings are kept up faithfully. It is about sixteen miles from here.

Rev. S. M. Small writes from Alexandria, Louisiana:

My church is doing very well for the times. It is a hard matter to get the people to church on account of the present state of things. The sisters stand most firm and attend most regular in the midst of our troubles. I am regulating the Alexandria and Pineville churches. I have to do all the preaching, for the people will not hear the others, who have done so bad in the present matters. It will come up before the whole class next Sunday. My Sunday schools are doing well. The day school may start in September. Mr. Mills made a great blunder by breaking the contract that we made. He only taught about ten days after getting the ten dollars you left, and is to get ten more from the Bureau, which is not right, after his behavior. I have not yet been out on the circuit. Matters are unsettled and life is not safe. You know how it is in this parish since election.

Rev. M. Dale writes from Cypremort, Louisiana:

I am not well, but am so as to be around. The work of the Lord is going on in our midst. We have received into the church twenty-three converts within the last three weeks, all adults, and giving evidence of a change of heart. They are still coming. Last Sabbath our altar was crowded with anxious souls. I felt much encouraged, seeing the Lord is blessing our little efforts. I have not yet had an opportunity to visit Franklin, and do not know when I can go, seeing we have so many here anxiously inquiring the way to be saved, and I am trying to point them to the Lamb of God. My Sabbath school is very interesting, numbering 115. Pray for us.

Rev. J. M. Vance writes from Houma, Louisiana:

The state of things in this village is not the best. A colored Democrat came here on the eighth, and made a speech. Some colored men who had been members of our Church joined the Democratic club. They give balls and drink whisky, and carry on all kinds of evil ways. The people, or some of them, seem to have forgotten who freed them. No negro can be really a Democrat, whatever they may say. I forward the Quarterly Conference minutes, and letter.

Third Quarterly Conference of Houma Circuit, held August 4, 1868, Rev. J. M. Vance in the chair, opened with singing and prayer by Samuel Williams. Present, Brothers Jones, Haskins, Williams, Murray, Dowling, Wright, Hicks. Six members absent. All but three passed a good examination. Pastor reported expenses $45; church expenses $14 35; the quarterly collection, $3 55; membership 86; probationers 9; baptisms, 2 adults; 16 infants; one good Sunday school. No out appointments reported, as it was not in my power to go around my circuit the past quarter; but the local brethren have generally attended to their work.

Mr. S. H. Smothers, teacher of day school in the colored Baptist church, Shreveport, Louisiana, writes to us August 5:

I closed the first session (six months) of my school on the thirty-first of July. We had quite an interesting examination. The whole session was, all things considered, a very interesting one. The pupils made rapid advancement. The attendance from March till the close of the term was from forty to fifty-five. My pupils made creditable proficiency in the study of arithmetic—a branch which I regret to say has been, and is still, almost entirely neglected in the other schools here. My opinion is, that by the time a pupil has read through the Third Reader he should have a pretty thorough knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic. I shall have vacation till the first of September. We still keep up our Education Society, and it is prospering finely. The Methodist churches are both in a prosperous condition. We all, both members and friends of the Church, rejoice because of the consolidation. I am greatly obliged to you for the books, tracts, Sabbath school tickets (or cards with Scripture texts printed on them.) If you can send us a package of the tickets we will be greatly obliged. Our Sabbath school is prospering tolerably well. Average attendance almost fifty. We have no library, and need one badly.

"MAN OF SOCIAL HABITS."—We see in the daily papers announcements of the sudden death by apoplexy of men of "social habits." Our readers perhaps do not generally know that this is the polite way of saying that another drunkard has reached his end, to wit, suicide, final disgrace, and everlasting shame. The story is still sadder when we hear that the "man of social habits" leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. It is true he spent the whole day at his office and at the saloon, and his nights at the theatre or the gambling house, for he was a man of "social habits." His wife and children nevertheless mourn, and well they may. A thousand times better for them is the present state of things—the social man's death gives them great quiet at home. He is missed most by the saloon keepers who sold him the poison that killed him. He is the chief loser and ought to be the chief mourner. The man of social habits does not stand this hot weather very well. His brandy soaked brain gives way. His bloated body melts. We need not lift the curtain any farther—this man is gone to the drunkard's place in the world to come. He has made a total failure in life. His intellect is blighted, his soul maddened by passion, and stained by sin. Poor man—he is lost. There is no polite phrase that is filled with half the horrors of this—"He was a man of social habits."

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Reunion of old friends—The Chelsea (Mass.) Blair party has its headquarters in Fremont Hall.

Certain European photographers have been selling General Butler's photograph as authentic likenesses of President Johnson. Severe on Butler.

Mr. Seth Boyden, the strawberry culturist of Newark, believes that in the course of twenty years he could raise strawberries as large as pineapples, and of equal delicacy with those now grown.

A Tennessee editor notices with regret the necessity he was lately under to refuse an order for job printing. The customer wanted a quantity of postage stamps.

The Chicago *Journal* has this paragraph: The Seymour electoral ticket of Louisiana has a very black-and-tan look. The first man on the list is Sambo-la, the last is Black-man. Besides these there is a Garrett, a Cole man, and a Brig-ham. If there is anything in names, this is anything but a "white man's ticket."

*Judy* says a Belgravian mamma, who has succeeded in getting her own seven daughters "well off her hands," has determined to extend to others the benefit of her "system." She is going to open a "class" for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband catching. It is to be called the "School of Design."

Captain Robert H. Pierson, formerly of Portland, but more lately of San Francisco, left a will in which he bequeathed to his "cousin, Lieutenant Charles W. Roberts, Adjutant of the Seventh Maine volunteers, two thousand dollars in currency for his gallant conduct in the service of his country, having lost his right leg in the battle of Gettysburg."

Ada Webb, the youngest of the well known Webb sisters, has retired from the stage, and will be married, early in September, in Brooklyn, to Mr. Skea, a young gentleman of the Pacific slope, who is possessed of considerable means, and who is said to have a healthy income of $5000 a month from an enterprise in Virginia City. The fair Ada intends accompanying her husband to the golden shores of California.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames Methodist Rpiscopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### Camp Meetings.

We glean from exchanges some interesting camp meeting items, which will be found in another column. At the Sing Sing encampment Rev. Dr. Newman preached on Sunday afternoon, and, we learn, took a liberal collection for our "Orphans' Home." God bless the kind friends who remembered our little ones. The Church may hope for large blessings from these glorious, old style camp meetings all over the land.

### New Cotton.

The new cotton is coming into market, and proves to be of excellent quality. No worms have appeared, and if the Ku Klux will suspend operations for a while, picking and forwarding will soon be lively. Mr. J. P. Smith, of this city, has received a dispatch from New York, dated 17th instant, stating that his bale of new cotton had sold at fifty cents per pound, so that there is a prospect of good prices.

### Love Feast at Ross Chapel.

Camp Parapet, August 9.

We had a happy time. There were about fifty members present; about twenty spoke. It was good to see the old grey-headed fathers and mothers come forth to the altar, and talk about the Lord, and tell what God had done for them; telling how blind they were once, but now they see. Three persons received in full membership. The Church is in a prosperous condition. JOSEPH GOULD,
Pastor.

### Programme of Murder.

We copy one of several articles in the *Louisiana Intelligencer* (Republican) relating to the murderous threats with which not only his Democratic neighbor's paper is filled, but the entire rebel press of this State. We are satisfied that the only way to save the lives of thousands of loyal citizens in our country parishes, and save the State from anarchy, is for the Legislature to cast the electoral vote for President and Vice President. These men are threatened with assassination on their return to their parishes. Let them before returning do what they can constitutionally to place in power an administration which will protect them and their constituents.

Teaching the Republicans.—The *Telegraph* says that if the Republican members of the Legislature would come home the Democrats would learn them a thing or two. Well, the Republicans are willing to learn anything that is useful. Among the things that they have learned is the good old Democratic doctrine, to the victors belong the spoils. Another thing they are going to learn from old South Carolina, and that is, that the Legislature of a State having the right to fix the manner of electing Presidential electors, can elect these in joint session on the day fixed by law. We also propose to learn a thing or two from the editor of the *Telegraph*, and will let him know what it is as soon as the proper time arrives.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

I arrived at Sing Sing camp meeting on Thursday afternoon, August 6, where I met many old and cherished friends, clerical and lay. A personal friend, Rev. G. S. Taylor, gives the following graphic description of the grounds and their arrangements:

The camp ground lies on the crest of the ridge east of the river, and commands a magnificent view of the great valley through which the mighty river, here four miles wide, sweeps like a silver sea. The grove comprises about eight acres, and is covered by a well-grown hard wood forest, mainly of maple, beech, oak, and hickory. The undergrowth is cleared from the ground, and nearly all of it is available for pitching tents. It is regularly laid out in avenues, streets, alleys, places, etc., and the names of these are much better posted than are the names of a majority of the streets in the neighboring town of Brooklyn. The number of tents now erected is estimated at about three hundred and fifty, being a greater number than on any previous year. Centrally situated is the circle for public services, from which the principal avenues radiate. This "circle" comprises about three-fourths of an acre of land, surrounded by tents facing inward upon it. In front of these tents runs a broad aisle, like a band, encircling the seats. The seats are of stout plank on strong scantling frame work, and are arranged in concentric circles divided into segments by aisles converging upon the pulpit. The "stand," which contains the pulpit, is a tasteful gothic building, two stories high, gabled and pinnacled, and painted a light lavender color. Along the front of its first story runs an open porch, with doors opening inward to the room. In the centre of the porch is a projection similar to a bay window, except that it is without walls. This is the pulpit, and by it the preacher is thrown forward toward the audience, while his clerical brethren form his background next the wall. The rooms of the stand are fitted up with cots and bunks for the accommodation of the ministers. There is also a neat private office for the president of the meeting. The seats have capacity for accommodating about three thousand people. There are also four large preaching tents or chapels on the ground, in each of which a good sized church full of people can he seated to hear the sermons in case of rain. Many of the tents are capacious and elegantly fitted up, with fine carpets on the floors, bedsteads, tables, mirrors, and whatever other furniture is necessary for temporary comfort. The ground is owned and the temporalities of the meeting are controlled by a corporation of lay trustees, incorporated by a a special act of the State Legislature. These trustees are divided into standing committees among whom the care of the meeting is so divided and methodized that everything is like a well ordered military encampment, and confusion is next to impossible. The patriotism of the worshipers is manifested by the presence of the national flag, which is seen in every direction upon the tents. The public services are under the charge of Rev. Hart E. Pease, presiding elder of the New York district of the New York east conference.

Unfortunately the rain has sadly interfered with the public services of the meeting, such as preaching from the stand, but the time has been well improved by meetings for prayer and exhortation in three or four large tents. It was in one of these that I heard the experience of a converted Catholic lady, which should be published throughout the land. Bitterly opposed by her parents, she was compelled to attend our church without their knowledge, where she found peace to her troubled soul. On the day of her conversion her mother had followed her to the church with the intention of compelling her to return home, but as she entered the house of God the congregation were singing:

Hide me, oh, my Savior, hide."

When the poor penitent said: "Jesus hides me, my mother can't find me." And the Savior did hide her beneath his protecting wings, and today she is a shining light. Her description of the confessional was remarkable. She had often gone and confessed, but did not feel that she was a sinner, and when the priest said, "Your sins be forgiven you," she knew they were not, because she did not feel that they were. She could not have faith in the Virgin Mary, for she felt the "Mother of God" could not save her, but when Christ was revealed to her understanding her faith saved her. I have never before felt so forcibly that the poor Papists are *not saved*, and that they have devotion without godliness. They confess but are not penitent; they worship but know not whom; they trust in Mary but not in her Son, Jesus Christ. How can such be saved? Will God wink at their ignorance? Are they not rather like other sinners, called to the same conditions and appointed to be judged by the same laws?

BOSTON CORBETT.

The man who shot the assassin of President Lincoln is one of the notable characters on the camp ground. I first saw him in a prayer meeting, and was attracted by his peculiar prayer, in which he prayed for the writer that he might be protected, for President Johnson if he had not sinned away the day of grace, and for the conversion of General Grant—our next President. Mr. Corbett is a slight built man about thirty years old, has a pale face, large bright eyes, which have a peculiar expression, and parts his soft, brown hair in the centre of the head, which gives him a womanly appearance. He is a hatter by trade and now resides in New York. Last winter the tragedian Booth requested Corbett's employer to call and make for him a theatrical crown, but the employer could not go, and young Corbett lost the opportunity to make a crown for the great actor. He relates the killing of the assassin in a modest manner, and says when he saw Booth through a crevice in the side of the barn, he obeyed the impulse of his heart to rid the land of such a wretch; that the ball struck him behind the ear and he fell bleeding to the floor. This messenger of justice has received from the government $1650 as his share of the reward money offered for the capture of Booth, but he does not regard this his only reward. While in the army he suffered much persecution because of his religious zeal, and was otherwise misused, "but the Lord," he says, "lifted my head above all my fellows by making me the minister of His justice." He is now a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and those who know him have all confidence in his sincerity and piety. When he prays he has such an explosive manner of speaking that his rapid, quick spoken words sound like the discharge of rifles.

Some remarkable conversions have taken place since my arrival. Last evening a gentleman sent a note to a lady friend of mine, saying: "I have but twenty minutes to remain, and I must be converted before that time." He was invited to a prayer meeting and in ten minutes he was happily converted to God, when Boston Corbett exclaimed: "Jesus is always in time!"

### Washington Correspondence.

Washington, August 12.

A clever "carpet bagger" set himself down in a little box called an office in Albany, New York, about the fourth of a century since; the appointments of said office corresponded with its size, and the wardrobe of its proprietor. A few days since this same "carpet-bagger" dedicated with appropriate ceremonies a magnificent young woman's seminary on Cayuga Lake. The building cost $200,000, and is surrounded by large and beautifully improved lands. But another monuement, if not perhaps as benevolent in design, yet of deeper and broader foundation and more imperishable structure, perpetuates the name of this noble man, Henry Wells. He was one of the originators of the American Express Company; wide as commerce his name is known; and all lands have felt the power and shared the benefits of a system projected in the little room seven by nine feet.

On Thursday of last week Mayor Heath and family passed through this city, in good health. Mrs. Heath was suffering a little inconvenience from cold.

But few members of Congress remain in the city. The books of the Connecticut Avenue Railroad company were opened on the third. Stock is being taken readily, and work will soon be commenced. This additional convenience to the people along that beautiful avenue will open to improvement the most commanding environs of Washington, and surpassed by few in any locality. The project has been suggested that the different States secure ground, and build for their United States Senators suitable residences.

These Senatorial residences would be a good investment for the States owning them. The Senator has a broader field to cultivate than the member who merely represents a district in Congress. His term is six years, involving serious interruption to his business, and frequently its entire prostration. His attention must be divided between his duties here and his family, distant a thousand or more miles in many cases. How often does affliction or death call the Senator, or hurry him to his far away home, when measures of the highest importance to his State are to be acted on; and the labors of half a term are defeated for want of his presence. Let no one ask, can not the Senator carry his family to Washington, and live in his own or hired house? The answer is *no*, except in a few cases. The salary of a United States Senator, large as it seems, will not allow him the companionship of his family during the session. The labor of a legislator is not confined to the hours in session, but in his library and the committee room he elaborates the measures to be enacted into laws.

Home is man's earthly sanctuary; and public men need its moral influence even more than others. If the proud State of Louisiana shall take the lead in such a praiseworthy enterprise she will not only be indemnified by the beneficial results, but set an example as influential as it is statesmanlike. As the States have executive mansions, so let them have Senatorial. Congress should appropriate money for the residence of the Vice-President.

The temperance cause continues to receive attention in this community. Sunday out-door services are still held, and well attended.

The Young Men's Christian Association continues also to hold religious services in open air, both on Sunday and week evenings. These earnest efforts secure to some a more regular attendance at the churches. The building of the association is to be one of the architectural ornaments of the city. It is progressing cleverly. Would it were finished that a more suitable place for their meetings might be enjoyed. Daily prayer meetings are now held at their rooms at half-past six o'clock P. M.

Relief for the sufferers at Ellicott City was obtained in several of our city churches last Sunday. We hope the amount was preportionate to the demand. The desolations of that place are beyond description. The ministry of our city have generally remained at their posts during the warm weather. Some few have been compelled to suspend labor to recruit their health.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

At precisely twelve o'clock last night this remarkable man bowed to the sceptre of death. The hour was significant—the threshold of two days, connecting the past and future. It is difficult, if not impossible, to put in a brief paragraph words sufficiently descriptive of such a man. The work he proposed to do fixed his purpose, and commanded his extraordinary talents. The system he labored to found is so nearly completed that its stately structure is ready for the "top stone to be brought with shoutings of grace, grace unto it!" Mr. Stevens was without religious creed. The pretended administration of baptism by Sister Loretta ten minutes before his death, and while speechless, and no doubt as unconscious, is so ridiculous as to shield it from the charge of religious mockery. Mr. Stevens never married. He had lodgings during the session at Capitol Hill, his household consisting of himself, two nephews, and a housekeeper. He had been the great friend of the hospital under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Hence, I suppose, the pretended baptism above alluded to. "A great man has fallen!"

Mrs. Senator Trumbull is improving, and is considered out of danger.

The Industrial Home of this city is doing a good work, though on a limited scale, for want of funds. It is managed by some benevolent ladies, and gathers in children for whom no one else cares. They are thus rescued from vice and death, and are employed in learning, and light, useful employments. At suitable age homes are obtained among the humane, where the morals and other proper training may be secured. Here are some forty or more who but for this home would be thrown on the community as street beggars, thieves, and vagabonds. Street begging is a scandal to any community. If the persons thus employed are needy, common Christianity demands their relief; if they are impostors the community should be protected against them as against all other forms of villainy. Our streets are infested with these forms of want or vice.

The weather is very pleasant. Thunder showers are frequent; but a warm temperature is maintained.

The case of Commissioner Rollins will have reached you by telegram before this comes to hand.

MORDECAI.

### A Loyal Press.

The *Weekly Register*, of Marksville, Avoyelles parish, Amos S. Collins, editor.

The Baton Rouge semi-weekly *Courier*, W. H. Van Ornum, editor; Van Ornum & Co., publishers.

We have received the neat looking prospectuses of the above Republican papers, and cordially welcome them as auxiliaries in the work of reconstruction and the fight for freedom. We know the editors well. They are of the right stripe and mean to do their whole duty. For the first time since the war we are getting a fair start. It has been a struggle against heavy odds. The entire State press, with one or two exceptions, was against us, the offices all held by our enemies. They owned the land and claimed to control the labor. The prestige of power was with them, and the Southern pulpit breathed blessings upon them, but we were victors in the election for the *people were with us* and God was on our side. What a contrast is the present to the dark days of three years ago, when the editor of the Advocate unfurled in New Orleans the banner of freedom—freedom to worship God and to love our country. Our colors are nailed to the mast. During the time named we have seen the parishes gradually occupied by a loyal ministry, land secured, churches and school houses erected, brave Union soldiers elected to office, and now the Press is taking its place as the artillery of right, to thunder its truths through the land. These parish papers will educate the people, encourage the timid, inculcate loyalty, alarm the evil doers, and aid largely in constructing "the new South." God has written upon the doors of the pro-slavery Church, "Ichabod, thy glory has departed," So it can be said of the Ku Klux press, "Your occupation is gone." *Requiescat in pace.*

The "Empire Parish."—We welthis exchange to our sanctum. It is just received, and is the first issue of the official organ of Plaquemines parish. Patrice Leonard, editor. Pictures of Grant and Colfax appear at its head, (not, however, flattering likenesses). It has a goodly amount of valuable reading. According to the editor fifty thousand barrels of rice will be the yield in that parish this year, with full crops of sugar, corn, sweet potatoes. An excellent sermon is reported from the text, "Love your enemies," in which the worthy Vicar presents Bible truths.

### The General Assembly.

Speech of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell: I wish, sir, in a few words to reply to the objections made by the Senator.

In the first place, as to the powers of the police in inspecting houses, junk boats, lotteries, gambling places, etc., as to that I need say nothing, because every Senator in the house has probably examined that bill; and as I remarked to the Senator during the course of his speech, the very things to which he objected are in the New York bill, word for word. They are the provisions found necessary in all great cities.

As to the gentleman's objections on the score of economy, I have already shown the Senate, and I repeat that I have here a tabular statement compiled by a gentleman for use here showing the expenditures of the city police as now organized, from a comparison of which with those contemplated by this bill, it appears that the latter will only exceed the former $82,987, while it embraces a much larger territory. The police force under this bill will be cheaper than the present force, because of the additional territory and the additional tax list embraced in it.

As to the gentleman's objections in regard to the annuities to policemen and rewards for special services, the bill replies for itself. They are not paid by taxes upon the people, but by moneys resulting from seizures, etc. These items will not cost the people a single cent in the way of taxes.

With regard to the objection that it takes power out of the hands of the people, that is the same objection that has always been made in all large cities. The experience of New York and other cities shows conclusively that this is the best and only way to remove the police from all political influences.

Now, sir, with regard to the assertion of the gentleman that the people will not submit, I will simply say that the gentleman does not represent *all* the people of New Orleans. Republicans on this floor also represent people who are property holders, and as much interested in the financial prosperity of the city as those whom the gentleman represents.

If this bill is not passed we shall submit in peace; if it is passed, the people he represents will submit in peace.

The New Orleans *Times*, whose editor is absent and seriously ill, contains in its issue of the eighteenth an attack, by some irresponsible scribbler, upon Rev. Dr. Newman, who has been traveling West and North at his own expense to raise collections for the helpless colored children, orphaned and impoverished by the friends of said scribbler. However, a dog may bark and snarl at a lion, and it is perhaps undignified to notice such attacks. We allude to it simply to say the Church property the Doctor is accused of holding is either held by trustees of the churches, or by the Missionary Society temporarily for the people, as may be learned from the acts of sale duly recorded.

### Separation of Church and State in Europe.

M. Louis Veuillot writes in the *Univers* as follows:

The Bull convening the Ecumeuical Council does not invite sovereigns to sit in that high legislative council. The omission has been remarked, and it is indeed remarkable. It implies that there are no longer Catholic crowns, that is to say, that the order in which society has lived for the last four hundred years no longer exists. What has been called the Middle Age has come to an end. June 29, 1868—the date of the promulgation of the Bull "Eterni Patris"—is the date of its death, of its last sigh. Another era begins. The Church and State are separated in fact, and both recognize it thus we can understand why the Pope has departed from the precedent of the Council of Trent, and has not summoned the representatives of the temporal authority.

Thus it appears that the leading Roman Catholic writer in Europe (M. Veuillot) recognized the great change in the Catholic claims incident to her real loss of control among the civil powers. Verily, the world moves!

Abandoned Men.—We are startled at the statistics given from time to time ot the number of women fallen from an estate of purity and happiness. We should be still more startled at a correct statement of the number of abandoned men that throng our cities. Of these many bear upon their countenances the marks of drunkenness and licentiousness, but many, very many more in respectable circles. Altogether, the name of the fallen of the stronger sex is legion, and any effort to reclaim or reform them, and that failing, to expose them to the scorn and contempt of all good people, deserves success.

### Camp Meeting Items.

Results at Manheim.—In addition to the items previously published, we give the following concerning the meeting at Manheim, Pennsylvania:

There were about three hundred and fifty preachers present during the progress of the services, among them several presiding elders. All came to be personally benefited, and to do good, and the blessing of God seemed to rest upon them in large measure. Each day at 6 P. M. they held a special meeting for prayer and for the relation of personal ministerial experience, and each season was of precious interest. As a remarkable feature of the meeting is mentioned the fact that from the beginning the religious influence seemed to affect non-professors as well as those in the Churches, and often during prayer almost the entire people in attendance knelt. The services constantly gained in interest up to the very close, and on the last evening there were very many conversions. The order throughout was all that could be desired. Some of the prominent citizens of the community were among the number who sought the Savior. Near the close of the meeting a suggestion was made that a purse of of five hundred dollars be contributed for the purpose of establishing mission services at Manheim by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The people promptly gave the sum asked for, and it is understood the presiding elder, Rev. W. L. Gray, will provide a minister for the work.

Incidents at the National Camp.

The Lancaster *Express* says:

The children's meetings, which are held at regular hours each day, are of very great interest and importance. Little ones are here from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, and Lancaster, as well as from the surrounding country. Many of these children, by intelligent words of experience, give evidence that they understand the nature and dutics of experimental and practical piety.

An interesting scene, the baptism of a small boy, who had been converted, was performed by Father Boehm. What a beautiful and solemn scene it was. Many children were present, and the mother and several holy women stood up with the lad during the service of baptism. Father Boehm then made some affecting remarks, and at some one's suggestion all the children shook hands with the old patriarch, a privilege appreciated by the little folks, and perhaps the last time, as the old man is now in his ninety-fourth year.

It was evening. God had been down upon the encampment during the afternoon. Thousands had realized his presence and rejoiced in his saving power. About two hundred and fifty sat down about half-past five o'clock in a spacious boarding tent to tea. God was with them. Near the writer sat three ladies, two of whom were rejoicing in the newly received blessing of perfect love, and one in that of pardon. Some of us near them sympatized and shouted with them. The fire spread; tears flowed, and songs of praise were sung, and now the holy spirit came down upon an interesting looking young woman. She arose to her feet, and in rich, glowing eloquence told how she had been prejudiced against the doctrine of holiness, and how God had broken down her prejudices and led her into the blessing. Eating was now out of the question. The most rose to their feet, shouted, wept, or were silent in loving wonderment at the great power of God. We soon left the tables, our meal uneaten, and went out to gather up the fast falling manna that Jesus was shedding forth upon the encampment.

God was every where. In this tent a family group were weeping in each others' arms. In the door of that one a young woman, with face lustrous with celestial light, was thrilling a crowd around with a recital of her fresh given experience, and with songs of praise to Jesus' name. And there was a group of ministers, not smoking, not jesting, but shouting and telling how fully the blood of Jesus saved them, then and there. It was a time of wonders, of miracles. Monday afternoon and evening will be memorable evermore to thousands.

Camp Meeting at Sing Sing.—This meeting commenced on Tuesday, August 14, and continues to increase in interest from day to day. Rev. W. M. Punshon visited the camp, and preached a sermon of rare beauty and great power and profit to the people. The Sunday morning service opened with a love feast, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. Rev. G. Lansing Taylor, of Brooklyn, preached at ten A. M. and Dr. J. P. Newman, of New Orleans, in the afternoon. Previous to the afternoon service at the stand a children's meeting was held, supervised by Rev. D. O. Ferris, and addressed by Rev. Messrs. W. C. Smith, C. H. Applegate, and W. Anderson. Besides these there were various meetings held in the tents. Crowds were present, and all the services were deeply impressive and interesting. In connection with the services at the stand fifteen conversions were reported. It was rumored in various quarters that Henry Ward Beecher was to preach during the day, but that gentleman did not make his appearance.

Missionary Camp Meeting in Holland.—For several years past (five, we think), a large missionary camp meeting has been held annually in some part of Holland. It has been always attended very numerously, with increasing interest and growing success, and has been the means of awakening in Holland not only fresh interest in missionary work, but in all Christian labor. The meeting last year was held at Vogelenzang, near Haarlem, after the termination of the alliance meetings in Amsterdam. This year the meeting was appointed to be held at Ellekom, near Arnheim, adjacent to the Castle of Middachten, whose owner, the Lady Dowager Baroness Bentinck, (born Princess of Waldeck), kindly invited the meeting to assemble in her beautiful grounds. It is, perhaps, the most lovely spot to be found in the whole country. The railway passes close by, and the trains from Amsterdam, Rotterdem, Leyden, and the Hague are to stop not half a mile from the spot, and from all towns lying between these places extra trains would bring those who desire to come to the camp. A band of music was to accompany the psalmody. The meeting began on Wednesday, July 29.

### La Bible et le Pecheur.

La Bible. Ainsi a dit l'Eternel des armées: Considérez votre conduite. Aggée 1: 5.

Le Pécheur. Je trouve ma conduite fort bonne, et je n'aime pas qu'on vienne me reprendre.

La Bible. Il y a telle voie qui semble droite à l'homme, mais dont la fin sont les voies de la mort. Proverbes 16: 22.

Le Pécheur. Pourquoi me parler ainsi? Je ne vaux pas moins que mon prochain.

La Bible. Ils ne considèrent pas qu'ils se mesurent eux-mêmes par eux-mêmes, et qu'ils se comparent eux-mêmes avec eux-mêmes. 2 Corinthiens 10: 12.

Le Pécheur. Soit; je ne rejette pas la Bible, et je m'efforce même d'observer ses préceptes.

La Bible. Quiconque aura gardé toute la loi, s'il vient à pécher dans un seul commandement, il est coupable comme s'il les avait tous violés. Jacques 2: 10.

Le Pécheur. Qu'est-ce que la loi?

La Bible. Tu aimeras le Seigneur ton Dieu de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, et de toute ta pensée; et ton prochain comme toi-même. Matthieu 22. 37-39.

Le Pécheur. Je sais tout cela; mais il est impossible de conformer sa vie entière à cette règle.

La Bible. Celui-là péche qui sait faire le bien et qui ne le fait pas. Jacques 4: 17.

Le Pécheur. Je fais, certes, beaucoup de bien.

La Bible. Il n'y a point de juste, non pas même un seul. Romains 3: 10.

Le Pécheur. Tout ce que je fais est donc mauvais?

La Bible. Tu as fait le mal autant que tu as pu. Jérémie 3: 5. Chaque voie de l'âme lui semble droite; mais l'Eternel pèse les cœurs. Proverbes 21: 2.

Le Pécheur. On ne me persuadera jamais que mon cœur soit mauvais.

La Bible. Celui qui est plein de confiance en son cœur est un insensé. Proverbes 28: 26. Le cœur est trompeur et désespérément malin par dessus toutes choses: qui le connaîtra? Jérémie 17: 9.

Le Pécheur. J'espère que Dieu ne me maudira pas.

La Bible. L'Eternel ne tient nullement le coupable pour innocent. Nahum 1: 3.

Le Pécheur. Sans être innocent je ne suis pourtant pas assez méchant pour mériter l'enfer.

La Bible. Comment éviterez-vous le jugement de la géhenne? Matthieu 23: 33.

Le Pécheur. N'y a-t-il donc aucune voie pour échapper à une si terrible condamnation?

La Bible. Jésus dit: Je suis le chemin, la vérité, et la vie; personne ne vient au Père que par moi. Jean 14: 6. Il y a un seul Dieu et un seul médiateur entre Dieu et les hommes, Jésus-Christ homme. 1 Timothée. 2: 5.

Le Pécheur. Puis-je espérer d'après cela que si je fais de mon mieux, Jésus-Christ fera le reste?

La Bible. Christ vous devient inutile à vous qui voulez être justifiés par la loi. Galates 5: 4.

Le Pécheur. Que dois-je donc faire?

La Bible. Amendez-vous et vous convertissez afin que vos péchés soient effacés. Actes 3: 19.

Le Pécheur. Mais comment serai-je délivré de la malédiction de la loi?

La Bible. Christ nous a rachetés de la malédiction de la loi. Galates 3: 13.

Le Pécheur. Tous seront donc sauvés?

La Bible. Celui qui croira sera sauvé, mais celui qui ne croira point sera condamné. Marc 16: 16.

Le Pécheur. Comment croire?

La Bible. On croit du cœur pour obtenir la justice. Romains 10: 10.

Le Pécheur. J'ai fait mon possible pour croire; mais....

La Bible. Il est impossible d'être agréable à Dieu sans la foi. Hébreux 11: 6.

Le Pécheur. Encore une fois que faut-il donc que je fasse pour être sauvé.

La Bible. Crois au Seigneur Jésus-Christ et tu seras sauvé. Actes 16: 31.

Le Pécheur. Mais Jésus-Christ peut-il me sauver?

La Bible. Il peut toujours sauver ceux qui s'approchent de Dieu par lui. Hébreux 7: 25.

Le Pécheur. Est-il certain que Dieu veuille me sauver?

La Bible. Je suis vivant, dit le Seigneur l'Eternel, que je ne prends point plaisir en la mort du méchant; mais plutot à ce que le méchant se détourne de son train et qu'il vive. Ezéchiel 33: 11.

Le Pécheur. Mais je suis si indigne de sa bonté que je crains qu'il ne veuille point me recevoir en grâce.

La Bible. Je ne mettrai point dehors celui qui viendra à moi. Jean 6: 37. Mais vous ne voulez point venir à moi pour avoir la vie. Jean 5. 40.

Le Pécheur. Il me semble cependant le vouloir.

La Bible. Si vous entendez aujourd'hui sa voix n'endurcissez point vos cœurs. Hébreux 3:7, 8. Voici maintenant le temps favorable, voici maintenant le jour du salut. 2 Corinthiens 6: 2.

Le Pécheur. Eh bien, j'essaierai bientot de répondre à l'appel de Dieu peut-être demain.

La Bible. Ne te vante point à jour du lendemain. Proverbes 27: 1. Cette même nuit ton âme te sera redemandée. Luc 12: 20.

Le Pécheur. Je sais qu'on peut toujours mourir; mais ne peut-on pas se repentir et trouver grâce à sa dernière heure?

La Bible. Parce que j'ai crié que vous avez refusé d'ouïr,... quand votre effroi surviendra,... on criera après moi, mais je ne répondrai point. Proverbe 1: 24-28.

Le Pécheur. Que deviendrai-je si je meurs sans me repentir?

La Bible. Il leva les yeux, étant en enfer et dans les tourments. Luc 16: 23.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

A DEPARTED FRIEND.—We should be unjust to ourselves and to the whole church were we to omit an expression of the profound sense of loss we feel at the departure of Gabriel P. Disosway. No prefix or suffix would now, and never did add anything to the value of his name. Commencing his public missionary efforts so early as 1816 in our Sunday schools, he was still more prominently before the Church in organizing with his now regained companion, John Summerfield, in the month of August, 1819, the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, auxiliary to the Parent Society just then formed. His language, as their Secretary, to the Secretary of the Parent Board was: "Happy are we to unite with our fathers in the furtherance of the Bible and missionary exertions, a work so glorious in its nature, so extensive in its operations. We believe the work of missions to be holy in its object, pure in its means, and charitable in its end; for it has the glory of God for its object, the gospel and the Bible for its means, and for its end the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind." We believe it to be susceptible of proof that he was the first layman in our Church who conferred with Dr. Bangs, of precious memory, on the necessity of extending our mission work into foreign lands among the heathen. He also was one of a deputation of the young men who went to Philadelphia to confer with the venerable Bishop M'Kendree on the appointment of a missionary to Africa. This led shortly afterward to the commencement of a mission to Liberia, and the appointment of the immortal Melville B. Cox as the first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years Brother Disosway was a member of our Board of Managers, and always, from youth to gray hairs, he was on hand in the Churches as an advocate for every advance step proposed by the society. No obloquy—and he lived in the time of it—which Methodism passed through ever moved him in any other way than to strengthen and settle him in his devotion. His education, his social position, his ready utterance, the fitness of his speech, utterly devoid of either cant or unkindness, made his presence an acquisition on all occasions of general interest to our Church. No citizen of our Zion more thoroughly comprehended the forces for good existing among us, or gave them a more cheerful support. Few, if any, among us have been more extensively known within our gates, and few upon entering Paradise will meet with a larger acquaintance.

SCANDINAVIAN DOMESTIC.—It is gratifying to us, and will be to the whole Church, to know that this branch of our home work is still increasing. A new mission has been opened in Chicago for the special benefit of the Norwegians. There has long been a Church there for the Swedes, where the Norwegians have also been partially benefited; but, having a different literature from the former, they will be more satisfactorily and perfectly served than heretofore.

MRS. REV. DR. MACLAY.—Our readers will have noticed in the papers that Mrs. Maclay and her children had arrived at San Francisco on their way to the Northern States, her purpose being to place two of her sons in college, for which her husband and herself have prepared them. We had been advised of their coming by a note from Dr. Maclay, from which we make the following extract:

"I arrived in Hong Kong with my family, Wednesday, May 20, and during our stay there we were very kindly entertained by Rev. Mr. Turner, of the London Missionary Society. Yesterday, May 26, my family went to sea in the steamship China, and are now on their way to San Francisco. This morning I left Hong Kong in the steamer Kin-kiang, and arrived in Canton this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. I am now stopping with Rev. George Piercy, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission here, and expect to spend to-morrow in this city trying to gain some information concerning the work of the missions here."

ARE THERE NOT OTHERS?—We have been in the receipt annually for many years of fifty dollars from a lady of another religious community than ours, in memory of a dear deceased mother and brother, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This note may remind some of our able members whose pious parents or other relatives used to add to the funds of the missionary treasury that by their bereavements this cause is also suffering somewhat. Who in this respect are baptized for the dead?

REV. E. A. WANLESS.—We learn incidentally of the presence of this missionary in London on his way to Constantinople. He goes by way of Marseilles, leaving that port July 18, expecting to reach his destined field July 24 or 25. Brother Wanless expresses the greatest satisfaction with the captain and findings of the good steamer Colorado, Williams & Guyon, agents. In this he is but the voice of all the passengers, including four clergymen, one United States Minister, and four consuls, who deputed him to make such an expression to the captain.

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE FOR AUGUST.—The contents for the August number are: 1. An account of a missionary trip in China, by Rev. N. Sites, followed by an account of the prospects of our new field in the same country, that is, Kinkiang. 2. We have a graphic account of a prosecution which had to be made against some disturbers of our peace in Switzerland. 3. A letter from Africa from Rev. Othello Richards. 4. An article relating to the German colonies in Southern Russia, followed by some account of the German Church of the Evangelical Association in the United States. 5. About Zenana schools in India, followed by an interesting account of the inhabitants and languages of India, by Rev. T. J. Scott. 6. Most interesting matter concerning our work and prospects in Bulgaria. 7. Brief accounts of the foreign Scandinavian work and of our Indian missions at home. 8. The ladies' department has the exceedingly valuable observations of Mrs. Gracey continued.

## More Outrages in the Parishes.

### FURTHER REPORT OF DETAILS.

### Many Colored People Murdered.

### SPIRIT OF REBELLION RAMPANT.

### WILL GENERAL BUCHANAN REPORT?

In St. Landry parish, between the first and tenth of July, near Grand Coteau, a band of men disguised fired into a house where colored people were assembled at a party, killing one woman and two men and wounding three others. Parties fully identified by some of the colored people were arrested and examined before a justice of the peace; but they conveniently proved an "alibi" and were discharged.

In Lafayette parish, about the same time, a colored man who had testified in court against a white man was called out of his house at night by a party of four white men, who were known to him, and told by them that he must go to Vermillionville and testify in the same case, because his testimony at Abbeville was good for nothing. They took another colored man along with them and went about forty yards from the house, when they shot at both the colored men.

One of them was killed. The other was wounded, but escaped. The wounded man identified the parties, one of whom has been arrested and held to bail to await trial, not on the charge of murder, but on the less serious charge of "intent to kill." He being at large, of course advises the other three desperadoes to keep out of the way till the excitement is over.

In Calcasieu parish a white woman and a colored man were both found one morning murdered in the house where they resided. The civil authorities have made no effort whatever to investigate the matter.

In Donaldsonville on Thursday last a colored man, sitting in his own cabin, was approached by a raftsman, who pointed a revolver at him, and asked him if he was afraid of that. The colored man replied that he was not, whereupon the raftsman asked him to come outside. He did so, and the raftsman again pointed the revolver at him, and again asked: "Are you afraid of that?" He replied that he was not. The raftsman then exclaimed, "God damn you, then, take that!" and shot him through the left shoulder, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound.

The raftsman was arrested and taken before Justice Dubois, of the Second Ward. When asked what he committed the deed for he replied, "He is a damned nigger!" The Justice remanded him to jail for appearance before the District Court, Judge Beauvais.

To two other colored men who witnessed the shooting the raftsman said, "Get out of the way, or I'll shoot you."

In Franklin parish perhaps we may recapitulate some cases that have already been reported. Moses Munger, colored, was murdered on the twenty-eighth of July, and his house fired. On the twenty-ninth a colored man was whipped by rebel ruffians, and another colored man wounded in the leg by a pistol shot.

In the same parish about the tenth of July freedmen were leaving the parish on account of the outrages perpetrated upon them.

In Franklin parish between the tenth and twenty-first of July seven colored men were killed and four wounded. Four white men were also killed during the same time, one of whom was Mr. Small. No arrests were made by either the civil or military authorities.

Between the twentieth and thirtieth of July two terrible outrages on freedmen were reported, but the civil authorities did not punish or attempt to punish the perpetrators.

On the fourth a white man was killed in Franklin parish, and yet no arrest of the assassin or assassins has been made.

Many of these reports have reached General Buchanan officially, but we have yet to learn that he pays the slightest attention to the cases of assassination brought to his notice. The records of his office could a tale unfold that would make the blood curdle with horror. But he refuses to give the details reported in them to individuals, or to the public. Why? Is it because the publication of the truth would expose the inefficiency, imbecility, or criminal negligence of his military administration?

## OPINIONS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

### Political Effect of Rebel Outrages—The Northern People Aroused—Republican War of the Ballot.

The boastful spirit of the Democratic press of the South has nothing to sustain it. All indications tend to show that the sentiment of the North is united in the determination to prosecute with the ballot a most vigorous war for the success of the Republican Presidential ticket. The people of the North are quite as united now in resistance to the demonstrations of the Southern Democracy against freedom of political action here as they were in resistance to armed rebellion against the government of the United States.

To illustrate the temper of the North we copy the following editorials from influential papers there:

[From the Milwaukie Wisconsin.]

CRIME IN THE SOUTH.—The statements which come up from the South of the prevalence of assassination and outrage are truly appalling. The state of things existing in Louisiana as detailed in Governor Warmoth's appeal for troops, which we have published, is without a parallel in civilized countries. Even if one-half he stated is true, his demand for troops should be immediately complied with, and the most stringent means employed to rid the country of the assassins who infest the State. Let there be a sufficient military force distributed through the country to insure the prompt arrest and summary punishment of these bloodthirsty villains; and let the work go on until life and property and personal liberty shall be as secure in every one of the Southern States as they are in the North. It is one of the most imperative duties of Government to see to it that the era of crime which has marked the history of the South, and which would disgrace barbarism itself, shall forever cease. And if it be necessary in order to accomplish this to order the whole army into the South, and to recruit its numbers ten or a hundred fold let it be done, but let the retribution which shall be meted out to these Southern thugs and outlaws be so swift and terrible that the memory thereof shall remain evermore as a terror to evil-doers. Too long has the Government closed its eyes to the shocking persecutions for opinion's sake which have prevailed in the Southern States. The "chivalry" must be taught respect for law, and the tolerance of freedom of opinion and speech, let it cost what it may.

It is a fact which speaks volumes that all the villains and organizations who commit these crimes are avowed supporters of Seymour and Blair; that they are committing these crimes for the purpose of intimidating Union men or driving them from the States, so that they may be carried for the Democracy at the approaching election. Governor Warmoth says that there have been one hundred and fifty murders perpetrated in the last month, and the murderers are so bold and defiant, and have the sympathy of the rebels to such a degree, that it is impossible to bring them to justice. Officers dare not serve processes, and judges dare not hold courts. Such are the Democrats of the South, and such is the effect produced by Democratic utterances. Let every candid voter ask himself if the country has anything to hope from the success of a party which inspires men to such deeds of darkness as we have detailed. Let Democracy succeed this fall and a Union man could no more live at the South than he could in the Cannibal Islands.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

"SEE WHAT YOU HAVE DONE!"—The appeal of Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, to President Johnson, sounds very much like the reproof, "See what you have done!" The Governor states exactly what has been the result of the President's "policy" in Louisiana. The New Orleans riots were direct products of that policy. The removal of General Sheridan was in the interest of the secessionists and to accomplish the work of giving over the State to the control of the men who had come home from the rebel army in order to manage civil affairs at home in the spirit which had endeavored to triumph during the war. General Hancock was appointed in order to give the mastery to the ruffians and assassins who are consigning that State to a condition of terror; and General Buchanan has assisted in the plot by making small effort to keep down the mutterings of disaffection. Governor Warmoth says that throughout the State assassination is triumphant.

Men are murdered on the high roads and at their own homes, and frequently no effort is made to bring the guilty to trial. Even if arrested, such is the demoralization consequent upon the original crime of rebellion, it is impossible to obtain fair trials of the murderers, or the vindication of justice. Governor Warmoth says that in six weeks one hundred and fifty persons have been murdered in Louisiana. Judges who are native Louisianians can not hold courts for the trial of offenders without the protection of troops; and officers who affiliate with the party of disorder, the Democratic party, are compelled to resign, because they find that it is impossible for them to discharge their duties honestly. Louisiana is given up to a reign of terror, and it is to be observed that at no period during the rebellion has the spirit of disorder been as rampant as now. Hancock addressed himself during his commandership to the encouragement of this violent and bloody spirit. Buchanan emulated his example, and the result is that the State is given up to the most wicked atrocities, apparently with the concurrence of officers of the United States army, who have loaned themselves to the work of restoring the supremacy of the parties who were foremost in the rebellion. The appeal of Governor Warmoth comes to the President like the protest of an accusing spirit.

If Andrew Johnson has any conscience he must deeply accuse himself of the disastrous consequences attendant upon his usurping plans. When he assumed office, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, he found the South humiliated, imploring, asking only moderation in punishment. Instead of standing up for the laws and their vindication, instead of endeavoring to "make treason odious," his sole effort during the last three years has been to restore the leaders of the rebellion to places of vantage and power. He has rekindled in their hearts the passions which were subdued by the events of the war. He has taught them to act as defiantly, wickedly, and cruelly as they ever did. He has encouraged them to become savage, headstrong, vindictive; and he has done everything that he could to encourage them to undertake their schemes of vengeance and malice against every friend of the Union in the South. Governor Warmoth, by the necessities of his position, is compelled to appeal to the President to allow him means to protect the honest and patriotic citizens of Louisiana against the President's friends. Does not the tone of his communication carry throughout its declarations, the heavy burden, coming back and repeating itself again and again—"See what you have done?"

[From the Chicago Journal.]

WARMOTH VERSUS SEYMOUR.—In his address to the Republicans, as Seymour's letter of acceptance has been aptly called, the Copperhead nominee for President said:

"The chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our community."

This infamous falsehood was as well-timed as Seymour's New York speech of July 4, 1863. He then sneered at the promise of the downfall of Vicksburg, and hardly had the echo of his voice died away before the news came of its unconditional surrender. So in this case. Just at the time of the appearance of the letter of acceptance by the former, in which he declares that the chiefs of the late rebellion are submissively pursuing the arts of peace and are engaged in the occupation of industry, Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in sending to the President a requisition for troops to protect the loyal men of that State, makes a statement in striking contrast with Seymour's. The latter speaks from hearsay, the former from actual knowledge. Here is what his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana says:

"In many parishes (Louisiana) there exists no protection for the citizens in the courts; men are shot down in the roads and at their homes without any steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District refuses to go to the parish of Franklin without a force is sent to protect him. The sheriff of the same parish, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make arrests. Prominent Union men in the parish of Caddo write that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives have been saved thus far only by armed men who volunteered to guard them. District Attorney Hudspeth says men, women, and children have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men who remain unmolested. No doubt a hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half, and there seems to be a settled determination by the rebels (these are the chiefs Seymour speaks of) either to kill or drive away all Union men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate."

Such are the "useful pursuits of Seymour's 'friends.'" Is Seymour an ignoramus or a deliberate liar, or does the above from Governor Warmoth's letter meet his ideas of equity and prosperity?

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.—Why does the *World* continue to refrain from publishing the speeches which Wade Hampton delivered in South Carolina? Why fill its columns with long harangues from third-rate politicians, like Glover, of Missouri, for instance, and then omit the speeches of the platform makers, managers, and conductors of the Democratic campaign. Wouldn't the rank and file be interested in reading what they have to say, or must the latter continue to look to Republican journals for reports of their remarks from time to time?

We have here the queer spectacle of party journals pretending to uphold and work for their party's success, and yet completely ignoring all the principal leaders, like Hampton, Wise, Bowie, Forrest, Forsyth, Vance, and Pike.

We can assure our cotemporary that this little dodge will never succeed. The people subscribe to newspapers to obtain the news. If it is withheld from them they will repudiate these organs as dishonest, and seek the information where it can be found.

The Democratic journals assume altogether too much when they take it for granted that the Democratic rank and file are so benighted and easily imposed upon. We admit that they are generally badly "gulled," but not in this matter of supressing news. The *World* and other Democratic sheets tried on the same game after the New Orleans massacre, and what was the result?

[From the Boston Transcript.]

A SUGGESTIVE FACT.—The most prominent supporters of Seymour in the South are Wade Hampton, ex-Governor Wise, Howell Cobb, General Forrest, and other malignant haters of the loyal cause—men chiefly known for their atrocities during the war—while Pendleton and Vallandigham, the advocates of "peace at any price," manage the canvass for the Northern wing of the Seymour party. Such a political allocation indicates better than labored argument the reigning spirit of the party now attempting to brag itself into power. The politicians foremost in the rebellious South, and their principal apologizers in other sections of the country, who while the strife lasted did what they dared to embarrass the government, now give law to the "Democracy." Hardly a War Democrat is anywhere heard on the stump for the election of Seymour. Undoubtedly the number is very few desiring thus to stultify themselves, but it is noteworthy that no Democrat of this stamp, of any prominence, advocates the candidate whose best "friends" are among the draft rioters of New York. The speaking of the Democratic campaign is performed in the Northern States by Pendleton, Vallandigham, and Voorhees,—notorious Copperheads, whose advice during the war, had it been followed, would have destroyed our nationality. In the South, the "Democratic" campaigners can only get their speeches published in Republican papers, so reeking are these addresses with hatred of everything loyal and patriotic. In 1864 the opponents of the Republicans were overwhelmed by their disloyal platform. The present canvass will witness a similar result, produced by the disloyalty of the men sent to the front to uphold the Democratic candidate.

[From the Chicago Post.]

The evidences are abundant that the South is as ready for a second war as it was at the firing of Sumter. Put Seymour in the Presidential chair, and he will prove a second Buchanan ready to their hand. And what is more, he will have a Cabinet not a whit behind such thieves and revolutionists as were Floyd and Cobb. No lover of his country, not absolutely insane, will vote for Seymour and Blair.

[From the New York Sun.]

Governor Warmoth's letter to the President, transmitting the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana asking for the military aid of the United States to suppress the disorders in that State, which the civil authority can not put down, is a model State paper. No man after reading that letter can honestly charge the Southern Unionists with a design of keeping alive the dissensions still smouldering in Southern communities. If the President were the man he ought to be he would not have hesitated for one moment to grant the prayer of the authorities of Louisiana; but if he were, the disorders now necessary to be squelched by the strong arm of military force would never have occurred, for they are all the legitimate fruit of his own conduct.

[From the New York Commonwealth.]

The "Conservative chaps" in the Louisiana Legislature are not pleased with Republican Governor Warmoth's determination to keep the peace in that State. A "Jewell" of a Democratic Senator, day before yesterday, showed his dislike to the Governor in a vindictive speech in the Senate, and also his chagrin at the fact that the Grand Army of the Republic of New Orleans are ready and sufficiently powerful to prevent any repetition of the thirtieth of July massacre of loyal citizens. Governor Warmoth's letter to the President, calling for military aid to suppress lawlessness and murder in the sparsely settled country parishes, does not suit the wishes of these rebel outlaws.

[From the Chicago Post.]

The case made by Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in his application to the President for troops to aid him in enforcing the law, is so strong that refusal to comply with his demand must be accepted as an evidence that the Executive is willing, for partisan reasons, to permit the shooting and hangings of which Louisiana is the scene to go on unchecked. We shall see what he will do.

## THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

THE STAMPEDE.—We shall not be at all surprised at soon witnessing a stampede from the Democratic party like unto that which followed the firing of Beauregard's guns on Sumter. Our advices from every quarter point to such a result. The indications are unmistakable. That sad, lugubrious "it might have been" editorial in Tuesday's *Journal of Commerce* clearly revealed what thoughts are uppermost in the minds of many Democrats. We quote:

"We suggested a platform upon which every thoughtful man, every good citizen of whatever party, could have planted himself without reproach. Had the July convention adopted this in its main features, and passing by all party hacks and ultra demagogues, nominated on the issue thus presented two sound conservative Democrats whose names brought up no bitter memories and suggested no allusion to former party feuds, the ticket would have been elected by an overwhelming majority. To this end we contributed what we could, but not being in the councils of either party, we had no control of the petty machinery by which the wires are usually manipulated, and our efforts were unsuccessful. * * We shall not be surprised if the proportion of those who actually refrain from voting should be of itself beyond all former precedent. * * * It might have been far otherwise if there had been virtue and decision enough among those who are directly responsible for the action of the convention."

This very Democratic *Journal* does not fail to read the signs of the times. It has heretofore denounced the platform as being outrageous and disgraceful in the extreme, and it now virtually places the candidates in the same category. The *Journal* has not taken a survey of the political situation to no purpose. It perceives and understands that the people now regard Democracy and repudiation and revolution as synonymous terms, and it hastens to cast off all responsibility for the overwhelming defeat which is coming.

The stampede has, in fact, already commenced. The trenchant letter of P. H. Sibley, the member of the California Democratic State Committee, who has repudiated the Tammany nominees and declared for Grant and Colfax, will determine the course of all the War Democrats of the Golden State. They will be found in the Republican ranks in November. Mr. Sibley says:

"In remembering that I am a Democrat I can not forget that I owe a higher allegiance to the American Union. I should be glad to remain in the Democratic party could I believe that in doing so I am not sacrificing those principles of patriotism that are higher and holier than any sentiment of mere party fealty."

The Hon. T. W. Green, a very prominent Democrat of Indianapolis, Indiana, announces that he can not stand upon such a platform or vote for such candidates as the Tammany convention foisted upon the party, and he shall accordingly work and vote for the great captain of our armies. Judge Studdiford, who was a Democrat up to the time of the Tammany nominations addressed the Sixth Ward (Brooklyn) Grant Club a few nights since. General J. B. Sweitzer, who was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Pittsburg (Penn.) District, two years ago, has now deserted the Democratic camp and declared for the chieftain who led him to battle. The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* informs us that one of the most prominent Democrats of Essex county repudiates Seymour and Blair. Said a well-known lawyer in St. Louis the other day: "I have been a Democrat, but I can not vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax."

Hon. David Kilgore, of Indiana, who for late years has been a Democrat, now pronounces for Grant and Colfax, Baker and Cumback. The Elmira *Gazette*, the only Democratic daily paper in Chemung county, this State, declares that Horatio Seymour can not and should not be elected, and accordingly runs up the Republican nominees. We are assured by the Elmira *Advertiser* that no attempt will be made to establish a new Democratic daily in the county. The very Democratic *Vindicator*, of St. Joseph, Missouri, pronounces Mr. Seymour "the most magnificent of all humbugs," and it is preparing to bolt him as such. Mr. Belfoy, publisher of the Democratic organ at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has bolted Tammany, sold out his concern, and established a Republican newspaper. The stirring appeals of the Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, since it repudiated the Tammany platform and candidates and declared for Grant and Colfax, are having great influence upon the Western Teutons, and the Steubenville *Herald* says: "The German Democrats of Ohio are abandoning that party by thousands and enrolling among the friends of Grant and peace." With hardly an exception Republicans who have gone into the Democratic party for the past three years, owing to the extreme action of some of their own leaders, will now return and be found right at the polls. The *Times* observes on this point:

"The Conservative Republicans struggled a couple of years to moderate the course of the dominant party, but were uniformly frustrated by the unprincipled partisanship of the Democratic members. They contributed their full share to whatever is extreme in reconstruction legislation. And when they and their party raised the flag of resistance to law in Tammany Hall, incorporated Wade Hampton's doctrine in their platform, and otherwise afforded proof that Copperheadism is still in the ascendant in their councils, the last plea for Conservatism, as a disintegrating element in the Republican ranks, vanished. The nomination of Grant at Chicago on a platform at once conciliatory and just, laid the foundation for the reunion of all shades of Republican opinion. The New York nominations, on a platform of repudiation and revolution, removed all lingering doubts as to the course of duty, and rendered the Republican strength more compact than ever."

In view of these and other indications, the Springfield *Republican* and other sheets are not far out of the way in predicting that Grant will carry all the States which voted for Mr. Lincoln two years ago, with majorities even more decisive.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Independent.]

It was the teaching of an old philosophy that one extreme in human conduct always begot another, which followed it inevitably like the alternate swing of the pendulum. If this is the law of action it should teach a lesson to politicians.

* * * * *

The mistake which has been made is too serious to be overlooked. The reaction was not from the Republican party in its elements, so much as from radicalism. It was a movement in which conservative Republicans would have joined as heartily as conservative Democrats. To have secured the alliance of the whole body, there was needed a conservative platform and a conservative ticket. The change desired was not from the radicals of one party to the radicals of another, but from radicalism itself toward that safer conservative policy so essential to the national Union and prosperity. Radical Democracy, represented by men of the Blair school, is almost as distasteful even to conservative Democrats as the Stevens and Sumner radicalism is to the conservative Republicans.

Instead, therefore, of a fair issue between the two parties representing the radical and conservative policy, we are likely to have only a fight between the two radical factions.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

There was a time when the Democratic party was the party of progress, the party of sound ideas, of generous instincts, the party of justice, of human brotherhood, of equal rights, of freedom. Then its leaders had courage, they were aggressive, they were not afraid to attack wrong wherever they found it, or to maintain the right wherever it led them. If it were that now; if it had in it even any of the old leaven of righteousness, it might be well to support it, and keep it from destruction. But it has not a single good Democratic quality remaining; it is the party of hate, of inhuman prejudice: it has planted itself on injustice and dishonor. During the war it was ready to surrender the Union; since the war it is ready to disgrace the nation by repudiating the debt. It denies justice, and boastfully appeals to the baser passions of the multitude.

Is that a party with which the young men of the nation, generous, full of ardor, loving liberty, having faith in mankind, believing also in the irresistible progress of this great Union in intelligence, virtue, and wealth, can join? * * *

There is hope of the Republican party; it seems to have a future before it; it can be wielded and formed by the young men of the nation. But even if it could not, it should, in this election, receive the support of all young men, of all voters who wish to get done with the negro in politics, of all who desire to recognize accomplished facts, and who see that the country imperatively needs that other questions than those relating to the rights of negroes shall be discussed and settled without loss of time. These questions can not come up until the present issue is decided; until by a repetition of the defeat of 1864 the Democrats are forced to accept reconstruction as an accomplished fact, and turn to other questions.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The *World* is explaining "more precisely" what it meant by predicting a Waterloo defeat of the Republicans next November. This must be satisfactory to those interested. Will it now oblige us by stating that the Democratic blacklegs have all become so virtuous and moral that none of them have called at the St. Nicholas to take the bet of $10,000 on Grant's election which has there been publicly offered since the day of Seymour's nomination? and that George Wilkes's offer to accommodate them in sums of $5000 and upward on Grant are likewise unaccepted? Considering that they have been fully assured by the *World* that Grant is to be defeated, we pronounce this the greatest moral reformation ever heard of.

[From the Providence Journal.]

THE OLD STORY.—How the speeches and resolutions and newspaper articles of the South have the ring of the old secession time. The Democratic ratification meeting in Virginia resolved that if the Radicals attempted to carry out their schemes there would be another civil war. Their "schemes" are the laws of Congress; and the offense of the Radicals is the carrying out of these laws. It is the old story over again. The Democrats in the South enter upon the Presidential election with the determination to enjoy its fruits if they win—to repudiate the authority if they fail. They mean to treat Grant as they treated Lincoln. Not satisfied with the flogging which they have received they court another. Of course, if there is any civil war they will make it. It must arise from resistance to the law; and that it will be put down no man this side of Mason and Dixon's line doubts.

But fortunately the Southern Democrats who threaten a second war, if they are beaten a second time, are not as strong as they were when they defied the might of the nation before, and they have within their own limits a loyal population, no longer enslaved, and although suffering from ignorance and long oppression, yet rapidly rising in the scale of civilization, and daily growing more fitted to take a part in the government. The way to avoid further commotion, the way to secure that peace which the country wants, is to elect the man who made peace with his sword, a peace for the time perfect and profound, and which would not have been broken had his wise counsel been followed. Never was the path to peace plainer before a people. Elect General Grant and the discomfited rebels will be as meek as they were after the surrender at Appomattox; and the country will rest assured that no madness in the White House will arouse the spirit of the rebellion to new energy.

## GENERAL COLFAX, WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARDSMAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes:

Down at the old Virginia city of Alexandria I saw, not long ago, a faded flag of white silk, fringed, well worn with mold and rain, bearing an old fashioned device of a soldier, holding in one hand a fiery horse and the other receiving from the Genius of Liberty, who sits beside the American eagle, a streamer bearing the motto "Conquer or die!" This was the original standard of the Life Guard of General George Washington, commanded by Captain (afterward General) William Colfax, the grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The old man died in 1838, when the present Speaker of the House of Representatives was fifteen years old, and the latter's recollection of his distinguished ancestor is vivid and enthusiastic.

Mrs. Matthews, Colfax's mother, recalls, as it were yesterday, the time when she entered the General's family as the wife of his son. He was a hale and handsome man, positive in his opinions, a Washingtonian in his politics, something of a traveler, for he visited Indiana among the earliest of his family, and he knew by the association of the whole war the military life and habits of the first President. He is buried at Pompton, New Jersey, the seat of his family.

The side of this old standard, so much older and more storied than our newer shotriven and grimy guidons, impelled me to make some search in the library of Congress for the life of William Colfax. In this, Mr. Spofford, the librarian, assisted me, and although the results were meagre, they were of the highest interest.

First, out of Peter Force's collection manuscripts I drew a yellow foolscap sheet, in the hand writing of "William Colfax, Commandant," bearing the date of June 28, 1783, and containing the names of sixty-five men, constituting the life-guard of the commander-in-chief. Across the back of the report, in the hand writing of George Washington, was written: "Report of the body-guard of the commander in-chief approved."

Then, out of Lossing's Field Book, Howe's New Jersey Historical Collections, and other documents of the war of Independence, I gathered the following data—thrice interesting now in the light of the brilliant career of his grandson—of William Colfax, the life guardsman of the Father of his Country.

The Life Guard was organized on New York Island in 1776, soon after the siege of Boston. It was composed of one hundred and eighty men, and was at first commanded by Callett Gibbs, of Rhode Island. There were three Lieutenants—Harry P. Livingstone, of New York, William Colfax, of New Jersey, and Benjamin Goymes, of Virginia. In 1779 William Colfax was raised to the chief command, and the number of the guard was increased to two hundred and fifty men. Colonel Nichols, of Virginia, was Lieutenant under Colfax.

It was Colfax whom Washington personally relied upon and preferred to hold this important place near his person, and it was through the solicitations of Captain Colfax that Washington was initiated into Free Masonry, taking his first degree at Morristown, New Jersey, while the army lay there in winter quarters. This ceremony was performed in what was known as the Morris Hotel, opposite the village green of Morristown, over what was recently the barroom.

At Morristown Captain Colfax was particularly the guardian of the safety of General Washington. The latter had his headquarters then in the house of Gabriel Ford, still standing. It was a mile or two out of town. The General and his family occupied all the house except a couple of rooms reserved for Mr. Ford and family; in a log hut, on one side, he kept his office, with his aidesdecamp Hamilton, Tilghman, and others; a log hut on the opposite side accommodated his cook. Surgeon Thatcher, in his diary, relates the hardships of that winter. The Life Guards occupied fifty rude huts in a meadow near by, and the army was encamped over a long sweep of hillsides, two or three miles off in either direction. The near proximity to the British army obliged Captain Colfax to be constantly alert. When the alarm gun was sounded, successive interior pickets repeated it till the whole line of camps was aroused. If the alarm was near by, the Life Guard at once filled the house. Five marksmen were placed at each window ready to shoot down any enemy; the staircases were guarded, and in this way the Life Guards held the General's person till the earliest regiment appeared in sight.

Captain Colfax used to relate in his old years, with a good deal of humor, an instance of the complacency of Washington. One time the alarm was sounded. Confusion reigned. An aiddecamp rushed into the house, crying, "Where's the General? Where's the General?"

Washington, coming out of his room and walking composedly down stairs, said:

"Be quiet, young man. Be quiet."

Before the door of this house Count Pulaski used to drill his famous cavalry. Captain Colfax relates that Pulaski used to fire off his pistol, throw it into the air, catch it, hurl it at an imaginary enemy, and then, with one foot in the stirrup, bend to the ground without losing his rein, and recover the pistol.

At this place Washington rode a light bay horse, so small that the General's legs, astride him, almost touched the ground. Captain Colfax often told of one of the few instances when Washington was known to laugh heartily. It was when describing Arnold's precipitate flight from Robinson's house at West Point, on the discovery of his treason. The estimate of Washington, given by Colfax will not be inapplicable to General Grant:

"He was reserved, and his mind appeared continually in exercise. He united sound judgment with the extremest degree of caution."

The Life Guardsmen continued in existence, under Captain Colfax, till 1783, the last year of the war, when there were but sixty-four of them besides their commandant. They were selected by quotas from each of the States, with reference to their physical, moral, and intellectual attributes. To imagine the leader of this famous band of picked patriots we have but to revive the strong, devoted, faithful face of Captain Colfax dressed in the uniform of his company; blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat, breeches, half black gaiters, and cocked hat, with a blue and white feather.

Mrs. Matthews has now in her possession the silver shoe buckles of General Washington—part of the tokens which the chieftain gave his beloved attendant. It was while at Washington's headquarters that Colfax made the acquaintance of General Schuyler, and married into his family.

## TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.

[From the New York Irish Republic.]

The crisis is again upon us, and the hour near at hand when we shall decide to enter upon a four years' reign of peace and great national prosperity, or awake from that bright dream of peace to find ourselves standing upon the verge of such a revolution as the world has never seen, and it is to be supposed that every man endowed with a citizenship that gives him a voice in the affairs of our nation has decided where he shall stand in the contest, and will, so far as in him lies the power of discerning, do his duty to his country and his fellow-men.

But if there be any honest and peace-loving citizens who have stood by the nation in her past trying hours, in the hours when chaos reigned supreme in our nation's capital, reigned o'er vacant seats, made thus vacant by the acts of traitorous sons, fostered in her hours of national prosperity—any who followed her varying fortures through her subsequent defeats and painful disasters—any such, there are, who unwittingly it may be, are about to betray or commit acts, which, if successful, will lead to a base betrayal of the nation into the hands of her former traitorous sons and present enemies, let us see what men or means or party acts have caused this mighty fall.

For one, the writer has long and patiently awaited the hour in which he could rally under the standard of his former leader, and follow on to the contest where the ballot, that choicest gift mankind have ever enjoyed, shall usurp the deadly bullet's power against those high-handed traitors, the very Hamptons, Forrests, and Toombs, and their confreres in treason, once by bullets beaten; but as they were not conquered, returned in an evil hour from the exile an indignant and betrayed people justly consigned them to, returned erect in form and bearing, to stalk boldly into the councils of their late apologists and abettors, and in the name of a party once justly esteemed, but now nobly defunct and honorably consigned to the tomb of oblivion, in the name of Democracy, if you will, they resolve and re-resolve that the glory of our past victory shall be turned to ridicule and shame, our dearly bought peace once again disturbed by the groans of dying honor and the labor pains of a nation in her travail. And if they will attempt a reaction, they may rest assured their former enemies are more earnestly so to-day than ever before. But let us hope the traitors' punishment may be left to God and future generations, to mete out to their souls and their memories forever; and while we flatter ourselves on our security from disasters that might be brought upon us, let us be sure that the prime movers in this campaign, both men and parties, are so thoroughly righted as to give no room for prejudice nor mistake.

Now, one word to the soldier, be he of whatever nationality or party he may. Let us stand by our country as before, and show the people that 'tis to our cause alone and to no party we cling. Our old leader, General Grant, is the same common man and soldier we knew at the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and Petersburg. The same who would never flatter or be flattered. He never broke his promise to us, and we trust he never will. Added to his career of greatness in the field, look at his acts as a military ruler and civil executive. Justice and impartiality mark his every deed. He has accepted the nomination for President of the United States from the people and not from the Republican party. The people have demanded it for four years past, and the Republican party have been first to ratify the people's choice. For this, as soldiers, let us thank them.

From the life-long position of General commanding the armies of this republic our leader stoops to administer, as he tells us, a four years' reign of peace, in which the will of the people shall rule the land. As you trust your own honest hearts and your leader's honor, are you not satisfied to leave the issue with him?

As you fought for the victory that brought our present peace and prosperity, as yours was one of the many hearts and hands that fought and bled for the glory of the present hour, that moves this mighty people to place the life and honor of the nation in the hands of our leader, and by that act into the hands of every common soldier in the Union ranks, you may receive the people's choice of General Grant for their ruler as a compliment to yourselves and your comrades; as a recognition by that people of your valor and devotion to the cause of liberty; and a direct manifestation of the nation's dependence for her present glory and future greatness upon each and every one of you who stood in the ranks of her armies.

We copy the following from the Decatur (Ala.) *Republican* of the twelfth instant. Are Ku-Klux Klans a myth?

AWFUL SITUATION.—A more deplorable state of affairs has seldom if ever existed in this country than exists to-day.

Monday night last a band of mounted Ku-Klux paraded our streets, and did us great honor in calling upon us, and requesting us to leave the country within three days on pain of death. Aaron Bysaw, colored man, was attacked, and only saved his life by flight. After finishing their mission in our hitherto quiet little city, they proceeded to the country, and at the dark hour of midnight, for no cause whatever, brutally murdered James Stephenson, a colored man residing a few miles from this city. With this bloody act ended the Monday night tragedy.

Was ever a country in a more deplorable condition than the South at present? Armed bands of men are prowling around nightly, spreading terror everywhere. No man is safe, no matter what may be his politics. On Monday night the Ku-Klux played their cowardly and savage part, and were followed on last night by a band of armed negroes, who paraded the streets.

We are pleased to know that the citizens of Decatur, both Republican and Conservative, deprecate the action of those who, without authority or invitation, have brought trouble and disgrace upon our city. We take the privilege of speaking for the citizens of this place in saying that we feel fully able to regulate our affairs without the assistance of midnight prowlers. Your acts will bring troops here if persisted in. As you are not invited, please come "nevermore."

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

### Democrats Propose to Vote for President in Mississippi—Butler Applies to Attorney General—Hancock and Rousseau Visiting Johnson—Indian Outrages Exaggerated—Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Seized.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The chairman of the committee of five appointed by the recent Mississippi convention writes that there is an evident intention on the part of the Democrats of the excluded States to vote at the coming Presidential election. If the least encouragement is given by President Johnson they will undoubtedly vote. The chairman adds that fears are entertained that the bill passed by Congress is not sufficiently explicit in all respects, and in conclusion he says: "The Republicans of Mississippi are anxiously expecting a September session of Congress. Their very existence as a party and as individuals depends upon Congressional measures of relief."

Butler directs his attorney to apply to Evarts to assist in his (Butler's) defense in Baltimore, under a law passed during the war, requiring the Attorney General to defend officers or ex officers against whom suits may be brought by civilians for arrest, imprisonment, etc.

No progress was made to-day in perfecting the machinery for the enforcement of the new tax law.

Internal revenue receipts to-day: $335 000.

Generals Hancock and Rousseau were among the President's visitors to-day.

Grant's Adjutant General Rawlings has recovered from his recent illness. Rawlings' wife is also better.

By a recent order issued by General Sherman the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Comanche Indians are given a reservation lying between Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, and the 100th meridian. General Hagle commands the reservation.

Later advices indicate the reports of Indian outrages exaggerated. Adjutant General McAfee reports eight buried, three missing, and five wounded on Solomon's river. Other reports claim twenty killed.

This evening's *Express* says: The Indian Bureau insists that the telegraphic reports from the West relative to Indian hostilities are either greatly exaggerated or wholly untrue, as official information leads to different conclusions.

It would seem that there are certain speculative interests to be served by getting up and circulating reports of Indian outrages, and the department here has ceased to credit any rumors of hostilities unless received officially.

Regulations for the preservation of fur bearing animals in Alaska will issue shortly from the Treasury department. The penalty for their violation is $500 to $1000 fine and six months imprisonment.

The property of the Alexandria and Georgetown railroad office, cars, engines, etc., at Alexandria were seized to day under an order from the Circuit Court of Alexandria county by William H. Marbury, Receiver.

### Incipient Riot at Atlanta--General Howard off for Vicksburg-Presidential Electors at Large.

ATLANTA, August 19.—The Republican celebration yesterday closed with a torchlight procession composed of some three hundred negroes. Between 10 and 11 P. M. a drunken, unruly negro was arrested by two policemen in front of the National Hall. The police were proceeding to the guardhouse with the prisoner when a mob of negroes pursued and attempted to rescue him. The police resisted. The negroes commenced using their clubs; the policemen were knocked down and the prisoner escaped. At this time some person in the mob gave word to fire, and the negroes fired, wounding one of the police. The fire was returned by the police, and discharges followed in rapid succession. One negro was killed and two wounded.

At this juncture the negroes fled, but rallied near the guardhouse, and moved forward to attack the police. By this time the whole police force and a large number of citizens were on the ground, prepared for the conflict. The negroes saw the determination of the citizens to protect the lawful authority, and rapidly dispersed.

At one time apprehensions of a serious riot were entertained.

General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, left here last night for Vicksburg.

The Republican convention nominated H. P. Farrow and Amos F. Ackerman electors for the State at large.

### Malcontents in Vera Cruz--Mexico Mixed.

HAVANA, August 18.—From Mexico we have the following additional intelligence: Governor Hernandez y Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, had returned from the expedition to Madelin, where he made an ineffectual attempt to capture the insurgent leader Prieto.

The land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarado and vicinity had all failed, and the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents. The French, German, Spanish, and American business men had espoused the cause of the Governor, and were aiding him to raise men, and feed and pay the troops punctually.

The Governor had ordered the cattle, etc., in the suburbs to be seized.

The rebels make raids within musket range of the city, and the local authorities do not interfere.

The press of the capital forbear to mention the defeat of General Alatorre by Negrete; the only exception is the *Orquesta*.

The Tolonia chief, Colonel Jean Francisca Lucas, had proved a powerful auxiliary to General Negrete. The defeat of Colonel Dominguez by the Yucatan Indians is officially reported; also the death of Mr. Markoe.

The British mail steamer of September 2 will take a million and a half of specie to Europe.

Kidnapping is still of frequent occurrence.

Rains are deluging the roads, and rendering travel difficult and dangerous. The weather at Vera Cruz is stormy.

### Alarm among Planters.

HAVANA, August 18.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the fourteenth report the planters very much alarmed owing to violent speeches by the Judge in the parish of St. Thomas, the inhabitants of which proved themselves most dangerous during previous rebellions.

The Judge declared he did not come to administer planters' law, but English justice, and exposed the system of jurisprudence in such a way that the negroes misinterpreted his remarks, and commenced to insult the whites, and demand satisfaction of their employers for past alleged grievances.

Highwaymen abound on the island.

Rushworth, the financier, had gone to England for the purpose of negotiating a loan to carry out certain public works.

### Salnave to be Married—He is about to Come to the United States.

HAVANA, August 18.—Advices from Port-au-Prince to the eighth report that the Cacos, after capturing the war schooner Sylvain, found on board the Minister of War and Salnave's mother.

Salnave was preparing to marry a wealthy lady and embark on a United States man-of-war for the United States. He is constantly insulting foreigners.

The British Minister protested against the imprisonment of an Englishman, and demanded protection for British subjects in the country, but Salnave threatened his life. The inhabitants of the capital are in constant fear.

### Yacht Challenge—Rising against Turkish Authority in Bulgaria—Crisis in the Spanish Government—Election in France.

LONDON, August 19.—The yachts Aline, Cambria, Onward, and Condor accept the challenge of the yacht Sappo just arrived at Cowes from New York. The race will come off on Friday.

PARIS, August 19.—The following are among the promotions and honorary appointments decreed by the Emperor on his fete day:

Count Sartiges, formerly Minister to the United States; Charles Etienne Conti, Councillor of State and Private Secretary to the Emperor; and Auguste Nelaton, the eminent surgeon, were made Senators.

Bourdillon and Lyon de Jordin, Vice Consul at New York, were decorated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

FLORENCE, August 19. — Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempts at rising against Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed. Accounts represent that the country remains unsettled. Though the insurrectionary bands have disappeared or been dispersed, indications are that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for another more extensive outbreak.

The attention of the Austrian government has been called to this threatening state of affairs in the unusual demand for firearms from the other side of the Danube, and orders have been issued prohibiting their exportation from the Austrian territory into the Danubian principalities.

LONDON, August 17.—Dispatches from Madrid state that the crisis in the Spanish government is at hand. The Minister of War had withdrawn, and the Captains General of Madrid and Barcelona had resigned.

PARIS, August 19.—The election for members of the Corps Legislatif in the Department of Jura resulted in the success of M. Grevy, the candidate of the opposition, by 11,000 majority, over M. Huot, the official candidate of the government. The success of Grevy is the more signal as the other candidates of this department, M. De Broissia, and M. Vantherin, both supporters of the government, had previously withdrawn from the contest in favor of Huot.

### Rain at Mobile—Pendleton Going to Maine—Ashley Renominated—Vallandigham Nominated for Congress—Sheriff's Posse Firing on Masked Men in Tennessee—Fears of a Fenian Raid in Canada.

MOBILE, August 19.—It has been raining since yesterday morning.

BOSTON, August 19.—George H. Pendleton, responding to a serenade at the Parker House, said he was going to Maine to speak.

TOLEDO, Ohio, August 19.—Impeachment Ashley has been renominated for Congress by acclamation.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—The Democrats of the third district have nominated Vallandigham for Congress.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—A party of men in mask approached a furnance in Wayne county, where the employes were armed and drilling. A compromise was effected whereby the furnacemen cease drilling and surrender their arms to the State authorities. The maskers on their return were fired on by the Sheriff's posse from ambush, and after returning the fire they dispersed. Three citizens were wounded—one seriously. Several horses were killed.

TORONTO, C. W., August 19.—The *Globe* professes to have positive information of extensive preparations made on the other side for a Fenian raid. It also states that furloughs have been withdrawn from regular officers, and the forces in garrison have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

HAVANA, August 18.—Clear bills of health will be issued to-morrow to vessels sailing from this port.

### A Soldier's Opinion of Seymour.

General Woodford, Lieutenant Governor of New York, made a speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., a short time since. His opinion of Seymour is that of the vast majority of the Union soldiers everywhere. He said:

You can now understand how we soldiers feel toward His Excellency, Horatio Seymour. In the hour of our sorrow and weariness he had no encouragement for us, no faith in our courage, and no faith in the final victory. Now, in our triumph, when the flag streams on every breeze, and all our land is one again, we have no need for thee, Horatio Seymour. Let Southern rebels shout thy praise; let the burner of orphan asylums, and the deserter, and the skulker from the draft, twine laurels for thy brow; we will stand by the old flag, all battle-scarred, but glorious in victory, while we follow the great Captain of our armies, our own Ulysses Grant.

At the battle of Lookout Mountain, as, following the line of fire, our surgeons climbed up the hilly steep, they met four soldiers coming down and carrying in a blanket a shapeless mass. Laying their burden tenderly down, they asked the doctor to look at their wounded color sergeant. His shoulder and forearm had been torn away by a shell. The surgeon knelt, and putting the hair back from his manly brow, asked, "My brave fellow, where were you hit?" His eye unclosed for a moment, and he faintly answered, "Almost at the top." "No, my good man, whereabouts are you wounded?" Again his dying eye opened, again his pale lips moved, as he whispered, "I was almost at the top, sir, bearing the flag when the shell struck me. One moment more and I should have been clear up." He gave one gasp, and his brave spirit was gone forever.

And so, dear friends, it is with us to-day. We are almost at the top. In faith and love we have carried the dear old flag for four long years of struggle until we are above the clouds, fighting as Joe Hooker fought up in the clear sunlight of absolute justice and right. Only once more close up the ranks. Only once more press up the mountain slope, and we shall plant our dear old flag clear up on the mountain top of a final victory for liberty and the rights of man.

### Is Seymour Going to Decline in Favor of Brick Pomeroy.

[From the New York Sun.]

We notice a banner up town illustrated with the likenesses of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. But instead of the face of Horatio Seymour as the candidate for President there is painted unmistakably the face of Brick Pomeroy. No one can be deceived; the open, manly countenance, the sparkling eyes, the peculiar, knowing look, are plainly Brick Pomeroy's.

The question arises, is Seymour about to retire quietly from the canvass in favor of the young champion of the Democracy?

Several circumstances indicate that he is. First, there is the fact which we mention that the painters are beginning to put Brick Pomeroy's likeness on the banners in place of Seymour's; secondly, there would be a great accession to the party in consequence of the increased enthusiasm of the numerous subscribers to Brick's paper; thirdly, neither of them can be elected, and Brick is young and strong, and can bear defeat better than Seymour.

Governor Seymour is esteemed a man of truth and veracity. We have always considered him such—even more decidedly than have some of his political friends. Now Governor Seymour certainly meant something when, amid the sobs and the choked utterances of the anxious and disconsolate delegates, he emphatically declared on the floor of the national convention: "Your candidate I can not be."

What he meant precisely it has been rather difficult heretofore to determine. At one time there was a rumor that he would decline in favor of Chief Justice Chase; but that soon died out. Now, the appearance of Brick Pomeroy's portrait on the banners seems to afford a key to the mystery. The face of the candidate having been changed, it will be a simple thing to substitute the name of the one for that of the other.

Brick Pomeroy's political sentiments seem to correspond more nearly with those of General Blair than Mr. Seymour's. The two men differed during the war, but Blair has come round now to the position which Mr. Pomeroy has consistently occupied all the time.

We do not mean to intimate that the proposed change—while it is a very good one—is the best that the Democrats could have made by coming to the *Sun* building; but then it is the best they could have made without going a story or two higher. And the most suitable candidates are never nominated for President; leastwise they never have been since the time of Washington.

A man in Springfield, who some time ago was blessed with a pair of twins, has just received the offer of a thousand dollars for them by an elderly gentleman, who, recently married to a second wife, deemed that this addition to his family would be an augmentation of his bliss.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOST ALL HIS MONEY—*An Old Game Played on a Ruralist.*—On Thursday evening a young ruralist named Alexander Carter came to the city on the steamer General Quitman, from Natchez, with a little cash, for the purpose of having a spree and a good time generally. Carter was a stranger, this having been his first visit to the city. Yesterday morning while he was, to use his own words, "in the yard where the man on a horse is" (meaning Jackson Square), he was approached by four strangers, who entered into conversation with him, and learning he was somewhat green pulled out a tobacco box and asked him if he would take a chew of tobacco, to which he readily consented. The box was handed him, but he could not open it. The man who offered him the tobacco then opened the box, and he took a chew and then shut it up again, and handed it back to the owner, who showed him how to open it. One of the party then said, "I'll bet you (meaning Carter) twenty dollars that you can not open the box." Carter said he had only thirteen dollars and a gold cross, but that he would put that up as a bet that he could. The bet was accepted, and of course Carter lost his money. Carter then made complaint to the Second District police station, and the officers succeeded in apprehending two of the offenders, named William Harris and Albert Jennings, but neither the money, cross, nor tobacco box was found. The parties were locked up to await an affidavit by Carter.

STEAMBOATMENS' COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—There is an inchoate formation with some such name as the above, which has attempted more than once to make a demonstration at the corner of Poydras and Front streets. So far their success has not been encouraging. A meeting for last evening was advertised, but at the time appointed only seventeen colored persons could be mustered; and of this number, which afterward increased to nineteen, a portion were mere boys.

No speeches were made, but a gentleman went about among the "boys" and talked bread and meat to them. He told them that every member of the club would receive a certificate which would always insure him work; and he titillated the imaginations of his hearers with the idea that Seymour and Blair if elected would always produce good crops, and abundant prosperity. The meeting broke up at an early hour. A force of policemen were about, but happily their services were not put in requisition.

In relation to the high pressure story about a "riotous demonstration" upon which some of yesterday's papers indulge in a poetic frenzy respecting "fifty or sixty Radical negroes," it has since been ascertained, partly from investigations by the police and partly from facts communicated by the president of the club, that the trouble was attributable to the members of a down town Democratic club who bore an ill feeling to a colored orator who was about to address the meeting when the disturbance began.

The "fifty or sixty Radical negroes" appear to have consisted of a couple of boys, one of whom threw a stone or brick into a window of the room where the club was meeting. This is all. If the "b'hoys" who "run" with certain Democratic clubs will let alone the colored men whose votes their party are endeavoring to obtain, there is no danger that such colored men will ever be disturbed by Radical colored demonstrations, either riotous or otherwise.

PIONEER GRANT CLUB.—Carroll Hall was filled Friday night with members of the club and gentlemen who were there to hear some good speaking. Hon. Thomas W. Conway led off, and made a very forcible speech, in which he did not spare the Democrats, but showed up their inconsistencies and shortcomings in such a way as to leave them without a leg to stand upon. He evidently thought they did not deserve to be handled with gloves, and hit them in the most artistic style, exposing them thoroughly to the public gaze, and from the enthusiastic manner in which he was applauded by that portion of the public present it may be safely said that his work was well done.

The president of the club, J. M. G. Parker, then arose and stated that he had received by mail a very handsome large steel-plate engraving of General Grant, forwarded by Hon. John S. Harris, United States Senator from this State, for the purpose of having it presented to this club. The engraving was then exhibited and admired for its truthfulness by all present, and in a short presentation speech, made by Hon. O. H. Hempstead, it was formally delivered into the hands of the club.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, of the State Senate, then spoke, and was followed by M. Carr, Esq., also a member of the Legislature. They were both much applauded in the course of their remarks. Messrs. Conway and Campbell having been made the particular targets of the enemy's sharpshooters, they poured in a raking fire on the Democracy. A committee of three was appointed to take measures to have a Grant wigwam built; and a committee was also appointed to make preparations for a grand illumination and torchlight procession, to take place shortly.

A THROWER OF VITRIOL.—The plight in which Marie Oscar presented herself yesterday morning in the Second District was horrible. Her face and clothing bore witness to her assertions that she had been wounded and maimed by a vitriol assassin. Her story is that while she was minding her own affairs on Basin street, between Bienville and Customhouse, she was approached by a colored man named Walter Murray, who threw over her the contents of a vial of vitriol, which ate her flesh, and ruined her clothing, disfiguring her for life. What demon could have tempted Murray to this terrible deed has not been shown, but Marie is positive in stating that she gave no provocation for the awful assault. She lives at No. 39 Rampart street, where she now lies, with little probability of ever recovering her sight. Murray was promptly arrested. It is said he possesses great powers of ventriloquism. As soon as the poor woman recovers she will appear against her assailant.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At the regular meeting of the Parish Executive Committee, held on the evening of the thirteenth instant, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Louisiana has passed an act legalizing the sale of lottery tickets on the policy plan,

*Be it resolved*, By this the Parish Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Orleans, that we disapprove and condemn the action of our Representatives in securing the passage of said act, knowing the same to be injurious to the best interests and welfare of the people of this parish and State.

DEATHS IN THIS CITY LAST WEEK.—According to the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, the total number of interments in New Orleans last week was 128. Of these 4 were drowned, 4 died of congestion of the brain, 1 sunstroke, 1 softening of the brain, 12 consumption, 1 fracture of the spine, 1 bilious fever, 7 congestive, 2 pernicious, 2 intermittent, 2 brain, 1 nervous, 1 scarlet, 4 typhoid fever, 4 pneumonia, 4 premature birth, 18 were stillborn, and the balance died of various ordinary diseases. Sixty four were males, sixty females, and 4 not stated. Ninety-three were whites, 21 blacks, 8 mulattoes, and 6 not classified. Seventy-four were natives of the United States, 13 not stated, and 41 were foreigners. Forty-one were under 1 year, 19 between 1 and 10, 4 between 10 and 15, 15 between 20 and 30, 14 between 30 and 40, 11 between 40 and 50, 8 between 50 and 60, 4 between 60 and 70, 5 between 70 and 80, 1 between 80 and 90, 1 upward of 100, and 5 whose ages were not reported. This is an increase of thirty-three over last week's returns.

DEATH OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.—We are sorry to announce the death of Miss Cecelia McQuaid, an interesting young lady who has for a few years been a successful teacher in our public schools. She was one of the very few who had patriotism and womanhood sufficient to face frowns and jeers of acquaintances, and accept a position in one of the schools after this city was redeemed in 1862. As a teacher she was superior; as a young lady of refinement and pleasant company she was appreciated.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.]

### Grain Gambling.

The month of June, 1868, will be recalled for years to come by hundreds and thousands as filled with bitter memories.

With strong hopes of making fortunes in the promised abundance and supposed consequent decline in the price of wheat, there was scarcely a town in the Northwest that did not furnish one or more persons who "sold short." Selling short in speculative circles is gambling. It is selling an article which you do not own, but which you promise to deliver on a certain day, at a certain price, to a certain man. Thus, wheat may be worth to-day two dollars per bushel, and I bargain with you to deliver at your store thirty or sixty days hence, one thousand bushels for two thousand dollars. I do not own a bushel, but I give my guarantee that you shall have the thousand bushels at the time named. I go on the presumption that wheat will fall by the time I am to deliver it ten, twenty, or thirty cents per bushel, and so I hope to clear, as the case may be, one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred dollars on the transaction. But the wheat may not fall at all; it may take a turn and go up. My written contract, however, to deliver is out, and I must meet it, no matter what I lose.

A sort of fever, as stated, swept the Northwest in June, and men by the thousand, nearly every one of them inexperienced, made a strike at "selling short." It was, indeed, "short" with multitudes. There was the farmer and the clerk and the tradesman and the teacher, and the minister even, all tempted by the golden offers of commission men "to go in" and "only pay a small per cent for the trouble." The ink was scarcely dry on the contract papers till signs of a storm were visible on the horizon. The men of "the ring" were astir. They had eyes of the lynx, with thews of steel and hearts of stone. They knew their time had come. So they bought up the contracts, and bought up at the same time all the wheat in the market, and the "sellers short" were bound hand and foot, and were in the hands of their tormentors.

On Tuesday, June 30th, the Chicago speculators in grain held contracts for nearly a million bushels of wheat to be delivered to them by three o'clock by parties who did not own a bushel. They themselves had sold about two hundred thousand bushels at from $2 10 to $2 20 to fulfill these "short" contracts made at about $1 70; and they had on hand, as it is estimated, on Tuesday night, full three hundred thousand bushels, for which they had paid from $1 80 to $1 95, wherewith to control the market. Demanding for this $2 20 just before the close of the market, they offered it ten minutes later for $1 85, with no buyers. The gross gains of the operation were estimated to be full a quarter of a million dollars, all of which came from the pockets of the professional "short sellers," the merchants, professional men, and others aforesaid.

Ruin, positive and remediless, was the fate of families by the score and hundred. The slow, hard-earned savings for years were gone in a breath. A Chicago paper gives, among other incidents, this, "which," says the editor, "is of our personal knowledge:"

"An aged missionary in India, who has given all of his best years to that arduous work, and is still at his post, had saved a few hundred dollars as a reserve for old age, when he might have to throw off the harness and return to America to die. It had been committed in trust to an old friend in one of our interior towns, a gentleman of the highest reputation in social and business circles. Like many other professional men he was seduced into the quiet attempt to make a fortune outside of his legitimate business, in grain gambling. The late corner caught him. He lost not only every cent of his own money, but staked and lost that which he held in trust for his friend, and in the tardy course of an ocean mail that missionary will hear that all the carefully kept savings of years are gone, and a penniless old age is before him."

It may be said that this sort of gambling is anomalous or at least local. But is it so? The wisest heads declare that two-thirds of the business failures in the towns, large and small, throughout the country, are caused by the vice—nay, the sin, the crime—of risking money on speculative chances outside of men's legitimate business and foreign to all their usual sympathies, training, and habits. What shall we say of "throws," and "grab games," and "chances in lotteries," and all such devices for making money for personal or other ends? They are neither better nor worse than "gambling in grain." They are all hideous and fatal expedients of raising money. Why can not honest and Christian men be content to live by honest and Christian methods? Why walk so close to the edge of the precipice that one little misstep will send us reeling and plunging to a bottomless abyss, when the way for our safe walking is so plainly marked?

### MARRIED.

JONES—FREDERICKS—In this city, August 15, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, 344 Rampart street, by the Rev. R. K. Diossy, Francis W. Jones to Miss Irene C. Fredericks.

### DIED:

DE ROCHEFORT—In New Orleans, Louisiana, Tuesday night, August 18, 1868, of congestive chill, Mr. CRYSOSTUM DE ROCHEFORT, of Paris, France.


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By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

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December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

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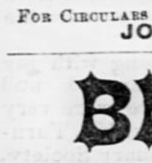


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

### THE VAUDOIS MISSIONARY.

Not only did preachers go out from the valley, to proclaim the glorious gospel, but humble, pious peddlers, or itinerant merchants, of whom there were many in the middle ages, scattered the truth by carrying some leaves of the word of life, or some manuscript tracts beneath their merchandise, which they engaged those whom they found favorably disposed to receive and read. The following beautiful lines, descriptive of this traffic, were published a few years since in the London *Christian Observer:*

"O, lady fair, these silks of mine
Are beautiful and rare,
The richest web of Indian loom,
Which beauty's self might wear.
And these pearls are pure and mild to behold,
And with radiant light they vie,
I have brought them with me a weary way—
Will my gentle lady buy?"

And the lady smiled on the worn old man
Thro' her dark and clustering curls,
Which veiled her brow, as she bent to view
His silks and glittering pearls,
And she placed their price in the old man's hand
And lightly turned away:
But she paused at the wanderer's earnest call—
"My gentle lady, stay."

"O, lady fair, I've yet a gem
Which a fairer luster flings
Than the diamond flash of the jeweled crown
On the lofty brow of kings—
A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtue shall not decay,
Whose light shall be as a spell to thee
And a blessing on thy way."

The lady glanced at the mirroring steel,
Where her youthful form was seen,
Where her eyes shone clear and her dark locks waved
Their clashing pearls between.
"Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveler gray and old,
And name the price of thy precious gem,
And my pages shall count thy gold."

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow,
As a small and meagre book,
Unchased with gold or diamond gem,
From his folding robe he took.
"Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price,
May it prove as such to thee,
And keep thy gold, for I ask it not,
For the word of God is free!"

The hoary traveler went his way,
But the gift he left behind
Hath had its pure and perfect work
On that high born maiden's mind,
And she hath turned from her pride of sin,
To the loveliness of truth,
And given her youthful heart to God,
In her beautiful hour of youth.

And she hath left the old gray walls,
Where an evil faith hath power—
The courtly knights of her father's train
And the maidens of her bower.
And she hath gone to the Vaudois vale
By lordly feet untrod,
Where the poor and needy of earth are rich,
In the perfect love of God!

## Religion and Politics.

The *Western Christian Advocate* in a recent issue delivered itself thus:

We are not persuaded that our brethren who are conducting the *Advocates* in New Orleans and Charleston have done the wisest thing in hoisting the names of their favorite candidates for the Presidency to the head of their columns, according to the style of political papers.

The Charleston *Advocate* vindicates its course in a long and able editorial, from which we make extracts. Some of the thoughts given will suit this latitude:

Its management (the *Advocate*) has heretofore been local, and to a great extent personal, and of necessity, to a much greater extent than its managers desired, political. It is the only paper published in the State upon which its readers could rely for political or religious information or instruction, save the publications which are bitterly hostile to the M. E. Church, and the reconstruction acts of Congress.

* * * * * * *

Our people here are far more ignorant in political than they are in religious interests, and no pains is now spared to deceive them on the great questions involved in the present political struggle that is now agitating the country. Many here are learning their political alphabet, and in connection with an effort to spell their own names they are trying those of Grant and Colfax, and our humble *Advocate* would be untrue to God, Methodism, and the country if it did not aid to make familiar to its confiding readers the men and the principles on the success of which must depend the fondest earthly hopes of the freedmen for future years of national history.

* * * * * * *

If the bishops know of any able minister of unquestionable fidelity to the M. E. Church, whose political sympathies are with the Democratic party, let them send him here to defend and vindicate Wesleyan Methodism in the editorial columns of the *Advocate*, and he will find himself in direct antagonism with his supposed political friends and sentiments. If he did not abandon Methodism he would be as sure to slightly change his political views as to find it impossible to serve God and mammon—mix light and darkness or fellowship Christ and Belial. Our experience at the South has taught us something we could not have learned at the North, and we are now ready to vacate our place here to make room for some who might greatly profit by a position on the skirmish line in the van of our Church in its Southward movements.

Rev. Thomas Fuller, of the Liberia Annual Conference, and pastor of the M. E. church at Cape Palmas, Africa, died in Christian triumph April 2. The workmen fall; the work continues.

## Letter from New York City.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1868.

In and about such a great city as this there is always much of which to write that might be of interest to the readers of the ADVOCATE, had one the faculty to discriminate among the many items that are pressed upon the attention. Beginning with the usual subject, the weather, we can really say that it is delightful. Though some time since there were two or three weeks of the warmest weather known here in many years. The health of the city is good. Business also seems to be good, as the streets are crowded with people rushing to and fro as though each moment lost was equivalent to the loss of no small sum of money. However, all departments of business are not good. Being down on Wall and Broad streets, and calling on a prominent banker and broker, we were informed that there was no business being done by them now, that they could not make a living, etc., yet to the uninitiated there seemed to be considerable doing even here.

In the vicinity where is made and stored so much of the "filthy lucre," the love of which is the root of all evil, stands the old North Dutch church, where, since September 23, 1857, have been held the "Fulton street daily union prayer meetings." From twelve to one o'clock the prayer room is crowded with business men of the city and strangers from all parts of the country. The invitation is to come in and spend five, ten, twenty minutes, or the hour. The meetings are of unusual interest. Short prayers, short hymns, short speeches being the order. All are expected to confine their exercises to five minutes duration. If any trespass beyond the limits, the chairman of the meeting has before him a little mallet, and down it drops, warning the offenders that they are transgressing on the time of others.

A full description of the meeting might be of interest had not most of your readers read something of the same in former issues of the ADVOCATE. The hour seems to fly quickly by as we listen to the fervent prayers, the earnest speeches, the hearty singing, the reading of requests that prayer be made for certain unconverted friends, and again the thanks of those whose friends have been converted in answer to their prayers.

THE SING SING CAMP MEETING

Has been one of great interest this year. There were over three hundred tents on the ground. Wishing to see the editor of the New Orleans ADVOCATE, and hearing on Sabbath that he was at the camp meeting, we started the next day for Sing Sing. But on our arrival we found that he had just gone to Albany. But the influence of his Sabbath day's sermon, preached to about ten or twelve thousand people, still remained. They were loud in his praises, and declared that he had carried the palm there in preaching, that his sermon, for pathos and power, exceeded all others. Just before leaving on Monday the friends testified their interest in him and his work in the South by presenting him with a collection of several hundred dollars for the Orphan's Home.

On the last day of the meeting a great love feast was held in which, in the space of an hour and a quarter, three hundred and eighty-one persons briefly testified their love for Jesus. Rev. Dr. Bowman, of the South Carolina Conference of the Church South, was present, having spent some time on the camp ground. He arose and said that he had come North with a prejudice against the Northern Church, that he had supposed that most of the spirituality had departed therefrom, etc., but his prejudice no longer existed. He saw, indeed, that they were a spiritual church, and the cordiality with which he had been received made him love and respect them. He remarked, farther, that he felt as much at home as in his own church in South Carolina, and he hoped and prayed that the time would soon come when there would be no Church South and Church North, but when they all should be united and laboring for the same great object, the conversion of the whole world.

The minister who had charge of the meeting immediately made his way to the Doctor, and as brethren they embraced each other. We were not present at the time, but were told that it was what might be truly styled "a melting season." Tears flowed freely from all eyes, and when the brother spoke of a united church the hearty amens arose until the woods rang.

THE OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society, the oldest one of our Church in America, still worships on the same ground where the first church edifice was erected. We were invited by the pastor, Brother Depuy, who is also the associate editor of the New York *Advocate*, to preach on Sabbath morning. The audience room is undergoing repairs, and the services were held in the lecture room in the basement. The pastor informed us that the pulpit board before us was the one made by Philip Embury and covered by Barbara Heck about one hundred years ago. The clock behind us was the one Wesley sent over to the first Methodist society in America.

Surrounded with so many associations of early Methodism, we could but feel thankful for the opportunity of preaching where so many of the fathers of Methodism had proclaimed the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and where so many saints, long since in heaven, had worshiped.

We understand that this church was placed in the hands of the General Conference of our Church at its last session, and can not now be disposed of unless it be by that body.

In the evening we preached at Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, the last charge of Dr. Newman in this city, and where he, in the morning, had preached to a large congregation of delighted hearers. After the services were over we walked a few squares to Bedford street church, another of his charges, and where he was to preach that evening. The services were just closing. We found that not only every seat of the large church was filled, but that all the standing room in the vestibule was occupied, and we were further informed by those in the vestibule that many had come, and not even finding a place to stand within, had gone away.

Aid was here given also to the Orphan's Home in New Orleans. The interest felt here in our Southern work is great, and we hope that the Church South will soon learn to appreciate our work among the colored people, a work which they at the present time are unable to perform, yet a work that needs to be attended to *now*. And with the brother from South Carolina we say, "May the time speedily come when there shall be no Church South nor Church North," but when we shall all be united and working for the same great object, the conversion of the world.

W. M. H.

## Revivals in Texas.

The *Texas Christian Advocate* reports a revival in progress at the Galveston M. E. church South, and in many other parts of the State. The writer very wisely and piously adds:

Shall we not have a revival in every circuit and station in the five Conferences? Every heart in the land is longing for the return of quiet and peace to our distracted country. But the manifestations of Divine Power in the Church is far more important, and possibly, until we esteem the value of these higher blessings, and invoke their presence, the lesser mercies of temporal prosperity, in mingled mercy and judgment, will be withheld.

In the same paper an ex-Confederate chaplain is giving the world his "Reminiscences of the War" in quite a sensational and partisan style. Returning home a released prisoner of war, he says:

Sixty or seventy sick were sent South with me. Some of these, reduced to mere skin and bones, had to be lifted as tenderly as possible into the boat, and from thence to the cars. Some died on the road, others rapidly recovered, and were able to walk a little before reaching Richmond. We arrived at Baltimore, my native city, on Sunday, and were marched under heavy guard to a warehouse on the wharf. We were allowed to communicate with friends outside under rigid restrictions, but were not permitted to see any one. Provisions of the best sort were sent us by relations and loved ones, which with pipes and tobacco in abundance, made us feel good once more. The next day after our arrival we were placed in the hold of a steamer, and sent on to Fortress Monroe. We remained here a day and night, during which time the privilege was granted us of going out of prison and enjoying a short walk. In one of my rambles I saw long ranks of men hand-cuffed, two and two, and surrounded by guards. I asked an officer who they were. He said, "they are drafted men being sent on to Grant's army."

## Illustrations of Progress.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

How wonderful is that power which we call thought! What a slight impetus sometimes sends it whirling through the ages! On last New Year's Day I received copies of Tait's two pictures, "A Group of Chickens" and "A Group of Ducklings." The original paintings were admirably true to nature; and chromo-lithography had repreduced them from the press of L. Prang & Co., so accurately and beautifully, and at a price so much less than oil paintings, that thousands could have the pleasure of possessing them where one could afford to buy the originals. Another specimen from the same press ushered the Middle Ages into my little parlor. It was "The Beatitudes of our Lord," printed in imitation of the old illuminated manuscripts. As I examined the richly tinted pages, I seemed to see that dear old artistic monk to whom Mrs. Stowe introduced me in her charming prose idyl called "Agnes of Sorrento." The convent of San Marco, in Florence, rose before me, and I seemed to see the brethren at work on its parchment treasures, painting the letters in blue and crimson and gold, bedding them in bright flowers, twining them with vines drooping into festoons for birds and butterflies to swing on, and leaving loop holes here and there for angel faces to peep through.

From that monastic retreat my soul returned to Boston with the miraculous swiftness of clairvoyance. Indeed, it was a kind of clairvoyance which made so distinctly visible the small printing room of Mr. Pendleton, as I saw it in 1826, when he first introduced lithography into Boston. I was much interested in the process, and on the first day of that year I received from him two specimens of his art, done in simple black and white. One was "Newstead Abbey," the residence of Lord Byron; the other was "Abbotsford," built by Sir Walter Scott. There was a soft haziness about them which pleased me more than the sharp distinctness of line engravings. But they grew pale in the presence of the New Year's offerings I received forty years later; and who can foretell what another half-century may produce?

Lithography was first suggested by accident, as is often the case with inventions. A German named Senefelder wished to become an author, but was too poor to print his productions: so he set himself to work to procure small editions of them by writing them on copper plates, and himself transferring them to paper. But in order to take readable impressions it was, of course, necessary that the letters should be reversed, and it required practice to learn to write backward. Copper being too expensive, he smoothed the surfaces of stones and practised on them. One day his mother asked him to write a list of articles to be sent to the wash, and, not having paper at hand, he wrote it on stone, intending to copy it at his leisure. Afterward the thought occurred to him how convenient it would be if he could transfer it to paper without the trouble of copying. He applied a kind of acid to eat away the stone between the letters, and thus raised them above the surface. When he produced a legible impression by this process, he thought he had made a great discovery. It was, however, merely a small beginning. It would be tedious to relate all his experiments to manufacture the right sort of ink, and find the right sort of stones to receive it. He met with almost as many impediments as did the brave old Palissy in his invention of ornamental china. He soon found that there was no need of raising the letters above the surface, because suitable chemical qualities in the ink would answer his purpose without it. The first specimens he published were some sheets of music in 1796. Afterward he applied the new art to drawings, and multiplied copies without the tedious and expensive process of cutting them in metal. Public attention was attracted, and lithographic establishments were soon formed in various cities. For thirty years he went on making improvements, until the art had attained that degree of excellence which attracted my attention in Boston in 1826.

Meanwhile artists and chemists in other parts of the world were exerting their ingenuity on this new process. A Frenchman named Malapeau took the idea of copying portraits, landscapes, etc., in oil colors, on stone, and transferring them to canvas. This art he called "litho-chromics," from the Greek *lithos*, a stone, and *chromos*, color. He succeded so far that he obtained a patent, and in 1826 the novelty had quite a run in Paris. But his productions did not long remain in fashion, being inferior to poor copies made by the old process. Senefelder, who was still fully possessed by experimenting spirits, invented a better way of copying oil paintings, by taking lithographic impressions on colored sheets of paper. He had called his first invention "lithography," or stone-writing, because he then intended to apply it merely to written characters, not to pictures; but he called his new invention in colors "Mosaic printing." From that day to this successive improvements have been made in the process, and the result is those richly tinted chromos which reproduce for us the most beautiful pictures of European galleries, and furnish us with brilliant imitations of illuminated manuscripts, on which the old monks spent years of careful labor.

Hitherto these gorgeous treasures have been imported from Europe; but L. Prang & Co. have established presses in Boston, with the laudable desire of making these vivid forms of beauty familiar to our people. They have labored with much ingenuity and perseverance to produce American chromos that shall equal the European. Their success, if not perfect, is certainly great, and I cannot but rejoice in it as an important help to general artistic culture.

How plainly is it indicated in the progress of the world that the masses are everywhere to be raised into distinct individuals! A few centuries ago only the wealthy inhabitants of palaces could posses beautiful pictures. The populace had, indeed, glimpses of them in churches, where, to their reverential eyes, it seemed as if the heavens really opened for the Virgin and her child to float down on golden clouds. It never occurred to them the proceeds of their hard toil supplied the revenues of the church wherewith those glorious pictures were painted. Still less did they ever dream that a time would come when laborers would adorn their own dwellings with works of art. Now thousands and thousands of farmers and mechanics ornament the walls of their houses with handsome pictures. Year by year their taste improves, so that the daubs of former times no longer satisfy them. Even negroes, whom we have so long kept shut up in the dark cave of ignorance, are coming to a perception of the beautiful. At no other period of the world could Edmonia Lewis, half Indian and half African, have thought of becoming a sculptor, and been so generously inceuraged in her thought. She has recently sent from Rome the photograph of a statue in commemoration of emancipation. It represents a stalwart freedman, with shackles broken, raising one arm in thankfulness to heaven, and resting the other protectingly on the shoulder of his kneeling wife. The design is well conceived, and the manner of treating it does her so much credit that her patrons have reason to feel greatly encouraged concerning her ultimate success in the art she has chosen. One would suppose that painting would be more natural to her race than sculpture, and doubtless in due time they will develop in that direction. Whenever the colored people shall become a coloring people, we shall have gorgeous pictures. Dr. Holmes, in his new story in *The Atlantic*, says that every human soul is an omnibus, and those of African descent have their omnibus full of tropical ancestors, fraught with memories of humming birds, parrots, and flamingoes. We need their idiosyncrasy to warm up our colder tastes; and, when their individualism comes out, we shall recognize it fraternally.

Think of the world as it was five hundred years ago, and compare it with its present condition. Then, not one man in ten thousand could either read or write. The nobles, being unable to sign their names, sealed important papers with a signet ring, bearing their armorial crests, and that custom of affixing seals to legal documents, which had use and significance in its day, is still retained among the thousand useless forms of law. So rare was the knowledge of reading in those times that priests, the only ones who possessed it, were exempted from the penalty of death for their first crime, even if it was cold blooded murder. They had but to plead "benefit of clergy"—that is, to prove that they could read—in order to escape capital punishment. For their first great crime they were merely branded on the hand; hence the custom of bolding up the hand to show an unscarred palm when an oath was taken. The significance has passed away, but the form remains in our courts. Now, in Protestant Christendom at least, priests are held to be more responsible for crime than other men, inasmuch as they are teachers of God's laws. Laymen are now often as well versed in the Scriptures as are the clergy, and Sunday schools are as influential as the pulpit. Schools and colleges spring up as thick as clover blossoms, and the sons of poor wood sawyers know more than did nobles of the Middle Ages. Books are written by all classes of people; they are printed by steam, circulated by steam, and one would think they were also read by steam.

The same increasing tendency to individualism has come out in music. A thousand years ago men had no idea of harmony. They were limited to that simple continuation of tones which we call melody, and if several voices sung together, they sung in unison, all singing the same note. In patriarchial Asia, to this day, they know nothing of that system of chords and the laws of their succession, which we call harmony. A little more than two hundred years ago, somewhat later than the flight of the Mayflower across the waters, music, which always expresses coming changes in the spirits of men, began to foretell what would be the results of that unnoticed voyage. Previous to that time there had been no instrumental music unaided by the human voice. Music was a monarchy. The air reigned absolute, and the accompaniments were mere subjects. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the orchestra began to form itself into that musical republic in which each part has individuality and a distinct agency, while all blend and work together as a whole, either by harmony or contrast. Just this will society become when it gets into that divine order toward which the hand of God is leading it.—*New York Independent.*

## From the Churches.

Rev. Abraham Hilton writes from Holmesville, Louisiana:

I preached in Washington, Louisiana, one Sabbath in July and attended Brother Jackson's Sunday school. The children appeared very bright over their recitations. Since I last wrote we have held our love feast and had a good time. One child was baptized and one probationer received into full connection. Brother Smith, of Marksville circuit, was with us. He has organized some Sunday schools, with one hundred and fifty children, and received about seventy persons into the Church. He needs books very much. My day school now numbers sixty-one in all; boys thirty-four, girls twenty-seven. We have a fine offer in Avoyelles of land and buildings for church purposes if one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars could be appropriated for our help. It is on Brother Smith's work. I hope you can get us some help. The crops look well. The people, white and black, appear now pretty harmonious. The Democrats do not make threats, but seem very desirous for me to join them. They offer to build a large church and school for me, but I believe I will make out with the old sugar house a little longer. May be the Lord will bless us with a church or the means to buy one.

Rev. J. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, Louisiana:

A dreadful accident happened here on the fourteenth instant. Dennis Milton, one of our stewards, was pouring coal oil into his lamp while it was burning. Dropping some of the oil upon the blazing lamp, it flashed into the can and lamp, and in a moment exploded, throwing the burning oil all over his body. His wife was in bed with a child eight days old. She sprang from the bed and threw a blanket over him. Her dress taking fire at the same time, she had to leave her husband to save herself. This happened about eight o'clock at night, and he died at twelve, lingering only four hours. His mind was clear, and he told his wife not to cry about him, but pray to meet him in heaven. He said, "I believe I am going to die, and I feel willing for God to do his own will with me. I want all the brethren and sisters to teach Jane to pray for God's help to bring up the children right." He left four small children. Brother Dennis was a man of quick feelings, but kind hearted. He was the great support of his mother, who mourns his loss much. He and his wife were among our first converts. They were baptized at the same time in the church. The funeral took place on the fifteenth. The citizens say there never was so many people at a funeral in the place before. The procession was very long. Next day I rode away by eight o'clock twenty miles, and preached in Vermillionville. Not half the people could get into the house. Some came ten miles. We can not tell what progress is made until we get a church in Lafayette. The lumber for St. Martinsville church has not come yet. Captain White was here to see about it on the thirteenth. It is expected every day.

Rev. Ephraim Turner writes from Sabine parish, Louisiana:

We are getting along here very well. I have one hundred and ninety members, and there has been twenty conversions. I really believe Almighty God has been with us, and the power of the Most Holy has been among us. I have been teaching day school as well as the Sunday school. One lot of books you sent us has been received, and we are anxiously expecting the package you sent by Major Cromie. We have a large body of members but no church. We are all very poor, and ask you to try and send us a little assistance to build a house for the worship of God. Very few of my day scholars are able to pay anything, and it is hard work to get a living here, but I shall hold on and try to do all the good I can. I left my wife in Natchitoches, and have heard that she had been turned out of doors, so I shall have to go and see about it. The people here have not been able to give me a dollar since I came on the circuit. I ask an interest in the prayers of God's people, that I may be helped in His great work.

Rev. Thomas Kenneday writes from Donaldsonville, Louisiana:

We have had a bad case here of disturbing our public worship. The man gave our church much trouble, but by having a good Mayor (Brother Landry), and Mr. Mathias as one of the magistrates, the party was held in a bond of fifty dollars to keep the peace for six months and to pay costs. We have bought and paid for a good bell for the church in Donaldsonville. The Sunday school is doing well under the care of Brother Landry. Since the election Mr. Fobb has not held day school. We hope to open by the first of September.

## Religious and General Items.

Since the year 1813 the American Baptist Mission Board have sent sixty missionaries to Burmah.

At the late commecement of Soule University, Texas, the degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh.

Jeff Davis has gone to Europe. The funds collected in the North for his benefit enable him to live sumptuously.

During the absence of Dr. Osborne, Baptist minister of St. Louis, his pulpit was filled by laymen, and very satisfactorily too.

The New York weekly *Tribune* circulates over two hundred thousand copies. What a power adhesion to principle ultimately attains.

A high Chinese official has issued an order forbidding idolatrous processions, and advising the people to spend less time in heathen temples.

The Baptist Publication Society of New York has fitted up rooms in Broadway for its own purposes and as a denominational headquarters. They have been thrown open for the first time, on which occasion the Baptists in New York and vicinity met socially.

Wells's Seminary for young ladies, at Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, which with its furnishings cost over $150,000, and is a free gift by Henry Wells, the great expressman, to the cause of education, was dedicated a few days ago with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by Mr. Wells, Charles J. Folger, Rev. Dr. Prime, George W. Curtis, and William H. Begart.

MORE EDUCATIONAL GIFTS.—It is announced that Joseph Kingman, of Barrington, New Hampshire, has given $10,000 to Dartmouth college to endow scholarships, and leaves an equal amount to Exeter Academy for the use of indigent students.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP BURNED TO DEATH.—By a sad accident Bishop B. J. Spaulding, of the Catholic Church, was burned to death last week at Louisville, Kentucky. A mosquito bar over the bed accidentally caught fire, and in trying to extinguish the flames the Bishop's own clothes caught fire, and he was burned so that he died on the following day.

GERMAN WORK IN TEXAS.—We have before us a report from Presiding Elder Gustavus Elley, of the German district. He says their work increases, and they feel the need of more laborers. Since the above came to hand we have advice of the erection of a church in Industry of the value of $1500, and of another in the same district of the value of $1000 in gold.

UTICA—*Colored State Convention,*—It should be remembered by those interested, that a State convention of colored people is called to meet in Utica, on the sixth day of October next, and the signers of the call urgently request the colored men of every part of the State to attend or send delegates. The object is the elevation and improvement of their race, the obtaining of equal rights with other citizens, etc.

The Southern *Christian Advocate* has a correspondent who discourses thus amiably about the African Methodist Episcopal Church:

The Methodist Episcopal Church wishes to own them. They offer them political rights wrested from Southern white men, social equality, etc., if in turn they will turn over their members and votes to that Church, and to Radicalism. They will be bought by the thousand. If their would-be purchasers will buy up their "chief men," or sustain a thorough-bred "carpet-bagger," in their community low enough to "affiliate" and "miscegenate," their purchase is effected.

And of the Methodist Episcopal Church as follows:

She intends to be the "Church of the future," she purposes seeing the South suppliant at her feet. To effect this she forms an adulterous alliance with the State, and unless Providence places insuperable barriers in her way, she will be yet, not what she once was, "the witnessing Church," but an "abomination that maketh desolate."

The same journal takes the Episcopalian Bishops Wilmer and Beckwith severely to task for their proposition to absorb the South Methodists of Georgia.

The Protestant Episcopalians, composed in Georgia largely of energetic Northern men and ministers, eleven out of eighteen ministers in the convention being from the Northern States or England, are wide awake, and under the lead of their energetic and gifted Bishop, are preparing for a fierce crusade against Methodism especially. Now I have too many intimate connections with the Episcopal Church, and have too much regard for many of her communicants, to willingly say anything which is disrespectful of her; but as a Methodist, conscientiously of opinion that Methodism is not a sect but a church, that Methodists are striving not to reproduce the church of Augustine, or Chrysostom, or Clement, but the church of Christ, of Paul, and James, and John, and that she is far more an Apostolic church than the present Episcopal Church of America, in forms, in doctrines, and in unity.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO.
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames' Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### Defaulters.

Andrew Johnson's office holders are providing for themselves liberally from the Government funds, in anticipation of being dismissed with their friend, the President, to private life. A while since it was a Brooklyn tax collector, then a New Orleans postmaster, now the Buffalo post office furnishes the criminal, the last figure was $250,000.

### Church Burning.

Some Democratic negroes have been threatening to burn our church in Houma, Louisiana. The leader was arrested and held under a bond for $500 to keep the peace. These colored proselytes to the Democracy are fast learning its usages and principles, burning churches, orphan asylums, etc, Mobbing and murdering preachers and school teachers will follow naturally.

### Infamous.

The New Orleans *Cresent*, in an article highly eulogizing a sort of military Democratic parade on last Saturday evening, says:

There was a feature in this gathering we wish to notice. In the rear of the Southrons were a gathering or procession of little fellows, with their transparencies—some of them hardly out of their swaddling clothes. How holy and confiding is the trust of woman in the goodness of the Almighty! In any other cause those little boys would not be out of their mothers' sight five minutes; but those mothers trust to the sacred honor of the Democratic cause, and let their little ones come forth to swell the concourse which is marching toward the temple of freedom.

### Book Notices.

Krull & Dickey, No. 106 Canal street, Booksellers and Publishers, have placed upon our book table several valuable publications.

Dr. Smith's "New Testament History," a book of 780 pages, with maps and woodcuts. It is of great value historically; giving, in a simple and interesting manner, the connection between the Old and New Testament; our Lord's ministry, and the Apostolic epoch down to the destruction of Jerusalem. Its popular style will make it acceptable to all readers.

"Barnes on the Psalms," Vol. 1, 374 pages. Barnes's notes need no notice or eulogy; their fame is world wide. Scholars and lovers of wisdom only need be told where to find them. The sale of more than a million copies of this author's notes on the Bible prove their value.

"Cape Cod; and, All Along Shore," by Herdhoff, 235 pages, with an address "To the Stupid Reader." Several interesting stories, one of them "The Struggle for Life of a Methodist Minister."

We have also received from Garigues & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "Guide to Palestine," by Osborne, with a fine colored map, useful to Sunday school teachers and Bible readers.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Campaign.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.

MR. EDITOR:

I have uniformly heretofore declined writing or speaking on politics, but as in this case there is a great public end to be subserved, and the campaign is distinguished above all others of its kind in importance, I cordially weild my pen in defense of Peace, Union, Liberty, and Justice, and in opposition to mobocracy, secession, slavery, and injustice.

The reign of rebel-Democratic tyranny in Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, and the shadow of its colossal power which is thrown upon Northern Louisiana, give us a deep interest in all that concerns its force and designs. The so-called Democratic party in Louisiana has been thus far defeated in the State elections. The people have been promptly and eloquently warned of their danger by the New Orleans *Republican*, New Orleans ADVOCATE, Homer *Iliad*, and other patriotic papers; and these faithful watchmen have not only received praises, but have been rewarded by seeing loyal, liberty-loving men elected to high positions in the government over the rebel-Democratic and Copperhead candidates. But the numerical inferiority of the false Democratic vote should not inspire us with any feeling of entire security.

Since the proclamation of "general amnesty" by President Johnson the enemy is equally subtle and formidable.

Were there an army of savage Indians in the Southern States equal in number to the false Democratic and Copperhead party in the United States, and professing the same designs, the whole people, North, South, East, and West, would be ready to arm against it. The cry "our liberties are in danger!" would go forth from one end of the country to the other, and a spirit would be aroused whose first breath would drive the foe from the soil.

Yet this so-called Democratic party is far more dangerous to our liberties than the army of savage Indians we imagined. It comes among us in the name of the party of peace, liberty, and union of States; it professes to be devoted to the Constitution of the United States and the Stars and Stripes; its steals into the bosom of the people with an aspect as meek as its designs are sinister; and it is only when its doings in Southern portions of the Union are exhibited that the cloven foot is discovered; and we find it aspiring to regain the "Lost Cause," arrogating universal suffrage, assuming to lay its iron grasp upon the rights of American citizens, and secretely applying the torch to our civil, religious, and educational institutions.

What this Copperhead-rebel-Democratic party has already done in the United States is portrayed in the many orphans and widows traveling in our streets homeless and destitute, and the innumerable graves in our country.

Some of the Northern States are now ruled by Copperheads and so-called Democrats. Everywhere in those States is opposition to universal education, liberty, and universal suffrage. There is not a Goveror of those States which is not in the keeping of the Copporheads and rebel-Democracy, and entirely subservient to their ghostly guidance. The President of the United States himself is an imbecile, without firmness to prosecute even an evil course with vigor, but from that very weakness the more thoroughly the tool of the Copperhead and rebel-Democratic party. What work is it that Andrew Johnson begins or ends without their advice? Who are his advisers? Not his cabinet, certainly. Who wrote those adroit vetoes? Who concocts those innumerable plans which are so profoundly veiled till the fitting moment comes to reveal them? Who is it? It is difficult to believe that all this work is done by one man, and that man he who took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and impartially and faithfully to execute the laws of Congress. We may guess the authors of this "my policy" by observing who most largely share in its fruits. No new honor descends upon Andrew Johnson, but its beams are reflected on the Copperhead and rebel-Democratic party. Does the President veto? It is for the benefit of the Copperhead and rebel-Democrats. Does he found a new office? He fills it with the same.

Thus, wherever we look the President is nothing; his cabinet he regards as nothing; but the Copperhead rebel-Democratic party are everything. The foot of their tyrannical power is on the necks of citizens of Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, and Northern Louisiana; the garote of oppression is at their throats. With such a crew governing this republic what have American citizens to expect? Only this, that when these conspirators against the Constitution and laws of the United States have ascended into power they will attempt to extinguish the last sparks of civil liberty. They are at this moment working in the dark to undermine our Constitutional liberties, and to return three million of American citizens to slavery. They are crawling into every accessible place.

But they are not the persons to stop here. Assuredly they will again attempt to complete by force of arms what they have begun in snares and falsehood; and we would but show that we are the greatest simpletons that ever lived if we expected anything like justice, liberty, peace, or union at their hands, that are yet dyed in the blood of men and women murdered on account of their devotion to the Stars and Stripes.

Respectfully,

F. K. HYDE.

### Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The funeral of the great Stevens, or rather the religious service connected with the removal of his remains, took place in the rotunda of the capitol last Friday morning. It was a solemn and memorable scene. By some necessary change in time of holding these exercises, a number of prominent persons did not reach the capitol till the close. Rev. Messrs. Emory and Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Baptist Church, and chaplain to the House, conducted the service; the last-named delivered an appropriate address. There was no deficiency in the public tribute of respect, except on the part of the government. We learn the President declined to issue the order for the close of public offices and the display of flags at half-mast.

Such tributes to the memory of deceased Congressmen are customary, especially when Congress is in session, as it is now officially. The order to suspend business could not be construed into a personal respect of the President to Mr. Stevens, but an official act, expressive of nothing personal one way or the other.

The accounts from Lancaster and along the route to it indicate the universal and deep sorrow experienced by the community, and the mournful reverence paid to his remains as they pass to their "long home."

The Howard University is doing a good work in the cause of education. Its infancy, like all similar institutions, is connected with a struggle for want of funds. The Board now calls for aid. May the friends of humanity respond liberally.

A proposition has been recently made to purchase General O. O. Howard a residence in this city by the contribution of one cent from every colored man, woman, and child in the country. The enterprise is a good one. Who deserves more at the hands of the colored people than General Howard? It will be a grand tribute to his patriotic zeal and humanity, and a monument that will comfort him and his family at all seasons. Most beautiful sites can and ought now to be had in the environs of the city for such a home.

The National Savings Bank, with headquarters here, is developing most important facts relative to economy and enterprise of the freedmen. It has doubled its capital within a year, now amounting to nearly three-fourths of a million of dollars in government bonds. These are the aggregate investments of persons who deposit small surplus earnings. Its branches spread over the South and Southwest, and ought to engage the attention of every one who has a dime to save.

A somewhat serious effort is now being made to revive the trade of this District, which is at this time much prostrated. We have but a single railroad connecting the city with the business world. It is proposed to add two more—one to Point of Rocks, the other to tap the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire road, about three miles from Georgetown. The latter will open up a very fertile part of Loudon county, Virginia, and set the flower mills of Georgetown to running as in former days. Alexandria has no capital, and never will have till she atones for her legalized violation of the Lord's day.

New Orleans may learn a lesson on this subject.

There is at this time a singular and gratifying awakening among the Society of Friends. They are all aglow with zeal in the cause of education, moral and religious improvement, especially among the colored people. A friend of mine charged some of his Quaker friends with turning Methodists. He told him in reply that they had discovered "A live Methodist was better than a dead Quaker," adding that "they thought emancipation would be the salvation of their Church; it opened a field for zealous work." There is force and beauty in the thought.

A noble contribution was made last week to the Metropolitan church by a lady in New York of a $1200 communion service.

The camp meeting heretofore named begins next Friday near Annopolis Junction. The complaint made in certain quarters about Sunday excursion trains will have no force here; none will be run. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company cheerfully complies with the request of the camp meeting committee in this respect, and indeed in all others.

Notwithstanding the encouraging reports of Mrs. Senator Trumbull's condition, she has passed to her rest. Her remains were removed yesterday to Illinois.

The President, part of his family, and heads of departments and their families, attended the services preparatory to removal of the remains to their permanent rest. The character and benevolent works of Mrs. Trumbull deserve more than a passing notice. The orphans of soldiers and sailors shared her attention; and their comfortable home on Capitol Hill—the former residence of Vice-President R. M. Johnson—is the result of her Christian efforts. It was a touching incident in the services of yesterday that these well-dressed, orderly children, with throbbing hearts and tearful eyes, gathered around her bier and contributed their part to the urn of affection. They marched in procession to the railway station, where arranged in open file they stood while the corpse and attendants passed between them. They stood in mute reverence gazing on the casket; the precious jewel had gone to mingle with the spirits of their fathers', who had bled and died in their country's cause. Mrs. Trumbull was a Presbyterian. Rev. Mr. Chester, her pastor, conducted the religious services most appropriately. The respect due to her memory and remains was perfect.

Secretary Schofield's son died last week at his grandfather's, at West Point. There was no suspension of business at the War Department during the funeral services.

Rev. John Tappan, of the Zion Methodist church, stationed at John Wesley in this city, died last night.

MORDECAI.

### Misrepresentations.

The *Episcopal Methodist*, of Baltimore, experiences a holy horror on the occasion of our friend, Chaplain Whittemore, being sworn in as a member of Congress from South Carolina. Hear him:

We give this as a sample of other ecclesiastical carpet-baggers who are aspirants for State Legislature or Congressional honors. The unblushing indecency with which this business is carried on by means of missionary and church extension societies will not be allowed to go unrebuked. The fact has become known in certain quarters, where large sums have been contributed for purely benevolent purposes, but finding their confidence had been abused and their money misapplied, have resolved to make no more contributions in that direction. Mr. Whittemore may yet prove the truth of the proverb, "Terrors and snares are in the way of the forward."

Perhaps it will relieve the brotherly anxietv of Dr. Bond to learn that Brother Whittemore has not been supported by the Missionary Society, but since the war has been in the employ of the Freedmen's Bureau as Superintendent of Education in his District. Of course all ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who labor in the South are "ecclesiastical carpet-baggers," "pious mendicants," etc. This sort of slang, and such misrepresentations as the above, suit the market and will continue to fill the organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

### A Triumphant Death.

The following is the obituary of Mrs. D. Randall, the daughter of Mrs. ex-Governor Wright. We take the liberty of giving the names as an additional assurance of the fact, and with the consent of the mother of the deceased. It was our happiness to know the departed in the beauty of her womanhood, and we now recall her beautiful Christian life only with admiration and affection. Reader, may the Lord bless the reading of this obituary to your eternal good.

GLORIOUS DYING.—Never in the course of my pastoral experience has death been so transfigured and glorified as in the case of Mrs. D. Randall, who at high noon on Friday, March 27, entered into the full blaze of that celestial glory which had for three days previous shone around her most marvellously.

Ever animated by a sincere pity for the poor and the sick, she employed much of her time in visiting and relieving them. An ardent love for children made her a successful Sabbath-school and Bible class teacher (her first effort being the charge of the infant class at the Sabbath school of the Five Points Mission). When removed from this city she still found her highest pleasure in the continuation of such labors. During her subsequent residence in the city of Brooklyn God owned her efforts as a Bible-class teacher by giving many souls for her hire, and she ceased from these chosen labors only when disabled by sickness.

For three years she was a greatly suffering invalid, yet no one ever heard a word of complaint, nor even when her physical energies were utterly exhausted, a single groan from her lips. Her trust in Jesus was exceedingly simple, just like a little child's, and it availed to keep her in perfect peace. When death squarely confronted her, this quiet trust suddenly assumed the proportions of a colossal faith, and for three days she walked the well-fought field "more than conqueror." Her countenance was seraphic; all her words were triumphant; the glory which shone around her painted smiles upon faces and extorted shouts of praise from the lips of the circle of her nearest kindred. No words can portray the Tabor-splendor of that scene. A few out of the multitude of her own utterances may best suggest it. On Tuesday evening her mother and sister were hastily summoned, and as her mother advanced toward her she stretched out her hands and rapturously cried: "O mother! I'm going up—I'm going up—you see I'm going up! O the ineffable glory! What a glorious approach! Did you think God would have been so good to me, mother?" She then received the Holy Eucharist with the greatest joy; took a tender leave of some dear friends present, uttering faithful words of counsel; entreating all to meet her in heaven; distributed some keepsakes, and eagerly waited for the glad moment of her release. To me she said: "Don't, don't *don't*, DON'T utter any eulogy for me." While I was reading the twenty-third Psalm she stopped at the word valley, and said: "*There is no valley*," and as I finished reading the seventh chapter of Rev.: "There are no tears to be wiped out now," she seemed almost impatient to be gone, saying to the attending physician: "Is it not most over, doctor? Feel my other pulse—is it not weaker? I hope it is. O for that rest! Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Please, Jesus, take me, take me, take me now! I am so afraid I shall not realize that ineffable bliss tonight!" Her husband replied, "Be patient a little longer." She said, "Could you only see what I see you would know why I long to go." The next morning, while enduring the same keen suffering she had borne so long, earnest prayer was offered for her relief; her pain was immediately and entirely removed for twenty-four hours, thus affording her family the richest season of communion with her, and on the following night she abode in the third heaven of calm and holy rapture. Such a sense of the Divine presence rested upon all present that their mouths were filled with praise and thanksgiving:

"And heaven came down their souls to meet,
While glory crowned His mercy-seat."

She conversed freely on the subject of the exchange of worlds, giving her views with a calm and holy joy. She asked, "Is this death?" Her husband read the hymn "Vital spark." She remarked: "I enjoy every word of that. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Toward morning she repeated two lines of the hymn:

"Jesus, lover of my soul.
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

Her sister took up the next couplet, but was checked with, "No more, no more of that; there is no near water nor tempest around me."

Her constant desire to depart led her often to ask, "Is not my pulse weaker? Are not my nails turning purple? Is it not most over with me?" And when told by her mother that her feet were already in the Jordon, she replied most emphatically, with her face beaming with joy, "Oh! I am so glad." One said, "Still no dread of death?" All her remaining strength seemed concentrated in the reply: "Impossible to have any."

Her last words on the hither-shore were, "Jesus is peace, Jesus is peace." Who can tell her first words on the other side?

CYRUS D. FOSS.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### From Mississippi.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

JACKSON, Miss., August 22,

On the eve of my departure for Yazoo city I drop these hasty lines to the ADVOCATE that those interested in the progress of our religious work may know that notwithstanding the fierce political storm which has raged and still continues with unabated fury, attacking the Methodist Episcopal Church with a deeper malignity than it is even wont to vent upon the Republican party, the old "mother Church" holds up her head in defiance. She hangs no harp on the willows, but all are sounding with joyful notes for triumph in the extension of the Master's kingdom. Colored Methodist preachers and people love it as they love their lives. If I were to mention the prodigious work accomplished on some of our circuits and stations by our preachers it might be regarded by strangers as a boastful exaggeration. New societies are being formed, and though the people are very poor, in some instances they manage to get up a log or rough beard church, and very soon the Sunday school and day school is formed. Letters are lying on my table from Rev. Jesse Fearn, of Shubuta circuit, Rev. Owen Jones, of Enterprise, Rev. Wesley Jones, of Macon, Rev. A. Handy, of Canton, Rev. E. Scarborough, of Durant, announcing large accessions and revivals of great power. If we could only get money to buy or build churches at several important points, the influence of our church would penetrate every nook and corner of the State.

I have been prominent in politics in order to aid reconstruction, and thus have been made the victim of untold persecution and vile slander. I am in constant peril while traveling, but yet "none of these things move me," for I have faith in the triumph of righteousness, liberty, and justice, and while I shall exercise no rashness in exposing my life, yet I do not mean to yield an inch of ground, or abate my zeal for the elevation of my race by building up the Methodist Episcopal church in this State.

Some of the preachers of my district have exhibited a courage, in going into localities where their lives were threatened, that challenged my admiration and almost excited my jealousy. If it were not for fear of making an invidious distinction I would mention their names.

A great deal of good has been done by Rev. Moses Adams, of Jackson station, who recently made at my request a tour in the eastern part of our work.

Colonel Morgan informed me recently that a colored preacher of the African Methodist Episcopal Church had, at Yazoo city, denounced the Methodist Episcopal Church as a grand swindling concern, and myself, as its agent, swindling the colored people out of their means and inciting them to hostility to the white people. This preacher, Mr. Johnson, is the strongest colored Democrat in the State. The Democratic organ, taking stock in Johnson's misrepresentations, made inflammatory appeals to the passions of the people against me and the Church I represent. Under these circumstances I go to Yazoo city to hold a quarterly meeting next Saturday and Sunday, and I feel confident that if no assassin strikes me down, this lover of Southern Democracy and the Methodist Episcopal Church South will find himself, if he has not already, alone in his glory, with no one to "second his motion," living under the contempt of his own race.

I am happy to state that this preacher's elder, Rev. T. W. Stringer, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who is a Christian gentleman and patriot, has no sympathy with him, and has called him to an account for his recreancy.

I will write you next week from Yazoo city. JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

### Personal.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.—We are advised of the arrival of Rev. Henry G. Jackson at Buenos Ayres. Dr. Goodfellow says, under date of June 27: "He has been very cordially received, and no welcome could be more agreeable, nor could any prospects of usefulness be finer than those before Brother Jackson in this place."

The above-named missionary was at one time pastor of Ames M. E. church in this city, and in charge of the Thomson Biblical Institute. He was shot through the lungs by a policeman at the thirtieth of July massacre, and almost miraculously recovered. His friends here will rejoice at his safe arrival in South America, with his wife and little ones. We trust he will be eminently useful and happy.

The New York *Advocate* says:

Rev. W. M. Henry, assistant editor of the New Orleans ADVOCATE, is spending a few days in this city, looking after the interests of his paper. He reports the work of the M. E. Church in the Southwest as gradually and safely on the advance. The New Orleans ADVOCATE is increasing in circulation, and its permanency as a publication is no longer doubtful. On Sunday Mr. Henry preached in the morning in the John street and in the evening in the Washington street M. E. church.

Dr. Lanahan and Rev. J. H. Vincent, the recent appointees to posts at the Book Room, are becoming familiar with the duties of their new and responsible positions. They will not disappoint the hopes of the Church in their election.

Bishop Thomson's address will be Delaware, Ohio, until October 15. A new building is now in process of erection for the Bishop in Evanston.

J. Hale Sypher and W. Jasper Blackburn, of the Louisiana Congressional delegation, have returned from Washington.

General Howard has started for the South. His object is to visit all the principal bureau stations, and confer with his officers as to the best manner of reducing the force preparatory to winding up the bureau affairs on the first of January. He will also investigate the requirements of the educational branch, when the other functions of the bureau have been discontinued.

Secretary Welles has informed Congress that Captain Reynolds, of the United States navy, has raised the American flag on two islands in the Pacific, about midway between the Sandwich Islands and Japan. They are small, and uninhabited, but contain a fine harbor, and will be valuable as a station for our shipping in the Pacific. Unlike Secretery Seward's acquisitions, they require no purchase money.

Mr. Edward C. Delavan has authorized the Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance organization, to draw on him for $10,000 for the advancement of the temperance reform.

Rev. Hardy Ryan writes from Monrovia, Africa, to the Colonization Rooms, under date July 11: "The Golcondia arrived here, all well, the nineteenth June, after a short and pleasant passage of thirty-four days from Savannah, Georgia. Please write to Rev. Dr. Newman, and ask him to please send me the New Orleans ADVOCATE, and that I am well, and in Liberia. Ask him to tell Mr. Lafayette, a brick maker in New Orleans, to come on as soon as he can, and bring all the means he can get with him, for this is the place where he is wanted."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—Rev. Dr. P. G. Bowman, of the South Carolina Conference, is spending a few weeks in New York city. Last Sabbath he occupied the pulpit of the South Third street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn. He is to preach in the John street church.

Last week's Nashville *Advocate* states that Bishop Paine, at the last advices, was not improved in health. He remains in a somnolent condition, incapable of holding continous conversation. He is in a comfortable religious state, prepared for the great change which it is feared may soon take place.

A GRATIFYING INSTANCE OF LIBERALITY.—When Rev. F. S. DeHass, of Washington, D. C., was last in our city he visited a lady living about twenty miles from New York to solicit a donation for the Metropolitan Church. He was not only received kindly by the good sister, whose modesty will not allow her name to appear, but she presented him with a magnificent silver communion service, valued at twelve hundred dollars, for his church, gave him a good dinner, sent him to the depot in her carriage, and quietly slipped a five dollar bill in his hand to pay expenses on coming so far to see her.

### Parabole de l'Enfant Prodigue.

Un homme avait deux fils,

Dont le plus jeune dit à son père: Mon père donne-moi la part du bien qui me doit écheoir. Ainsi le père leur partagea son bien.

Et peu de jours après, ce plus jeune fils ayant tout amassé, s'en alla dehors dans un pays éloigné, et il y dissipa son bien en vivant dans la débauche.

Après qu'il eut tout dépensé, il survint une grande famine en ce pays-là; et il commença à être dans l'indigence.

Après il s'en alla, et se mit au service d'un des habitants de ce pays-là, qui l'envoya dans ses possessions, pour paître les pourceaux.

Et il eût bien voulu se rassasier des carrouges que les pourceaux mangeaient; mais personne ne lui en donnait.

Etant donc rentré en lui-même, il dit: Combien y a-t-il de gens aux gages de mon père, qui ont du pain en abondance, et moi je meurs de faim!

Je me leverai, et je m'en irai vers mon père, et je lui dirai: Mon père, j'ai péché contre le ciel, et contre toi;

Et je ne suis plus digne d'être appelé ton fils: Traite-moi comme l'un de tes domestiques.

Il partit donc, et vint vers son père. Et comme il était encore loin, son père le vit, et fut touché de compassion; et courant à lui, il se jeta à son cou, et le baisa.

Et son fils lui dit: Mon père j'ai péché contre le ciel et contre toi, et je ne suis plus digne d'être appelé ton fils.

Mais le père dit à ses serviteurs: Apportez la plus belle robe, et l'en revêtez, et mettez-lui un anneau au doigt, et des souliers aux pieds;

Et amenez un veau gras, et le tuez; mangeons, et réjouissons-nous;

Parce que mon fils que voici était mort, et il est revenu à la vie; il était perdu, mais il est retrouvé. Et ils commencèrent à se réjouir.

Cependant son fils aîné, qui était à la campagne, revint; et comme il approchait de la maison, il entendit des chants et des danses.

Et il appela un des serviteurs, à qui il demanda ce que c'était.

Et le serviteur lui dit: Ton frère est de retour, et ton père a tué un veau gras, parce qu'il l'a recouvré en bonne santé.

Mais il se mit en colère, et ne voulut point entrer. Son père donc sortit et le pria d'entrer.

Mais il répondit à son père: Voici il y a tant d'années que je te sers, sans avoir jamais contrevenu à ton commandement, et tu ne m'as jamais donné un chevreau pour me réjouir avec mes amis.

Mais quand ton fils que voilà, qui a mangé tout ton bien avec des femmes débauchées, est revenu, tu as fait tuer un veau gras pour lui.

Et son père lui dit: Mon fils, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi.

Mais il fallait bien faire un festin et se réjouir, parce que ton frère que voilà était mort, et est revenu à la vie; il était perdu, et il est retrouvé. Luc, 15: 11-32.

### Le Protestantisme en France.

Depuis 1825 les Protestants en France ont érigé 150 nouvelles églises pour recevoir ceux qu'on avait convertis et detournés de la Papauté. A Paris en 1825 il n'y avait que deux temples protestants; il y en a maintenant 40, sans compter les huit chapelles étrangères; de sorte que le nombre d'églises est maintenant de 50. Dans le midi de la France, à cette époque, il n'y en avait que 50; mais depuis le nembre s'est monté à 300. En 1802 il n'y avait pas dans toute la France un seul journal protestant pour défendre et maintenir la cause de la vraie religion; dans ce moment il y a plus de vingt de ces journaux religieux dans le pays.

Bishop Janes is now in New York city, having returned from the session of the Delaware Conference (colored) in Philadelphia. He reports the work among our colored brethren as hopeful. The bishop is to officiate at the dedication of the new Wesley M. E. church on Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

### DIED:

CAMBIAS—At quarter to six o'clock on Monday, the twenty fourth instant, CHARLES WILLIAM CAMBIAS, aged nineteen years and ten months.

The deceased was the eldest son of our brother Cambias, residing at No. 563 Greatmen street. About two weeks ago he was badly burned at an explosion in Goulding's foundry, with two other young men. He bore an excellent character and was quite a help to his parents. While lingering on a bed of pain his mind was busied with heavenly things, and at his request the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to him, in company with the family and friends. There is good reason to believe he has gone where sin and sorrow never enters.

MANN—On Wednesday morning, twenty-fifth instant, at half-past seven o'clock, JAMES MANN, member of Congress from Louisiana, and a native of Maine.

WALKER—In this city on Tuesday evening, August 25, of marasmus, JAMES WASHINGTON, child of James and Mary Walker, aged twenty months.


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# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

AN ACT imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law has not been paid, a tax of fifty cents on each and every proof gallon, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery warehouse; and the tax on such spirits shall be collected on the whole number of gauge or wine gallons when below proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined in this act; and any fractional part of a gallon in excess of the number of gallons in a cask or package shall be taxed as a gallon. Every proprietor or possessor of a still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of any such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom, and the tax shall be a first lien on the spirits distilled, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon from the time said spirits are distilled until the said tax shall be paid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That proof spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine ten-thousandths (.7939) at sixty degrees Farenheit; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the prevention and detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, is hereby authorized to adopt and prescribe for use such hydrometers, saccharometers, weighing and gauging instruments, meters, or other means for ascertaining the quantity, gravity, and producing capacity of any mash, wort, or beer used or to be used in the production of distilled spirits, and the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax, as he may deem necessary; and he may prescribe rules and regulations to secure a uniform and correct system of inspection, weighing, marking, and gauging of spirits. And in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of proof spirit, according to the foregoing standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. The tax on brandy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall adopt and prescribe for use any meter, meters, or meter safes, it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distiller to furnish and attach at his own expense such meter, meters, or meter safes as may have been prescribed for use at his distillery, and to furnish all the pipes, materials, labor, and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby further authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, and alcoholic spirit, within the true intent and meaning of this act, is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such, whether it be subsequently separated as pure or impure spirit, or be immediately, or at any subsequent time, transferred into any other substance, either in the process of original production or by any subsequent process; and no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or the production of spirits or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or remove from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort, or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol, or any vapor of alcoholic spirits in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined, for every offense, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up, shall register the same with the assistant assessor of the division in which said still or distilling apparatus shall be, by filing with him duplicate statements, in writing, subscribed by such person, setting forth the particular place where such still or distilling apparatus is set up, the kind of still and its cubic contents, the owner thereof, his place of residence, and the purpose for which said still or distilling apparatus has been or is intended to be used; one of which statements shall be retained and preserved by the assistant assessor and the other transmitted to the assessor of the district. Stills and distilling apparatus now set up shall be so registered within sixty days from the time this act takes effect, and those hereafter set up shall be so registered immediately upon their being set up. Any still or distilling apparatus not so registered, together with all personal property in the possession or custody, or under the control of such person and found in the building, or in any yard or enclosure connected with the building, in which the same shall be set up, shall be forfeited. And any person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up which is not so registered, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one month nor more than two years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That every person engaged in, or intended to be engaged in, the business of a distiller or rectifier, shall give notice in writing, subscribed by him, to the assessor of the district within which such business is to be carried on, stating his name and place of residence, and if a company or firm, the name and place of residence of each member thereof, the place where said business is to be carried on, and whether of distilling or rectifying. And if such business be carried on in a city, the residence and place of business shall be indicated by the name of the street and number of the building. In case of a distiller the notice shall also state the kind of stills, and the cubic contents thereof, the number and kind of boilers, the number of mash tubs and fermenting tubs, and the cubic contents of each tub, the number of receiving cisterns, and the cubic contents of each cistern, together with a particular description of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, with the size and description of the building thereon, and of what material constructed. The notice shall also state the number of hours in which the distiller will ferment each tub of mash or beer, the estimated quantity of distilled spirits which the apparatus is capable of distilling every twenty-four hours, and the names and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, and that said distillery and the premises connected therewith are not within six hundred feet of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying or refining distilled spirits by any process. In case of a rectifier, the notice shall state the precise location of the premises where such business is to be carried on, the name and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, by what process the applicant intends to rectify, purify, or refine distilled spirits, the kind and cubic contents of any still used or to be used for such purpose, and the estimated quantities of spirits which can be rectified, purified, or refined every twenty four hours in such establishment, and that said rectifying establishment is not within six hundred feet of the premises of any distillery registered for the distillation of spirits. In case of any change in the location, form, capacity, ownership, agency, superintendency, or in the persons interested in the business of such distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the time of fermenting the mash or beer, notice thereof, in writing, shall be given to the said assessor or to the assistant assessor of the division within twenty-four hours of said change. And any assistant assessor receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the same to the assessor of the district. Every notice required by this section shall be in such form and shall contain such additional particulars as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may from time to time prescribe. Any person failing or refusing to give such notice shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and any person giving a false or fraudulent notice shall, on conviction, in addition to such penalty or fine, be imprisoned not less than six month nor more than two years.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every distiller shall, on filing his notice of intention to continue or commence business with the assessor before proceeding with such business, after the passage of this act and on the first day of May of each succeeding year, make and execute a bond in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the assessor of the district. The penal sum of said bond shall not be less than double the amount of tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of fifteen days; but in no case shall such bond be for a less sum than five thousand dollars. The condition of the bond shall be that the principal shall faithfully comply with all the provisions of law in relation to the duties and business of distillers, and will pay all penalties incurred or fines imposed on him for a violation of any of the said provisions; that he will not suffer the lot or tract of land on which the distillery stands, or any part thereof, or any of the distilling apparatus, to be incumbered by mortgage, judgment, or other lien during the time in which he shall carry on said business. The assessor may refuse to approve said bond when in his judgment the situation of the distillery is such as would enable the distiller to defraud the United States; and in case of such refusal the distiller may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final. A new bond may be required in case of the death, insolvency, or removal of either of the sureties, and in any other contingency, at the discretion of the assessor or Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Any person failing or refusing to give the bond hereinbefore required, or to renew the same, or giving any false forged, or fraudulent bond, shall forfeit the distillery, distilling apparatus, and all real estate and premises connected therewith, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bond of a distiller shall be approved unless he is the owner in fee, unincumbered of any mortgage, judgment, or other lien, of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, or unless he files with the assessor, in connection with his notice, the written consent of the owner of the fee, and of any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other person having a lien thereon, duly acknowledged, that the premises may be used for the purpose of distilling spirits, subject to the provisions of law, and expressly stipulating that the lien of the United States for taxes and penalties shall have priority of such mortgage, judgment, or other incumbrance, and that in case of the forfeiture of the distillery premises, or any part thereof, the title of the same shall vest in the United States discharged from any such mortgage, judgment, or other incumbrance. In any case where the owner of a distillery or distilling apparatus, erected prior to the passage of this act, has an estate for a term of years only, in the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, the lease or other evidence of title to which shall have been duly recorded prior to the passage of this act, the value of such lot or tract of land, together with the building and distilling apparatus shall be appraised in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the assessor is hereby authorized to accept, in lieu of the said written consent of the owner of the fee, the bond of said distiller with not less than two sureties, who shall be residents of the collection district or county, or an adjoining county in the same State in which the distillery is situated, and shall be the owners of unincumbered real estate in said district or county, or adjoining county, equal to such appraised value. The penal sum of said bond shall be equal to the appraised value of said lot or tract of land together with the buildings and distilling apparatus, and such bonds shall be conditioned that in case the distillery, distilling apparatus, or any part thereof, shall, by final judgment be forfeited for the violation of any of the provisions of law, the obligors will pay the amount stated in said bond. Said bond shall be in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That every distiller and person intending to engage in the business of a distiller shall, previous to the approval of his bond, cause to be made, under the direction of the assessor of the district, an accurate plan and description, in triplicate, of the distillery and distilling apparatus, distinctly showing the location of every still, boiler, doubler, worm tub, and receiving cistern, the course and construction of all fixed pipes used or to be used in the distillery, and of every branch thereof, and of every cock or joint thereof, and of every valve therein, together with every place, vessel, tub, or utensil from and to which any such pipe shall lead, or with which it communicates. Such plan and description shall also show the number and location and cubic contents of every still, mash tub, and fermenting tub, together with the cubic contents of every receiving cistern, and the color of each fixed pipe, as required in this act. One copy of said plan and description shall be kept displayed in some conspicuous place in the distillery; two copies shall be furnished to the assessor of the district, one of which shall be kept by him and the other transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The accuracy of every such plan and description shall be verified by the assessor, the draughtsman, and the distiller; and no alteration shall be made in such distillery without the consent in writing, of the assessor, which alteration shall be shown on the original or by a supplemental plan and description, and a reference thereto noted on the original, as the assessor may direct; and any supplemental plan and description shall be executed and preserved in the same manner as the original.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act every assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of some competent and skillful person, to be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to make survey of each distillery registered or intended to be registered for the production of spirits in his district, to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, and in like manner shall estimate and determine the capacity of any such distillery as may hereafter be so registered in said district, a written report of which shall be made in triplicate, signed by the assessor and the person aiding in making the same, one copy of which shall be furnished to the distiller, one retained by the assessor, and the other immediately transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of a distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the assessor to make in like manner another survey of said distillery; the report of said survey shall be executed in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a special tax upon any distiller, or for the collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to continue the business of distilling until such distiller shall have given the bond required by this act and shall have complied with the provisions of law having reference to the registration and survey of distilleries, and having reference to the arrangement and construction of distilleries, and the premises connected therewith, in manner and as required by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any assessor of internal revenue to assess, or for any collector to collect, any special tax for distilling on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any premises used for rectifying, nor shall any assessor assess or collector collect any special tax for rectifying distilled spirits on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any distillery when the distillery and rectifying establishments are occupied and used by different persons; nor shall the processes of distillation and rectification both be carried on within the distance of six hundred feet. In all cases where a distillery and rectifying establishment, distant the one from the other less than six hundred feet, are occupied and used by the same person, said person shall have the right to elect which business shall be discontinued at that place. In all cases where rectifying or distilling shall be discontinued under the provisions of this section, and the time for which the special tax for rectifying or distilling was paid remains unexpired, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on requisition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a proportionate part of any sum originally paid for special tax therefor, which shall be in such ratio to the whole sum paid as the unexpired time for which special tax was paid shall bear to the whole term for which the same was paid. Any collector or assessor of internal revenue who shall fail to perform any duty imposed by this section, or shall assess or collect any special tax in violation of its provisions, shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand dollars for each offense.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling in any dwelling-house, nor in any shed, yard, or enclosure connected with any dwelling house, nor on board of any vessel or boat, nor in any building or on any premises where beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquors, vinegar or other are manufactured or produced, or where sugars and syrups are refined, or where liquors of any description are retailed, or where any other business is carried on, nor within six hundred feet from any premises authorized to be used for rectifying; and every person who shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling, as aforesaid, in any building or other premises where the above specified articles are manufactured, produced, refined, or retailed, or other business is carried on, or on board of any vessel or boat, or in any dwelling house, or other place as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, shall, on conviction, be fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That saleratus may be manufactured, or meal or flour ground from grain in any building or on any premises where spirits are distilled; but such meal or flour only to be used for distillation on the premises.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That there shall be assessed and collected monthly, from every authorized distiller whose distillery has an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting twenty bushels of grain or less, or sixty gallons of molasses or less, in twenty-four hours, a tax of two dollars per day, Sundays excepted; and a tax of two dollars per day for every twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses of said capacity in excess of twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses in twenty four hours. But any distiller who shall suspend work, as provided by this act, shall pay only two dollars per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in his distillery.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall manufacture any still, boiler, or other vessel, to be used for the purpose of distilling, shall, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing the assessor of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is to be used or set up, by whom it is to be used, its capacity, and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture; and no such still, boiler, or other vessel shall be set up without the permit in writing of the said assessor for that purpose; and any person who shall set up any such still, boiler, or other vessel, without first obtaining a permit from the said assessor of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is intended to be used, or who shall fail to give such notice, shall pay in either case the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit the distilling apparatus thus removed or set up in violation of law.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That every distiller shall provide, at his own expense, a warehouse, to be situated on and to constitute a part of his distillery premises, to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits, of his own manufacture; but no dwelling-house shall be used for such purpose, and no door, window, or other opening shall be made or permitted in the walls of such warehouse leading into the distillery or into any other room or building; and such warehouse, when approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on report of the collector, is hereby declared to be a bonded warehouse of the United States, to be known as a distillery warehouse, and shall be under the direction and control of the collector of the district, and in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the tax on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid before the removal from such warehouse.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent or superintendent of any distillery, established as hereinbefore provided, shall erect, in a room or building to be provided and used for that purpose, and for no other, and to be constructed in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, two or more receiving cisterns, each to be at least of sufficient capacity to hold all the spirits distilled during the day of twenty-fours, into which shall be conveyed all the spirits produced in said distillery; and each of such cisterns shall be so constructed as to leave an open space of at least three feet between the top thereof and the floor or roof above, and of not less than eighteen inches between the bottom thereof and the floor below, and shall be so situated that the officer can pass around the same, and shall be connected with the outlet of the worm or condenser by suitable pipes or other apparatus so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the officer, and so connected and constructed as to prevent the abstraction of spirits while passing from the outlet of the worm or to condenser back to the still or doubler, or forward the receiving cistern; such cisterns and the room in which they are contained shall be in charge of and under the lock and seal of the internal revenue gauger designated for that duty; and on the third day after the spirits are conveyed into such cisterns the same shall be drawn off into casks under the supervision of such gauger in the presence of the storekeeper, and be removed directly to the distillery warehouse; and on special application to the assessor or assistant assessor by the owner, agent, or superintendent of any distillery, the spirits may be drawn off from the said cisterns under the supervision of the gauger at any time previous to the third day. All locks and seals required by law shall be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse; and the keys shall be in charge of the collector or such gauger as he may designate.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the door of the furnace of every still or boiler used in any distillery shall be so constructed that it may be securely fastened and locked. The fermenting tubs shall be so placed as to be easily accessible to any revenue officer, and each tub shall have distinctly painted thereon in oil colors its cubic contents in gallons, and the number of the tub. There shall be a clear space of not less than one foot around every wood still, and not less than two feet around every doubler and worm tank. The doubler and worm tanks shall be elevated not less than one foot from the floor; and every fixed pipe to be used by the distiller, except for conveyance of water, or of spent mash or beer only, shall be so fixed and placed as to be capable of being examined by the officer for the whole of its length of course, and shall be painted, and kept painted, as follows, that is to say: Every pipe for the conveyance of mash or beer shall be painted of a red color; every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler shall be painted blue; every pipe for the conveyance of spirits shall be painted black; and every pipe for the conveyance of water shall be painted white. If any fixed pipe shall be used by any distiller which shall not be painted or kept painted as herein directed, or which shall be painted otherwise than as herein directed, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars. No assessor shall approve the bond of any distiller until all the requirements of the law and all regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to distilleries, in pursuance thereof shall have been complied with. Any assessor who shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay two thousand dollars, and shall be dismissed from office.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That every person engaged in distilling or rectifying spirits, and every wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of liquors shall place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his distillery, rectifying establishment, or place of business a sign, in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and proportionate width, the name or firm of the distiller, rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder, with the words: "Registered distillery," "rectifier of spirits," "wholesale liquor dealer" or "compounder of liquors," as the case may be; and no fense or wall of a height greater than five feet shall be erected or maintained around the premises of any distillery so as to prevent easy and immediate access to said distillery; and every distiller shall furnish to the assessor of the district as many keys of the gates and doors of the distillery as may be required by the assessor from time to time for any revenue officer or other person who may be authorized to make survey or inspections of the premises or of the contents thereof; and said distillery shall be kept always accessible to any officer or person having such key. Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section by negligence or refusal, or otherwise, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars. Any person not having paid the special tax as required by law, who shall put up the sign required by this section, or any sign indicating that he may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months; and any person who shall work in any distillery, rectifying establishment, wholesale liquor store, or in the store of any compounder of liquors, on which no sign shall be placed and kept as hereinbefore provided, and any person who shall knowingly receive at, carry or convey any distilled spirits to or from any such distillery, rectifying establishment, warehouse, or store, or who shall knowingly carry and deliver any grain, molasses, or other raw material to any distillery on which such sign shall not be placed and kept, shall forfeit all horses, carts drays, wagons, or other vehicle or animal used in carrying or conveying of such property aforesaid, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That every person making or distilling spirits, or owning any still, boiler, or other vessel so used for the purpose of distilling spirits, or having such still, boiler, or other vessel so used under his superintendence, either as agent or owner, or using any such still, boiler, or other vessel shall from day to day make, or cause to be made, true and exact entry in a book or books, to be kept by him in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of the kind of materials, and the quantity in pounds, bushels, or gallons purchased by him for the production of spirits, from whom and when purchased, and by what conveyance delivered at said distillery, together with the amount paid therefor, the kind and quantity of fuel purchased for use in the distillery, and for whom purchased, the amount paid for ice or water for use in the distillery, the repairs placed on said distillery or distilling apparatus, the cost thereof, and by whom and when made, and [of] the name and residence of each person employed in or about the distillery, and in what capacity employed; and in another book shall make like entry [of] the quantity of grain or other material used for the production of spirits, the time of day when any yeast or other composition is put into any mash or beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation, the quantity of mash in each tub, designating the same by the number of the tub, the number of dry inches, that is to say, the number of inches between the top of each tub and the surface of the mash or beer therein at the time of yeasting, the gravity and temperature of the beer at the time of yeasting, and on every day thereafter its quantity, gravity and temperature at the hour of twelve meridian; also the time when any fermenting tube is emptied of ripe mash or beer, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and the proof thereof, and the number of gallons sold or removed, with the proof thereof and the name, place of business and residence of the person to whom sold; and every fermenting tub shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, and shall remain empty for a period of twenty-four hours. On the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, respectively, every distiller shall render to the assistant assessor an account in duplicate, taken from his books, stating the quantity and kind of materials used for the production of spirits each day, and the number of wine gallons and of proof gallons of spirits produced and placed in warehouse. And the distiller or the principal manager of the distillery shall make and subscribe the following oath, to be attached to said return:

"I, —— ——, distiller, (or principal manager as of the case may be,) of the distillery at ——, do solemnly swear that since the date of the last return the business of said distillery, dated —— day of —— to —— day of ——, both inclusive there was produced in said distillery, and withdrawn and placed in warehouse, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons of spirits, and there were actually mashed and used in said distillery and consumed in the production of spirits therein, the several quantities of grain, sugar, molasses, and other materials respectively, hereinbefore specified, and no more."

The said book shall always be kept at the distillery, and be always open to the inspection of any revenue officer, and, when filled up, shall be preserved by the distiller for a period not less than two years thereafter, and whenever required shall be produced for the inspection of any revenue officer. If any false entry shall be made in either of said books, or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom, for every such false entry made or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars. And if any such false entry shall be made, or any entry shall be omitted therefrom with intent to defraud or to conceal from the revenue officers any fact or particular required to be stated and entered in either of said books, or to mislead in reference thereto, or if any distiller as aforesaid shall omit or refuse to provide either of such books, or shall cancel, obliterate, or destroy any part of either of such books, or any entry therein, with intent to defraud, or shall permit the same to be done, or such books, or either of them, be not produced when required by any revenue officer the distillery, distilling apparatus, and the lot or tract of land on which it stands, and all personal property of every kind and description on said premises used in the business there carried on, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person making such false entry or omitting to make any entry hereinbefore required to be made, with the intent aforesaid, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, or who shall fraudulently cancel, obliterate or destroy any part of said books, or any entry therein, or who shall willfully fail to produce such books or either of them, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That on receipt of the distiller's first return in each month, the assessor shall inquire and determine whether said distiller has accounted in his returns for the preceding month for all the spirits produced by him; and to determine the quantity of spirits thus to be accounted for, the whole quantity of materials used for the production of spirits shall be ascertained; and forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses. In case the return of the distiller shall have been less than the quantity thus ascertained the distiller or other person liable shall be assessed for such deficiency at the rate of fifty cents for every proof gallon, together with the special tax of four dollars for every cask of forty proof gallons, and the collector shall proceed to collect the same as in cases of other assessments for deficiencies; but in no case shall the quantity of spirits returned by the distiller, together with the quantity so assessed, be for a less quantity of spirits than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery, as estimated under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That the storekeeper assigned to any distillery warehouse shall also have charge of the distillery connected therewith; and, in addition to the duties required of him as a storekeeper in charge of a warehouse, shall keep in a book to be provided for that purpose, and in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a daily account of all the meal and vegetable productions or other substances brought into said distillery, or on said premises, to be used for the purpose of producing spirits, from whom purchased, and when delivered at said distillery, the kind and quantity of all fuel used and from whom purchased, and of all repairs made on said distillery, and by whom and when made, the names and places of residence of all persons employed in or about the distillery, of the materials put into the mash tub or otherwise used for the production of spirits, the time when any fermenting tub is emptied of ripe mash or beer, recording the same by the number painted on said tub, and of all spirits drawn off from the receiving cistern, and the time when the same were drawn off. Any distiller or person employed in any distillery who shall use, cause, or permit to be used any material for the purpose of making mash, wort, or beer, or for the production of spirits, or shall remove any spirits in the absence of the storekeeper or person designated to act as said storekeeper, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of taxes on the spirits so produced, distilled, or removed, and, in addition thereto, be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That every distiller, at the hour of twelve meridian, on the third day after that on which his bond shall have been approved by the assessor, shall be deemed to have commenced and thereafter to be continuously engaged in the production of distilled spirits in his distillery, except in the intervals when he shall have suspended work, as hereinafter authorized or provided. Any distiller desiring to suspend work in his distillery may give notice in writing to the assistant assessor of his division, stating when he will suspend work; and on the day mentioned in said notice said assistant assessor shall, at the expense of the distiller, proceed to fasten securely the door of every furnace of every still or boiler in said distillery, by locks and otherwise, and shall adopt such other means as the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue shall prescribe to prevent the lighting of any fire in such furnace or under such stills or boilers. The locks and seals, and other materials required for such purpose, shall be furnished to the assessor of the district by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be duly accounted for by said assessor. Such notice by any distiller, and the action taken by the assistant assessor in pursuance thereof, shall be immediately reported to the assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No distiller, after having given such notice, shall, after the time stated therein, carry on the business of a distiller on said premises until he shall have given another notice in writing to said assessor, stating the time when he will resume work; and at the time so stated for resuming work the assistant assessor shall attend at the distillery to remove said locks and other fastenings; and thereupon, and not before, work may be resumed in said distillery, which fact shall be immediately reported to the assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Any distiller after the time fixed in said notice declaring his intention to suspend work who shall carry on the business of a distiller on said premises, or shall have mash, wort, or beer in his distillery, or on any premises connected therewith, or who shall have in his possession or under his control any mash, wort, or beer, with intent to distil the same on said premises, shall incur the forfeitures and be subject to the same punishment as provided for persons who carry on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That all distilled spirits shall be drawn from the receiving cisterns into casks, each of not less capacity than twenty gallons wine measure, and shall thereupon be gauged, proved, and marked by an internal revenue gauger, by cutting on the cask containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the quantity in wine gallons, and in proof gallons, of the contents of such casks, and shall be immediately removed into the distiller warehouse, and the gauger shall, in presence of the storekeeper of the warehouse, place upon the head of the cask an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the storekeeper and gauger, and shall have written thereon the number of proof gallons contained therein, the name of the distiller, the date of the receipt in the warehouse, and the serial number of each cask, in progessive order, as the same shall be received from the distillery. Such serial number for every distillery shall begin with number one (No. 1) with the first cask deposited therein after this act takes effect, and no two or more casks warehoused at the same distillery shall be marked with the same number. The said stamp shall be as follows:

Distillery warehouse stamp No. ——.
Issued by —— ——, collector, —— district, State of ——. Distillery warehouse of ——, 18—, Cask No. ——, contents —— gallons, proof spirit.
—— ——, United States Storekeeper.
Attest: —— ——, United States Gauger.

And the distiller or owner of all spirits so removed to the distillery warehouse shall on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, enter the same for deposit in such warehouse, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and said entry shall be in triplicate and shall contain the name of the person making the entry, the designation of the warehouse in which the deposit is made, and the date thereof, and [shall] be in form as follows:

Entry for deposit in distillery warehouse.
Entry of distilled spirits deposited by —— ——, in distillery warehouse ——, in the —— district, State of ——, on the —— day of ——, Anno Domini ——

And the entry shall specify the kind of spirits, the whole number of casks, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner of the same attached to the entry; and the said distiller or owner shall give his bond in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to the collector of the district, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will pay the tax on the spirits, as specified in the entry, or cause the same to be paid, before removal from said distillery warehouse, and within one year from the date of said bond; and the penal sum of such bond shall not be less than double the amount of the tax on such distilled spirits. One of said entries shall be retained in the office of the collector of the district, one sent to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse, to be retained and filed in the warehouse, and one sent with the duplicate of the bond to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That any distilled spirits may, on payment of the tax thereon, be withdrawn from warehouse on application to the collector of the district in charge of such warehouse, on making a withdrawal entry, in duplicate, and in form as follows:

Entry for withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouse. Tax paid.
Entry of distilled spirits to be withdrawn, on payment of the tax, from —— warehouse by —— ——, deposited on the —— day of ——, Anno Domini ——, by —— ——, in said warehouse.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks with the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons, and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the distilled spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making such entry; and on payment of the tax the collector shall issue his order to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse for the delivery. One of said entries shall be filed in the office of the collector, and the other transmitted by him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That whenever an order is received from the collector for the removal from any distillery warehouse of any cask of distilled spirits, on which tax has been paid, it shall be the duty of the gauger by whom the same is gauged and inspected, in presence of the storekeeper, before such cask has left the warehouse, to place upon the head thereof, in such manner as to cover no portion of any brand or mark prescribed by law already placed thereon, a stamp, on which shall be engraved the number of proof gallons contained in said cask on which the tax has been paid, and which shall be signed by the collector of the district, storekeeper, and gauger, and which shall state the serial number of the cask, the name of the person by whom the tax was paid, and the person to whom and the place where it is to be delivered; which stamp shall be as follows:

Tax paid stamp No. ——.
Received —— —— 18—, from —— ——, tax on —— gallons proof spirit, cask No. —, —— warehouse at ——, for delivery to —— at ——.
—— ——,
Collector —— District, State of ——.
Attest:
—— ——,
U. S. Storekeeper.
—— ——,
U. S. Gauger.

And at the time of affixing the tax-paid stamp or stamps, the gauger shall, in the presence of the storekeeper, cut or burn upon each cask the name of the distiller, the district, the date of the payment of [the] tax, the number of proof gallons, and the number of the stamp, which cutting or burning shall be erased when such cask is emptied, by cutting or burning a cancelling line across such marks or brands. Whenever any cask or package of rectified spirits shall be filled for shipment, sale, or delivery, on the premises of any rectifier, who shall have paid the special tax required by law, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, and state the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows:

Stamp for rectified spirits No. ——.
Issued by —— ——, collector, —— district, State of ——.
—— ——, rectifier of spirits in the —— district, State of ——, —— ——, 18—, —— proof gallons.
—— ——,
U. S. Gauger.

Whenever any cask or package of distilled spirits shall be filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and place thereon an engraved stamp, signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, stating the name of the compounder or dealer and the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows:

Wholesale liquor dealer's stamp No. ——.
Issued by —— ——, collector, —— district, State of ——.
—— ——, wholesale liquor dealer, of ——, —— district, State of ——, —— ——, 18—, —— proof gallons.
—— ——,
U. S. Gauger, —— District, State of ——.

All blanks in any of the above forms shall be duly filled in accordance with the facts in each case. And the stamps above designated shall be affixed so as to fasten the same securely to the cask or package and duly cancelled, and shall then be immediately covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance, so as to protect them from removal or damage by exposure; and such affixing, cancellation and covering shall be done in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall by regulation prescribe; but such stamps shall in every case be affixed to a smooth surface of the cask or other package, which surface shall not have been previously painted or covered with any substance.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That all stamps required for distilled spirits shall be engraved in their several kinds in book form, and shall be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to any collector, upon his requisition, in such numbers as may be necessary in the several districts. Each stamp shall have an engraved stub attached thereto with a number thereon corresponding with an engraved number on the stamp, and the stub shall not be removed from the book. And there shall be entered on the corresponding stub such memoranda of the contents of every stamp as shall be necessary to preserve a perfect record of the use of such stamp when detached.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That every stamp for the payment of tax on distilled spirits shall have engraved thereon words and figures representing a decimal number of gallons, and a similar number of gallons shall be engraved on the stub corresponding to such stamp, and between the stamp and the stub and connecting them shall be engraved nine coupons, which, beginning next to the stamp, shall indicate in succession the several numbers of gallons between the number named in the stamp and the decimal number next above. And whenever any collector shall receive the tax on the distilled spirits contained in any cask, he shall detach from the book a stamp representing the denominate quantity nearest to the quantity of proof spirits in such cask, as shown by the gauger's return, with such number of the coupons attached thereto as shall be necessary to make up the whole number of proof gallons in said cask, and any quantity in addition to the number of full gallons less than one gallon shall be regarded as a full gallon; and all unused coupons shall remain attached to the marginal stub; and no coupon shall have any value or significance whatever when detached from the stamp and stub. And the tax paid stamps with the coupons may denote such number of gallons, not less than twenty, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem advisable.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted, That the books of tax-paid stamps issued to any collector shall be charged to his account at the full value of the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons contained in said books; and every collector shall make a monthly return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of all tax-paid stamps issued by him to be affixed to any cask or package containing distilled spirits, on which the tax has been paid, and account for the amount of tax collected; and when the said collector shall return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any book of marginal stubs, which it shall be his duty to do as soon as all the stamps contained in the book, when issued to him from the office of internal revenue, have been used, and shall have accounted for the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons that were contained in said book, there shall be allowed a commission of half of one per centum on the amount of the tax on spirits distilled after the passage of this act, in addition to any other commission by law allowed, which shall be equally divided between the collector receiving the tax and the assessor of the district in which the distilled spirits were produced. All stamps relating to distilled spirits other than the tax-paid stamps shall be charged to collectors as representing the value of twenty-five cents for each stamp; and the books containing such stamps may be intrusted by any collector to the gauger of the district, who shall make a daily report to the assessor and collector of all such stamps used by him and for whom used, and from these reports the assessor of the district shall assess the person for whom they were used, and the collector shall thereupon collect the amount due for such stamps at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp issued during the month; and when all the stamps contained in any such book shall have been issued the gauger of the district shall return the book to the collector with all the marginal stubs therein.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That any revenue officer who shall affix or cancel, or cause or permit to be affixed or cancelled, any stamp relating to distilled spirits required or provided for in this act in any other manner or in any other place, or who shall issue the same to any other person than as provided by law, or regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall knowingly affix or permit to be affixed any such stamp to any cask or package of spirits of which the whole or any part has been distilled, rectified, compounded, removed, or sold, in violation of law, or which has in any manner escaped payment of tax due thereon, shall, for every such offense, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any distiller shall desire to reduce the producing capacity of his distillery, he shall give notice of such intention in writing to said assessor, stating the quantity of spirits which he desires thereafter to manufacture or produce every twenty-four hours, and thereupon said assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the distiller, to reduce and limit the producing capacity of the distillery to the quantity stated in said notice, by placing upon a sufficient number of the fermenting tubs close-fitting covers, which shall be securely fastened by nails, seals, and otherwise, and in such manner as to prevent the use of such tubs without removing said covers or breaking said seals, and shall adopt such other precautions as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce the capacity of said distillery. And any person who shall break, injure, or in any manner tamper with any lock, seal, or other fastening applied to any furnace, still, or fermenting tub, or other vessel, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or who shall open or attempt to open any door, tub, or other vessel which shall have been locked or sealed, or otherwise closed or fastened as herein provided, or who shall use any furnace, still, or fermenting tub, or other vessel which shall be so locked, sealed or fastened, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one year, nor more than three years.

SEC. 31. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer shall require that the water contained in any worm tub in a distillery, at any time when the still shall not be at work, shall be drawn off, and the tub and worm cleansed, the water shall forthwith be drawn off, and the tub and worm cleansed by the distiller or his workmen accordingly; and the water shall be kept and continued out of such worm tub for the space of two hours, or until the officer has finished his examination thereof; and for any refusal or neglect to comply with the requisition of the officer in this behalf, or the provision in this clause contained, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and it shall be lawful for the officer to draw off such water, or any portion of it, and to keep the same drawn off for so long a time as he shall think necessary.

SEC. 32. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to enter into any distillery, or building, or place, used for the business of distilling or in connection therewith, for storage or other purposes, and to examine, gauge, measure, and take an account of every still or other vessel or utensil of any kind, and of all low wines, and of the quantity and gravity of all mash, wort, or beer, and of all yeast, or other compositions for exciting or producing fermentation in any mash or beer, and of all spirits and of all materials for making or distilling spirits, which shall be in any such distillery or premises, or in the possession of the distiller; and if any revenue officer, or any person called by him to his aid, shall be hindered, obstructed, or prevented by any distiller or by any workman, or other person acting for such distiller or in his employ, from entering into any such distillery, or building, or place as aforesaid; or if any such officer shall be by the distiller, or his workman, or any person in his employ, prevented or hindered from, or opposed, or obstructed, or molested in the performance of his duty under this act, in any respect, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars. If any officer, having demanded admittance into a distillery or premises of a distillery, and having declared his name and office, shall not be admitted into such distillery or premises by the distiller or other person having charge of the same, it shall be lawful for such officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to break open by force any of the doors or windows, or to break through any of the walls of such distillery or premises necessary to be broken open or through, to enable him to enter the said distillery or premises; and the distiller shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 33. And be it further enacted, That on the demand of any revenue officer, every distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirits shall furnish strong, safe, and convenient ladders of sufficient length to enable the officer to examine and guage any vessel or utensil in such distillery or premises; and shall at all times when required supply all assistance, lights, ladders, tools, staging, or other things necessary for inspecting the premises, stock, tools, and apparatus belonging to such person, and shall open all doors, and open for examination all boxes, packages, and all casks, barrels, and other vessels not under the control of a revenue officer in charge, under a penalty of five hundred dollars for every refusal or neglect so to do.

SEC. 34. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, and any person acting in his aid to break up the ground on any part of the distillery or premises of a distiller, rectifier, or compounder of liquors, or any ground adjoining or near to such distillery or premises, or any wall or partition thereof, or belonging thereto, or other place, to search for any pipe, cock, private conveyance, or utensil; and upon finding any such pipe or conveyance leading therefrom or thereto, he may break up any ground, house, wall, or other place through or into which such pipe or other conveyance shall lead, and break or cut away such pipe or other conveyance, and turn any cock, or examine whether such pipe or other conveyance may convey or conceal any mash, wort, or beer, or other liquor which may be used for distillation of low wines or spirits from the sight or view of the officer, so as to prevent or hinder him from taking a true account thereof.

SEC. 35. And be it further enacted, That no malt, corn, grain, or other material shall be mashed, nor any wash, wort, or beer brewed or made, nor any still used by a distiller at any time between the hour of eleven in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of one in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 36. And be it further enacted, That all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery or distillery warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, shall be forfeited to the United States. And in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery, distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, or in the store or place of business of a rectifier, or of a wholesale liquor dealer, or of a compounder of liquors, or in transit from any one of said places; and in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found in any one of the places aforesaid, or in transit therefrom, which shall not have been received into or sent out therefrom in conformity to law, or in regard to which any of the entries required by law to be made in the books of the owner of such spirits or of the storekeeper, wholesale dealer, rectifier, or compounder, have not been made at the time or in the manner required, or in respect to which the owner or person having possession, control, or charge of said spirits shall have omitted to do any act required to be done, or shall have done or committed any act prohibited in regard to said spirits, the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of such spirits to show that no fraud has been committed, and that all the requirements of the law in relation to the payment of the tax have been complied with. And any person who shall remove, or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits on which the tax has not been paid, to a place other than the distillery warehouse provided by law, or who shall conceal or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, or who shall remove or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits from any distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, in any manner other than is provided by law, or who shall conceal, or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, shall be liable to a penalty of double the tax imposed on such distilled spirits so removed or concealed, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 37. And be it further enacted, That no person shall remove any distilled spirits at any other time than after sun-rising and before sun setting, in any cask or package containing more than ten gallons, from any premises or building in which the same may have been distilled, redistilled, rectified, compounded, manufactured, or stored, and every person who shall violate this provision shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each cask barrel, or package of spirits so removed; and said spirits, together with any vessel containing the same, and any horse, cart, boat, or other conveyance used in the removal thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 38. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall add or cause to be added any ingredient or substance to any distilled spirits, before the tax imposed by law shall have been paid thereon, for the purpose of creating a fictitious proof, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each cask or package so adulterated, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years, and every such cask or package, with its contents, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 39. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax on any distilled spirits, in any manner whatever, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded; and any person who shall change or alter any stamp, mark, or brand on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, or who shall put into any cask or package spirits of greater strength than is indicated by the inspection mark thereon, or who shall fraudulently use any cask or package having any inspection mark or stamp thereon for the purpose of selling other spirits of quantity or quality different from the spirits previously inspected therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every cask or package on which the stamp or mark is so changed or altered or which is so fraudulently used, and, on conviction, shall be fined for each such offense not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 40. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly use any false weights or measures in ascertaining, weighing, or measuring the quantities of grain, meal, or vegetable materials, molasses, beer, or other substances to be used for distillation, or who shall destroy, break, injure, or tamper with any lock or seal which may be placed on any cistern room or building, by the duly authorized officers of the revenue, or shall open said lock or seal, or the door to such cistern room or building, or shall in any manner gain access to the contents therein in the absence of the proper officer, shall, on conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years; and any person who shall use any molasses, beer, or other substance, whether fermented on the premises or elsewhere, for the purpose of producing spirits, before an account for the same shall have been registered in the proper record book provided for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every offense so committed.

SEC. 41. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any internal revenue officer to detain any cask or package containing, or supposed to contain distilled spirits, when such officer has reason to believe the tax imposed by law upon the same has not been paid, or that the same is being removed in violation of law; and every such cask or package may be held by such officer at a safe place until it shall be determined whether the property so detained is liable by law to be proceeded against for forfeiture; but such summary detention shall not continue in any case longer than forty-eight hours, without process of law or intervention of the officer to whom such detention is to be reported.

SEC. 42. And be it further enacted, That no distillery nor distilling apparatus seized for any violation of law shall be released to the claimant or any intervening party before judgment, except in case of a distillery for which the special tax has been paid, and which has a registered producing capacity of one hundred and fifty proof gallons or more per day, on showing by sufficient affidavits that there are hogs or other live stock, not less than fifty head in number, depending for their feed on the products of said distillery which would suffer injury if the business of such distillery is stopped; such distillery in that case may be released to the claimant or any other intervening party, at the discretion of the court, on a bond to be given and approved in open court with two or more sureties for the full appraised value of all the property seized, which value shall be ascertained by three competent appraisers, to be designated and appointed by the court. In case of the seizure of and judgment of forfeiture against any distillery used or fit for use in the production af distilled spirits having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day, or of any distillery for the non-payment of the special tax, the still, stills, doubler, worm, worm tub, and all mash tubs and fermenting tubs shall be so destroyed as to prevent the use of the same, or any part thereof for the purpose of distilling; and the materials shall be sold as in case of other forfeited property.

SEC. 43. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand, or stamp required by law, at the time of emptying such cask or package, to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand. Any such cask or package from which said mark, brand, and stamp is not so effaced and obliterated as herein required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of internal revenue wherever found. Any railroad company or other transportation company or person, who shall receive or transport, or have in possession with intent to transport, or with intent to cause or procure to be transported, any such empty cask or package, or any part thereof, having thereon any brand, mark, or stamp required by law to be placed on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, shall forfeit three hundred dollars for each such cask or package, or any part thereof so received or transported, or had in possession with the intent aforesaid; and any boat, railroad car, cart, dray, wagon, or other vehicle, and all horses or other animals used in carrying or transporting the same, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall fail or neglect to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand, at the time of emptying such cask or package, or who shall receive any such cask or package, or any part thereof with the intent aforesaid, or who shall transport the same, or knowingly aid or assist therein, or who shall remove any stamp provided by this act from any cask or package containing or which had contained distilled spirits, without defacing and destroying the same at the time of such removal, or who shall aid or assist therein, or who shall have in his possession any such stamp so removed as aforesaid, or have in his possession any cancelled stamp or any stamp which has been used, or which purports to have been used upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 44. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, compounder of liquors, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax as required by law, or who shall carry on the business of a distiller without having given bond as required by law, or who shall engage in or carry on the business of a distiller with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall for every such offense be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And all distilled spirits or wines, and all stills and other apparatus, fit or intended to be used for the distillation or rectification of spirits or for the compounding of liquors, owned by such person, wherever found, and all distilled spirits or wines, and personal property found in the distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the store or other place of business of the compounder, or in any building, room, yard, or inclosure connected therewith, and used with or constituting a part of the premises; and all the right, title, and interest of such person in the lot or tract of land on which such distillery is situated, and all right, title, and interest therein of every person who knowingly has suffered or permitted the business of a distiller to be there carried on, or has connived at the same; and all personal property owned by or in possession of any person who has permitted or suffered any building, yard, or inclosure, or any part thereof, to be used for purposes of ingress or egress to or from such distillery which shall be found in any such building, yard, or inclosure, and all the right, title, and interest of every person in any premises used for ingress or egress to or from such distillery, who has knowingly suffered or permitted such premises to be used for such ingress or egress, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 45. And be it further enacted, That every rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, and compounder of liquors shall provide himself with a book to be prepared and kept in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall on the same day on which he receives any spirits, and before he shall draw off any part thereof, or add water or anything thereto, or in any respect alter the same, enter in such book, and in the proper columns respectively prepared for the purpose, the date when, the name of the person or firm from whom, and the place whence the spirits were received, by whom distilled, rectified, or compounded, and when and by whom inspected, and if in the original package, the serial number of each package, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons, the kind of spirit, and the number and kind of adhesive stamps thereon; and every such rectifier, compounder, and wholesale dealer shall, at the time of sending out of his stock or possession any spirits, and before the same shall be removed from his premises, enter, in like manner in the said book, the day when, and the name and place of business of the person or firm to whom such spirits are to be sent, the quantity and the kind or quality of such spirits, and also the number of gallons and fractions of a gallon at proof; and if in the original packages in which they were received he shall enter the name of the distiller, and the serial number of the package. And every such book shall be at all times kept in some public or open place on the premises of such rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder of liquors respectively for inspection; and any revenue officer may make an examination of such book and take an abstract therefrom; and every such book, when it has been filled up as aforesaid, shall be preserved by such rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors for a period not less than two years; and during such time it shall be produced by him to every revenue officer demanding the same; and if any rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder of liquors shall refuse or neglect to provide such book, or to make entries therein as aforesaid, or shall cancel, alter, obliterate, or destroy any part of such book, or any entry therein, or make any false entry therein, or hinder or obstruct any revenue officer from examing such book, or making any entry therein, or taking any abstract therefrom; or if such book shall not be preserved or not produced by any rectifier, or wholesale dealer, or compounder, as hereinbefore directed, he shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years.

SEC. 46. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, liquor dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer to purchase or receive any distilled spirits in quantities greater than twenty gallons from any person other than an authorized rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, distiller, or wholesale liquor dealer. Any person violating this section shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: Provided, That this shall not be held to apply to judicial sales, nor to sales at public auction made by an auctioneer who has paid a special tax as such.

SEC. 47. And be it further enacted, That all distilled sprits drawn from any cask or other package, and placed in any other cask or package containing not less than ten gallons, and intended for sale, shall be again inspected and guaged, and the cask or package into which it is so transferred shall be marked and branded, and such marking and branding shall distinctly indicate the name of the gauger, the time and place of inspection, the proof of the spirits, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, together with the name and place of business of the dealer, rectifier, or compounder, as the case may be; and in all cases, except where such spirits have been rectified or compounded, the name also of the distiller and the distillery where such spirits were produced, and the serial number of the original package; and the absence of such mark or brand shall be taken and held as sufficient cause and evidence for the forfeiture of such unmarked packages of spirits.

SEC. 48. And be it further enacted, That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine, or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits to be sold as wine, or by any other name, there shall be levied and paid a tax of six dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart; or three dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing more than one pint, and at the same rate for any quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever be the package. And any person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up such wines shall without previous demand make return under oath or affirmation to the assistant assessor on the first and fifteenth day of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, of the entire amount of such wines manufactured and sold, or put up and sold during the first fifteen days of the month, and the residue of the month respectively, except when the wines so manufactured or put up are used exclusively by the family of the person manufacturing the same; and the tax herein imposed shall be payable at the time such return is made. And in case such manufacturer shall neglect or refuse to make such return within the time specified, the assessor shall proceed to ascertain the amount of tax due, as provided in other cases of a refusal or neglect to make returns, and shall assess the tax and add a penalty of fifty per centum to the amount; which said tax and also said penalty shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of tax on monthly and other lists. Any person who shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax herein imposed, shall on conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 49. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint not exceeding twenty-five officers, to be called supervisors of internal revenue, each one of whom shall be assigned to a designated territorial district to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the Commissioner, and shall receive in addition to expenses necessarily incurred by him, and allowed and certified by the said Commissioner as a compensation for his services such salary as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum. It shall be the duty of every supervisor of internal revenue, under the direction of the Commissioner, to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with; to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto, and to examine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district; and for such purposes he shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts, and premises and to administer oaths, and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before him, and to compel a compliance with such summons in the same manner as the assessors may do. It shall be the duty of every supervisor of internal revenue as aforesaid to report in writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any internal revenue officer within his district of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all facts in each case, and any evidence sustaining the same; and he shall have power to transfer any inspector, guager, or storekeer from one distillery or other place of duty to another, from one collection district to another within his district, and may by notice in writing suspend from duty any such inspector, guager, or storekeeper, and in case of suspension shall immediately notify the collector of the proper district and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and within three days thereafter make report of his action and his reasons therefor in writing to said Commissioner, who shall thereupon take such further action as he may deem proper.

SEC. 50. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have power, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service may require to employ competent detectives, not exceeding twenty-five in number at any one time, to be paid under the provisions of the seventh section of the "Act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and he may at his discretion assign any such detective to duty under the direction of any supervisor of internal revenue, or to such other special duty as he may deem necessary, and that from and after the passage of this act no general or special agent, or inspector, by whatever name or designation he may be known, of the Treasury Department in connection with the internal revenue, except inspectors of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and except as provided for in this act, shall be appointed, commissioned, employed, or continued in office, and the term of office or employment of all such general or special agents or inspectors now authorized as aforesaid under employment at the time of the passage of this act shall expire ten days after this act shall take effect.

SEC. 51. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no assessor or collector shall be detailed or authorized to discharge any duty imposed by law on any other collector or assessor, but a supervisor of internal revenue may, within his territorial district, suspend any collector or assessor for fraud, or gross neglect of duty, or abuse of power, and shall immediately report his action to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with his reasons therefor in writing, who shall thereupon take such further action as he may deem proper.

SEC. 52. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury such number of internal revenue storekeepers as may be necessary, the compensation of each of whom shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not exceeding five dollars per day, to be paid by the United States, one or more of whom shall be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to every bonded or distillery warehouse established by law; and no such storekeeper shall be engaged in any other business while in the service of the United States without the written permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every storekeeper shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, and shall give a bond, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe. Every storekeeper shall have charge of the warehouse to which he may be assigned, under the direction of the collector controlling the same, which warehouse shall be in the joint custody of such storekeeper and the proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked and opened, or remain open, unless in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him as hereinafter provided; and no articles shall be received in or delivered from such warehouse except on an order or permit addressed to the storekeeper and signed by the collector or having control of the warehouse. Every storekeeper shall keep a warehouse book, which shall at all times be open to the examination of any revenue officer, in which he shall enter an account of all articles deposited in the warehouse to which he is assigned, indicating in each case the date of the deposit, by whom manufactured or produced, the number and description of the packages and contents, the quantities therein, the marks and serial numbers thereon, and by whom gauged, inspected, or weighed, and if distilled spirits, the number of guage or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and before delivering any article from the warehouse he shall enter in said book the date of the permit or order of the collector for the delivery of such articles, the number and description of the packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the date of delivery, to whom delivered, and for what purpose, which purpose shall be specified in the permit or order for delivery; and in case of delivery of any distilled spirits the number of guage or wine gallons and of proof gallons, shall also be stated; and such further particulars shall be entered in the warehouse books as may be prescribed or found necessary for the identification of the packages to insure the correct delivery thereof and proper accountability thereof [therefor]. A daily return shall be furnished by every storekeeper to the collector of the district of all articles received in and delivered from the warehouse during the day preceding that on which the return is made, a copy of which shall be mailed by him at the same time to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and each storekeeper shall, on the first Monday of every month, make a report in triplicate of the number of packages of all articles, with the several descriptions thereof respectively, as above provided, which remained in the warehouse at the date of his last report, and of all articles received therein and delivered therefrom during the preceding month, and of all articles remaining therein at the end of said month; one of which reports shall be by him delivered to the assessor of the district, to be recorded and filed in his office; one delivered to the collector having control of the warehouse, to be recorded and filed in his office; and one transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be recorded and filed in his office. Any internal revenue storekeeper may be transferred by the supervisor of the district or by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from one warehouse to any other. In case of the absence of any internal revenue storekeeper by sickness or from any other cause, the collector having control of the warehouse may designate a person to have temporary charge of such warehouse who shall, during such absence, perform the duties and receive the pay of the storekeeper for the time he may be so employed; and for any violation of the law he shall be subject to the same punishment as storekeepers. Any storekeeper or other person in the employment of the United States having charge of a bonded warehouse, who shall remove or allow to be removed any cask or other package therefrom without an order or permit of the collector, or which has not been marked or stamped in the manner required by law, or shall remove or allow to be removed any part of the contents of any cask or package deposited therein, shall be immediately dismissed from office or employment, and, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years.

SEC. 53. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in every collection district where the same may be necessary, one or more internal revenue gaugers, who shall each take an oath faithfully to perform his duties, and shall give his bond with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him by law or regulations; and the penal sum of said bond shall not be less than five thousand dollars, and said bond shall be renewed or strengthened as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require. The duties of every such gauger shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the collector of the district to which he may be assigned, or of the collector in charge of exports at any port of entry to which he may be assigned. Fees for gauging and inspecting shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be paid to the collector by the owner or producer of the articles to be gauged and inspected; and said collector shall retain all amounts so received as such fees until the last day of each month, when the aggregate amount of fees so paid that month shall, under regulation to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be paid to the gauger or gaugers performing the duty. In no case, however, shall the aggregate monthly fees of any gauger exceed the rate of three thousand dollars per annum. All necessary labor and expense attending the gauging of any article shall be borne by the owner or producer of such articles. Every gauger shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, make a daily return, in duplicate; one to be delivered to the assessor and the other to the collector of his district, giving a true account, in detail, of all articles gauged and proved or inspected by him, and for whom, and the number and kind of stamps used by him. Any gauger who shall make any false or fraudulent inspection, gauging, or proof, shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 54. And be it further enacted, That a drawback shall be allowed upon alcohol and rum exported to foreign countries on which taxes have been paid under the provisions of this act when exported as herein provided for. The drawback allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the alcohol or rum exported, not, however, exceeding sixty cents per gallon proof spirits, which shall be due and payable only after the proper entries and bonds have been executed and filed and all other conditions complied with as hereinafter required, and thirty days after the vessel has actually cleared and sailed on her voyage with such spirits on board and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary to secure the treasury of the United States against frauds. And if any person shall fraudulently claim or seek to obtain an allowance of drawback on any alcohol or rum, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and, on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years. And any owner, agent, or master of any vessel who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent collection or fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon rum or alcohol, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall, on conviction, be fined five thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made, or pretended to be made, shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

SEC. 55. And be it further enacted, That alcohol and rum may be exported with the privilege of drawback, in quantities not less than two thousand gallons, and in packages containing not less than thirty gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the Collector of Customs at any port of entry, and under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries, and executing such bonds, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by law and the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry for such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.
Entry of spirits distilled by —— ——, in —— district, State of ——, to be exported by —— ——, in the ——, whereof —— —— is master, bound to ——.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and ttat they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ——, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United States; and said owner shall give his bond executed in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to said collector, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export the spirits as specified in said entry to the port of ——, and that the same shall not be landed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The penal sum named in said bond shall be equal to not less than double the amount of the drawback on such spirits. For the discharge of any such export bond the same time shall be allowed, and the same certificates of landing and other evidence shall be required as is or may be provided and required for imported merchandise exported from the United States, that the said spirits have been landed at the port named or at any other port, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall be deposited with said collector, to be filed at this office with the entry retained by him; one of said entries shall be, when the shipment is completed, transmitted, with the duplicate of the bond, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall be only after the receipt of an order or permit signed by the collector of customs, and directed to Customs Gauger, and after each cask or package shall have been distinctly marked or branded, by said gauger, as follows: "For export from U. S. A." The casks or packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by the gauger, designated by said collector, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of the said collector, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port to designate and direct one of the custom-house inspectors to superintend such shipment. The gauger, as aforesaid, shall make a full return of such inspecting and gauging, certifying thereon that the shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the entry for export; which return shall be indorsed by said custom-house inspector, certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his supervision on board said vessel; and the said inspector shall make a similar certificate to the surveyor of the port, indorsed on, or to be attached to, the entry in possession of the custom-house: Provided, however, That no claim for drawback shall be allowed on either of the said articles which shall have been exported as aforesaid prior to the time at which this act shall take effect.

SEC. 56. And be it further enacted, That all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall within nine months after the passage of this act be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same; and the casks or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped and be subject in all respects to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act. And any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than nine months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any distillery or other warehouse shall become unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein shall for any reason be liable to loss or great wastage, the Commissioner may discontinue such warehouse, and require that the merchandise therein shall be transferred to such other warehouse as may be designated by him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such transfer shall be made under the supervision of the collector, or such other officer as may be designated by the Commissioner; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owner of the merchandise; and if the owner of such merchandise shall fail to make such transfer within the time prescribed, or to pay the just and proper expense of such transfer, as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner, such merchandise may be seized and sold by the collector, in the same manner as goods are sold upon distraint for taxes, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the taxes due thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale and removal, and the balance paid over to the owner of such merchandise.

SEC. 57. And be it further enacted, That any person owning, or having in his possession, any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not in a bonded warehouse at the time when this act takes effect, shall immediately make a return, under oath, to the collector of the district wherein such spirits may be held, stating the number and kind of packages, together with the marks and brands thereon, and the place where the

same are stored, together with the quantity of spirits, as nearly as the owner can determine the same. Upon the receipt of such return the collector being first satisfied that the tax on said spirits has been paid, shall immediately cause the same to be gauged and proved by an internal revenue gauger, who shall mark by cutting, the contents and proof on each cask or package containing five wine gallons or more, and shall affix and cancel an engraved stamp thereon, which stamp shall be as follows:

Stamp for stock on hand No. ——.
Issued by —— ——.
—— ——,
Collector of —— district, State of ——.
Distilled spirits. Tax paid prior to (here engrave the date when this act takes effect.) —— proof gallons. Gauged ——, 18—.
—— ——, Gauger.

All distilled spirits owned or held by any person, as aforesaid, shall be included in the same return, and the gauging shall be continuous until all the spirits owned or held by such person are gauged and stamped as aforesaid, and a report thereof in duplicate shall immediately be made by the gauger to the collector and assessor of the district showing the number of packages, contents, and proof of each package gauged and stamped, and one of said reports shall be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No such spirits shall be gauged or stamped in any cistern or other stationary vessel. Any person owning or having in possession such spirits, and refusing or neglecting to make such return shall forfeit the same; and all distilled spirits found after thirty days from the time this act takes effect, in any cask or package containing more than five gallons, without having thereon each mark and stamp required therefor by this act, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall gauge, mark, or stamp any cask or package of distilled spirits under the provisions of this section or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, knowing that the same were manufactured or removed from warehouse subsequent to the taking effect of this act, or that the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. All stamps required by this section shall be prepared, issued, and affixed upon casks and packages, and canceled in the same manner as provided for other stamps for distilled spirits in this act, and shall be charged at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp.

SEC. 58. And be it further enacted, That all distilled spirits forfeited to the United States sold by order of court or under process of distraint shall be sold subject to tax; and the purchaser shall immediately, and before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon. And any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of this act, and in the possession of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. And if any tax paid stamps are affixed to any cask or package so condemned, such stamps shall be obliterated and destroyed by the collector or marshal after forfeiture and before such sale.

SEC. 59. And be it further enacted, That the following special taxes shall be and are hereby imposed, that is to say:

Distillers producing one hundred barrels or less of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay four hundred dollars; and if producing more than one hundred barrels, shall pay in addition four dollars for each such barrel produced in excess of one hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, distilled by him, shall be made by each distiller in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who produces distilled spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or who by any process of vaporization separates alcoholic spirit from any fermented substance, or who by making or keeping mash, wort, or wash has also in his possession or use a still shall be regarded as a distiller; Provided, that a like tax of four dollars on each barrel, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall be assessed and collected from the owner of any distilled spirits which may be in any bonded warehouse at the date of the taking effect of this act, to be paid whenever the same shall be withdrawn from such warehouse, under the provisions of the sixty-second section of this act: Provided, That no tax shall be imposed for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical or scientific purposes which has been used in those processes.

Rectifiers of distilled spirits, rectifying, purifying, or refining two hundred barrels or less of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay two hundred dollars, and shall pay fifty cents for each such barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the quantity and proof of all the spirits purchased and of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, rectified, purified, or refined by him, shall be made by each rectifier in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer or compounder of liquors who has in his possession any still or leach-tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, shall be regarded as a rectifier.

Compounders of liquors shall each pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation, or compound liquors, for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name shall be regarded as a compounder of liquors.

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale foreign or domestic spirits, wine, ale, beer, or other malt liquors, and whose annual sales, including all sales of other merchandise, do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors.

Wholesale liquor dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed twenty five thousand dollars, shall pay one hundred dollars; and if exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, shall each pay in addition ten dollars for every one thousand dollars of sales of such spirits, wines, or liquors in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars; and on other sales shall pay as wholesale dealers; and such excess shall be asse[sse]d and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers. Every person who sells or offers for sale distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, whose annual sales shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. But no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages in which they are placed for the purpose of affixing the tax stamps, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer. But the payment of any special tax imposed by this act shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business, or profession from any penalty or punishment therefor provided by the laws of any State; nor to authorize the commencement or continuance of any such trade, business, or profession contrary to the laws of any State, or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade, business, or profession for State or other purposes.

Manufacturers of stills shall each pay fifty dollars, and twenty dollars for each still or worm for distilling made by him. Any person who manufactures any still or worm to be used in distilling shall be deemed a manufacturer of stills.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, shall each pay twenty-five dollars; and if their annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay in addition two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of ten thousand dollars. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is for himself, or on commission, to sell or offer for sale leaf tobacco. And payment of a special tax as wholesale dealer, tobacconist, manufacturer of cigars, or manufacturer of tobacco, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf tobacco from the payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land.

Dealers in tobacco, whose annual sales exceed one hundred dollars and do not exceed one thousand dollars, shall each pay five dollars; and when their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars, shall pay in addition two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of one thousand dollars. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco. And any retail dealer, liquor dealer, or keeper of a hotel, inn, tavern, or eating-house, who sells tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall pay, in addition to his special tax, the special tax as a dealer in tobacco.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay ten dollars; and in addition thereto, where the amount of the penal sum of the bond of such manufacturer, required by this act to be given, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars of such penal sum. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any leaf or raw tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco, resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco. But no manufacturer of tobacco shall be required to pay the special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling the products of his own manufacture.

Manufacturers of cigars, whose annual sales shall not exceed five thousand dollars, shall each pay ten dollars, and when their annual sales exceed five thousand dollars shall pay in addition two dollars for each thousand dollars in excess of five thousand dollars. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar-maker. Every cigar-maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the assistant assessor of the division in which such cigar maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar-maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar-maker so offending by neglect or refusal to register shall be employed by him.

SEC. 60. And be it further enacted, That in every case where it becomes necessary to ascertain the amount of annual or monthly sales made by any person on whom a special tax is imposed by this act, or to ascertain the excess of such sales above a given amount, such amounts and excesses shall be ascertained and returned under such regulations and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and in any case where the amount of the tax has been increased by this act above the amount before paid by any person in that behalf, such person, except retail dealers, shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase from the taking effect of this act: and in any case where the amount of sales or receipts has been understated or underestimated by any person, such person shall be again assessed for such deficiency, and shall be required to pay the same with any penalty or penalties that may by law have accrued or be chargeable thereon.

SEC. 61 And be it further enacted, That upon tobacco and snuff which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes:

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of thirty two cents per pound. And snuff flour when sold, or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

On all chewing tobacco, fine-cut, plug, or twist; on all tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of thirty two cents per pound.

On all smoking tobacco exclusively of stems, or of leaf, with all the stems in and so sold, the leaf not having been previously stripped, butted, or rolled, and from which no part of the stems have been separated by sifting, stripping, dressing, or in any other manner, either before, during, or after the process of manufacturing; on all fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch by process of sifting; and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

SEC. 62. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act all manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner:

All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-half, one, two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty, and sixty pounds each.

All smoking tobacco, all fine-cut shorts which has passed through a riddle of thirty six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each.

All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture or the proprietor's name and his trade mark and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: Provided, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported.

SEC. 63. And be it further enacted, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to a compliance with all other provisions of law, furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district where the manufacture is to be carried on, a statement, in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other machines; the name, kind, and quality of the article manufactured, or proposed to be manufactured; and, if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to any other person, as agent, or under a special contract, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the said article is to be manufactured, or to whom it is to be delivered: and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act, to be approved by the collector of the district, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with an addition to said sum of three thousand dollars for each cutting machine kept for use, of one thousand dollars for each screw-press kept for use in making plug or pressed tobacco, of five thousand dollars for each hydraulic press kept for use, of one thousand dollars for each snuff mill kept for use, and of one thousand dollars for each hand mill, or other mill or machine, kept for the grinding, cutting, or crushing of tobacco: that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on his manufactures: that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed by law or regulations: that whenever he shall add to the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other mills or machines as aforesaid, he will immediately give notice thereof to the collector of the district: that he will stamp, in accordance with law, all tobacco and snuff manufactured by him before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture: that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose or receive for sale any manufactured tobacco or snuff which has not been stamped as required by law; and that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of tobacco or snuff. And the sum of the said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required by the collector, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And every manufacturer shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, setting forth the kind and number of machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other mills and machines, as aforesaid, for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory. And any tobacco manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. And any person manufacturing tobacco or snuff of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall, on conviction be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years. And the working or preparation of any leaf tobacco, or tobacco stems, scraps, clippings, or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be deemed manufacturing.

SEC. 64. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 65. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every assistant assessor to keep a record, in a book or books to be provided for the purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory; and the assistant assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, a copy of every inventory required by this act to be made by such manufacturer, and an abstract of his monthly returns; and each assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of tobacco or snuff in his district to be numbered consecutively, which numbers shall not thereafter be changed.

SEC. 66. And be it further enacted, That every person, now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall make and deliver to the assistant assessor of the division a true inventory, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the quality of each of the different kinds of tobacco, snuff flour, snuff, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tinfoil, licorice, sugar, gum, and other materials held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods and materials, and what kinds, were manufactured or produced by him, and what was purchased from others; which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and the assistant assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the assessor, to be indorsed on or affixed to the inventory; and every such person shall keep a book or books, the forms of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and enter therein daily an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of tobacco, snuff, and snuff flour, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tinfoil, licorice, sugar, gum, and other materials, of whatever description, whether manufactured, (and if plug tobacco the number of net pounds of lumps made in the lump-room, and the number of packages and pounds produced in the press-room each day) sold consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture in bond, and to what district; and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the assistant assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales, and removals, made during the month next preceding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or willful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. And it shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco, or in any material used in manufacturing tobacco or snuff, on demand of any officer of internal revenue to render a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or materials sold or delivered to any person named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the assessor shall make an examination of persons, books, and papers, in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasions.

SEC. 67. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special revenue stamps for payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff, which stamps shall indicate the weight and class of the article on which payment is to be made, and shall be affixed and cancelled in the mode prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and stamps when used on any wooden package shall be cancelled by sinking a portion of the same into the wood with a steel die, also such warehouse stamps as are required by this act, which stamps shall be furnished to the collectors of internal revenue requiring the same, who shall each keep at all times a supply equal in amount to three months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff in their respective districts who have given bonds as required by law, to owners or consignees of tobacco or snuff, upon the requisition of the proper custom house officer having the custody of such tobacco or snuff, and to persons required by law to affix the same to tobacco or snuff on hand on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and every collector shall keep an account of the number, amount, and denominate values of stamps sold by him to each manufacturer, and to other persons above described.

SEC. 68. And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of this act relating to tobacco, print on each package or securely affix, by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him, a label on which shall be printed, together with the proprietor's or manufacturer's name, the number of the manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

"NOTICE.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again."

Any manufacturer of tobacco who shall neglect to print on or affix such label to any package containing tobacco made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him; or any person who shall remove any such label so affixed from any package, shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offense shall be committed.

SEC. 69. And be it further enacted, That any manufacturer of tobacco or snuff who shall remove otherwise than as provided by law, or sell any tobacco or snuff without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or without having paid the special tax, or given bond as required by law, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufacturers sales of tobacco or snuff, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sales of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material, or who shall affix any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp required by this act, to any box or package containing any tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offenses, forfeit to the United States all the raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and snuff, and all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, fixtures, boxes, and barrels, and all other materials which shall be found in the possession of such person, in the manufactory of such person, or elsewhere.

SEC. 70. And be it further enacted, That the absence of the proper stamp on any package of manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima facia evidence of the non-payment thereof. And such tobacco or snuff shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 71. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall remove from any manufactory, or from any place where tobacco or snuff is made, any manufactured tobacco or snuff without the same being put up in proper packages, or without the proper stamp for the amount thereon being affixed and canceled, as required by law; or, if intended for export, without the proper warehouse stamp being affixed; or shall use, sell, or offer for sale, or have in possession, except in the manufactory, or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, without proper stamps being affixed and cancelled; or shall sell, or offer for sale, for consumption in the United States, or use, or have in possession, except in the manufactory or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff on which only the warehouse stamp marking the same for export has been affixed, shall, on conviction thereof for each such offense, respectively, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall affix to any package containing tobacco or snuff any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious, or counterfeit stamp, or a stamp which has been before used, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years.

SEC. 72. And be it further enacted, That whenever any stamped box, bag vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or snuff, shall be emptied, the stamped portion thereof shall be destroyed by the person in whose hands the same may be. And any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse so to do shall, for each such offense, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall sell or give away, or who shall buy or accept from another, any such empty stamp box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind, or the stamped portion thereof, shall, for each such offense, on conviction, be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than twenty days and not more than one year. And any manufacturer or other person who shall put tobacco or snuff into any such box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope, the same having been either emptied or partially emptied, shall, for each such offense, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for not less than one nor more than three years.

SEC. 73. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the execution of such bonds as he may prescribe, may designate and establish at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, in bond, intended for exportation, selecting suitable buildings for such purpose, to be recommended by the collector in charge of exports at such port, to be known as export bonded warehouses, and used exclusively for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff in bond. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue in charge of exports at the port where such warehouse is located, and shall be in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be withdrawn or removed from any bonded warehouse without an order or permit from the collector in charge of exports at such port, which shall be issued only for the immediate transfer to a vessel by which such tobacco or snuff is to be exported to a foreign country, as hereinafter provided, or after the tax has been paid thereon. And such warehouse shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe. Any manufactured tobacco and snuff may be withdrawn once, and no more from an export bonded warehouse for transportation to any other port of entry in the United States where an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff may have been established, and such manufactured tobacco and snuff so withdrawn shall, on its arrival at the second port of entry, be immediately warehoused in an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, from which it shall be withdrawn only as provided by law.

SEC. 74. And be it further enacted, That manufactured tobacco and snuff may be removed in bond from the manufactory, without payment of the tax, to be transported directly to an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff established at a port of entry as hereinbefore provided; and the deposit in and withdrawal from any bonded warehouse, the transportation and exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff, shall be made under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing such bonds and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall in all respects, so far as applicable, conform to the provisions of law and regulations relating to distilled spirits to be deposited in or withdrawn from bonded warehouse or transported or exported. All tobacco and snuff intended for export, before being removed from the manufactory, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors, as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps, twenty five cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation: but the provisions of this section shall not limit the time for tobacco or snuff to remain in bond.

SEC. 75 And be it further enacted, That in all cases where tobacco or snuff of any description is manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material from which any such articles are made, or are to be made, is furnished by one person and made or manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one person with an understanding or agreement with another that the manufactured article is to be received in payment therefor or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be fixed by the actual maker or manufacturer before the article passes from the place of making or manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said persons in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and manufactured article shall be forfeited to the United States; and each party to such fraud or collusion shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 76 And be it further enacted, That every dealer in leaf tobacco shall enter daily in a book kept for that purpose, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, the number of hogsheads, cases, and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased by him, and of whom purchased, and the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds sold by him, with the name and residence, in each instance of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped, and to what district. Such book shall be kept at his place of business, and shall be open at all hours to the inspection of any assessor, collector, or other revenue officer; and any dealer in leaf tobacco who shall neglect or refuse to keep such book shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 77. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, all manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries shall be placed by the owner, importer, or consignee thereof in a bonded warehouse of the United States at the place of importation, in the same manner and under rules as provided for warehousing goods imported into the United States, and shall not be withdrawn from such warehouse, nor be entered for consumption or transportation in the United States prior to the said first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. All manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries, after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for like kinds of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States, and have the same stamps respectively affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled on all such articles so imported by the owner or importer thereof, while such articles are in the custody of the proper custom-house officers, and such articles shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been affixed and cancelled. Such tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages, as prescribed in this act for like articles manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed; and the owner or importer of such tobacco and snuff shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act, prescribed for manufacturers of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any such articles, so imported, to any place for the purpose of repacking, affixing, and cancelling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the collector of customs of the port where such articles shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which such articles shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such collector may direct. And any officer of customs who shall permit any such articles to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 78. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in manufactured tobacco, having on hand more than twenty pounds, and every dealer in snuff having on hand more than ten pounds, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the amount of such tobacco and snuff, respectively, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the assistant assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the assessor of the district, who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several inventories filed in his office, and transmit such abstract to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted while any such dealer has tobacco or snuff remaining on hand manufactured in the United States, or imported prior to the passage of this act, and not stamped. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all other manufactured tobacco of every description, shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of this act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by this act, except at retail by retail dealers from wooden packages stamped as provided for in this act; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any other manufactured tobacco not so put up in packages and stamped, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 79. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall, after the passage of this act, sell, or offer for sale, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, representing the same to have been manufactured and the tax paid thereon prior to the passage of this act, when the same was not so manufactured, and the tax not so paid, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offense, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 80. And be it further enacted, That all manufactured tobacco and snuff, manufactured prior to the passage of this act, and held in bond at the time of its passage, may be sold for consumption in the original packages, with the proper stamps for the amount of the tax thereon affixed and cancelled as required by law; and any person who shall, after the passage of this act, offer for sale any tobacco or snuff, in packages of a different size from those limited and prescribed by this act, representing the same to have been held in bond at the time of the passage of this act, when the same was not so held in bond, shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offense shall be committed; Provided, That after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, no such tobacco or snuff shall be sold or removed for sale or consumption from any bonded warehouse unless put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act.

SEC. 81. And be it further enacted, That upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand: on cigarettes weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand; when weighing exceeding three pounds per thousand, five dollars per thousand. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall in his judgment be most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax.

SEC. 82. And be it further enacted, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of cigars, shall furnish without previous demand therefor, to the assistant assessor of the division a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place and, if in a city, the street and number of the street where the manufacture is to be carried on; and if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to any other person, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the cigars are to be manufactured or to whom to be delivered, and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act in such penal sum as the assessor of the district may require, not less than five hundred dollars, with an addition of one hundred dollars for each person proposed to be employed by him in making cigars, conditioned that he will not employ any person to manufacture cigars who has not been duly registered as a cigar-maker; that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on manufactures; that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed; that whenever he shall add to the number of cigar makers employed by him, he will immediately give notice thereof to the collector of the district; that he will stamp in accordance with law all cigars manufactured by him before he offers the same or any part thereof for sale, and before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose, or receive for sale any cigars which have not been stamped as required by law; and that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of cigars. The sum of said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required at the discretion of the assessor, or under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every cigar manufacturer shall obtain from the collector of the district, who is hereby required to issue the same, a certificate setting forth the number of cigar-makers for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory; and any cigar manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall on conviction be fined one hundred dollars. Any person manufacturing cigars of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall on conviction be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than five years. Cigarettes and cheroots shall be held to be cigars under the meaning of this act.

SEC. 83. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act every cigar manufacturer shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section, shall on conviction be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 84. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every assistant assessor to keep a record, in a book to be provided for the purpose to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of cigars in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory, together with the names and residences of every cigar maker employed in his division, and the assistant assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, an abstract of his inventories and monthly returns; and each assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of cigars in the district to be numbered consecutively, which number shall not thereafter be changed.

SEC. 85. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing respectively twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred cigars each; and any person who shall sell or offer for sale, or deliver or offer to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who shall pack in any box any cigars in excess of the number provided by law to be put in each box, respectively, or who shall falsely brand any box, or who shall affix a stamp on any box denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall upon conviction for any of the above described offences, be fined for each such offense, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of cigars at retail by retail dealers who have paid the special tax as such from boxes packed, stamped, and branded in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 86. And be it further enacted, That every person now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of cigars, shall make and deliver to the assistant assessor of the division a true inventory, in form prescribed by the Commission of Internal Revenue, of the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, scraps, clippings, and waste, and the number of cigar boxes and the capacity of each box held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods, and what kinds were manufactured or produced by him, and what were purchased from others, which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation indorsed on said inventory; and the assistant assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the assessor, also to be indorsed on the inventory; and every such person shall enter daily in a book, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, or cigar boxes, of whatever description, manufactured, sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture; and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the assistant assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales, and removals made during the month next preceeding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or willful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall on conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. It shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco, or material used in manufacturing cigars, on demand of any officer of internal revenue authorized by law, to render to such officer a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or materials sold or delivered to any person or persons named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the assessor shall make an examination of persons, books, and papers in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasions.

SEC. 87. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for payment of the tax upon cigars, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon; and all cigars shall be packed in quantities of twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and fifty, and five hundred, and all such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring the same, who shall, if there be any cigar manufacturers within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to cigar manufacturers who have given bonds and paid the special tax, as required by law, in their districts respectively, and to importers of cigars who are required to affix the same to imported cigars in the custody of customs officers and to persons required by law to affix the same to cigars on hand on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundreed and sixty-nine; and every collector shall keep an account of the number, amount, and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each cigar manufacturer, and to other persons above described: Provided, That from and after the passage of this act, the duty on all cigars imported into the United States from foreign countries shall be two dollars and fifty cents [per] pound, and twenty five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 88. And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him a label on which shall be printed, together with the manufacturer's name, the number of manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

"NOTICE.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this box for cigars again."

Any manufacturer of cigars who shall neglect to affix such label to any box containing cigars made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, or any person who shall remove any such label, so affixed, from any such box, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars for each box in respect to which such offense shall be committed.

SEC. 89. And be it further enacted, That all cigars which shall be removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made without the same being packed in boxes as required by this act, or without the proper stamp thereon denoting the tax, or without burning into each box with a branding iron the number of the cigars contained therein, and the name of the manufacturer, and the number of the district and the State, or without the stamp denoting the tax thereon being properly affixed and cancelled, or which shall be sold or offered for sale not properly boxed and stamped, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person who shall commit any of the above-described offences shall, on conviction, be fined for each such offence not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall pack cigars in any box bearing a false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp, or who shall remove or cause to be removed any stamp denoting the tax on cigars from any box, with intent to use the same, or who shall use or permit any other person to use any stamp so removed, or who shall receive, buy, sell, give away, or have in his possession any stamp so removed, or who shall make any other fraudulent use of any stamp or stamped box, intended for cigars, or who shall remove from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 90. And be it further enacted, That the absence of the proper revenue stamp on any box of cigars sold, or offered for sale, or kept for sale, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima facie evidence of the non-payment thereof; and such cigars shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 91. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where cigars of any description are manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one party with an understanding or agreement with another that the cigars are to be received in payment therefor, or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be affixed by the actual maker before the cigars are removed from the place of manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said parties in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and cigars shall be forfeited to the United States, and every person engaged in such fraud or collusion shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 92. And be it further enacted, That any manufacturer of cigars, who shall remove or sell any cigars without payment of the special tax as a cigar manufacturer, or without having given bond as such, or without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufactures or sale of any cigars, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sales of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material used in the manufacture of cigars, or who shall affix any false, forged, spurious, fraudulent, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp, required by law to any box containing any cigars, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offenses, forfeit to the United States all raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and cigars, and all machinery, tools, implements apparatus, fixtures, boxes, barrels, and all other materials, which shall be found in the possession of such person, or in his manufactory, and used in his business as such manufacturer, together with his estate or interest in the building or factory and the lot or tract of ground on which such building or factory is located, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

SEC. 93. And be it further enacted, That all cigars imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States, and have the same stamps affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled by the owner or importer of cigars while they are in the custody of the proper customhouse officers; and such cigars shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled, but shall be put up in boxes containing quantities as prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed. And the owner or importer of such cigars shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act prescribed for manufacturers of cigars manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any of such cigars, so imported, to any place for the purpose of affixing and cancelling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the collector of customs of the port where such cigars shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which they shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such collector may direct. And any officer of customs who shall permit any such cigars to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC 94 And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in cigars, either of foreign or domestic manufacture, having on hand more than five thousand thereof, imported or manufactured, or purporting or claimed to have been imported or manufactured, prior to the passage of this act, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the quantity of such cigars in his possession, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the assistant assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the assessor of the district who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several such inventories filed in his office, and transmit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted, while any such dealer has any such cigars remaining on hand, until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. After the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all cigars of every description shall be taken to have been either manufactured or imported after the passage of this act, and shall be stamped accordingly; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, any imported cigars or cigars purporting or claimed to have been imported, not so put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 95. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall after the passage of this act, sell or offer for sale any cigars, representing the same to have been manufactured and the tax paid thereon prior to the passage of this act, when the same were not so manufactured and the tax not so paid shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offense and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC 96. And be it further enacted, That if any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, compounder of liquors, or manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, shall knowingly and wilfully omit, neglect, or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting, or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done the thing required or prohibited, he shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and if the person so offending be a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, all distilled spirits or liquors owned by him, or in which he has any interest as owner, and if he be a manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, all tobacco or cigars found in his manufactory shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 97. And be it further enacted, That any internal revenue officer who shall become interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or in the production, rectification, or redistillation of distilled spirits, shall be dismissed from office; and any such officer who shall become so interested in any such manufacture or production, rectification or redistillation, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 98. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of any extortion or wilful oppression, under color of law; or shall knowingly demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law; or shall receive any fee, compensation, or reward for the performance of any duty, except as by law prescribed; or shall willfully neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by law; or shall conspire or collude with any person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States; or shall do, or omit to do any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States; or shall negligently or designedly permit any violation of the law by any other person; or shall make or sign any false entry in any book, or make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make any entry, certificate, or return; or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States, shall under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report in writing, such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; or shall demand, or accept, or attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, as payment or gift or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of law, except as expressly authorized by law so to do, he shall be dismissed from office, and shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. And one-half of the fine so imposed shall be for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer, who shall be ascertained by the judgment of the court; and the said court shall also render judgment against the said officer or agent for the amount of damages sustained in favor of the party injured, to be collected by execution.

SEC. 99. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall simulate or falsely or fraudulently execute or sign any bond, permit, entry, or other document required by the provisions of this act, or by any regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall procure the same to be falsely or fraudulently executed; or who shall advise, aid in, or connive at the execution thereof, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than five years; and the property to which such false or fraudulent instrument relates shall be forfeited.

SEC. 100. And be it further enacted, That every collector having charge of any warehouse in which distilled spirits, tobacco, or other articles are stored in bond, shall render a monthly account of all such articles to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which account shall be examined and adjusted, monthly, by him, so as to exhibit a true statement of the liability and responsibility of every such collector on such account. In adjusting such account the collector shall be charged with all the articles which may have been deposited or received under the provisions of law, in any warehouse in his district and under his control, and shall be credited with all such articles shown to have been removed therefrom according to law, including transfers to other collectors and to his successor in office, and also whatever allowances may have been made in accordance with law to any owner of such goods or articles for leakage or other losses.

SEC. 101. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue are authorized and empowered to alter, renew, or change the form, style, and device of any stamp, mark, or label used under any provision of the laws relating to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, when in their judgment necessary for the collection of revenue tax, or the prevention or detection of frauds thereon; and to make and publish such regulations for the use of such mark, stamp, or label as they may find requisite. But in no case shall such renewal or change extend to an abandonment of the general character of the stamps provided for in this act, nor the dispensing with any provisions requiring that such stamps shall be kept in book form and have thereon the signatures of revenue officers.

SEC. 102 And be it further enacted, That in all cases arising under the internal revenue laws where, instead of commencing or proceeding with a suit in court, it may appear to the Commissioner of Interval Revenue to be for the interest of the United States to compromise the same, he is empowered and authorized to make such compromise with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in every case where a compromise is made there shall be placed on file in the office of the Commissioner the opinion of the solicitor of internal revenue, or officer acting as such, with his reasons therefor, together with a statement of the amount of tax assessed, the amount of additional tax or penalty imposed by law in consequence of the neglect or delinquency of the person against whom the tax is assessed, and the amount actually paid in accordance with the terms of the compromise: but no such compromise shall be made of any case after a suit or proceeding in court has been commenced, without the recommendation also of the Attorney General: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the court at any stage of such suit or criminal proceedings to continue the same for good cause shown on motion of the district attorney.

SEC. 103. And be it further enacted, That when any tax is imposed, and the mode or time of assessment or collection is not provided for, the same shall be established by regulation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the Commissioner is authorized to make all such regulations, not otherwise provided for, as may become necessary by reason of any change of law in relation to internal revenue made by this act.

SEC. 104. And be it further enacted, That where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include a firm, partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and words of the masculine gender, as applied to persons, to mean and include the feminine gender; and the singular number to mean and include the plural number; and the word "State" to mean and include a Territory and District of Columbia; and the word "county" to mean and include parish, district, or other equivalent territorial subdivision of a State.

SEC. 105. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That all the provisions of said acts shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has already accrued or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing and enforcing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress, relating to the subjects embraced in this act, may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed: And provided further, That no office created by the said acts and continued by this act shall be vacated by reason of any provisions herein contained, but the officers heretofore appointed shall continue to hold the said offices without reappointment until their successors, or other officers to perform their duties, respectively, shall be appointed as provided in this act: And provided further, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before [illegible] provisions of this act shall take effect the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal, until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 106. And be it further enacted, That in any case where there has been a refusal or neglect to pay any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws, and where it is lawful and has become necessary to seize and sell real estate to satisfy the tax, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, if he deems it expedient, direct that a bill in chancery shall be filed, in a district or circuit court of the United States, to enforce the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, or to subject any real estate owned by the delinquent, or in which he has any right, title, or interest, to the payment of such tax. And all persons having liens upon the real estate sought to be subjected to the payment of any tax as aforesaid, or claiming any ownership or interest therein, shall be made parties to such proceedings, and shall be brought into court as provided in other suits in chancery in said courts. And the said courts shall have, and are hereby given, jurisdiction in all such cases, and shall at the term next after such time as the parties shall be duly notified of the proceedings, unless otherwise ordered by the court, proceed to adjudicate all matters involved therein, and to pass upon and finally determine the merits of all claims to and liens upon the real estate in question, and shall, in all cases where a claim or interest of the United States therein shall be established, decree a sale, by the proper officer of the court, of such real estate, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale according to the findings of the court in respect to the interests of the parties and of the United States.

SEC. 107. And be it further enacted, That the internal revenue laws imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether the same shall be within a collection district or not.

SEC. 108 And be it further enacted, That all provisions of this act which require the use of stamps shall take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of this act: Provided, That if at any time prior to the expiration of the said sixty days it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that a longer delay is necessary for the preparation and due delivery of any of such stamps, he shall be authorized to fix a day not later than the first day of December next for putting said provisions, relative to the use of either of such stamps, into operation, and shall give public notice of the day so fixed and determined upon, which day shall then be held and taken to be the time when that portion of this act which requires the use of stamps shall have effect.

SEC. 109. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as impose any internal revenue tax on illuminating or other mineral oil, and on the product of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of crude-oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, together with all provisions relating to returns, assessment, warehousing, and bonding, and all other provisions for determining the quantity of mineral oil distilled, for the purpose of securing the payment of the tax thereon, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and no tax imposed by existing laws on such oils or products in the hands of the producer or manufacturer or his agent or agents at the passage of this act, and unsold, shall be collected: but distillers and refiners of mineral oils shall be considered as manufacturers and subject to the tax on sales provided for in the fourth section of the act "to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

AN ACT to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, all in the county of Orange, State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point be authorized and directed to use the labor in the employ of the United States government at that post, when not otherwise employed, in building and constructing a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, in the county of Orange, said road to be located under the direction of the said superintendent, over land now belonging or hereafter to be ceded to the government of the United States for that purpose.

Approved July 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the Anchor Press, in this city, on the thirty-first day of August, 1868, a large quantity of dessicated POTATOES and mixed VEGETABLES, put up in large tin cans.

These articles are sound, are good, and will keep for years. Dairymen are requested to be present at the sale.

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Louisiana.
au25-6t

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers,
277 Washington street, Boston.

EXTRACT FROM THE 'LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING."

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

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STATEMENT

OF THE

Germania Life Insurance

COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 9 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 7 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 4 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 7 |
| Total | $1,875,362 9 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 7 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 5 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 1 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,048 8 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 3 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 0 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 2 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only six per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $387 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 606 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 36. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. WHOLE NO. 136.


## Poetry.

### HOLD THE LIGHT.

BY KATE HARRINGTON.

Ho! thou traveler on life's highway
Moving carelessly along—
Pausing not to watch the shadows
Lowering o'er the mighty throng!
Stand aside, and mark how feebly
Some are struggling in the fight,
Turning on thee wistful glances—
Begging thee to hold the light!

Look! upon thy right a brother
Wanders blindly from the way;
And upon thy left a sister,
Frail and erring, turns astray;
One kind word, perchance, may save them—
Guide their wayward steps aright;
Canst thou, then, withhold thy counsel?
No, but fly and hold the light!

Hark! a feeble wail of sorrow
Bursts from the advancing throng;
And a little child is groping
Through the darkness, deep and long,
'Tis a timid orphan, shivering
'Neath misfortune's withering blight;
Friends, home, love, are all denied her;
Oh! in pity, hold the light.

Not alone from heathen darkness,
Where the pagan bows the knee,
Worshiping his brazen image
With a blind idolatry—
Where no blessed Gospel teachings
E'er illume the soul's dark night,
Comes the cry to fellow mortals,
Wild and pleading, "Hold the light!"

Here as well, in life's broad highway,
Are benighted wanderers found;
And if all the strong would heed them,
Lights would glimmer all around.
Acts of love and deeds of kindness
Then would make earth's pathway bright,
And there'd be no need of calling,
"Ho! thou traveler, hold the light!"

[Communicated.]

GALVESTON, Texas.

Our situation is extremely unpleasant in Texas. The politics of the country are so unsettled that it is next to impossible to prosecute any business successfully. Radical and anti-Radical alike suffer, and both are in many respects highly reprehensible.

The Constitutional Convention now in session at Austin seems to be a failure. The so-called honorables spend their time fillibustering, wrangling, and fighting. Several fights have been had inside the Capitol recently, and among the principal belligerents are the men who misrepresent the counties of Galveston and Harris.

The Republican cause has been almost, if not quite hopelessly ruined for the present by its failure to perform the specific work it was called to do. The opposition is fairly aroused and thoroughly organized and determined to oppose the ratification of any constitution that this Convention may submit, if, in the course of human events, one should ever be submitted.

We have no one to thank for this state of things but those who, having set themselves up as leaders, being fanatically blind themselves, have precipitated us into the ditch. When reason and common sense again return to us as a party in Texas, then may we hope to succeed, and the blessings of the All Father may be ours to enjoy.

Religiously, there is but little doing in Galveston. We hear of a revival interest going on (to what extent we know not) in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, colored, under the judicious ministrations of the Rev. Daniel Gregory, is also being revived. The pastor of the former church is making himself ridiculous by attempting to preach Christ to his congregation Sabbaths and week day evenings, and by writing articles for the *weakly Advocate* of this city in defense of the Confederacy and in abuse of the loyalists. "O consistency, thou art a jewel!" and we wish thou wouldst take thy seat in the hearts and minds of such professed public teachers.

### The Lord's Day.

Why will not the Roman Catholics unite with us in securing the sanctification of the Christian Sabbath? A good example is being set them by their brethren in Europe. What they lose in popularity they will more than regain in religious power. We get this item from an exchange:

The Roman Catholic bishops of Switzerland lately met at Sion, Valais, and consulted together on the means of promoting a better observance of the Lord's day. They resolved to request the Federal government to relieve all persons engaged in the military service, as far as possible, of active duty on Sundays. Many public meetings have been held recently in European cities, and Sabbath Committees formed, with a view of promoting the observance of the Lord's day. The action at the Amsterdam Conference of the Evangelical Alliance gave a grand impulse to the work.

After an investment of about five hundred dollars in two years, a gentleman of our acquaintance has just drawn sixty-nine dollars in the Havana lottery.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

Several allusions have been made to the camp meetings to be held near Annopolis Junction; it is now in progress, a brief account of which may be of interest to your readers. The committee had arranged for and announced public service to begin on Friday, 21, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Over ninety tents had been pitched by that hour. A generous shower of rain, however, prevented service; the same occurred in the evening. But Saturday opened pleasantly, and the people gathered to hear the word. The great interest previously excited was crowned with success. Nine persons professed justification. The Sunday morning prayer meeting was substituted by a sermon from Rev. Dr. Hamilton—a discourse full of thought and feeling. At ten o'clock the audience was immense, and as orderly as need be. Rev. Mr. Morgan, presiding elder of this district, preached. The moral and religious influence present controlled the multitude in a most remarkable degree. At three o'clock Mr. Wheeler, of Alexandria, Virginia, addressed an audience nearly as large and equally as attentive as the morning one. The duty at half-past seven devolved on Mr. Baker, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. A prayer meeting followed, during which nine persons declared they had found "peace in believing." Thus ended Sunday, the day of anxiety to a camp community, a day so full of responsibility as to moral results; but God's hand was on the people, and they were still. The order was perhaps the more remarkable in view of a mob that assailed the colored people at a camp meeting held two years since a few miles distant from the present one. That meeting, however, had been as orderly as this up to the last night, when the riot occurred. But we hope this will end as it has thus far progressed. The Monday on a camp ground is a day of more than ordinary interest. Sermons were preached by Messrs. Krebs, Nickerson, and McNemar at the usual hours and in the order named. At the prayer meeting concluding the evening service nine persons rejoiced in "the knowledge of salvation by remission of their sins." Nine seems to be a mystic number.

In the evening of yesterday Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman appeared on the ground. He found a number of old friends among ministers and others who gave him the welcome he deserves. Dr. Lanahan had invited him to the Baltimore camp meeting, now progressing, and thither he thought himself tending, but as "Philip was found at Azotes" without intending it, so Dr. Newman was to the great joy of his friends found here.

The arrangements previously made for to-day (Tuesday) will, I fear, prevent the people from receiving any of the Doctor's "oil," except it be to address the children's meeting fixed for this afternoon. The railroad company run nothing but the usual Sunday trains, only one of which is a way train each way; hence no outpouring of city's "rude fellows." This is the rule with the railroad companies of Baltimore at the request of the camp meeting committee.

On reaching Annopolis Junction this morning we found a man had either jumped or fallen from the lightning train, just then flying along as on the wind; while the blood streamed from his lacerated head, no bones were thought to be fractured, and by a miracle the poor man reclining against the stationhouse. His other surgeons were like myself, very clumsy; but we did all we knew. The steam horse snorted "down breaks," and I stepped aboard with a message to his friends in the city. As he could not tell how it occurred, the supposition is he was asleep on the platform.

There is quite an extensive revival of religion in the Twentieth street Baptist church. This is a prosperous colored congregation.

The peach season is upon us here, but the fruit is somewhere else, with light exceptions. At camp meeting the price demanded is $1 60 per peck.

The political stream is low and sluggish.

Commissioner Rollins will likely be charged with some official improprieties as a pretex for suspension during the recess of Congress.

The President has certainly recognized the reconstruction acts by his course in regard to Governor Warmoth's request to give military aid to the authorities of Louisiana.

MORDECAI.

## The Austrian Chancellor.

The future historian of the present period will attribute to a noble trio of marked men the liberal movements and radical reforms that are so rapidly changing the face of political affairs on the continent of Europe. Cavour, Bismarck, and Von Beust will go down into history together, and will have the proud honor of being acknowledged as the fathers of a new political era.

Of these Cavour has gone to his high reward, leaving behind him a name of sweet fragrance among the Italian people. Bismarck holds the high position of the most influential statesman of Europe, and Von Beust is now leading the Austrian empire in a career of unexampled liberalism, daily astounding the world with political progress that seems almost impossible to those who have studied this ancient monarchy in its garb of absolutism.

Von Beust, it seems to us, is scarcely as well known to the world as he deserves to be, and does not receive full honor for his share in the Austrian reforms. The most remarkable point about his career is, that in a double sense he is a foreigner in Austria—he is a Saxon and a Protestant; and it redounds greatly to the honor of the Emperor Francis Joseph, that he, in 1866, saw with sufficient clearness into the immediate future to call such a statesman to the head of Austrian affairs. It proves very clearly that Austria learned a most valuable lesson on the field of Sadowa, and determined to turn a very short corner in her political career—this wise resolution will probably prove to be the salvation of the empire, and is certainly bringing the country into the sisterhood of liberal nations.

Von Beust seems to have the conviction that Austria is to be saved by the development of her liberties or not at all, and he has fairly entered this path. How long he will be able to do what he considers it necessary to do, is an open question, but certain it is that the masses are on his side and are with him, making a noble fight for civil and religious liberty. Their victories thus far are astonishing and delighting the world.

Von Beust is agreeable and prepossessing in personal appearance; he is about sixty years of age, but possesses a youthful freshness and vigor that promise to withstand for a goodly period the ravages of time. He is extremely polite, even friendly in personal demeanor, and makes every one at ease in his presence. A cheerful smile is always playing on his lip, even when discussing serious affairs of state, and one wonders at the openness with which he treats the most important questions. He seems to despise the secret tricks of old fashioned diplomacy, and is quick to assure all who approach him that his projects bear on their face all the meaning which they contain. One of his own favorite expressions is: "That diplomacy will be an honorable occupation in twenty years, and will be totally divested of its tricks and snares."

Von Beust proves himself to be a man of broad views, when, as a Protestant, he undertakes a responsible duty in a country so thoroughly Catholic as Austria, and he shows unexampled courage as a statesman in taking the broad leap from the leadership of an inferior country like Saxony to that of a renowned empire like Austria. There were plenty who named his courage arrogance and assumption, and especially among the blooded nobles of church and state in Austria, but his success is an answer to their doubts and sneers. He has not for a moment lost his balance or his breath, nor shown even a giddiness in his position. From his lofty standpoint he has successfully taken a broader view of the spirit of the age, and, with a rare energy, overcome the prejudice of his rank in calling into his cabinet a group of men who are of the people and with the people. That the statesman should pass by the conservatives with whom he had acted in life-long sympathy, and choose his political associates from among the men of the most advanced opinions and decided convictions, is a master stroke of policy that places him among the first ministers of history, and encourages us to hope that he will successfully carry on the severe contest that he has begun against stupid conservatism and blind fanaticism.

That he has determined on a bitter war, and not a mere skirmish against intellectual oppression, is proved by his bill of rights, his decree abolishing the institutions that were under the special guidance of the Jesuits, and especially by his energetic contest against the old papal treaty known as the "Concordat." As a constitutional minister he is leading Austria through a glorious career.

An old man in J——, who had for many years been a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, was dying, and he was agitated. He had argued the question many times, as he thought with entire satisfaction. But now he was dying and the question was, "Is the doctrine on which I have rested true?" He wanted to send for pious old Deacon W. to ask him about the matter; but his companions would not indulge him. At last he turned to one of them, the leader, and said with painful anxiety, "Are you *sure* all will be saved?" And so I ask you, my friend, are you sure you are right and safe?

## The Cancer Springs of Vermont.

In our trip to these now famous springs we found ourselves at that favored place, the admired of artists, the eulogized of Beecher, the pride of Northern Vermont, St. Albans. We took our way by stage, nine miles to the northeast toward Sheldon, the terminus of our pilgrimage. The roads were excellent, and the scenery picturesque. We passed Dream Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, a mile or more in length, and of half the width, and were entertained with the story of its name. Some twenty years ago the wife and child of Eugene Clifford were drowned from a boat while crossing the lake, the husband alone escaping to tell the tale. He was suspected of murder, and arrested. One link in the chain of evidence was wanting; some outer garment of the woman was missing, search for which proved fruitless. A lady living near whose residence we passed saw in a dream the garment hidden in a wild, secluded spot near the scene of the tragedy; and when others failed to find it from her directions, she asked to be taken to the place, and went directly to the spot and found the missing clue. The murderer was convicted, and not long after closed his wretched career in prison.

As the story ended we came in sight of our resting-place; and from an eminence our eyes were greeted by one of those beautiful landscapes that seen once is seen forever, daguerreotyped upon the soul. Ah, at our feet lay the pretty New England village of Sheldon, sprinkled on both sides of a winding creek, which just below flows into the more majestic Missisquoi. This is seen a little to our left, gliding in from the east, and winding on toward Lake Champlain. A beautiful expanse of rolling country spreads out before us, and in the not remote distance are seen the mountains. Some seem to have strayed over into the Dominion of Canada; but they look just as proud and serene as their brothers, whose feet are warmed by the tread of the Green Mountain boys. Soon in the company of an intelligent guided, "to the manor born," we were scouring the country and examining the springs. First in the order of discovery is the Missisquoi, situated some two miles below the village on the northerly shore of the river. The ground in the vicinity is broken, and not pleasing to the eye, while the soil seems swampy and unclean. But appearances are of secondary importance. The water has acquired a great fame by reason of its remarkable cures. Well authenticated stories are told of patients cured of cancer or greatly relieved after physicians had given them up to die. Men were busy bottling the water, which I was informed is selling extensively. Turning back and recrossing the river, we passed round through the village, and about three-fourths of a mile from the the boundary we found the Vermont spring, the bottling establishment standing just on the brink of the river. The bank, rising some thirty or forty feet, at a pretty sharp angle, is shaded by a delightful grove of maple, birch, hemlock, and poplar. It is a romantic spot, and with a little outlay of taste and money can be made very attractive. We drank of the water, and found it slightly more mineral in taste than the other, but neither of them are at all disagreeable. It is evident that this is the favorite of the people; resulting in part, I suspect, from the more liberal policy of its proprietors, but chiefly, as I am assured, from its superiority as a remedy. It is claimed that it acts in all cases with equal certainty, and generally with greater rapidity. The most wonderful cures of cancer in its most dreaded form are attributed to this spring, and that fearful disease seemed robbed of half its terrors in the presence of this simple and almost tasteless water. Here, again, are "chosen the weak things to confound the mighty." Scrofula and many other forms of disease, least under the control of medical skill, readily yield before it. Something of its power has been published, but my impressions were gathered chiefly from conversations with the people of the place.

The principal proprietor of the Vermont Spring is Hon. R. J. Saxe, who is cousin to the poet. Judge Saxe is a well known and influential layman of the M. E. Church, and enjoys the entire confidence of the community. The place has been literally overrun with visitors, mostly invalids; and the great need has been boarding accommodations. But Yankee enterprise is regulating all these matters, and the invitation is, "Whosoever will let him come." All details of the remarkable cures must be omitted, some of which are so novel and surprising in their nature that they remind one of the servant's reply when asked by his master what price he should set upon a certain horse: "Go as high as you can without laughing." My object is merely to give an inkling of what is transpiring in this corner of New England.

VISITOR.

In 1793 a delegation from the western part of Massachusetts was sent to confer with one of the Boston clergymen as to how he got along with the doctrine of the "perseverance of the saints," which troubled them exceedingly. His suggestive reply was: "My dear friends, it is the perseverance of the sinners which causes me all my troubles."

## From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. A. Ross has sent us the following quarterly meeting report:

I have just returned from a visit to Baton Rouge. I arrived there on Sunday, August 16, 1868. I preached at three o'clock to a crowded house, after which I administered the sacrament, and I am happy to state that we had a glorious time—the King's presence was among us. On Monday evening we held love feast, at which a large congregation was present, and about fifty persons spoke. I am glad to say that I find the people much cheered and in good spirits, though they are poor. On Tuesday evening, the 18th ultimo, we held a quarterly conference, with the official members all present. Brother Hayward's church and circuit are doing well. Religion seems to be prosperous. The Sabbath school is going on finely, having seventy-five scholars and seven teachers. The day school has about sixty-five scholars, taught by Mrs. Sarah Baranco, a member of our church, assisted by Miss Provost. I am happy to say that Brother Hayward informs me that this young lady labors very hard for the improvement of the children, though she has but little support, parents not being able to pay tuition for their children. I left Baton Rouge on my way to Clinton, accompanied by Brother Hayward. We had a rough road to travel by the way of the old freight car, but by the help of the Lord we arrived there safely, and being worried we rested until Saturday evening, when we met and held the quarterly conference. Brother Yarborough was sick with the fever. I am happy to state that we found the church going on well. The official members answered to their names. Brother Yarborough has a lively Sabbath school, taught by Miss Sarah A. Dearmond, numbering seventy-six scholars, and also a day school numbering forty scholars, taught by the same teacher. Miss Dearmond is a native of Clinton, and labors very hard with her scholars. I preached at eleven o'clock, and Brother Yarborough at three o'clock, after which I administered the sacrament to a large congregation, assisted by Brothers Hayward and Yarborough, and we had a glorious time there. On Monday morning Brother Hayward and myself took a wagon for our return to Baton Rouge, rather than take the old car again. I am happy to say that all are well on the Baton Rouge and Clinton circuits.

Rev. John Lea writes from Franklin, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana:

I have been afflicted severely for two months, but I give thanks to Almighty God that I am about recovered, yet I am still unable to walk. Our church is still increasing rapidly. We have at this time a good number of young and faithful converts. I could count fifty or sixty who a few days ago were reprobates, but are now the most faithful in the church; indeed, they greatly help me in my labors, for they give a jealous excitement of religion throughout the whole neighborhood. On the first Sabbath in August I baptized sixteen, and all that I have baptized since I have been here amounts to 114. The church in Franklin has increased over two hundred. God grant that every young minister of the gospel may go to work with all their might to promote the kingdom of Jesus Christ. And this they can do if they will only eat less, sleep less, talk less, and devote more of their time to the study of the word of God, for he has promised to give wisdom and understanding to every one that will seek diligently for it. Then if the young minister wants to be a discreet workman for Christ, let him open his eyes and lay hold upon his Bible, his discipline, his grammar and dictionary. At the same time let him walk close with God, and bridle his tongue, and I believe he will wage a good warfare.

Two weeks ago I went to Baldwins and organized, but every thing is not yet settled, and as soon as possible I must go again. Next Sunday I go to Charenton to attend to some affairs of Brother John Wesley, where some are to be baptized and some married. Last Sunday I preached at Centreville, where we had a glorious time, and passed a day long to be remembered. I was compelled to make a political speech while there, on account of our friend William Watkins turning Democrat. He denied this, and said he was neither Democrat nor Radical, but we all believe he has, or is about to betray his trust. He will receive no thanks from either Democrats or Radicals, for he denies them both. It is proper for a man, before he enters into any measure, to understand its meaning and nature. They have poor, hungry, and ignorant colored men upon the platform making speeches, who could not, if their lives were at stake, define the words Democrat and Radical, and you know very well that the Democrats will never tell them, neither will they know until they are caught in the trap. It is, indeed, true that the wise man has said that "experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." We have mourner's meeting every night that have not failed once in six weeks.

Rev. J. W. Wesley writes from Charenton, St. Mary's, Louisiana:

We closed our protracted meeting with great joy for the success God had given us. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with thirty who have been redeemed. We are now trying to improve the appearance of our church, but can not make much progress, as money is so hard to get. Otherwise we are doing as well as could be expected. I must say the Democrats are working very faithfully for their cause in this part of the land, trying to bribe the freedmen of St. Mary with beef, meat, and poor whisky.

Rev. S. M. Small writes from Alexandria, Louisiana:

My churches are getting along very well now. Since we turned out some bad members I have a little more peace. I was at my fifth appointment on the twenty-first of August, and had a mighty fine time. The spirit of God was plainly seen to operate on the people's hearts. They showed it by running for shelter. I baptized sixteen adults and three children, and married one couple. Thirteen persons joined the Church. A very large body of people gathered, but when I called for them to help me pay my ferriage I got twenty-five cents from about two hundred people, showing the poverty of our parish now.

A correspondent writes from Vermillionville, Louisiana:

Happening to be in Vermillionville recently I was invited to attend an examination held at "Excelsior School," for freed children, taught by Walter H. Williams, which invitation I accepted, and arrived at the schoolhouse in time to hear the commencement of the exercises, and remained until they were finished. The school was attended by about fifty spectators, principally the pupil's parents. The most excellent order prevailed during the recitation, rendering it an easy task for the teacher to discharge his duties. The alacrity with which the children recited their lessons was astonishing. Children who, as the teacher informed me, had been attending school but two or three months, read with much fluency in words of two syllables. Others that had been with him for four or five greatly astonished me by their correct and fluent answers in geography and arithmetic. After other exercises, several pieces were spoken by some of the pupils, which were exceedingly well rendered, and created much enthusiasm among the audience.

Edward Jackson, Jr., writes from Washington, Louisiana:

I have a nice school here in our church, with eighty-nine scholars, and more coming. I have them all to teach alone, and it is very hard work on me, with so little education. I thank Almighty God for what I have, but it is not enough for all these children. We have a very fine Sunday school. Captain Violet came to see my school, and asked me what the children paid me. I told him nothing, and only the ten dollars you gave me from the Aid Society had been received. We are very bad off, the people are at a starvation point. Mrs. Campbell sued father for the rent, and took all that was in the house. Please try to have a teacher sent to us soon. The Democrats are trying to get all they can of the colored people. Some have sold themselves for tobacco, and some for a pair of shoes. I get the ADVOCATE and read it every week.

CAMP MEETINGS.—Rev. Thomas Kennedy writes from Donaldsonville, Louisiana:

All's well on my circuit. We are now holding a camp meeting at Bayou Goula, which began on the twenty-third of August. It is quite a new thing about here. But we have had a glorious time. A great many went up to see, are caught in the net of salvation. People are there from fifteen to twenty miles around. Up to the time I write many have found the Lord in the pardon of their sins, and more are seeking him. The times are very hard yet. The Democrats are canvassing our parish pretty close, and no move is yet made to check them. They are using every means to deceive our people, and threaten if they do not vote the Democratic ticket they will not employ them. By those means and bribes they succeed in getting a few to join them. One Augustus Knight and Manuel Bercier were lately converted to the Democratic belief, and are now laboring manfully for them. The crops are fine up and down the river and bayou. Brother Courtnay is well, and at work. I will soon write again about the affairs of our parish.

## Planter's Law.

The English Government, it seems, is ashamed of the Governor Eyre infamy, and has sent a judge to Jamaica who has displeased many planters by dispensing law without regard to race, color, or previous condition. We quote from the New York *Tribune:*

He is charged with having made a series of attacks upon the planters of the parish, accusing them of injustice in their dealings with the laborers they employ, and of abusing their powers as magistrates to the injury of the blacks. His real offense seems to be that he holds the scales of justice evenly, knowing no distinction between whites and blacks, or between planters and peasants, in his administration of the law. The planters were up in arms against him for protecting the people in their rights, and laborers, men and women, who have been suffering at the hands of their employers, were threatening to abandon the plantations. He is bitterly denounced for having sent a female of fair skin and "respectable connections" to the House of Correction; but he meets the storm fearlessly, and says he is determined to dispense British justice, and not planters' law.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

## The Late General Conference and Lay Delegation.

The undersigned, deeming it important that the Church should have a clear understanding of the true spirit and meaning of the action of the late General Conference in relation to lay representation, and believing that they have been in circumstances to receive accurate information in relation to said action, beg to submit the following:

1. The concurrence of the Conference in the action of 1860 and 1864 is evidence that in the judgment of the General Conference the introduction of layman into the highest councils of the Church is, when the laity should ask for it, neither wrong in principle nor dangerous in policy; that the desire for the change was such as to require respectful consideration; that the petitioners were not to be repelled, but treated with the utmost respect; and that there were grounds for inquiring in the kindest manner whether a majority of our people sincerely desire lay delegation, in which case it was an assurance *thrice repeated* that it should be granted, each repetition increasing the moral force of the assurance.

2. In addition to all previous action, a formal submission of the question "for lay delegation" or "against lay delegation" is now made to the whole Church of twenty-one years old and upward, and the affirmative votes of a majority of those present and voting are to be considered as meeting the conditions of the proposed change so far as that is dependent on the laity, answering the question implied in the phrase "whenever the people should desire it;" the *method of constituting* an "electoral conference" is definitely fixed; a provisional plan of lay delegation is so determined that it and no other may become the law of the Church in the method distinctly pointed out, which is to control the action of quarterly conferences, pastors, and bishops, the occurrence of an affirmative vote so far anticipated as possible that provisions are based upon it which would bring laymen as representatives into the next General Conference.

3. This action being passed with great unanimity (two hundred and seventeen to three), the moral force of the vote may be justly regarded as assuring the laymen of the Church that if they shall so indicate a desire for lay representation they will meet with no resistance from the men who have made provisions so clear and encouraging for the expression of their views, there being no probability, nor even a moral possibility, that these grave men would, with so much pains, provide for and point out the way to a result either dangerous or impracticable.

4. The voting both of members and ministers must, of course, be entirely free, expressing the "godly judgment" of each. But it may well be presumed from the repeated acts of the General Conference, and the votes of the several conferences, as well as the unreserved opinions of the ministry everywhere, that should the lay vote show a majority "for lay delegation," the vote of the conferences and the next General Conference will, with great unanimity and cordiality, make the proposed changes in the discipline, and welcome our lay brethren to their seats in the highest ecclesiastical body of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5. The whole plan contemplates the peace of the Church. Let no man presume to encourage a partisan spirit. Our enemies or rivals who anticipate dangerous excitement or bitter strife over this question must surely be disappointed. The cordial overtures of the ministry to the laymen, the sound discretion of our editors and other influential men, as well as the thorough convictions felt by our people generally of our responsibility to God and our sublime mission in the future, will, we trust, lead the whole Church to a spirit of mutual conciliation and fervent prayer, thus securing the most Christian method of reaching conclusions which promise in so brief a period to give a peaceful settlement to this long agitated subject.

JESSE T. PECK,
JOHN M'CLINTOCK,
R. S. FOSTER,
DANIEL CURRY.

IRISH WESLEYAN OPINION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Irish *Evangelist*, organ of the Wesleyans in Ireland, says that the great mass of the Wesleyan ministers have "lost all faith in establishments and endowments as being auxilliary to true Protestantism, regard the general disendowment of all charities in Ireland as essential to the safety and efficiency of Irish Protestantism, and will hail the hour of general disendowment with peculiar joy."

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

Our letters from the churches are attracting much attention, and are largely copied from by other papers. The perils, hardships, and labors of our preachers, their steady rejection of bribes, and their fearlessness, show that they are the material of which Christian heroes are made. The last New York *Advocate* makes liberal extracts from these letters.

The Marksville *Villager* utters a wail of anguish at the arrival in that place of Major Collins's press, and the preparations being made for publishing the *Register*, a Republican journal. Poor fellow! His cry of distress will be echoed by many a Bourbon editor. He says:

We shall soon see these fellows at work, and we shall demand of them by what privileges they claim the right, since we, who are the organ of the majority (?), do not make our expenses.

### List of Laws.

By the courtesy of our excellent young friend, Mr. Frank C. Remick, the Governor's private secretary, we are enabled to give our readers a list of the laws and resolutions passed by the General Assembly. It will be seen that commendable progress in legislation has been made.

### Lotteries Outlawed.

While this State has legalized for a quarter of a century the lottery business, the United States Congress has very wisely outlawed the same, as will be seen in the following:

The act of Congress amending the postal laws declares that it shall not be lawful to deposit in a postoffice, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes of any kind, on any pretext whatever. In conformity with this law, Postmaster General Randall has directed that all such matter be sent to the dead letter office without being returned to the owners.

### Sunday Schools

The *Christian Observer*, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, an organ of the M. E. Church South, published on the eight instant an interesting account of the Sunday School Convention in Lexington. Much good work was done, and no such squeamishness was exhibited as marred a similar meeting lately in St. Louis, where the Christian people who in the late war took sides against the Union refused to co-operate even in this Catholic enterprise with their brethren of opposite views.

Surely we can work together in Sunday school and Bible societies. Our Bible and our children should certainly unite us. We observe that at the meeting referred to, that grand Sunday school man, R. S. Pardee, of New York, made an address, and otherwise greatly added to the interest of the Convention.

☞It is reported that twenty-eight ladies, members of the Congregational Church of Elmwood, have seceded because denied the right of taking part in Church meetings.

### The Procession.

The Democratic display of Saturday night last was a brilliant affair, gotten up regardless of expense. About eight thousand men and boys of all colors, white, black, mulattoes, etc., marched and rode in the procession. There were innumerable torchlights, transparencies, banners, and wreaths; excellent bands discoursed every sort of music excepting the national airs. Men and boys were gorgeously costumed. The red cross knights, the Zouaves, the cadets, the beautiful little girls and young ladies in white reminded us of anything but politics. The animal kingdom was represented by men, horses, mules, a raccoon, a dog, and the feathered tribes by two or three roosters, a pelican, etc.

Some infamous fellow chose to insult the memory of Thaddeus Stevens on one transparency. On another the worthy editor of this paper was honored with a notice, "Newman's carpet bag and Bible." Others in vile orthography, condemned the school bill and its author. The colored Democrats, generally, seemed to be ashamed of their part in the display. A vast multitude witnessed the show, crowding the streets, balconies, and windows. People came from Mobile, Attakapas, and Red river. Half-fare arrangements were made on boats and railroads. Stores closed early, and steamboats delayed leaving port. All passed off quietly and pleasantly, and it was an excellent safety valve for the pent up social and political feeling so general just now. Unsophisticated natives talked of it as the grandest and most significant affair the world ever saw.

"When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

### Major General O. O. Howard.

Major General Howard made us a brief visit on his way to Texas, and is expected to make a longer stay on his return. Such infamous attacks upon the fair fame of this true-hearted patriot as appeared in the *Picayune* of last Saturday only serves to establish him more firmly in the hearts of all the good and wise.

We observe by the following that the General has visited Charleston, South Carolina:

Some of our readers had the pleasure of seeing General Howard on his recent visit to our city. He has gone further South, but we learn that he is expected to return by the way of Charleston, and may then find it convenient to address the people here. The Philadelphia *Press*, in referring to General Howard, appropriately says:

The amiable and Christian soldier and gentleman, and efficient officer, Major General Howard, is making perhaps his last official tour of the South. His devotion to the cause of humanity is evinced by addresses to the poor and suffering as he passes along. The labors of his peculiar office have been arduous in the extreme, and the country has been fortunate in finding a man upon whom they could be imposed with so much confidence, and to whose untiring exertion their successful performance is due. Wherever his tour extends his ministrations are those of the good Samaritan. The colored people hang upon his words of exhortation and advice as though they fell from the lips of a divine. The downtrodden seek his aid, and look to him for relief from the pangs of a thraldom made sorer than slavery by the tyranny of the ruffian Ku-Klux. The detractions he has suffered from malignant enemies serve to brighten his record, and make his mission more than ever one of charity.—*Charleston Advocate.*

### Preachers Suffering.

Some of our preachers complain sadly of their poverty and the poor circumstances of their people. We commend to them the following extract from the Texas *Advocate*, of the Church South. Besides this, we find in the papers of said church pitiful complaints of the straits to which their Bishops are reduced, certainly these things out not to be:

But, oh, the finances! The crop was lost. The year was well nigh consumed before it was gathered. Then the high tax has left the people destitute of means. Can't pay for your excellent paper, can't pay missionary money, conference money, nor books, nor can't pay the preachers.

From the second to the third quarterly meetings I received eight dollars. The presiding elder, one hundred miles from home, with fifty cents in his pockets. The eight dollars paid me can not be come at. The members of the Quarterly Conference raised some five or six dollars to defray his expenses home.

Now, sir, I would like you or some of your able correspondents to tell us what itinerant ministers are to do. We have but a scanty supply of the necessaries of life—none of the luxuries. Worse still, we are deprived of giving our children an education.

JAMES M. GANN.

### Youthful Depravity.

In the last *Packard's Monthly*, Mr. Dyer gives us some terrible facts about the neglected children of this Christian land and of England. Of New York city he says:

* * * One-fifth of the girls who walk the streets at night are under sixteen years of age, and many of them are mere children, not yet fourteen, and some of them not yet thirteen years old.

And matters are growing worse all the time. The tendency in every department of vice and crime is youthward. Thieves, burglars, pickpockets, as well as daughters of shame, average many years younger now than they did a quarter of a century ago—and so do drunkards. We have repeatedly seen children under four years of age drunk in the streets of the Fourth Ward, and have also seen them come drunk to the Howard Mission day school and sleep off their debauch on the floor or the benches of that institution.

The same painful facts have been revealed by the Midnight Mission in London. Of four hundred girls rescued from the streets and dens of vice in London by that Mission nearly every one had been a Sabbath school scholar or teacher, and their aggregate attendance at Sabbath school amounted to one thousand two hundred and sixty-three years—an average of over three years to each girl.

As to the remedy he adds:

The whole country seems to be awaking to the importance of the subject. It is beginning to be understood that so long as anybody's daughter is neglected, nobody's daughter is safe. The churches are holding prayer meetings for the especial purpose of invoking Divine aid in this work. Offers of assistance are coming in from many unexpected quarters. But the work is a gigantic one, and must necessarily be a slow one. The salvation of these girls is a hard problem. The material difficulties are great. They must have shelter, and clothing, and food; they must have employment, both mental and physicial; they must have human sympathy and elevating companionship.

### Jefferson Davis.

This gentleman is lionizing in England, where we hope he may have a good time. His reception by the aristocracy seems to afford great satisfaction to the so-called Democrats of the South. We give an extract from an article published first in the London *Standard*, and copied with high commendation by the New Orleans *Crescent*. With much extravagant laudation of their hero and the cause he represents, the writer defines correctly the position of Mr. Davis and his party:

To the enthusiasts of that political sect which makes a species of religion of its devotion to the negro and its abhorrence of slavery, Mr. Davis was during these four years the representative incarnation of political and social evil—the leader of the last effort of the falling cause of tyranny in its conflict with the spirit of progress an humanity. To an opposite class of minds he was the representative of the cause of law and order against the the anarchical and democratic tendencies of the age; the chosen champion of a people who, from the peculiar time and circumstances of their struggle, appeared to be maintaining the critical and decisive contest of the old order against the new; of aristocracy against democracy; of liberty against the despotism of majorities; of conservatism against political chaos and social revolution. In the opinion of not a few of those who dissent most strongly from the prevalent worship of "the nineteenth century," the interest of the South was the common interest of all monarchical and aristocratic societies—of all orders whose position rests upon settled law and ancient tradition, as against the leveling temper of American democracy. "This by no narrow bounds was circumscribed.
It was the cause of chivalry at large."

And there can be no doubt that the fall of the South gave an impulse and encouragement to the progress of the democratic spirit throughout Christendom greater than any it has received since the French revolution.

### Novel Christianity.

The Texas *Christian Advocate* is just now more than usually full of scurillity and slander regarding the Methodist Episcopal Church; at the same time it is advertising great revivals in the churches of which it is the organ.

In view of the spirit manifested and the facts below stated, will there be any doubts of the necessity existing all over the South for the labors of our own and other Churches among these miserable people?

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* prints the following letter of excommunication, addressed to an unhappy Republican:

BETHEL, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS, March 2, 1868.

BROTHER KING: On last Saturday a charge was preferred against you in our church for inconsistency as a follower of Christ. The charge is here below copied:

"I charge brother W. H. King, a regular member of our church, and our former clerk, with having openly avowed himself as a Black Republican and Radical by accepting of the appointment as County Clerk under the military authority.

"H. M. MORRIS."

The Church wants you to be in attendance next meeting, and bring your Church letter. The Church will not fellowship a Radical. I am one of the committee to notify you. Your brother in Christ,

H. CLAY.

### Punshon.

The London *Methodist Recorder* is publishing some very readable letters by Rev. W. M. Punshon. In one of them is an entertaining account of his visit to our General Conference at Chicago. His letters are republished in the New York *Advocate*, from which we take the following extract on the reception of colored delegates:

This General Conference has been noticeable for the admission of colored men as delegates. There were seven of them, fine, intelligent looking men, of all shades, from glossy black to dingy brown. I was glad to be present when, by a vote which was practically unanimous, color was adjudged to be no longer a disqualification for any office in the Church. Hail to the day when true freedom shall prevail, and the great tides of love, flood with equal and all-embracing waves the little miserable enclosures "in whose eddying depths" earth's charity has been so often "drowned."

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### The Campaign.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.

MR. EDITOR:

The Copperhead rebel-Democratic party plays the desperate game of double or quits with reason. After the surrender of General R. E. Lee they all became eager (outwardly) for a union of the States. After the July massacre in this city they chanted gloria at its success. They idolized the projectors of the dastardly act; they sanctified the deed. They deify the Confederate chiefs, and deem the rebellion righteous. They have the same "Lost Cause" uppermost in their hearts; the Stars and Bars possesses an enchantment to them. For them Hampton and Forrest may still thunder in the North and West. The rebellion is an incomplete experiment; the Republicans and loyal men traitors, and not to be respected. Their black conspiracy against Justice Union, Liberty, and Peace envelopes the Southern part of the United States. They are quite as united now in resistance to the United States government as they were during the war. In the North their banner is "Liberty, Union, Universal Suffrage, Peace;" in the East, "Secession and slavery is dead:" in the West, "Specie payments;" in the South, "State rights; We want no negro suffrage; Return of all confiscated property, slaves included; The proclamation of emancipation is unconstitutional; The rebellion was just: We will set aside the acts of Congress; This is a white man's government; Down with the negro; Restoration of the Lost Cause."

The peace, Union, liberty, justice, specie payments, universal suffrage which the Copperhead rebel-Democratic party would dispense that of persecution and tyranny. Yes, everywhere throughout the United States the Copperhead rebel-Democratic party march against Liberty, Education, Universal Suffrage, Peace, Union, and Justice, but under different mottoes.

A direct blow is aimed at the Constitution of the United States, and ultimately at the liberties of its citizens. Who are Seymour and Blair? and who are their supporters? Why, Copperheads and rebels who hold, first, that the negro has no right to the ballot any more than a thief has to to what he has stolen; that God made them to be slaves, and that therefore if they are to remain in the United States they must all be slaves, and be ignorant. Second, that the Southern States have a right to secede, and their guerrillas have a right to murder innocent persons because they will not sustain them in seceding; that Congress has no power over the Southern States; that they will repeal every act framed by Congress, even if they have to resort to arms.

As proof of what I write, until I have time and opportunity to reveal more, I refer you to the speeches made by these rebel-Democratic orators; to the editorials of their journals; and to the letters of acceptance and speeches of Seymour and Blair.

O citizens of this republic! if you could only surprise their clubs in their places of meetings, and hear them implore God for the prosperity, the well-being of their nefarious cause, it would cause you to rouse with might to battle against this encroachment upon you liberties. Let me warn you of coming events; let me bring before your eyes the most dangerous enemies of humanity which you have among you, and which shall often be unmasked by me.

You have regarded the Copperhead rebel-Democratic party with indifference, and have thought yourselves secure on account of your success in subduing the rebellion, not considering that the most insignificant worm may in time undermine the strongest structure. The gnawing cancer that eats itself into the heart of the republic, and which you must cut out or destroy by the ballot if you wish to remain men, is this same Copperhead rebel-Democratic party. They adopt the honorable name of Democrats, but remain always Copperheads and rebels.

Now if you are to be humbled to the condition of a slave, you should not for that reason let yourselves be degraded to a creature of blind obedidence. Universal liberty was the latent power that subdued the rebellion, and universal suffrage must be the legal power with which to reconstruct and save from destruction a broken Union.

Since the party of liberty and justice came into power, the Republic has advanced in civil and mental liberty, enlarged public policies, great measures, and newly formed States, with a rapidity unknown before in history. Is all this to be now abandoned?

Let none forget that to be right they must do right. You are citizens of a great republic which is moving to a grand destiny; be you worthy of elevated citizenship. Put your trust in no Copperhead or rebel. Be no man's man, but liberty's and your country's, look through your own eyes—tread your own path—trust in God. The atmosphere is a little warmer inside some club room of the pusedo Democracy, but the free air of heaven is much purer and more bracing. In November let the word go out over the land, from the highest to the lowest, that with united hands the Republican people North, South, East, and West have struck for a higher destiny, and determined that liberty, justice, universal suffrage, and peace shall be sustained.

Respectfully,

F. K. HYDE.

### Notices of Periodical.

*Packard's Monthly* for September contains the Magdalens of New York City; The Grass Grown Stile; Industry; Crown Literature; Head and Hand; Parton as a Teetotaler; Young Men's Habits; National Characteristics; Matters and Things, and Correspondence. In the first article Mr. Dyer exposes New York wickedness. In the second Horace Greeley discourses of industry. Next Eliha Burritt gives a literary treat. Bungay, Parton Holbrook follow with good, healthy articles. It is excellent reading.

*Harper's Magazine*, September, contains: Silver Plate; Traveling in Liberia; Insects; Kosciusko; Parole d'Honneur; Woman's Kingdom; Pet Gorilla; French in Mexico; Woman's Work and Ways; Chair; Record; Drama. All wise, witty, fascinating, with rich and abundant illustrations.

*The Galaxy* for September contains: Kit Grale; Annals of Angling; Mrs. Brown; Dreams; Facætia; Beechdale; Midsummer; Cholera; Words; Miss Faith; Great Awakening; Miscellany; Drift; Literature; Nebula. Much excellent reading.

*Phrenological Journal*, September, contains all the Presidential Candidates—Grant, Colfax, Seymour, and Blair. Also, Hon. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Minister; Franz Listz, the Composer; Arminius Vambery, the Oriental Traveler; John H. Littlefield, Artist; Who are the Yankees; Use Legs and have Legs; A Key Thought; the Developement Theory Defined; Our Daily Lectures; A New Class in Practical Phrenology; Finding a Situation; A Perfect Church on Earth—Is it possible? Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. $1 50 for half a year. Address, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

*Arthur's Home Magazine*, September.—A Gem of a Number; the frontispieces are charming. Contains fashion plates, music, and many well written articles; Account of a Children's Asylum; Case of Double Vision; Divorce; Hallie Ray; The Hollands; Mother's Department; and some good poetry.

*Our School Visitor* for September. This magazine is one of the most beautiful periodicals in this country. Its articles are original, and by the very best writers. The engravings are fine, and music every month. Thirty-two large, double column pages, with illuminated cover. $1 25 a year. J. W. Daughaday & Co., publishers, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A specimen number, containing full instructions about clubs and premiums, will be furnished for ten cents, and the song therein will be worth double that amount.

*Harper's Bazaar* and *Harper's Weekly* of August 29 and September 5 are beautiful, instructive, and entertaining, as usual.

"Harper's Pictorial History of the War," numbers 33, 34, and 35. Closing the series. It is a wonderful work, above praise, having 827 pages, divided into 62 chapters, with 493 illustrations. The writing of it has extended over a period of five years, by different pens. These numbers and the work can be obtained at Krull & Dickey's, 106 Canal street.

*The Nursery* for September.—The very little folks have a treat in this magazine. Alfred's Mishap; Little Pinky; Aunt Helen; and indeed all are charming.

*The Song Messenger of the Northwest* has several excellent pieces of music, and much good reading, mostly concerning music.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.—This paper, which has been doing good service in the interest of evangelical Christianity and fraternal denominationalism as against the dogmas and offensive exclusiveness of the High Church party in the Protestant Episcopal Church, now furnishes in its columns weekly a summary of religious news items relating to other churches. The editors are true men, free from that narrow-souled churchism which seeks to ignore, if not destroy, the religious labors and high social position of Christian ministers of other evangelical denominations. The *Churchman* is ably conducted, and deserves, as we trust it is receiving, a growing patronage.

The most original political principle yet announced in the campaign was discovered by the New Orleans *Crescent*. "Get rid," says that journal, "of Radical despotism, and the cattle disease will disappear."

### The General Assembly.

**Laws and Resolutions Passed by the Legislature up to the Present Time.**

1. Ratifying the fourteenth Constitutional amendment.
2. Creating a police board.
3. Appropriation for expenses of the Legislature.
4. Relative to State finances.
5. Transferring funds, etc.
6. Amending corporation of Commercial Bank of New Orleans.
7. Examining act of last Legislature authorizing the issue of four millions levee bonds.
8. About parish judges.
9. About public printing.
10. About contested elections.
11. About the First and Second District Courts for parish and city of New Orleans.
12. Authorizing the Clerk and Recorder of Caldwell parish to count the vote for Justice of fourth ward, etc.
13. Requiring the Warrant Clerk of Convention to furnish the Legislature with a statement of warrants issued.
14. About examining accounts of State officers.
15. Appointing committee on elections, frauds, etc.
16. About bonds of State and parish officers.
17. Requesting the President to furnish protection.
18. Examining financial report of Registration Board.
19. Removing pending causes from old to new Supreme Court.
20. About paying officers and employes of Legislature.
21. About claiming benefit of article ninety-nine of State constitution.
22. Clerks to Committee on Elections.
23. About master and wardens of port of New Orleans.
24. Appropriating $150,000 to pay members, officers, and employes of Legislature.
25. Lottery bill.
26. Granting to G. Mullen the right to build a bridge over Amite river.
27. Mode of filling vacancies in offices.
28. Clerks for State Auditor.
29. Congressional districts.
30. Revision of general statutes.
31. Militia bill.
32. Eligibility to office, declaring offices vacant, penalties for perjury and refusing to vacate, and for obstructing or resisting officers duly elected or appointed.
33. Inquiring about the number of clerks, etc., of Legislature.
34. Relief of C. O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.
35. Time of holding court in the Twelfth Judicial District.
36. To have United States flag wave over public offices and institutions.
37. Expressing respect for the memory of Thaddeus Stevens.
38. Incorporating New Orleans Warehouse and Elevator Company.
39. Thanks to Registration Board.
40. Concerning town of Bastrop.
41. Appropriating $100,000 for pay of Legislature, and contingent expenses.
42. Relief of T. N. Montague's widow.
43. Authorizing the Secretary of State to administer oaths.

### Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—In a note received at the Mission Rooms, dated at Constantinople, July 27, we learn that Rev. E. Wanless and wife arrived at Constantinople, Turkey, on Friday, July 24. Fuller information is promised at an early day.

CHINA.—Rev. N. Sites is about his work in the primitive mode of an evangelist. During the last seven months he has spent more than half his time away from home, looking after those who had neither fold nor feeder nigh. In many of these itineracies his good wife and children accompany him, serving by their presence to increase the audiences and interest them to profit, for the little girl can sing hymns in Chinese, and the mother can have access to the female portion of the community.

SCANDINAVIANS.—Presiding Elder Peterson, of the Central Illinois Conference, reports an ingathering of forty persons during the third quarter on his district.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We have encouraging reports of the progress of our work in Rosario from Rev. Thomas Carter, the missionary. Details hereafter.

GERMAN DOMESTIC.—From a note at hand from Presiding Elder Kastendick, of the East German Conference, we learn that present prosperity on the district warrants the expectation that they will be better able to help themselves next year, and be less dependent upon the Missionary Society.

NORWAY.—Rev. P. K. Rye, our missionary at Arendal, Norway, writes under date of July 16 of the success with which his labors have been crowned since his arrival in the beginning of June. He already has organized the band of believers gathered by him into four classes, who meet regularly once a week. Brother Rye sends us under the same date an account of a fire, a terrific explosion of gunpowder, and a consequent increase of the conflagration, which continued from half-past five o'clock Sunday evening until eight o'clock Monday morning, laying nearly one half of the city in ashes.

Last Sunday, July 12, was a still, clear, and beautiful day. I preached at ten o'clock A. M., as usual, to a large and very attentive audience. Our evening service was appointed to take place at the usual hour, 6 P. M. The clock lacked five minutes of six, and I stood ready to ascend the pulpit. The hall was full of people. Then a brother came to me and said, "There is fire broke out in the city." I crowded through the congregation to the altar, and announced this to the audience, and added that if it was possible then we would meet at seven o'clock and have our service. Then we all went to the place where the fire was. The fire had broken out in a whisky shop. Some engines were at work to quench the fearful element, and their efforts seemed as if they should be crowned with success. But suddenly a terrible explosion took place. The air was filled with burning pine logs, pieces of rock, etc., and now the most awful confusion followed. I was close to the spot where the explosion occurred. Burning pieces of logs and chunks of rocks whirled in every direction. I was thrown senseless to the ground. The whole of my left side was without feeling. I know not how I came from there alive. I am as one come back from the dead—a brand plucked from the burning. Now the fire broke out with raging fury, not in one, but in many places, in the surrounding houses. The houses were built of pine logs and clad with pine boards; and as we had had a long and severe drought these houses burned like match boxes. The fire broke out Sunday, July 12, at five and a half o'clock P. M., and devoured house after house as long as there was any house to devour in that part of the city until eight o'clock Monday morning. Nearly one-half of the city is now a heap of smoking ruins. Some of the largest and finest buildings were consumed by the flames, among them hotels and postoffice. Some of our brethren did not get as much as a chair saved. The explosion, which was the great cause of this general conflagration, was occasioned by a barrel of powder catching fire. One was killed on the spot, twenty-seven were severely wounded, and some are missing. As for myself, I received an awful shock, and am sore and weak, but thank God who spared my life. We had to pack up everything we had in preparation for moving out at any moment. Some of our things were taken several miles up the Fiora, and we lie still as on a watch, for that part of the city where we reside consists entirely of wooden houses, and if the fire breaks out here the whole will soon stand in an ocean of flame. I can write no more. My heart is sick of beholding all this misery, destruction, and confusion. Would to God we now had a comfortable chapel in this place where we might gather all these sufferers and point them to Jehovah, the eternal home, for now their hearts are tender. For the sake of these immortal souls, and for God's sake who wants them to be saved, dear brethren, we beseech you to aid us in getting a house of worship, and to do so at once.

### Personal.

Mr. Morris Tyng, a son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, has left the law and politics and is studying for the ministry.

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, once said: "Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

Miss Mary S. True, late preceptress at Wilbraham, has been elected preceptress of the ladies' seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts.

Rev. Thomas Owen, the patriarch of the Mississippi Conference, died of cancer in the stomach, at Rocky Springs, July 1, aged eighty-two.

A wealthy stock broker, of New York city, is about to erect a mammoth art gallery, for the use of the public, at an expense of nearly two million dollars.

Rev. M. H. Hare, presiding elder of the Keokuk district, died in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on Monday, July 27. The disease of which he died was contracted in a Southern prison pen during the war.

Rev. W. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, recently met with a serious accident, by which he was severely bruised and disabled. His injury resulted from being thrown out of his buggy.

Federick Jones, Esq., a Boston merchant, has given $15,000 to the Andover Theological Seminary, toward the foundation of a professorship of elocution; and Mr. J. Wesley Churchill, of the recent graduating class, has been chosen to fill the chair.

George Willard, of Chicago, has invented a steam plow, which seems to work satisfactorily, excavating a width of six feet, and going at the rate of one mile per hour, with forty pounds of steam. The plows weigh about 9000, and cost $2000 to $2500. A company for their manufacture has been formed with a capital of $500,000.

Rev. David E. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church at Timber Ridge, Tennessee, died suddenly in the pulpit. While preaching he stopped in the middle of his sermon and requested the congregation to sing while he rested a few moments. During the singing he was observed to lie down in the pulpit, and, on reaching him, his friends found him speechless.

Henry Keep, Esq., of New York, well-known in connection with railroad interests, has purchased the block of ground on Fifth avenue, opposite the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, consisting of twelve city lots, whereon he proposes to erect at his own expense, and for the benefit of the city, an elegant art gallery. The price paid for the ground is $260,000, and it is understood that Mr. Keep will expend nearly $1,000,000 upon the building. He has himself made his ample fortune, and now purposes to be his own executor. We are not advised of the particulars of this magnificent gift.

The Rev. Dr. John Marsh died in Brooklyn on the evening of August 4th, of congestion of the brain. Dr. Marsh was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1788. He entered Yale College at the age of twelve years, graduating after the regular course. His career as a minister of the gospel commenced when he was but twenty-one years of age. His labors in the cause of temperance have been characterized by a degree of energy and perseverance which made his services of immense value to that cause. Besides editing the *Temperance Journal*, he was the author of pamphlets, tracts, and sermons on the subject, and of a valuable handbook entitled "Temperance Recollections."

BISHOP PAINE.—A late letter in the Memphis *Advocate*, from the residence of Bishop Paine speaks more hopefully of the Bishop's recovery. The writer says: "He commenced improving on last Sabbath. It seemed as if he had just then awakened out of sleep—recognizing parties present, and asking how long they had been there. During the week he has been conversing very pleasantly and fully with all who have called on him, and has been sitting up for several days. His improvement is as unexpected as was his illness.

## Religious and General Items.

The management of a Hamburg theatre declines to make money by "exposing female forms."

The Boston postoffice employs some six or eight young colored men as clerks, besides two as letter carriers.

The Russian grand duke who is coming to this country is eighteen years old, and is the third son of the Emperor.

The Chinese embassadors pick their teeth at table with their little-finger nails, which are sharpened for the purpose.

It is reported that one hundred and fifty Christian natives of Japan have been taken to sea and drowned near Nagasaki in defiance of a protest of the foreign consuls.

Pro-slavery notions are still prevalent in Virginia. A Richmond editor says that Mr. Colfax is not in the true acceptation of the term "a gentleman," because he began life as a printer!

The Fejee Islands, in the South Pacific, are a group of 225 islands, having an area of about 8000 square miles, and a total population of 300,000 inhabitants. The Wesleyan missions in those islands are enjoying a high degree of prosperity; the number of attendants upon divine worship exceeds 50,000.

Fifty-two students have graduated at our mission institute in Germany since its opening. Of these thirty have entered the itinerant work in Germany, a few are in the itinerant work in this country, and others are in the local preachers' ranks. The institute is doing a good work.

Dr. J. Edward Turner, the founder of the first inebriate asylum in the world, has opened an office in New York city for the medical treatment of inebriates and opium-eaters. Patients are also taken at the "Retreat." Dr. Turner proposes to issue a work on the morbid anatomy of inebriety, a quarto of six hundred pages, to be illustrated with one hundred and seventeen plates.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says: "It gives us pleasure to record that Abe Gilmore, a freedman of Bastrop county, sent the first bale of new cotton to the Galveston market, and received therefor from Messrs. A. Sessmus & Co., the premium of a fine silver pitcher and two silver cups, and also one and a half cents more per pound than the market price. This freedman labored under the disadvantage of having made his cotton in Bastrop county, some distance from a railroad, and of course had to haul it either to Columbus or Brenham. He richly deserves the reward, and we rejoice that he had the ambition to seek it, and that he succeeded."

The public debt has been reduced during the past year over seventeen millions of dollars, as may be seen by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the month of July. This is at the rate of over one million and a half of dollars per month. Taxation has been materially lightened, and the interest on the debt largely reduced. On the whole, the financial exhibit is cheerful, and the steady reduction of the debt, notwithstanding the depression in business, ought to encourage the people and convince them of the ability of the United States to meet all its obligations promptly, and even anticipate them, without serious hardships to the people themselves.

## Camp Meeting Items.

At a camp meeting in Kansas, on the last night of the meeting about forty persons presented themselves for prayers. Of one young lady it is said she cried out in the bitterness of her soul, "Oh! that the priest from Fort Scott were here, for he would pardon my sins." She was told to look to Jesus, for the priest could do her no good. Then she said, "If the priest and my mother were here they could help me." After a time she looked to Jesus, and he set her soul free. On Tuesday we had a children's meeting. This was a new feature here, but the parents and children were pleased with it. One man told me had sent to Kansas City for some whisky to take occasionally during the meeting, but from some cause the man failed to get any, and lo! God converted both men during the meeting, and the whisky was not needed. The owner of the ground became a member of the Church, and leased the ground for camp meetings for five years. Forty-five persons joined on trial, and about fifty professed a change of heart during the meeting. It was a season of great spiritual profit to very many of our people. God be praised for these annual feasts in the grove.

## Our Work in Mississippi.

A letter from Rev. James Lynch, presiding elder of the Jackson district, Mississippi Conference, received just before going to press, states he will return to his work about the fifteenth instant, after an absence of a month. We are gratified to learn from his letter that notwithstanding the serious embarrassments to the work caused by the Southern politicians and their designing associates, the M. E. Church in Mississippi enjoys prosperity. The numbers and devotion of the membership are constantly increasing. "Of the fourteen charges in my district," writes Mr. Lynch, "eleven have added to their membership from nineteen to two hundred members each, and the increase in Mississippi since last Conference (December 24) may be set down at eighteen hundred. The Lord throws a bulwark of fire around this cause, and the waves of political strife can not extinguish it." The late hour at which the letter of Mr. Lynch is received forbids its insertion entire. It closes by stating his purpose to lay politics aside, and devote himself wholly to the ministry of the Gospel. In view of the vast masses of colored population in Mississippi seeking the religious instruction and care promised by our Church, as well as in view of the self-sacrificing labors and embarrassments of our ministry now in the field, all possible aid should be extended at once to the cause in that region. We can not doubt that the divide blessing will abide upon these devoted servants.—*New York Advocate.*

## HOW THE PRESIDENT TREATS SOUTHERN LADIES.

We find the following story in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati Times. It suggests many reflections:

Walking near the Executive Mansion a few days ago, I met a talkative, middle-aged woman, leading a small child. The lady seemed in exuberant spirits. She had evidently met with luck, and could not restrain her feelings. She was a perfect stranger to me. We were both going in the same direction. Approaching the Western entrance of the Treasury building, she turned to me, and, without any introduction, said:

"I have been fortunate to-day."

"Indeed, madam—how so?" I inquired, in my blandest tone.

"Why," said she, "I only arrived in the city yesterday, and I called on the President to-day, about my property in Louisiana, which has been held during the war, and since, by the Yankees, and he immediately ordered it restored to me, almost as soon as I told him about it."

"Is it possible?" I inquired. "Did he not order an investigation into the circumstances?"

"Oh, no," she replied, "I sent my card in to him, and in a few minutes I was invited in his office, when I told him my story, and he immediately ordered my property restored to me, and gave me an order for transportation to take me back home."

"Really, that was very kind in him," I suggested. "I have known cases where people have to wait weeks and months before they can get their business settled, and then he often refers them to the heads of departments, who make still more delay."

"I don't know how that is," she remarked, "but I suppose it was because I was a Southern woman, and he sympathized with me. But I assure you he treated me just as I tell you, and gave me an order for my passage home, which you can look at if you want to"—(holding out the paper to me.)

I politely declined to doubt her word, and took for granted what she asserted was correct. As I moved off I inquired, "what was the amount of your property? what did it consist of?"

"About 800 acres of land. We lost a great deal of cotton, which the Yankees carried off, but I never expect to get that, or its value, returned. My husband tried to get the land returned to us, but he could not, so we thought the best thing we could do was for me to come to Washington, and see the President; and I'm right glad I come, for he's a very fine man, and treated me *so kindly.*"

"You have reason to feel grateful to him," I remarked, and then asking what her name might be, she replied:

"My name is Mrs. Allen, from Louisiana, and I am going to New Orleans to-night."

Bowing to the fortunate lady, we separated; she went her way and I mine. But I could not help thinking how differently she was treated from some others, who linger for days at the Executive Mansion, seeking an interview with his Excellency. If you want any business done here, there is nothing like getting a sharp, shrewd woman to engineer it for you.

## THE PARISHES.

### Caddo and DeSoto Parishes.

The Shreveport *Gazette* furnishes us these news items:

We are informed by a planter from DeSoto parish that the cotton worm is rapidly stripping off the leaves in his neighborhood. He stated that there was about two hundred pounds of open cotton to the acre, and a heavy crop of bolls. There was no prospect of a top crop.

The worm has made but little progress in other portions of the country which trade at Shreveport, and the prospect for an average crop is still good. All accounts from Northern and Eastern Texas are very cheering.

The weather during the past week has been favorable, as very little rain has fallen, and the weather has been clear for several days.

The cool nights will have a tendency to check the growth of the plant, and to hasten the maturity of the bolls.

The Southern Pacific railroad has taken the contract for conveying the mails between Shreveport and Marshall, daily, for the next twelve months.

This contract makes assurance doubly sure that regular daily trips will be made over the road every day. Parties from Marshall can come to Shreveport and have three hours in which to transact their business, and return the same day.

### The Triple Elections.

[From the New York Commonwealth.]

The three great nations of the world are each on the eve of important elections. In France and England, as well as in America, there is a conservative (?) administration and a Liberal reaction. The English Liberals enter into the canvass with the Irish Church question as their *point d'appui.* Under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, they propose to disestablish the present church system of Ireland, and to introduce in its place voluntary religious organizations. If they succeed, the Fenian movement will be destroyed, by a cessation of the most important Irish grievance. The French party of progress wars against imperialism, with its terrible associations of a large standing army, an enormous national debt, and agricultural prostration. It is believed that Louis Napoleon is certain to encounter a partial, if not a complete, defeat.

Here in the United States the questions on which the November election will turn, are even more important than those which will shortly convulse the British and French empires. The permanent establishment of the reconstruction policy, the absolute guarantee of the legality of the Constitutional amendments, the protection of the honor of the country from repudiation and the Pendletonian heresies—these are the issues which the Republican party grapples with—and it is to render an affirmative decision on all these great questions that it is now concentrating all its energies. Whatever may be the fate of the Liberal party abroad, in America it is certain of a large and splendid triumph.

General Buchanan thus defines the official relations between military commanders and sheriffs:

The Sheriff, being a State officer, usually appointed for a particular county or parish, is restricted in the execution of his duties to the territorial limits of such county or parish. His right to require the assistance of the *posse comitatus* is supreme within such limits. He is therefore authorized, in cases of unlawful resistance to his authority clearly shown to exist, to require the assistance of any troops serving within his district. In such cases the military commanders will be required to render the assistance called for; provided, that in the exercise of a sound discretion, he is satisfied that the necessity for such service exists. But should he not be thoroughly satisfied of this, he will decline to act until he can make a report to, and receive special instructions from these headquarters, in each case.

For the final acknowledgment of the reconstructed States of the South, and for practically laying aside his policy, let Andrew Johnson be thanked! It is no light thing for a man of positive temperament to give up a hobby he has ridden long. The scheme of Frank Blair to override the laws of Congress with regard to the Southern States, and revolutionize the country, will therefore receive no comfort from Andrew Johnson. The Southern rebels have found themselves discomfitted in the very house of their friends.—*Chicago Post.*

## DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic platform has three planks: Nullification, repudiation, civil war.

A corps of 4000 tanners has been organized in Chicago.

General E. M. Lee, of Connecticut, will stump Indiana until the October election.

The Pilgrim fathers were among the original "carpet-baggers" in this country.

But for rebel and Copperhead votes, the Democrats would not be able to carry a single State in the Union. With those votes, they will not carry half a dozen.

Why is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet like the Presidential election of 1868? Because it is the end of both Seymour and Blair.

The first gun of the campaign was fired in Dover, New Hampshire, and two Republican flags were thrown to the breeze. Senator Cragin addressed the assemblage.

General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, famous as commander of the "Iron Brigade," last year inclined to Johnsonism, has come out like a true soldier, and taken the stump for Grant.

The Southern Democrats are taking to the negroes wonderfully. They are fairly hugging them to death—with ropes.

"Taxation without representation is despotism." "None but white men shall vote." Nasby is invited to write a letter harmonizing these two Democratic doctrines; nobody else can do it.

There was a time when blacks voted in North Carolina. Judge Pearson says that in those times, before the Constitution of 1835, it was a subject of remark: "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the largest circulation of any neutral paper in the United States. On Tuesday last it published a very strong leader in favor of Grant and Colfax. There is no ebb to the great ocean of popular sentiment which will bear Grant to the White House.

The Democrats revile the Freedmen's Bureau without stint, though a large part of its expenditure has been in behalf of poor and wretched white people in the Southern States, who would have starved without assistance, and who were victims of the Confederate rebellion.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was a rebel general. Just before a battle he urged his troops to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This man was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and is now making stump speeches for Seymour and Blair.

One of the compliments bestowed by the Mobile *Register* upon the Northern Democracy is that a rebel soldier can talk with a Northern Democrat upon political subjects with as much assurance of sympathy and common aim and purpose as he could feel in talking with one of his old comrades in arms.

Robert Douglas, son of the great statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, delivered his maiden political speech at Raleigh, North Carolina, a few days ago. He championed the principles of the Republican party.

Republican prospects are improving in California. It is said that there has been a "reaction" from the extraordinary popularity of Governor Haight, who has become the best "haighted" man in the State.

If the Democracy consider it of such great moment to secure the silence of Frank Blair during the campaign, we suggest that they present him with a straw and set him down beside a still. By this method he'll keep still, if the still won't keep.

An Illinois Copperhead writes to Brick Pomeroy's new paper that "the woods are full of Democrats this year." Innocent fool! Everybody understands that. They take to the woods when the sun rises, and to the towns when it sets. And it has been so from the beginning of time.

General Logan says of the union of Northern Democrats and Southern rebels, that "we should have had the charming meeting before, had it not been for a few boys in blue, whose line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi kept those Northern and Southern Democrats apart, but the moment that line was withdrawn, the same old Democratic family comes together."

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Indiana had a splendid meeting at Martinsville. Fourteen car loads went from Indianapolis, including a large battalion of fighting boys. A thousand came in from Fairland, and many others from other places. The speaking was done from two stands, by Colonel Will Cumback, Colonel Thomas H. Nelson, General Coburn, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, Governor Baker, and Barnabas C. Hobbs, and a fine torchlight procession closed up the meeting.

Brick Pomeroy's paper has an old cut of Rosa Bonheur, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and one of a negro, side by side, the first labelled "Democracy," and the second "Republicanism." In his explanation of the cuts Brick says: "White soldiers, you return from the war to pay taxes to support white bondholders and negro paupers who did not fight, and for a further reward are told that the rebellion never would have been put down had it not been for the negro, who by law is to be made your equal. We say, white supremacy or another war."

It is strong evidence of the want of faith in the success of the Democratic ticket that a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade has publicly announced his desire to bet any sum from $5000 to $25,000, that Grant and Colfax will be the next President and Vice-President of the United States, and has offered to wait ten days for a taker, but has found no person ready to accept his terms.

Last week the Republicans of Hobart, Indiana, and vicinity assembled to greet General Jasper A. Packard, who is to succeed the Hon. Schuyler Colfax as Representative in Congress from this district. The demonstration was by far the largest ever witnessed in that part of the country. General Packard spoke for two hours. His defense of the Republican platform and its candidates was very eloquent and impressive, and satisfied all that the vacancy in Congress caused by the election of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the Vice Presidency will be filled with credit to the district.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, made a speech at Frankfort on last Monday night. Mr. Morehead was arrested and sent North, early in the war, for disloyalty. Being asked to give some account of his absence from home, he said: "This shall be done in due time, when the episode of my imprisonment shall constitute a part of the history of the times, and this assassin of liberty be held up to the execration of mankind." He means Mr. Seward, whose little tinkling bell summoned Mr. Morehead away from the delights of secessia.

A lady riding in a car on the New York Central railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two young men occupying the seat before her. One of them seemed to be a student of some college, on his way home for a vacation. He used much profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the lady. She thought she would rebuke him, and begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages. "Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well." "Do you read and speak Hebrew?" "Quite fluently." "Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?" "With great pleasure; I am at your service." "Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"

## Interview with General Longstreet—General Grant His Candidate for the Presidency.

The New York *Tribune* of the twenty-fifth says:

Yesterday a chieftain of the late rebellion, General James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation, and has used his influence to counsel and guide his people, and to lead them safely back to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a reporter called upon the General at the New York Hotel.' Imagine seated at a table a tall, well-built man, in a suit of black. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled, and the cheeks are flushed. The forehead is high, and the eyes are gray and soft in expression. The mouth squarely cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet, resolute air about him that reminded one of General Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manners. Although suffering from an attack of fever, he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States. As a portion of the conversation bears directly upon the coming campaign, I will give it in full.

Reporter—Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States?

General Longstreet—Assuredly. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon.

Reporter—Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war?

General Longstreet—I cannot say as to that, but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected.

Reporter—What do you think of Grant?

General Longstreet—He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand.

Reporter—There is one thing I would like to ask. It is in regard to the negro.

General Longstreet (smilingly)—I will tell you all I know.

Reporter—Will he keep his contracts in regard to laber?

General Longstreet—I can relate my own experience. My men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

Reporter—And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench?

General Longstreet—In some cases that is bad; for instance, when an action involves an account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of business. But, if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn and appreciate the position.

Reporter—About negro supremacy?

General Longstreet—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

Reporter—In regard to the acts of Reconstruction?

General Longstreet—I advise my friends to accept them, and come into the Union, and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told the people of Alabama if they would not be guided by the politicians they would come out all right.

Reporter—And you think it will come out all right?

General Longstreet—I do; the crops are large. The cotton crop is worth $200,000,000. That is a step toward bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think if nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it; I can not vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

### Frescoed Donkey.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes as follows from Cadiz:

"Landing at the Mole, one elbows his way through groups of excited, voluble boatmen and sailors (for, singular as it may seem, the Spaniard, traditionally believed to be reserved and self-possessed, does talk faster, or more loudly, at any rate, gesticulates more earnestly, and gathers more readily an interested crowd, than his more mercurial cousin, the Italian,) past gaily dressed customhouse officials, looking furtively for superfluous cigars in the possession of new comers; past the watch tower on the wall, overhanging and buttressed, when a confused silver tinkling in the air causes him to lift up his eyes, and the traveler is in Spain! Lo! they come, in file of four, with heads down, ears flapping, panniers on either side distended with hay or green vegetables, bells ringing at every step, the immortal descendants of Dapple, the donkey. Sober, patient, careful, frugal, firm, faithful, what virtue is it which men value, and the donkey hath not? The present writer does not hesitate to hazard his readers' regard by acknowledging that he admires this animal, and he never sees his half-grown children, plodding along by their mother's side, striving in vain to keep down the natural exuberance of youth to the plane demanded by their ancestry and their prospects, without feeling for them a mirthful admiration and respect, which is not far removed from love. Now behold the march of improvement! The Spanish muleteer sheares short the upper half of the little jack's body, leaving only a beautiful silken tassel at the point of either ear, and then, with sharpened scissors and intellect, works out upon either flank some highly artistic design of bird, or tree, or flower? Gentlemen, as you would encourage all the virtues, as you would patronize and foster the development of the fine arts, I call upon you, one and all, hats off, and make way for the frescoed donkey!"

The Democrats revile the Freedmen's Bureau without stint, though a large part of its expenditure has been in behalf of poor and wretched white people in the Southern States, who would have starved without assistance, and who were victims of the Confederate rebellion.

Vallandigham is repudiated by the honest Democracy of his district. General Vandeveer and hundreds of others have promptly repudiated the traitor, and announce their intention to "vote as they shot"—against rebels in every guise.

We begin to understand why it is that the Democracy devote so much of their attention to General Butler. Grant said in one of his reports that Butler was "bottled up," and the Democracy "go for" anything that is "bottled up."

A Democrat in the interior of Ohio say he opposes the Republican ticket because "the United States are now in debt about $1500, and the most of that was made in buying bureaus and other expensive furniture for the negroes South, and d—d if I'll vote with a party that lays out money that way."

It is alleged that Grant's victories were won by brute force—that he displayed no military genius in his campaigns. Napoleon, who is generally regarded as having possessed some skill in war, when told by Carnot: "We can place you in command of men only," replied: "Give me only men enough, and I will ask for nothing more."

In one of the Southern States, and at a communion season in a certain "Methodist Church South," the preacher, after having administered the communion to the white members present, told the blacks that they might partake provided they would agree to vote the Democratic ticket.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Extensive Robbery.—The fact of seeing cart wheel tracks on Lafayette street, in itself, does not ordinarily convey any further idea than that a dray has passed along, and nothing more; but even this simple thing to Special Officers Cane and Marks was sufficient light for them to trace out a den of systematic thieves.

Lafayette warehouse and the warehouse opposite, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, have been often robbed lately of valuable wares, how, when and by whom was unknown until yesterday, when these two persevering officers sallied forth to ferret out the robbers. They had no clue to work on, but they took up the track mentioned above, which led them to Nos. 107 and 109 Lafayette street. Procuring a search warrant they entered these shanties, where they secured Robert Campbell and Jo. Scheiber, and then proceeded to search the houses. Their sharp eyes quickly discovered a great variety of valuable goods, of that description only seen in rich stores. Shining broadcloths, damasks, laces, theatrical costumes, gauzy curtains, bedding, shoes, and hundreds of other useful and ornamental things were one after another turned out from nooks, corners, chests and boxes. A cask of Otard brandy, old and racy, worth ten dollars a gallon, was in position for tapping, Cane putting a stick into it and Marks making his x on it. Gathering these stolen goods together they took them and their prisoners to the main station for safe keeping. One cask of the rare old brandy was missing, but they found it with Philip McGivney, grocer, Rampart street. The liquor and the Mc were incarcerated.

One of the robbers states that he sold the brandy to McGivney Sunday for one dollar per gallon, which was a pretty good bargain apparently.

A portion of the dry goods were claimed by Mr. J. H. McGinnis, and it is known that owners for the remaining lots will be found to-day.

Sunday School Service.—On Sunday, at St. James' Chapel (colored Methodist) on Roman street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, the morning service was devoted entirely to the Sunday School children. The exercises were very interesting, proving the attention of the children to the instruction they received, and the intelligence and fidelity of those who taught them. After a scriptural examination by the Superintendent, Dr. R. I. Cromwell, a sermon, expressly adapted to youthful comprehension, was preached by the Pastor of the church, Rev. John Turner, from the text "Come ye children, harken unto me: I will teach you the fear of the Lord." The reverend gentleman, although addressing children only, said many things in the course of his discourse worthy of the attention of older persons. He showed that in national righteousness, founded on individual piety, rested national prosperity; and that it was only when nations, forgetting God's commandments, confided in their own devices, that they were given over to war and its accompanying horrors. So it was of the ancient Jews; so it was of their predecessors in the land of Canaan: so it has been, and will be with modern nations, with the American nation, if they turn away after false gods and serve not the Lord of Hosts. He implored the Almighty that it may never be said of this nation, as the poet has sung of a people once chosen of God:

> "Our people would not have thy ways
> And thou hast left them to their own."

At the close of the sermon, little books were distributed among the scholars as rewards for proficiency.

The exercises were interspersed with appropriate singing by the Sunday School choir accompanied by the melodeon. The singing of these children was most excellent in every requisite of good music, and will bear favorable comparison with any Sunday School in this section of country.

One Million Dollars—*A New Orleans Heiress.*—A curious case is before the Circuit Court of Louisville in relation to the custody of a little girl twelve years old, and said to be worth $1,000,000, inherited from her maternal grandfather. The facts are briefly these: Dr. S. E. McKinley, son of the late Judge McKinley, of the United States Supreme Court, married Mrs. Morrison, of this State, by whom he had the girl in question. In 1867 he put her in the Ursuline Academy at Louisville, and returned here. He recently sent for the child, but the Superior refused to let the child go because, as alleged, McKinley was a drunkard, and unfit to have charge of her, and because she was not his child. The Court has adjudged the answer insufficient, and the respondent was required to state the time and means by which she obtained possession of the child: a mere allegation that the Doctor was not her father, it is also held, is no ground for the respondent to retain her. While the Doctor was away, it seems that the Superior applied to the County Court to become her guardian. It is further said that she has become a Catholic, contrary to her father's wishes, who is an Episcopalian.

Deaths Last Week.—By the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, it appears that the whole number of interments for the week ending Sunday morning, was 87. Two were drowned, 1 committed suicide, 2 died of appoplexy, 1 burns, 1 cancer of the face, 3 congestion of the brain, 16 consumption, 8 congestive fever, 1 bilious fever, 2 puerperal and 2 typhoid fever, 2 heart disease, 1 pneumonia, 1 old age, 12 still-born, and the balance of various ordinary diseases; 59 were males, 33 females, and 5 not stated; 69 were natives of the United States, 2 not stated, and 36 were foreigners; 26 were under 1 year, 9 between 1 and 10, 2 between 10 and 15, 10 between 20 and 30, 4 between 30 and 40, 18 between 40 and 50, 6 between 50 and 60, 6 between 60 and 70, 9 between 70 and 80, 8 between 80 and 90, 2 between 90 and 100, and 2 whose ages were not reported.

A Duel Frustrated—*One of the Belligerents Arrested.*—Lieutenant Schreiber last evening put a sudden close to a contemplated duel, which was to have taken place this morning, the weapons being colchimardes, a kind of sword. Some time ago a difficulty arose between Messrs. Mouston and Bicon, concerning a watch that mysteriously disappeared from the possession of Mr. Bicon, and it was charged that Mouston became possessed of it. The challenge passed yesterday, but Lieutenant Schreiber learning of it, found Bicon in Forget's Restaurant, Union street, partaking of refreshments with his friends, and at once marched him to the central station, where he slept last night. Proper charges were made against the prisoner, who will be arraigned before Recorder Becker this morning.

A Massachusetts paper calls Lew. Campbell, of Ohio, "a sort of political dancing jack.'

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

Washington, August 31.—Over one hundred and twenty-five guagers were appointed to-day.

William M. Robinson and Hyman Smith were appointed inspectors of tobacco, snuff, and cigars for the First District of Louisiana.

General Stout, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk of the patent office, has resigned. Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, succeeds him.

The President delays his visit to Tennessee until the question of a September session is settled. The President's health is excellent.

Secretary McCulloch has ordered changes in the New York customhouse, reducing the expenses $98,000. Other changes are in contemplation, which will reduce the expenses of collecting customs $1,000,000 annually.

Mr. S. F. Gore, a member of Congress from Georgia, appeals for a September session of Congress.

Georgia letters state that the Legislature will probably adjourn before deciding the eligibility of negroes. Also, that movements are on foot to heal dissentions in the Republican ranks.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $800,000.

In response to Southern Radicals who appealed personally for arms for the Southern militia the President said:

"The Federal troops are in a better condition to preserve the peace than a militia drawn from one party to make war upon the other."

The debt statement will show an increase.

Atlanta, August 31.—The Senate unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation disbanding all armed associations in this State.

In the House Sims, negro, continued his defense of eligibility of the negro members. He said: "The introduction of the measure to unseat the negro members has cast a firebrand into the House, and if the question was pressed it would precipitate war."

Porter, a negro, followed, and has the floor to-morrow.

Paris, August 31.—The Austrian papers are discussing the relations of the United States and Russia as indicated by the civilities between Farragut and the Russian Minister at Constantinople. The representatives of other powers at Constantinople feel slighted.

London, August 31.—The yacht Sapho has challenged the Aline, and the challenge has been accepted. Details are unknown.

Liverpool, August 31.—The ship Favorite, hence for New Orleans, which went ashore on the coast of Ireland, has arrived dismasted, and otherwise damaged.

The steamer Russia ran down the bark Custaloga off the Banks of Newfoundland. The bark sunk and the crew were brought here.

London, August 31.—The possibility of war on the Continent is discussed by leading European journals. The opinion is generally expressed that Prussia, though ready for war, really desires the continuance of peace, but that to Austria and Russia peace is indispensable, and that the French Emperor is now undoubtedly prepared for a conflict, but his policy is uncertain. The *Liberal* of Toulouse says Marshal Neil, who is on a visit to that city, told the Council General that the army was animated by the best spirit, armament complete, arsenals full, financial resources inexhaustible. Compared with other European powers, France alone was equally ready for peace or war.

Some think that the necessity of diverting the discontent of certain classes in France may cause the Emperor to adopt a warlike policy. They say the election by so large a majority of the Liberal candidate, M. Grevy, in the department of Jura, and manifestations of general disaffection on the part of students at the medical schools and universities, the great success of the *Lanterne*, and the deep and widespread indignation at its suppression are signs of public temper sufficient in themselves to alarm the Emperor. Add to these the circumstances which follow the expense of keeping an abnormal armament on foot, and the encouragement to war offered by the success of the last loan, and there is reason, these people say, to expect war in the autumn or spring.

Corroboration of these views is sought in recent leading editorials in the *Constitutionnel*, urging the claims of the Empress Eugenie to regency. It is argued that such claims would not be put forth at this time were it not anticipated that the Emperor might have to lead an army, and be exposed to the perils of the field. On the other hand are the official pledges of peace daily made, the advice officially given to act as if assured of peace, and the argument so frequently urged by the French government that the very completeness of armament is a guaranty of peace. Recent and sudden changes of feeling on the Bourse and the variations in rents are explained as results of the alternate ascendency of these opposing views at the financial centre of France.

London, August 31.—The city government of Cork adopted a resolution favoring the discharge of all Fenian prisoners.

Mason Jones has withdrawn from the Parliamentary contest in Queens county, Ireland, opposition having been created among his Catholic supporters by reports that he was a partisan of Garibaldi.

The Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued.

Paraguayans deny the reported conspiracy against Lopez.

Paris, August 31.—In a public speech made at Marseilles Mr. Behic assured his hearers that the policy of France was for the preservation of peace. The Emperor, he said, would guard it without ambition and without weakness. The military precautions taken by the government would make peace sure.

Vienna, August 31.—The Minister of Justice has notified the civil courts that in case the clergy refuse the necessary certificates for civil marriages, they must be forced by legal process.

Florence, August 31.—General Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the national Parliament.

London, August 31.—Accounts of recent events on the Rio Parana have been received from Paraguayan sources. The Paraguayans claim that the allies received a severe check in two battles on the sixteenth and eighteenth of July, and that the fortress of Humaita was evacuated without the knowledge of the enemy; all the heavy guns were spiked, and arms, ammunition and stores removed. The governments of Chile and Bolivia have offered their good offices to Lopez as mediators.

The *Patrie* of Paris has advices from Paraguay which explain that Humaita was abandoned because General Lopez had completed his new defensive line of fortifications on the Tebicuari. The Paraguayans are confident that the allies, though holding the river, would not attempt to enter the interior of the country, and they believed the war would soon be brought to an end by the lassitude of the conbined powers.

New York, August 30.—Owen Murphy was beaten to death with a hammer by Cornelius Macarthy in Williamsburg last night.

A Panama letter says the natives openly declare annexation to the United States as the only salvation for the Isthmus.

The Peruvian Congress opened on the 28th July. Mr. Seward's offer of mediation with Spain is likely to be accepted.

Winter in Chili is unusually severe, and several snow slides have occurred. An avalanche buried twenty-four persons in a mine, killing all of them.

General Kilpatrick was to leave on the twenty-seventh of July for the United States.

A telegram from Omaha announces the completion of another section of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is now running 780 miles west from Omaha. The construction is being still pushed forward with great energy. At the other end the road is completed nearly three hundred miles, and graded one hundred miles more. The company has a large amount of iron and other material on the way. There is every reason to believe that both sections of the road will be completed at a much earlier date than previously announced.

Wilmington, (N. C.) August 31.—A difficulty occurred in Wilson county on Saturday, between Zeno H. Green, white, and Dave Ruffin, colored, in which the latter was shot and slightly wounded in the leg. Green was arrested, and bound over to the Superior Court.

About eleven o'clock that night Green's barn was discovered to be on fire, but he and his family were afraid to venture out of the house for fear of being murdered. Grimes, a colored man, was seen near the barn just before the fire. He was arrested, tried before a magistrate, and his guilt so clearly established that in default of $300 bail he was sent to jail. There is considerable excitement in the community, but hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Boston, August 31.—A train of cars near Lowell, yesterday, ran into a crowd of boys on a bridge, killing two, aged 7 and 10 years.

Philadelphia, August 31.—The match game of Base Ball, between the Atlantic of New York and the Athletes of Philadelphia was interrupted at the ninth inning by a rain storm. The scores tood, Athletes 18, Atlantics 9. There was an immense crowd in attendance.

Ottowa, August 31.—It is reported that Governor Monck will be retained as Governor General sometime longer.

An important witness against Whelan has disappeared.

Terrific fires are again breaking out in the woods near Bellemont village, Sunnydale, and thirty houses have been destroyed. Other villages are in emminent danger.

Richmond, August 31.—The United States Marshal has levied on the rolling stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, in an execution for debts due by the Company on their coupons, amounting to $8000. The running of the road is not interfered with.

Columbia, S. C., August 31.—Motions were introduced into the Legislature to-day looking to adjournment.

The Governor has issued a circular in relation to armed organizations and the introduction of arms into the State. He disapproves of both, and calls on all persons to keep the peace, and says he will use his authority for that purpose.

Washington, September 1.—Messrs McCulloch and Rollins had a fruitless consultation to-day.

The Indian Department has nothing new from the West.

Quite a number of Southern postoffices have been discontinued in the South, from causes which can easily be remedied.

The Postoffice Department desires advice from the patrons of the several postoffices discontinued, of acceptable persons who can take the oath.

Married women and minors are excluded by law from charge of postoffices, but can act as assistants.

The President proclaims the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua. It is of a liberal character of friendship, commerce and navigation.

There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but this does not include the coasting trade.

American citizens to enjoy the same security and right of locomotion as the natives in Nicaragua: the United States accords protection to the route of communication through Nicaragua, and guarantees their neutrality and security on condition that the persons or company managing the same do not adopt or establish such regulations concerning traffic as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty.

Transit is allowed to United States troops and munitions over the territory of Nicaragua.

New York, September 1.—The Vermont elections resulted in the success of the Republicans by a largely increased majority over last year. Returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor. Some make it 30,000. The vote is the heaviest known since 1840.

Philadelphia, September 1.—Hon. Thomas B. Jones and two daughters, aged twelve and seventeen years, were killed, and his son was seriously injured, by lightning, at New Egypt, New Jersey.

St. Louis, September 1.—A dispatch from Denver says that the Indians appeared in force at Fremont's Orchard. Four Indians were killed in a fight on the Platte river. Volunteers are gathering rapidly, with plenty of provisions and arms. The Indians had captured seventy government mules and horses near Cooper's Creek. A family of nine persons were found murdered last Saturday.

Saratoga, September 1.—The Exchange Hotel and several of the adjoining buildings burned last night.

Baltimore, September 1.—A North Carolina merchant had his pocket picked of $3100 to-day.

Atlanta, September 1.—In the House a resolution passed, regulating discussions upon negro eligibility, allowing each negro one hour for defense, and members participating twenty-five minutes.

Columbus, S. C., September 1.—The House sustained the Governor's veto of the Charleston city charter bill, an extreme radical measure.

Wilmington, Del., September 1.—The municipal election was warmly contested and vote largely increased. The Republicans re-elected their mayor by an increased majority of 100.

London, September 1.—John Bright, in a letter accepting the Birmingham nomination, says that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country.

The Paragaayans twice defeated the allies before the evacuation of Humiata.

The American steamer Wisp, has gone to Asuncion for Minister Washburne.

Murphy, the religious agitator, has been imprisoned in default of bail to keep the peace.

The French Minister of Finance, in a public speech, said peace would continue, because the world needed and Napoleon desires it.

Washington, September 2.—Some twenty parties throughout the United States, connected with the Blank Department of the Postoffice, were indicted in Michigan. Under this indictment, W. O. Reding, Blank Agent for the Southern States, G. A. Travers, of the Sixth Auditor's office, and William Towns, Chief Clerk of the Superintendent of Public Printing, were arrested. The prisoners were discharged on the ground that they could not be tried on an indictment found in Michigan, for an offense committed in Washington. Judge Wiley, who discharged the prisoners, did not investigate the guilt of the prisoners as charged in the indictment.

General Orlando O. Brown and a dozen minor officers of negro troops, acting as Bureau functionaries, are mustered out. They will continue their functions in the Bureau as civilians.

A number of storekeepers and gaugers were appointed to day, including Charles B. Fry, of Richmond, Virginia, and J. M. Ross, of the First Alabama District.

Internal revenue receipts to day $971,000.

Minister Webb advises the State Department that the complication with the Brazillian Government, regarding the detention of the Wasp, has been adjusted.

E. C. Megrue has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cincinnati District, vice M. P. Gaddes, resigned.

Commissioner Rollins received a dispatch from New York last night, that a warrant had been issued against him. Up to a late hour this afternoon the warrant had not been served. Mr. Rollins telegraphs that he will not appear personally or by counsel in New York to-morrow. Mr. Harland, Deputy Commissioner, also will ignore a warrant for him should it be served. It is asserted positively that Mr. Rollins will not recognize Mr. Binckley; that is, he will assign Mr. Binckley no duty. Mr. Rollins disclaims any idea of compromise regarding supervisors; the law makes it his duty to nominate them.

The excitement in official circles is intense, with increased bitterness.

It is stated on good authority that the President and Secretary McCulloch disavow any active participation in the New York proceedings against the Commissioner and his deputy, Harland

The Greek legation has advices that Queen Olga has been delivered of a son and heir to the throne of Greece.

Washington, September 2.—The New York *Herald* this morning has an editorial on newspapers and Internal Revenue, stating that it had been served with a notice of tax due on its business, and unless paid, the usual remedy would be enforced. It is not informed under what law this attempt to tax the press is made, and styles it a forced and absurd construction of the act, by ignorant assessors. It says "The whole tenor of the Revenue laws, as regards the press shows that Congress did not intend to tax newspapers. Incomes from newspaper business pay tax the same as other incomes, but the business itself is not taxed." It announces its intention to resist the construction put on the law by the assessors, and believes the press generally will do the same.

### "ONLY A STRANGER'S GRAVE!"

"Only a stranger's grave!"
A grass-grown grave. No carved stone
Tells who is lying here;
No flowers upon this mound are strewn,
Upon it falls no tear.

"Only a stranger's grave!"
Perhaps a father's form is laid
Beneath the turf to sleep,
Whose children wait the well-known tread,
In vain they wait and weep.

"Only a stranger's grave!"
He had a mother; does she know
Her darling cried alone,
With none to cool his burning brow,
To hear his last faint moan?

"Only a stranger's grave!"
Perhaps a loving sister longs
Her brother's voice to hear,
Unconscious that his manly tones
Can never reach her ear.

"Only a stranger's grave!"
Perhaps a dear one there is
Who waits, and hopes, and fears,
And thinks of his parting kiss
With bitter, blinding tears.

"Only a stranger's grave!"
What blighted hopes lie buried there,
Where bright eyed daisies wave!
Oh, ne'er may I those harsh words hear—
"Only a stranger's grave!"

### "That Blessed Money."

"Now what shall I do with this money? Only twenty-five cents! It won't buy much of anything. Dear me! Father's always so careful when he gives me money. I should think he might hand me ovor a roll of bills sometimes, and let me spend money like a man, and feel like a man, too. Twenty-five cents! Pshaw! nonsense! It's only a plague! I have a good mind to throw it away."

This was what Arthur Weston said to himself as he strolled along the street, with a portemonnaie in his hand containing the despised twenty-five cents.

"Ah, now I know what I'll do with this homeopathic dose of money!" he suddenly exclaimed. "I'll go into the confectioner's and buy some fresh figs. It's the very thing I want. If I can't make a little money go a great way (and I'd like to know who can) I'll make it go as far as it will. There's nothing like figs. I'd buy pounds and pounds of them every year if I only had enough money."

The twenty-five cents had suddenly risen in value, for they now suggested delicious figs, and Arthur made a rush round the corner to the confectioner's.

But a picture was suddenly spread out before him, and it was far from being a pleasant picture. He he just turned the corner when he spied a a sallow, wrinkled, weather-beaten woman sitting on the grass by the rode-side, and close by her sat a cross-looking, crying little boy, who appeared to be about three years old. And what were they doing there? Resting—resting as well as they could in their rags and poverty. And what else were they doing? Satisfying their humger as well as they could with moldy bread.

"Why, does any one in this world ever eat mouly bread!" exclaimed Arthur to himself as he passed the women, and went so near that he could see the green mould on the bread. Then he turned back, and said to the poor creature:

"It can't be that you like such bread; and I'd like to know why you eat it when there's plenty of good, sweet bread to be had?"

"Plenty of good, sweet bread to be had?" answered the poor woman in a half indignant voice and manner. "Not for every body, my young lad, not for every body. I hadn't a mouthful of anything in my shanty to eat this morning—not one mouthful for me or the little boy; and when I went to that fine house over yonder to ask for a few cold bits, the kitchen woman told me she was tired of beggars, but I might pick up what she had thrown out in the back yard if I wanted to; and it was there I found these moldy crusts. But you may be sure they don't eat moldy crusts, or anything that's mouldy, in that fine house. No, no; there's plenty of good, sweet bread to be had there, no doubt. Can you tell me who lives there?"

Arthur blushed, even in the presence of the poor, old beggar, as he replied,

"That's my father's house."

"Your father's house? A splendid place. Nothing worse than good sweet bread to be had there, that's certain; but the poor may take the moldy pieces the rich throw outside. Yes, yes, that's the way."

There was something sorrowful and defiant in the expression of the woman's face and in her manner, and Arthur would have been angry if his heart had not been touched by the sight of a human being eating dry, moldy crusts. As it was, he was for a moment almost offended; but a thought of the daily miseries of the poor, of which he had often heard his father and mother speak, and the misery that was then spread out before him, prompted him to speak very kindly to the woman.

"My father is rich, I know," he said, "but he isn't hard-hearted—neither is my mother. It was the cook who told you that you might pick up what she had thrown out into the yard. She is always cross to the poor, and my mother has often talked to her about it."

"And don't your mother know what the cook does!" asked the old woman, slow to be pacified.

"No, not always; for Martha won't take the trouble to go and tell mother when any poor person comes for something to eat. I wish my mother could have seen you—and if you'll go there again I'll go with you."

"No, no," answered the woman, in a despairing tone. "I'm too tired, and too lame. I'm stiff with rheumatism, and I and the boy will sit here, and make the best of our moldy bread for to-day."

"I don't want you to eat that moldy bread, and if you won't go home with me, I'll run round the corner to the baker's and buy you a loaf of bread—a beautiful fresh loaf!"

"Bless the lad! bless the lad!" said the poor creature, as Arthur started off. He was not gone long, and when he came back he brought two fresh loaves of bread; and the thin, half-starved little boy by his mother's side jumped to his feet and held out eager hands, while he cried out:

"Give me some! give me some!"

The mother burst into tears, and covered her face with her apron. Her irritated, bitter, suspicious manner was all gone, and she asked:

"Did you buy all that bread with your own money, my fine lad!"

"Yes, but it didn't cost much, only twenty-five cents, and I'm sure you'd be welcomed to twice as much bread if I had twenty-five cents more."

"And have you really spent twenty-five cents oc such a poor old soul as I am? Well, you're a blessed little young gentleman." Then, talking to herself in a low tone, she said: "O, the blessed money! Twenty-five cents—that's a great deal. I wonder if my poor old stiff hands will ever again earn that much?"

"Who has supported you since you've been unable to take care of yourself?" asked Arthur.

"The poormaster has done something for me, but he's getting tired of me. He thinks I might work more if I would; but folks that are well off don't know how tired and sick and stiff the poor often are. I've nothing against him, though. Poor folks are tiresome, I know."

"I'm just as sorry for you as I can be!" exclaimed Arthur, "and I mean to ask my father to do something for you."

"You're the best-mannered little man I've ever seen, and I'll ask the good Lord to do something for you," replied the old woman. "I won't forget very soon the twenty-five cents that bought his good sweet bread."

As Arthur left the rheumatic old womau he hear her say to herself, "O the blessed money, and the beautiful little young gentleman that bought me the bread!" and he never again scorned twenty-five cents, or was at a loss to know what to do with it. Neither did it seem a very small sum: for he never after that had twenty-five cents without thinking of the "blessed money" that bought the bread.—*New York Examiner.*

### A THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL.

Away back in the State of New York lived a Dutch farmer, well-to-do in the world, who always kept about him a thousand dollar bill. With this in his pocket, and a shabby coat upon his back, he prided himself on playing tricks with such country merchants as had recently commenced business in the neighborhood, and were not acquainted with his pecuniary circumstances.

As an instance of this kind, he went lately to a merchant, with his clothes all in rags, his toes sticking out through his shoes, his hat without a crown, and his beard a fortnight old, and ordered a few dollars' worth of goods. The merchant stared at him, but as there was no great hazard in laying out the articles for him, none of which were to be cut, he executed the command. When the goods were ready the merchant stared still more to hear the scurvy looking customer ask him to charge them.

"Charge them?" exclaimed the man of merchandise: "ha! ha! we're not in the habit of charging our goods to everybody. We keep a sharp lookout for breakers."

"Won't you charge 'em, den?"

"Not to you, I thank you. You must have a better coat upon your back to expect to get credit from us."

"Den, if you won't charge 'em," continued the Dutchman, with great moderation, "I must dry an' pay for 'em down, if so be supposin' I can muster money enough."

Then, taking a thousand dollar bill from his pocket, he extended it to the merchant, with a sly leer on his face, and said;

"Will you change dat?"

"That—what! a thousand dollar bill! Is it possible that—that a man of your appearance—"

"What, misther, be you scart, eh? Did you never see a thousand dollar bill before?"

"A man of your appearance," continued the merchant in astonishment," with a thousand dollar bill in his possession; I could have sworn—"

"None of your swearing here, if you please, misther, but give me mine change, that I may be off to mine farm again."

"Off to your farm! A thousand dollar bill! And who are you, if I may be so bold?"

"Who be's I? Why, don't you know your own neighbor's name? My name is Fritz Van Volger, a poor farmer mit no mare as one thousand acres of land, and dis small bill in my pocket, dat was—so, so, if you will change it and let me gone, I'll thank you."

"Change it! Lord, sir! where shall I get money of a morning to change a one thousand dollar bill?"

"Den I can't buy dese tings, as you can't change mine little bill, and you won't trust me."

"Trust you, Mr. Van Volger! that I will to the amount of a thousand dollars if you wish. You did not suppose I was afraid to trust you, did you?" said the merchant, growing very complaisant.

"Ha! ha!" roared the Dutchman, as loud as he could laugh; "you begins to haul in your horns a little, does you? Strange what wonders a thousand dollar bill works in a man's opinion. So you will trust me now, will you?"

"Certainly—certainly, sir."

"No, I'll be vip'd if you shall—if so be, supposin' I can find silver enough in mine pocket to pay you."

As he said this he hauled out an old stockingfull of silver, paid for the goods, and giving another "Ha! ha!" at the astonishment and sudden change of opinion of the merchant, he departed.

### A HELPMATE.

**Cornelius Vanderbilt and His Wife.**

The New York *Sun* says:

Somewhere about sixty years ago Cornelius Vanderbilt commenced life by running a "periauger" between Staten Island and New York. During the day he plied his vocation, and whenever his duties permitted visited his cousin, Miss Sophia Johnson, then a young and comely girl of sixteen, who also lived on the island. Perhaps it was the outburst of his first love that made the young sailor so ambitious, and inspired him with the enterprise he has always exhibited. Certain it is, however, that the cousins married, and old folks who knew them then speak with delight of the handsome pair, for they were admitted to be the comeliest couple Staten Island ever produced.

It is unnecessary to trace the Commodore from the time he was a ferryman until he was promoted, or, more properly, promoted himself to the responsible position of captain of a steamboat which plied between this port and New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the latter place, however, he was proprietor of a hotel, at which passengers from New York to Philadelphia used to take meals, and occasionally a night's rest. This was a kind of half-way house, His wife superintended the hotel while he was engaged in his acquatic vocation. One evening he arrived from New York, and while sitting at his supper he said to his wife:

"Sophie, I wish I had $5000 to buy shares in the steamboat line; I think it would be a good investment."

"Do you think so, Corneli!" responded his thoughtful partner.

"I do," said he.

She said nothing more, but next day consulted Mr. Gibbons, and he advised the investment. Next evening at supper she accosted her husband thus:

"Corneil, I've spoken to Mr. Gibbons about buying shares, and, as he approves of your idea, there's the $5000; buy the shares to-morrow."

As she spoke she took the amount from one of those old-fashioned pockets that used to be worn under the dress, and handed it to her astonished husband. She had saved the money unbeknown to him, and it was probably the same money that floated the Commodore into fame and fortune. The incident shows what the woman was.

### NASBY.

**The Conversion of Elder Pennibacker—He Sees a Vision. Which Puts His Feet on solid Democratic Ground.**

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky.) August 15, 1868.

Joy to the world! Elder Pennibacker, wich, ever sence the Noo York Convenshun hes bin a skoffer and a sore-head, is wunst more within the fold. There wuz more rejoicin when he came back than over all within the fold, for he wuz a venerable lamb wich had gone estray. Like the prodigal son, we slayed for him the fatted calf.

I wuz particularly pleased with his re-return. He wuz the kindest uv men, and made the best corn whisky in this seckshun. He hed allus ben in the habit of sendin, now and then, a jug to his Paster at the Post Offis, but sence his dissatisfackshun and consekent estrangement these delikit attenshuns, so grateful to one in frail helth, hez bin intermitted. But that is all over, thank Heven. Yesterday mornin he come into the offis bearin that wich to me is the most blessid uv peace offerins, the old familyer jug, wich settin down he fell onto my neck and wept.

"Parson!" sed he, his voice quiverin with emoshun, and teers chasin each other down his nose, "its over. Ive sinned and hev repentid. Forgive me."

"Elder!" sed I, assoomin a dignified air, "he who departs and cometh back—dont kick over that jug, for the stopper aint in tite—is to me more preshus than if he hednt kicked over the traces. Bless yoo, my son. Here's a tin cup wich will do."

The Elder then told me how he hed bin converted. He hed determined not to vote at all. He didn't bleve in Seymore, coz he is pledged to pa the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blare becoz he wuz wunst a bloo kotid hirelin, and becoz in marryin him we marry the entire Blare family, wich is too much. He didnt bleeve that either ov em wuz to he trusted. He didnt bleeve that either ov em was troo to the South. Feeling pekoolyerly bitter, he went to bed the nite afore, and nursin his wrath he fell asleep and dreamed.

He dreamed that he wuz in a vast assemblage uv the Democracy, very like the Nashnel Convenshun. There wuz shoutin and hollerin, but he walked about gloomy and sad, filled with the most fearful forebodins.

Presently in his dreem he approacht the grand stand wich wuz okkepied by the leaders and devoted to the moosic ov the occasion. Here a most pekoolyer site met his gaze. He notist one small but soft toned instrument, holler and very much like a flute, evidently made for peeceful stranes, out uv wich Wade Hampton wuz a strainin and a blowin the most ferocious and war-like sounds. The hed uv the instrument wuz Seymore's hed, and ez he lookt closter he found it assomed the genral appeerance uv the man. It tried hard to keep the smooth melojus tones to wich it wuz normelly adapted, but the grim-visaged Hampton, whose wind is inexhaustible, blowd sich strong blasts and fingered the holes so adroitly that it played his toons and his only.

Just beside him stood Boregard a playin a brass instrument wich wuz shaped so like Blare ez to be him. which instrument wuz uv the tromboone nacher. Borogard hed no trouble with it. It wuz ez discordent nachrelly ez it coold be, and it wuz splendidly adapted to the capassity of the player.

I give the dreem henceforth in the Elder's own words:

"Wat in thunder," sed I to a man wich seemed to be sort uv engineering the concert, "wat 'n thunder is Seymore and Blaire and sich ez them farnishin moosic for strate Suthern Dimocracy for? Are we to be compelled to submit to the tool uv bondholders and to Feedral soljers and sich? Ez for one, I will never——"

"Don't talk like an eggrejis ass!" sed this man. "Hevn't you any sense? Can't you see that Seymore and Blare are merely the instrooments wich are played onto, and that Boregard and Wade Hampton are the individools who furnish the wind and finger the holes. Listen, how grandly "Dixie" and the "Bonny Bloo Flag" swells out onto the air and fills surrounding space! And see, ez Boregard shoves out the trombone how it hez knockt off the stand all them wich from former attachment to the instrument wuz close to it, and how sweetly the pizen breth wich is bein blowed, tho its combined with that uv the instroowent itself, hez smothered all them whos presence wood have embarast us. Miles O'Reilly it killed, and all that pestiferous breed uv War Democrats like him are layin, overpowered with it, flat onto their backs. They may possibly survive, but they are so stoopefied that they wont git up till after ther opportoonity for hurtin us is passed.

"Then," sed the Elder, "my dreem changed. Methawt the eleckshun wuz ver, and that we hed triumphed. I wuz to home in Kentucky. All here wuz peece. The Buro offisers hed folded ther tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away. The military wuz withdrawn, and there wuz nothin bloo in the South, save and except the faces uv the few Northern men wich coodent git away. The very air wuz full uv the gosts uv the ded Federal soljers in the South, all uv wich wore an expreshun uv hoomiliashen ez tho they felt they hed bin manufaktered into gosts for very considerable less than nothin. Reconstruckshen hed bin undone, and all laws enfranchisin niggers and deprivin our heroes uv suffrage wuz bustid. We wuz free. Ther hed bin a gineral cleanin out uv Northern settlers, carpet-baggers and obstreperous niggers. I notist with infinit pleasure that Pollock's store hed bin gutted, and Joe Bigler's corpse (he spoke this in a low tone, and looking fearfully over his shoulder to make shoor no one heerd him) wuz a lyin on the square.

Sich of the diggers ez cood be controlled were at work under laws we hed passed for em regulatin labor, at an average uv $4 per month, and sich ez hed become too independent for that, hed either been shot or driven out uv the country. The amendments, given em votes and sich, hed bin overruled, and in Tennessee and the other States they hed bin reffoost to their normal speer, and the power wuz wunst more in the hands of sich patriots ez Forrest and sich. Brownlow hed bin hung, their noosepapers destroyed, and them wich supportid em scattered to the four winds. In the corners all wuz peece. We had niggers on our plantations ez before the war, and we, the roolin race, was releeved uv the degradin labor wich so onfits a Caucashan for the enjoyment uv life. The entire Corners hevin nothin to do and plenty to live on, wuz perpetooally gathering in front uv Bascom's pitchin coppers, runnin quarter races and ever and anon ceasing their manly amoosements to quaff the flowin boles wich he supplied. We cood hear, any time, the cheerful yelp uv blood-hounds in the swamp beyond the Run, chasin runaways, and ez ther wuz no longer any law agin ther shootin niggers, skacely a day passed that one or more wuz not killed. My distillery wuz a runnin full blast, the smoke uv the torment ascendin from its chimney forever. Oh, it was gorgus!

"And is this to be?" asked I uv the disembodied spirit uv Bishop Poke, wich wuz showin it to me.

"All this and more," returned he. "Thus will the South regain her lost rites. Thus will the lost coz be restored. Elect Seymore and Blare, and all will be well."

"At this pint I awoke," said the Elder, "feelin how unjust I hed bin—how vilely I hed sinned, and how fearfully I hed departed. I wuz a going back on my party on the greenback question! What is greenbak to this? Wat is payin a debt one way or another compared to the extacy of wolloping niggers, chasin Northern men, and havin our instooshens back again? Wat is a mere greenback idea compared to the luxury uv hevin the entire Northern Dimocracy in our hands agin for us to mould ez we will and do with ez we like? Why I woodent give the luxury of hevin a Noo Yorker on his knees afore me ez uf old a minit for all the taxes I will hev to pay for a century. Besides," and he bustid out afresh, "if Boregard can make Seymore pipe Dixie, can't he also by different fingerin make the same instroomeut play Repoodiashen? I shood say so. We hev em, Parson—we hev em. Forgive me! forgive me!"

And we embraced and wept, and took a drink, and wept again for joy. Verily my way is now pleasant, and my path is made strate. In the exuberance uv his joy he will keep my basket and my store—or rather my jug and flask—full for a month.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

**Nasby's Rival Found in Muskingum County, Ohio—His Speech at a Democratic Pole-Raising.**

The Zanesville *Courier* furnishes a report of the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, and of the speech which was delivered on that occasion. Nasby could not excel the richness of this oratorical effort.

A RICH SPEECH FROM RAY.

The speech of the occasion was made by James Ray, Esq., of District No. 2, Falls township. For the benefit of those who had not the pleasure of hearing him we reproduce his speech in full:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I came down from my pleasant home in the country, where I have spent the best part of my life in feeding pigs, hoeing corn, and drinking whisky. I have found that a little good old corn whisky is good; it is wholesome; it is necessary to keep the Democracy from oozing out at my fingers' ends—as Maryatt says in one of his novels. I am known hereabouts: many good old Democrats that inhabit this darkened spot have oftentimes taken charge of me and tenderly treated me as long as I had money, when I was not in a perpendicular condition—while my Republican friend above here, many and many a time, kicked me out of his house in the depth of winter, in the heat of summer, early in the spring, and late in autumn. And why, my Democratic fellow-citizens? Because I had taken a little of the creature to keep my patriotism alive. You took me in, fellow Democrats—you fed me with the feed that is good for me—you nursed me tenderly, and I paid the bills for all of us, and on that account I am at this pole-raising, to tell you how much I love you. (Cheers.) I am a Democrat, fellow-citizens; I don't know who Seymour is. Maryatt in his novels don't mention him, and the works on shipwreck don't say anything about him, and I don't care who he is, whether old or young, drunk or sober, good or bad, black or white—he is on the Democratic ticket, and I will vote for him. (Great cheering.) My Democratic citizens, I am getting dry. I could tell you about all the shipwrecks from Noah's first expedition to the present, but I know you are dry, and I will not consume your time. I will say that the old ship is not going steady; something is wrong, the rudder is shipped, breakers are ahead, and we will run aground unless we elect Seymour, or Jeff Davis, or some other good man. (Vociferous cheering.) The White House is in mourning for the good old Democrats of yore. I am an Irishman, and being an Irishman I hate a nigger; but I am ready to swallow nigger, boots and all, if we can have the good old Democratic times we had from 1856 to 1860. My fellow Democrats, the pole is up; I helped to raise her; and now, all I ask of you is to raise me if ever you should see me in need of raising. Now let us all drink.

At this time Jim retired, and the crowd sent up cheer upon cheer for Jim.

### DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The *Ohio State Journal* states that there are 1200 Grant clubs organized in that State.

Frank Blair can go longer without water than any man in Missouri.

All *The World* editors, from Manton Marble down, are said to be carpet-baggers.

At a recent Democratic procession in Maine, a soldier who during the late war enlisted, received a large bounty and deserted, bore a transparency which read as follows: "We vote as we fought."

General Devens, of Massachusetts, who ran against Governor Andrew as Democratic candidate for Governor in 1862, declares that he will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Mr. William A. Gulick, a well-know New Jersey Democrat, residing at Kingston, Middlesex county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, is out for Grant and Colfax.

The blood-and thunder Democracy who hate the negroes so badly will at least be rid of their nightmare after the sufferings of this life are over. There are no negroes where they are going.

A good many down South don't like to have carpet-baggers from the North come among them. Four years ago they cherished a similar dislike to the presence of Northern knapsackers.

A vote taken on a New York Central train between Syracuse and Utica on the day after the adjournment of the Democratic State Committee showed over two to one for Grant.

The *Kansas Chief* says: "The reason Frank Blair is not popular in Kansas is that he reminds our people of the great drought year, 1860—he keeps so dry and windy."

Montgomery Blair, brother of Frank, is bidding high for rebel votes. He says: "I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union have not blundered."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says: "The old Democratic party kept the colored man in slavery, and passed laws to prevent even his reading the Bible, and now they ask him to vote the Democratic ticket." Just as if politicians were expected to be consistent.

The election for Congressmen in California this year will not take place until November 3. The table of coming elections floating through the country papers, setting it down for September 8, is wrong.

The Democracy of Tennessee are seriously discussing a proposition to abandon the Presidential contest in that State, and not put an electoral ticket in the field.

General Sam Cary, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Ohio, in a recent public speech in the city of Cincinnati, said: "I voted for negro suffrage last fall, and I am in favor of it to-day."

Richard H. Dana, Jr., made a speech at the organization of a Grant and Colfax Club in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He declared that the success of the Democrats in the coming election would be the destruction of the Government.

**The Lines are Forming.**

A word of cheer comes from all sections of the country. The Grant and Colfax lines are forming, says an exchange, and their motion will be irresistably onward. The East is waking up to the importance of the issues presented by the rebel party. The South is struggling to grasp that freedom which the second rebellion is wrenching from its grasp. The West reports a political life more vigorous than ever before known. On tne eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains wherever Grant went the greeting he received is earnest of the right spirit, and from the "Quiet Sea" we have intelligence equally gratifying. We give it officially:

The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of California writes to the Congressional Republican Executive Committee that the Republicans on the Pacific coast are making preparations for an energetic canvass, and that they believe Grant and Colfax will carry that State by 10,000 majority.

President Johnson told the delegation of tailors that waited on him the other day that it was "not the profession of a man, but his associations, that degrade him." They accepted his apology of course. But how mad it must make old Mr. Welles and the rest to be so slurred at by the President.

### MARRIED;

DARNAL—JOHNSON.—In Rapides parish, Louisiana, August 21, 1868, by Rev. S. M. Small, Mr. ABRAHAM DARNAL and Mrs. SERENA JOHNSON.

### DIED.

CLARK—In Carrollton, Louisiana, August 24, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., JANE CLARK, wife of Rev. Peter Clark.

She was a member of Rev. James Hayward's church, Baton Rouge, and died happy in the Lord. Before she died she sang praises to the Lord; and her last words were, "Give back age, powers of hell, and let God's children take the field."

She sleeps in Jesus.

PETER CLARK.


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VIOLIN, FLUTE AND GUITAR, ACCORDEON, PIANO, MELODEON, CABINET ORGAN, FIFE, FLAGEOLET, AND CLARIONET.

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### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, La., August 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

For 1000 barrels of FLOUR, equal to Government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

For 10,000 gallons CIDER VINEGAR, put up in oak barrels and hooped with iron. The Vinegar to be of sufficient strength to neutralize twenty-eight grains of bi-carbonate of soda.

For 5000 cans CONDENSED MILK, Borden's Eagle brand.

For 100 kitts of MACKEREL, No. 1.

For 50,000 pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES; full weight required.

For 10,000 of the very best canvassed HAMS.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
au29 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C.S., U. S. A.


OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers,
277 Washington street, Boston.

EXTRACT FROM THE "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING,"

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. [See circular.]

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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

**December 31, 1867.**

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

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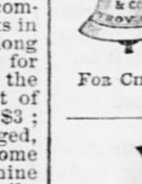


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 36. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. WHOLE NO. 126.


## Poetry.

### DISCIPLINE.

The spring-tide hour
Brings leaf and flower
With songs of life and love;
And many a lay
Wears out the day
In many a leafy grove;
Bird, flower, and tree
Seem to agree
Their choicest gifts to bring;
But this poor heart
Bears not its part;
In it there is no spring.

Dews fall apace,
The dews of grace,
Upon this soul of sin;
And love Divine
Delights to shine
Upon the waste within;
Yet, year by year,
Fruits, flowers, appear,
And birds their praises sing;
But this poor heart
Bears not its part;
Its winter has no spring.

Lord, let Thy love,
Fresh from above,
Soft as the south wind blow;
Call forth its bloom,
Wake its perfume,
And bid its spices flow;
And when Thy voice
Makes earth rejoice,
And the hills laugh and sing,
Lord, make this heart
To bear its part,
And join the praise of spring.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

### FAITH'S REPLY.

Thy spring-tide, too, will come,
Thou weary, saddened one!
Through fiercely driving storms of keenest pain,
Through grief's thick clouds and sorrow's chilling rain,
Gilding the soul's dark midnight yet again,
Shall shine the glad'ning sun!

Alone thou art not left,
The cruel storm to breast!
Dost thou in silence heavy burdens bear,
Doomed when the soul is sad a smile to wear?
Know that the Savior's heart thy grief doth share,
Longing to see thee blest!

The wind, and wave, and tide
Only God's time abide!
Then the sweet spring that comes when winter's o'er,
Then the sweet calm, unbroken evermore;
Then love's sweet banquet on th' eternal shore!
Lord, thither be our guide!

## Neglected Prayer.

It is said, "And Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees."

Then he will of course do all he can to hinder prayer, and perhaps the most successful arguments he uses is, the *want of time*. This so well agrees with what people think is the truth that the suggestion seems to come in very seasonably.

"*Not now*" is the frequent Yes, the daily reply to the whispers of the Holy Spirit in its suggestions to duty; and it is not wonderful that many souls are left in the undisturbed death of the world, flesh, and devil. Yet some one's prayer arises and prevails for those who slumber on the brink of ruin, and the blessed intercession of Jesus prevails, and the wanderer is spared a little longer.

Sick beds and sick rooms might relate long stories about neglected duties, especially restrained prayer. One dear woman was laid aside for months; then she had time and necessity for prayer; then she had time to recount her carelessness of that duty, and lament her neglect of the closet, making the family altar her only dependence for the refreshment of her spirit.

Then, if you are so busy that you can not take time to wait upon God, you should not take time to enjoy His daily mercies, the intercourse of your friends. We can pray a good deal, and read also a little in the Bible in five minutes. Yes, we can present many requests in three minutes. If some one comes in to gossip awhile, how the minutes fly without count, and we do not feel very bad about it; but if we try to be punctual to the closet, how many little cares and very necessary things come up to hinder? The best way is to break at once away from all, and say, "I must be alone with God a little while." A little care about punctuality in keeping seasons with Jesus will foil all the enemy's snares. M. ANNESLEY.

At Newburyport a pious wife entreated her dissipated husband to go to meeting with her; he replied that he would if she would give him a pint of rum on his return. Knowing that he would have the rum whether she gave it to him or not, she agreed to his terms, and went to the meeting. When they returned she procured the liquor for him, but he pushed it aside, saying he had found something better, and he now gives evidence of being a changed man.

The Fulton street daily prayer meeting, New York, which has existed since September, 1857, has been so crowded of late that it has been decided to hold the meeting in the South Church.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

A further notice of the camp meeting at Annapolis Junction may be acceptable to your readers.

In the evening after the close of my last letter, Dr. J. P. Newman occupied the stand, the other appointments for the day having been previously fixed. One of the presiding elders and a preacher from Baltimore, with one layman, were much concerned to have the Doctor maintain silence, for fear he would introduce politics in his sermon. The antecedents of these guardians of the peace need not be given. The layman was the only one who during all the exercises of this meeting introduced or even alluded to the politics or events of the day. Two preachers left the ground, whether through fear of a mob or riot is left to conjecture. The layman was tented, and remained to hear. These ghost and panic makers who, however honest, and they are not more so than others, have their parallel in the case of an old Dutchman who, being employed in horticultural operations, handled some fertilizer, and forgetting that he wiped the streaming sweat from his face, wondered why the pungent compound had caused his "nostrils such great indignation." Called to breakfast, he washed his hands, but still his nostrils were disturbed. Again he washed; still he sneezed, and washed again, and wiped his hands till they burned, but still the guano made him sneeze. His indignation exceeded the chastity of his language. His wife came, and with spectacles mounted, instituted search. The trouble was revealed; the old lady exclaimed with a roaring laugh, "My fires, daddy, it's on your nose!"

So these preachers and members have always the political guano on their nose, and are disturbed by its odor when no one else is. Prejudice is as silly as it is intolerant. But Dr. Newman preached; the pitiful effort to prevent him was rebuked by the common sense and Christian courtesy of the large number of preachers and people. And such a sermon! Long will it live in the joyful memory of the multitude moved by its power. The subject was "Christian Experience." The discussion was marked by the most masterly exhibitions of divine truth as the privilege of Christians under the dispensation of the Holy Spirit. The people wept, and shouted aloud; the thoughtless trembled, as awestruck with a view of things unseen. At the close of the sermon many of the ministers, the old as well as the young, threw their arms around the Doctor's neck, and wept and shouted for joy. The divine influence attending the Word was a vindication of the preacher against senseless imputation as resistless as demonstration. More professed conversion, more bowed at the altar that night than at any previous service. Many entreaties were employed to induce the Doctor to remain over Sabbath; but he left the next morning for New York.

This has been a very remarkable camp meeting. The unusual interest excited in advance of the meeting was no doubt in a measure attributable to the weekly prayer meetings held in the city in its behalf. The attendance of people, the uninterrupted order, the solemnity of the congregation, the attention to the services, the absence of promenanding, the uniform observance of rule, were remarkable in themselves; but add to these the unabated religious interest in the public prayer meetings. Few of these were held in tents, because the whole Church was in the congregation; no waste of time in social interchanges. Preaching was seldom followed by exhortation; penitents came forward without special effort. The intervals between worship were spent in refreshment, singing, prayer, and experience meetings in the tents. The song of Zion was the first sound heard in the morning, the last at night.

Not a drop of rain between Friday and Friday—the beginning and end of the meeting. There were generally present between twenty and twenty-five ministers. The tents number 140, and the professed conversions 141. Sixteen professed to have found the pearl of perfect love. Many of the former members of the Church who had withdrawn on political grounds were present, and enjoyed themselves as "when warm in their first love," and were cordially joined by their old friends. The love of God reigning in the heart is after all stronger than all other ties.

A camp meeting was held in one of the lower counties of Maryland, where some eighty professed justification, about two-thirds of whom were Catholics.

There is now one in progress at Tolson's old ground, about eight miles from Washington, much better sustained with tents than last year. Up to this time the best order has prevailed; and several persons have professed justification.

There is also a camp meeting of the Zion Methodist Episcopal church about five miles from the city, near Silver Spring; another at the east end of Benning's bridge, within the District of Columbia; and still another at Good Hope—a high ridge overlooking the city. The three last named are held by the colored people. There has been no disturbance so far as heard up to this time.

The camp meetings held by the people of Baltimore, both at Waters's old ground and Shrewsbury, are well reported of. The old spirit of these meetings has revived, and marked success has attended them in the region round about here; and indeed so far as I have heard this is generally true.

The churches here are resuming their autumn fullness as the heat of summer departs.

There is little transpiring here now of general interest.

A lunatic from the First United States infantry reached here a few days since, under charge of Lieutenant Parker.

General Rosecrans has returned here from his mission to White Sulpur Springs.

MORDECAI.

## From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, Louisiana:

The Roman Catholics are working hard to win the people over, after persecuting and insulting them before. Their bishop, with nine priests, had a confirmation on Sunday, the thirtieth ultimo. Large numbers attended, white and colored, but we went on with our services as usual, and few of our members paid any attention to them. We had a large congregation in the morning, and in the evening a good class meeting. Many said they were trying to serve God with all their hearts. We had some shouting. Truly God was with us. On the twenty-third Brother Smith, preached a sermon on baptism to a crowded house. Many could not get in. At twelve o'clock we marched down to the water and twenty were immersed. Then we returned and six adults and one infant were baptized. The Lord's Supper was administered to about eighty members. I have had no trouble with politics or the Democrats, for I am trying to gain the people for Christ, and politics are dangerous for ministers. I fight my battle with prayer, as the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift.

Rev. Mr. Hilton writes from Holmesville, Louisiana:

I went to Bayou Rouge on the thirtieth ultimo and preached. They were much revived. I left it to be determined by a vote whether I should establish a Methodist Episcopal Church. Another got up and said twelve men would do for a start. After some explanation they unanimously voted aye, and a society of forty-four members, with a good leader, was formed. I told them we would open a school, and seventy children were promised. I had a talk with the gentleman who offers to sell us property for a church. There is plenty of land, a large house, a kitchen, and a cistern. We have no church in the parish, and can buy this place cheap. If you know any way to help us in this great struggle, please fly swiftly to it. The crops are very promising, and the people are gathering cotton. My school is doing very well, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

Rev. George Dobson writes from Okalona, Mississippi:

I have removed from Aberdeen to this place, which is on the upper part of my circuit. The colored people are anxious to take the ADVOCATE. I send you six names at this time, and will give the money to Rev. A. C. McDonald, our elder, when he comes around the district. We have a great revival going on in Okolona, and we are in the third week of the protracted meeting. Up to the thirtieth of August we had received twenty-three members, and more are ready to join. On my circuit we have had a good time this year. The old mother Church is spreading all over this part of our country. Down about Athens and Aberdeen the white people think a great deal of Rev. Mr. McDonald. I have more calls for preaching than it is possible to meet, not having means to support my family when away. I have been without a horse most of the time to ride to my appointments, as we are all very poor.

## Camp Meeting Items.

In the editor's absence we may venture to give our readers the following eloquent description of a night on the camp ground by a correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of August 28:

On reaching Haslup's camp ground, near Annapolis Junction, last evening (Tuesday), I learned that the service at half past seven o'clock devolved on Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, editor of the New Orleans ADVOCATE, whom I had never before seen. Having read his travels in Palestine—"From Dan to Bersheba"—the best I have read of that country, and many abusive articles in the Southern papers about him, also many as complimentary, there was more than ordinary interest attached to his appointment for the evening. His topic was "Christian experience," based on a remark of our Lord to Nicodemus. It opened with an exegesis of the remark and its context, which was brief and clear. The paper held in his hand was supposed to be a written discourse to be delivered on a camp ground at night. But the explanation through the paper was returned to the Bible, and proved to be the leaves of "The Book" loosened from their place. All fears of a "dry time" were driven away when the Bible was closed, and the subject began to open. The doctor's presence is commanding, his eye restless and brilliant, his countenance seems to be the utterance of a soul moving amid the grandeur of an unrevealed future, and only returning to the body to make it the instrument of duty and the companion of its glory. His voice is clear and ringing, enunciation very distinct, rhetoric comparatively perfect, words come like troops at his command, and they are pronounced with a music equal to Henry Clay. Then such wealth of thought, beauty and loftiness of imagery, power of illustration, such resistless logic and scholarly grapple with the most astute scoffers at Christianity. Such exhibition of "the deep things of God," poured out as by a power from on high, that every thought of the audience was taken captive, the devout worshiper was electrified, hearts melted, tears rained down, shouts of rapture burst from hundreds as the voice of many waters; the people were moved as when the tempest walks the deep and the floods lift up their voice. It was not, could not be, "the enticing words of man's wisdom, but the demonstration of the spirit and of power;" only truths that were a hammer and a fire in the gospel sense could produce such results. At the close of the sermon the young as well as the hoary headed ministers fell on the doctor's neck, as did Zenophon and his companions when they exclaimed, "The sea! the sea!" The preacher and his melted audience may pass to their long home; the stately oaks where echoes walked their solemn rounds may decay, and the lamps of heaven that twinkled through their leaves may burn out, but that sermon will never be forgotten. This impressive scene closed with the doxology and announcement that some thirty to forty had kneeled for prayers, and some twelve to fifteen had been "translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sketches the love feast of the Sing Sing camp meeting thus:

The richest treat of the whole meeting is now on hand in the shape of the love feast. This is the climax of a camp meeting. Here all the elements of interest that have been distributed through the week concentrate. The results of the sermons, the fruits of the prayer meetings, the testimonies of new converts, the assurance of believers, the triumphs of the rejoicing, are all reaped here as a harvest. This was eminently the case on this occasion. Owing to the showery weather this service was postponed until near the closing of the week, falling on Thursday morning. The sky was clear, the sunbeams glancing among the shining green leaves, and fresh zephyr setting all the Eolian chords of the forest in vibration. The silver trumpet called the people to the circle at eight o'clock, and the services were opened by singing and prayer. The stand was crowded with ministers, and a solid mass of people sat in front of it. The speeches commenced at once, and more than 380 testimonies were given in an hour and a half, an average of more than four per minute. No person who has not witnessed such a scene can form any conception of its character. The testimonies of the people and preachers are largely expressed in quotations from the language of Scripture, or from the hymns that are on lips of the masses. One verse of Scripture, one stanza of a hymn, often only a single sentence or a single ejaculation tells the story. The tale of forty years past is out of order. The past must only be touched, if alluded to at all. The present, conscious, personal spiritual condition of the speaker, or perhaps his experience during this camp meeting are all that is allowable, unless the exception is a very marked case. Men and women, laymen and ministers, speak without any distinction, and tender youth and gray heads rise side by side. Sometimes a burst of song, only one or two stanzas, is started and caught up by a thousand tongues and flung heavenward, like a sudden jet from a mighty fountain. Plain farmers and city merchants, the wives and daughters of mechanics and bankers, laborers and latinists, are all on the same level. Often two, three, or more people are speaking at once, in different parts of the crowd, and you can hardly call it confusion. Here is a group of the Scandinavians from the congregation of the Bethel ship of New York. A score of them have been converted during the meeting. Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns are present. Some speak broken English, some not a word of it. Pastor Hedstrom gives such permission to speak in their own language. It is harsh jargon to Americans, but music to their own countrymen, and understood in heaven. Pastor H. strikes up a Swedish hymn, and its melody from many voices touches all hearts, and at its close the Americans instinctively respond in old Coronation—

"Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestrial ball,
To Him all majesty ascribe,
And crown Him Lord of All."

It seems as if the people were on fire. Their faces shine: their eyes sparkle; smiles flash over the throng like sunflashes over a meadow. The testimonies are like a constant stream of electric sparks from a battery, and their effect is a constant thrill through the whole listening mass. Pastor Hedstrom says this is like "iron in the fire and the fire in the iron." No such scene can be witnessed anywhere but at a Methodist camp meeting. This love feast will be memorable for life to those who participated in it.

The Boston *Watchman and Reflector* has a New York correspondent who treats of our camp meetings in the following manner, from a Baptist stand point:

The Methodists in this city and region, with their families go into camp once a year. They own a fine grove at Sing Sing, where for thirty years camp meetings have been held. A few of the more aristocratic families stand aloof from this gathering, but the great mass of preachers and societies are attracted annually to the grove. Whole families, old and young, spend ten days in tabernacles. Some of the tents are very elegantly arranged with all the appliances and comforts of a fashionable home. Young ladies are as careful of their toilet as at Saratoga or the seaside. Most of the visitors engage in the religious exercises. Some regard the occasion as a picnic, and sit in their rural drawing rooms reading, writing, conversing, as if they had no interest in the services. The preachers have what is called a tent to themselves, in front of which is the the preaching stand. This tent is a wooden building where quarters are very close and beds are bunks, rising one above another on the side, like a canal boat. The prayer meetings at five o'clock, the hour at which Wesley used to preach during nearly all his public life, are sparsely attended. The prayer meetings from eight to ten are very crowded and enthusiastic. The Methodists go into the woods annually for the purpose of singing, shouting, crying "Hallelujah!" "Amen!" "Glory to God!" "Glory to Jesus!" They leave their business, dwell amid much discomfort, for the purpose of enjoying a season peculiar to themselves, and if other people don't like it they are not obliged to hear nor pay for it.

I stood the other morning before what is known as the Green street tent. The meeting was led by Rev. Mr. Inskip, the Green street minister. He believes in camp meetings, in revivals, in religious excitements, in shoutings and transports---in what is called the power. The tent was crowded; people stood on the outside. Probably two hundred persons were present. All shouted; all sang; all prayed; all talked; part of the time altogether. Christian women prayed till they were red in the face, and screamed till they lost their breath, and could only express their feelings by vigorously pounding the bench by the side of which they kneeled. Warm-hearted exhortations, earnest, thrilling addresses, short prayers, interspersed with camp meeting songs made the place alive with enthusiasm and excitement, and made the meeting only too short though it lasted two hours. With three sermons a day to an audience of three thousand people; with prayer meetings between the preaching services; and a general prayer meeting from nine to ten o'clock at night, it keeps the time pretty well occupied. Song and prayer fill every part of the grove from early dawn till midnight. The interest will increase till the last day of the feast.

Some of the sermons at the Sing Sing camp meeting are thus graphically described by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

Some of the leading incidents at the stand deserve especial mention. The sermon of Mr. Foss was a deeply earnest and masterly plea for the doctrine—a living Christ as the only foundation of human salvation. On Saturday afternoon, just after a violent shower, a thousand people, men and women, sat or stood on the drenched ground, magnetized under the sermon of the Rev. William Morley Punshon, the great English Wesleyan orator, when few other men could not have had one hundred hearers. On Sunday, the throng was greater than ever before seen on the ground. At the morning sermon, three-quarters of an acre of people listened to Mr. Taylor, and in the afternoon Dr. Newman charmed the same mass, and an almost equal number listened to another sermon, out of hearing of the first. The sermon of Bishop Janes, on Tuesday, was one of the most harrowing pictures of the sinner's remorse ever painted in language. Dr. Bowman, of the Church South, preached an able and fervid discourse, and, in spite of ardent Southern sentiments, being born a slaveholder, he was so convinced and charmed with the piety of an abolition love feast, that he sprang up and embraced, in tears of joy, some of the most prominent Radicals among the clergy on the stand. True religion is a mighty "Union" sentiment. The sermon of the Rev. Mr. Boole was a most fearless and noble exposure of sin, both in and out of the church. It boldly and justly rebuked some matters in the temporal management of the meeting itself that deserved such reprobation. A vast amount of serious conviction was produced by the sermon. Dr. Mattison's discourse on Heaven fell like a celestial ether upon hearts prepared to receive it.

## Tribute to the Bible.

We copy as follows from a translation in the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

A few years ago there suddenly arose in Paris the rumor that Dore, despite the fabulous number of works which he had finished, had in his desk still another large work, consisting of several hundred sheets. Nobody thought this could be true; for, although it was generally known that the young artist was almost incessantly at work in his studio, it seemed utterly impossible that, what with innumerable sketches, drawings, paintings, etc., which he had already given to the public, his pencil should have been able to create such an extensive production. He himself strenuously denied the existence of such a work. And yet the voices, which, even in his presence, insisted on it, could not be silenced, and some one must have committed an indiscretion, for one morning Mame, the great Tours publisher, rushed into his studio, exclaiming:

"You have illustrated the Bible—the illustrations are mine—ask for them whatever you please!"

The scene now ensuing seems to have been taken from a comedy—denials on one side and assertions to the contrary on the other. Finally Dore owns up everything, and even condescends to show the illustrations to the publisher; however, only on the condition that M. Mame should no longer talk about publishing them.

"You see," he said, "an illustrated Bible, and, moreover, one illustrated by me, would be regarded by the public as a downright profanation. Everybody knows that I am a child of the world in the full sense of the word. People would, perhaps, forgive me for drawing a saint's picture, but the whole Bible! Prejudice would frustrate the success of the undertaking at the issue of the very first number."

"But tell me, for God's sake, when did you do all this? There are upward of two hundred sheets here!" exclaimed Mame.

"In my leisure hours, between twelve and three in the night time. Nobody will believe that I seek and find my whole creative genius as an artist in the Bible. With what shouts of laughter Paris would greet the news that Gustave Dore longs with all his heart for the moment when he will not paint any but religious pictures. The limner of caricatures in the *Charavari* paints Madonnas. You say that it is impossible. I have drawn these engravings for myself, and not for the public; I have been at work upon them for the past ten years, night after night, and whenever I had a spare hour, I made the necessary studies at the Louvre. Look at the drawings; they are better than anything I have done yet; but you yourself must see that it would be rank folly to publish them as a whole."

But M. Mame no longer listened to what Dore was saying; for upward of an hour he was absorbed in examining this gigantic work, and, when he arose, he stepped up to the artist and said to him the following words:

"Do not screw me up, my dear Dore—I am entirely in your power. I must have this work; it would be disgraceful for me not to publish it; ask whatever you please; I shall ruin myself if you insist on it; but these drawings engraved on wood are not worth more than four hundred thousand francs."

Dore resisted the tempting offer for months, but he accepted finally, stipulating, however, that the engravings should not be made under his supervision. As he predicted, both the public and the critics indulged in sneering remarks as soon as the work was announced; but as soon as it appeared they lauded it to the skies, and pronounced it a great event in the history of art. The first edition of three thousand copies was sold before a single copy had appeared in the hands of the retail dealers, and yet each copy costs in France two hundred thousand francs.

The *Catholic Messenger* gives its readers the following among several columns of similar sensuous, pompous stuff:

Solemnly and calmly the sinless band proceeded up the aisle of St. Vincent de Paul, and, passing over to the altar of the Virgin, paced down the aisle thereof, and returned up the nave to the sanctuary. Just then how mystically beauteous, how awe-inspiring, grand, gorgeous, and holy appeared the sacred fane! All around was wrapt in shade—was sublime and heavenly! There needed no voice to admonish and pronounce aloud: "Take off thy shoes, for this place is holy!" The windows were all upraised, the bland, vesper air of mid-August fanned the temples of the assembled; the altars were ablaze with their glowing and radiant lights; the echoes of the sacred songs and the fading sounds of the organ were being wafted around; and through nave and aisles and vestibule, as are the low, soft whisperings of the murmuring breeze on summer eve among the leafy trees and foliage; day was departing; a twilight gloom enwrapt the interior of the spacious edifice; whilst the rotund light, high above the altar of sacrifice, with its stained glass of many hues, was brilliantly lit up and emblazoned by the day god's ruddy glare; outside, as perceptible through the opened windows, the horizon—God's handiwork—was fleckered over; while the luminary of day, as though tired from his rapid journeying through the firmamental clouds, was seeking his couch in the burnished occident, where the evanishing and refulgent halo of waning, rosy sunshine was still streaking, with prismatic glory, in colors indescribably brilliant and golden, the expansive camp of the sky. What a moment for meditation and prayer—for silent, soul communing with the Diety! Day dying, almost in its final throes, and night and darkness about being ushered in—dying, not as frail mortals die, but to be life-illumined *and resplendent with* lustrous vitality on the morrow; the darkness, too, but temporary; whilst the darkness—the more than Egyptian darkness to many, alas! too many of us wayward and weak and wicked sojourners in this transient sphere—will be eternal, with no awakening morrow's sun to dispel the gloom and the grief that will envelope us as a garment for aye!

The following is a specimen of the doings of the Ku-Klux Klan, concerning which the papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have nothing to say, except by way of apology or defense. On the night of August 15 some twenty-five or thirty of the Klan rode in the town of Franklinville, Tennessee, and barbarously murdered S. A. Bierfield and his colored clerk, Lawrence Bowman. Mr. Bierfield was a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, but possessed of Union principles. Of all who knew him none say aught against him. He was quietly sleeping in his store on Saturday night, his clerk Bowman sleeping also in the store. The masked horsemen dashing in, discharged a number of shots indiscriminately, driving everybody indoors. They then went to Bierfield's store, and knocked at the back door. He asked who was there. They replied "friends." He told them to go to the front door, and went to it himself and opened it. They immediately rushed in and secured Bowman, while Bierfield rushed off. He was fired upon and wounded. By the blood they tracked him to an adjoining stable, dragged him out, placed a rope around him, and put him on horseback. He struggled to the ground, and begged to be permitted to see his mother before they killed him. The reply was, "Your mother ——; you shall die now." Several shots were then fired into his body, which, as those who afterward saw it say, was literally shot to pieces. Bowman was then brought out and shot; and the assassins took their departure. Bowman was mortally wounded, but dragged himself to a graveyard, and died during the night.

WHY HE WEPT.—A godly minister of the Gospel, occasionally visiting a gay person, was introduced into a room near to that wherein she dressed. After waiting some hours, the lady came in, and found him in tears. She inquired the reason of his weeping. He replied, "Madam, I weep on reflecting that you can spend so many hours before your glass, and in adorning your person, while I spend so few hours before my God in adorning my soul." The rebuke struck her conscience. She lived and died a monument of grace.

The blacks of Jamaica have, in little over a quarter of a century, acquired property amounting in value to over ten millions of dollars. This fact speaks volumes in favor of their industry and thrift, especially as their property consists mainly of houses and lands. Very happy results have followed the change of rulers and the recall of ex-Governor Eyre.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### New Republican Journal.

The weekly *Register*, of Marksville, Avoyelles parish, is received, and deserves a longer notice than we have room to give it. Our friends Edwards and Collins, editors, have made a neat and earnest spirited paper. The execution and talent are unexceptionable.

### Legislative Proceedings.

The editor in charge owes an explanation to the country subscribers in the Advocate, for the paucity of Legislative views in its columns during the session. This department, with other political matters, was left in charge of a gentleman who has been so fully employed as to leave him no time for the work. On the return of the editors to the city this, with other matters of interest to them and conducive to the paper's success, will be fully attended to.

### Quarterly Conferences.

Rev. Scott Chinn, of the Louisiana Annual Conference, by appointment of the Presiding Elder, has held the third quarterly conferences for the following churches: Marais street Methodist Episcopal church, August 7; Laharpe street church, August 14; Campbell's Chapel, August 24. At all of these charges there was found to be a good state of things. The churches were prosperous and harmonious, large reports of conversion were received, and protracted meetings are to be held.

### The General Assembly.

Laws and Resolutions Passed by the Legislature Since our Last Issue.

44. Amending act to transfer causes from courts created by constitution of 1864, to courts created in 1868.

45. Regulating practice in district courts of New Orleans.

46. To supply public records burned in the Winn courthouse in March, 1868.

47. To fix the time of holding court in the ninth judicial district.

48. To regulate appeals in Jefferson District Court.

49. Investigating acts of first and second drainage commissioners.

50. To provide for certain appropriations.

51. Protecting laborers in exercise of free suffrage.

52. To organize parish courts, fix duties of sheriffs and clerks; about failure in their duties; fixing seal for clerk of district court; providing salary for parish judge, and giving parish courts jurisdiction of suits for separation and divorce, and interdiction suits.

53. Authorizing the city of New Orleans to obtain a loan for current expenses.

54. Creating a Board of Registration.

55. Providing remedy against usurpation and unlawful holding of office or franchise.

56. Improving navigation of Red river.

57. Establishing a board of public works an defining its duties.

Twenty-five thousand white rebels who, with their families, have hitherto been supported in idleness, on the plea of sickness and lack of work, through the kindness of General Howard, will be obliged to work by the winding up of the Freedmen's Bureau. They all intend to vote for Seymour and Blair, and have already begun to denounce the Bureau as a humbug.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

### Camp Meetings.

My last was written on the Sing Sing camp ground. The next day Mr. Punshon preached, but under unfavorable circumstances. It had rained all day up to the hour of sunrise; yet the people were eager to hear and were profited. His sermon was eloquent in composition and impressive in delivery. I have now heard him a half-dozen times, more or less, both in Europe and America, and there is a remarkable sameness in the quality of his discourses. All are apparently cast in the same mould: they smell of the lamp; they indicate equal painstaking. This, I suppose, is true of all *memoriter* preachers. This mode of pulpit preparation has its evident advantages; yet it is not unattended by serious disadvantages. Among the latter is the impossibility of the speaker being fully affected by the inspiration of the subject, and of taking advantage of the incidents of the occasion. Preaching has to do with human sensibilities, and the emotions have a language of their own, which comes spontaneous with the rising feelings. And it is no less a disadvantage when a speaker's mind is burdened with words rather than thoughts; when the language and not the subject engrosses the attention. But Mr. Punshon has so habituated himself to memorize that in extemporary speech he is as weak as other men.

The next day was the holy Sabbath, and a day of rare beauty. Not less than fifteen thousand persons were on the ground, and it fell to my lot to preach to that vast multitude. Truly it was a time of power, for seldom have I witnessed so much tenderness and weeping as on that occasion. The great congregation was orderly, attentive, and serious throughout. Many were that day awakened and happily converted to God. I am the more particular on the conduct of the people, as Rev. Mr. Bottome, who is opposed to Sunday camp meetings, has written a letter to the *Methodist*, to the effect that the crowd on Sunday afternoon was unreached and unmanageable, and this he says to make a case against Sunday camp meeting. It is true that there were many who could not find room within the "circle," and who, outside of the tents, wandered about. Among them probably was Mr. Bottome, and from these wanderers he judges the conduct of the attentive thousands within the "circle." While I shall not express an opinion on the merits of the question, yet I can not refrain from saying that with his views, Mr. Bottome should have withdrawn from the ground at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and not returned till twelve o'clock on Monday morning. But his principles were too weak to withstand the inducements to remain.

A YANKEE CAMP MEETING.

Four miles from Boston is the pretty town of Malden, the residence of Charles Heath, Esq. Here I found Mr. Edward Heath, who for more than a year discharged the duties of the mayoralty of New Orleans with credit to himself and to the city. He is here with his brother, spending a vacation, and is in excellent health and spirits. In company with him, his brother, and their ladies, we started for the Hamilton camp meeting, a ride of twenty miles. Here we found Boston and its vicinity largely represented, both in laymen and ministers. True to the Yankee character, the arrangements for the occasion were thorough and very precise. In the structure of the steats and tents there was a convenience and a comfort not observable at Westrrn meetings. And there was less of the emotional in the sermons and other devotions than in the South or West, but there was not less earnestness in prayer, nor less zeal for souls. I do not know that I ever preached to an auditory so profundly attentive as the one at the Hamilton meeting.

SOUTHERN CAMP MEETING.

By invitation of Dr. Lanahan, I left New York for Baltimore to attend a camp meeting of our border brethren, who are sufficiently Southern in their tastes and ways for all practical purposes. But on my arrival in the Monumental City I could not ascertain which of the two or three meetings then being held was the right one. Those whom I chanced to meet and ask at the depot were so intense in their political prejudice that they either did not know what the loyal Methodists were doing, or they would not even direct a stranger to find their encampment.

At a venture I went to Annapolis Junction. A mile from there the good people of Washington were encamped, but it was not Mr. Lanahan's camp meeting, and I found myself in the "wrong pew." Nothertheless, I was most cordially welcomed by Rev. Messrs. Newton Brown, Morgan Brown, and Peyton Brown, and several other Browns, all of whom knew how to treat a loyal stranger. Mr. Newton Brown will be gratefully remembered as filling my pulpit in the month of May last, and with great credit to himself and to the Church. He is a noble and venerable minister of the Lord Jesus. His accomplished daughter, Mrs. Captain Pierce, was also there, together with her mother and sisters. The success of the meeting was largely due to the great energy of Mr. Peyton Brown, whose brain is as large as his heart, and both are of more than ordinary size. I preached on Tuesday evening to a large and deeply attentive congregation. Indeed, the Lord was pleased to make his word powerful to the joy of his people and the salvation of souls. Two things pleased me much at this encampment—a children's meeting, to which a whole afternoon was devoted, and the prayer meetings held around the preacher's stand, in which all the people engaged, and at which the divine power was largely displayed. Praise God for Methodist camp meetings, and for the renewed assurance of the piety of our people!

### Wade Hampton vs. Phillippi.

These are South Carolina politicians of opposite views, but favoring the same plan of operations. Hampton proposes that planters, merchants, and employers of all kinds discharge and refuse employment to all persons not of the Democratic persuasion, besides devoting to social ostracism and infamy of every sort Republicans who can not be thus reached.

Phillippi advises the laborers to call upon planters and other employers and tell them they will not do another stroke of work unless said employers promise to vote the Radical ticket. "Either give Grant and Colfax a tremendous majority or your crops shall rot in the field." The Charleston *Mercury* styles it a novel species of coercion. This seems to be the place where the joke comes in. To be sure, Mr. Hampton's plan was no novelty. It is an old Democratic usage, like that of "to the victors belong the spoils," where also the joke loses its point when Republicans are the victors.

The Democrats of New Orleans and throughout the State have been, and are now, shamelessly carrying out this plan of proscription for opinion's sake, and warring even to the death against freedom of the ballot. Like curses, these foul birds may come home to roost, and then whose fault will it be? Read the *Mercury*'s article:

INCENDIARY.—On Wednesday Mr. Matthias Leinen, a German, formerly of the same company (Company E, fifty-fourth New York volunteers), was conversing with this aforesaid Albert Phillippi, at the Globe hotel in Queen street, when the latter told him that he (Phillippi) in a few days was going to set out on a political lecturing tour to every plantation within ten miles of Charleston; that he was to tell the negroes on every plantation to leave, and go to the planters, and tell them they will not do another stroke of work, unless the said planters and employers will promise to vote the Radical ticket. "Either they will give Grant and Colfax a tremendous majority, or their crops shall rot in the field." This is the programme. A novel species of coercion.

### Driving Out Radicals.

We give extracts from a letter just received from St. Mary's parish. It is by our esteemed friend Judge Fisk, who is also a local preacher of our Church. He removed, with his family, to Franklin, at the request of the newly elected parish officers and other friends, to engage in the practice of law. The Democratic lawyers, printers, office-holders, and rowdies of the parish, seeing their occupation endangered, have raised a tumult like that of Ephesus, when Paul arrived there, and disturbed its idolaters. It will do good to make the facts known, as no reason is urged for his persecution, except his Republicanism. We vouch for Brother Fisk's amiable, unobtrusive character, and Christian integrity:

FRANKLIN, Sept. 5, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER: I arrived in Franklin on the first, and was unable to procure a house in consequence of a combination on the part of the Democrats. They have forbidden any person from renting a house to a Republican. There are a great many vacant houses in the place, but I was told by them that they would not rent a house to a Republican. I saw a widow who had no children, and whose husband had died leaving her no means of support except a house and lot. The house contained five rooms. She wanted to rent me three rooms, and keep two. We agreed on the price. I wanted to pay her and move in that day. She wanted to put it off till the next day for fear that I might be a Republican. She said that she would not rent to a Republican, for she was afraid that the Democrats might kill her or burn up her house. Of course that ended the matter. There was no chance for shelter but to come to Baldwin's, five miles in the country.

We stopped at the Franklin House, kept by three sisters. Their mother had been dead about a month. They had several vacant rooms, and proposed to rent us three. We went there and stopped, with the expectation of getting the rooms. The next morning they received orders not to rent us any rooms, and to get rid of us as soon as possible. We tried to get a means of conveyance to the Baldwin Place, where we are staying, and failed. The girls were afraid to keep us any lenger, even at eight dollars a day, and in order to relieve them we took it afoot, and walked out here. The road was very muddy. Where the mud was very deep we carried the little boy. We got a team from near the Asylum to go after the furniture.

I am to preach here to-morrow.

J. FISK.

### Baptists in New Orleans.

We are glad to see by the article below, from the New York *Watchman and Reflector*, Baptist, that the Home Mission Board propose to send an active young Sabbath school pastor to this city for mission work. Such a laborer is needed, and would be welcomed cordially as a co-worker in this inviting field:

We are rejoiced to learn from an article in the *Macedonian and Home Mission Record* for August, that the Home Mission Society wishes to find a "young, active Sabbath school pastor" for New Orleans. From familiar personal acquaintance with the field we can assure the Baptists of the North that the colored children of that city, as also of other Southern cities and towns, stand in urgent need of just such an enterprise as the Home Mission Society proposes to undertake. The religious education of these children is not provided for, except to a very limited extent, by the Sunday schools now existing, and, indeed, it can not be done by the churches themselves, should they fully appreciate its importance and use all the means within their power. But few persons among them are competent to act as superintendents and teachers, and this lack must be supplied from some other quarter. Southern white Baptists are not in a condition to meet the demand. Upon Northern Baptists there rests the responsibility. It is to be hoped that the appeal from the Home Mission Society will meet with a generous response from the churches, and that ere long flourishing Bible schools, under the care of intelligent, devoted, earnest men will be imparting the knowledge of God's Word to thousands of neglected children, and also to adults who could be gathered in. The men who engage in this work must be good singers—this is indispensable—and able to talk to the young in a way to interest and instruct them. They must be prudent as well as zealous, in order to secure the co-operation of all the colored churches. For the present, two schools, at well selected points, would answer for New Orleans, and we think these churches could easily be induced to unite with the Home Mission Society in such an effort, and merge their separate schools in these two. These schools should be provided each with a musical instrument and all the modern appliances of an efficient Sunday school. The Publication Society would doubtless furnish a library, and some generous Baptists would, of course, supply maps, as well as the musical instruments before mentioned. These schools, thus equipped, could, with the blessing of God, accomplish a vast amount of good. In them preachers and teachers would be raised up, instructed in the Scriptures and in the practical working of Sunday schools. The rising generation of blacks must be looked after if we would not have them slip out of our hands and become a prey to irreligion and Popery. The Papists have their eye upon them, and already have a bishop in the field to organize a movement for the evangelization of the blacks, according to their ideas. They mean work. We must mean work.

Let it be the prayer of the churches that God would discover to the Board at New York the right men for the contemplated enterprise. No mean men will answer, for a grander, more imperative work is not now upon our hands.

### Politics and Religion.

The people who have such a holy horror at the mixing of politics with religion are somewhat inconsistent. A friend cites a couple of instances, which we commend to them:

"I have just heard from the South Methodist camp meeting now holding at Havana Switch, near where we were mobbed two years ago, this fact: There is living at Laurel a Mr. S—, to whom a young zealot from the camp said:

"Oh, Mr. S—, you ought to have been at our camp meeting yesterday. We had a very fine time. A lieutenant of the Confederate army spoke, and *he did give the Yankees fits!*"

Mr. S—, being a Presbyterian and knowing but little about camp meetings replied:

"Ah, is that the gospel you preach there to save souls?"

"Well," said zealot, "I don't know anything about that, but we had a mighty fine time."

Another. At the Folsom camp ground the Methodist Episcopal Church South held a meeting on the first of August. Three private tents graced the grove. Jefferson Davis was eulogized in Sunday's discourse. Just then a fight occurred which, I think, ended the service.

Even Satan seems to have taken an overdose of Southernism. These are the people who do not want politics mixed with religion. No wonder. Religion would spoil it!

### President Johnson's Treachery.

The *Church Union* is very plain with Andrew Johnson, and as much so with the organs of the Republican party. There is truth in the following:

The Republican press are very green, or else affect to be so. Andrew Johnson's jesuitical military order relative to disturbances in the Southern States affords them profound satisfaction. It is in reality one of the most treacherous and deadly acts of his satanic administration. He ingeniously avoids all recognition of the new State governments, leaving his Ku-Klux satraps in the Southwest at liberty to treat them as they call them, "unconstitutional, null, and void." And lest the honest officers whom he has been forced to keep in command, for want of others, should dare to do something for the protection of good citizens from massacre, he hedges them with an array of legal quotations and forms, and winds them up in red tape enough to give the enemy time enough for all their hellish purposes on every possible occasion before the United States military forces can get in motion. For instance: When a guerrilla gang make their usual night-ly arrangements for hanging a school teacher, a Union soldier, or a member of the Legislature, the facts must be telegraphed to the President, and his proclamation must be issued, giving them a certain time in which to lay down their arms and disperse. Considering that these bands of midnight massacre always meet and disperse beween two days, leaving their victims hanged, roasted, or riddled on the highway, the President's proclamations will be excessively effectual and implicity obeyed—long before they are issued.

### Notices of Periodicals.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY. September. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden.

Contents—John Kelper; Prairies: Visit to a Cave; Wauletpu, a Rocky Mountain story; Pauses in Life; Dying Thoughts; The Schoolmaster; Baby in the Cottage; Health of Body; Person of Jesus, all valuable articles. The children's department and reviews are good. It contains much good poetry. $3 50 a year.

GUIDE TO HOLINESS. September. By Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. New York: 14 Bible House. $1 25 a year.

Full of gospel marrow; Jesus is its all and in all. Among the good things are: Minister's Experience; Jesus Only; Difficluties; Tell Jesus, by Bishop Simpson; The National Camp Meeting; All Thing's are Possible; Christ My All, by Brother Cole, of this city; Revival Miscellany; Blessed Communion, by Rev. C. H. Malcolm, of Newport, Rhode Island; Report of the Tuesday Meeting for Holiness.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. September. New York: Orange Judd & Co. $1 50 a year.

A rich number. Hints About Work; Hop Picking; Fairs; Items; Fowls; Hog Abattoirs; Blackberries; Clams. It is invaluable to farmers and house keepers.

NORTH WESTERN FARMER. Indianapolis: Bland & Taylor.

This handsome and valuable rural magazine is received for September, and is full to the brim of matter of the highest interest. We observed that the editorial staff has been strengthened by an accession to it of Prof. T. B. Taylor, a most fluent speaker and ready writer, and who promises to still further increase the popularity of this sterling farm journal. Let all our people read it. $1 50 a year.

### Major General R. S. Canby.

The Charleston *Advocate* of the eighth ultimo, in publishing the last order of General Canby, pays him a well deserved compliment. The General and his kind lady have many friends among our readers, and to gratify them we publish the following:

The duties of General Canby in this department expired with the order which is here given. He has occupied in his command of this department a position unsought by himself, fraught with grave difficulties and responsibilities. But it has been no easy task for even his enemies to find fault with his judicious administration. He has managed affairs with ability, discretion, and evident impartiality to all classes. What he has done will be commended and appreciated by the unimpassional judgment of an unprejudiced people. He goes from us leaving a record of well done, and a grateful rememberance in the hearts of multitudes within the limits of his recent command.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., August 3, 1868.
General Orders No. 150.

In obedience to General Orders No. 1, from the headquarters of the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the troops in the late Second Military District.

The officers of the general staff on duty at the headquarters of that district will report to the major general commanding the Department of the South.

In relinguishing this command, the undersigned takes this occasion to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and men have performed the difficult and delicate duties committed to them, and to express his thanks to commanders of posts and the officers of the staff for their active and zealous co-operation, and to all, his warmest wishes for their well-earned happiness.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major General.

BISHOPS SOUTH.—Some of our readers may be glad to have the following list of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South with their addresses:

J. O. Andrew, Summerfield, Alabama.
R. Paine, Aberdeen, Mississippi.
G. F. Pierce, Sparta, Georgia.
John Early, Lynchburg, Virginia.
H. H. Kavanaugh, Lexington, Kentucky.
W. M. Wightman, Charleston, South Carolina.
E. M. Marvin, O'Fallon, Missouri.
D. S. Doggett, Richmond, Virginia.
H. N. McTyeire, Nashville, Tennessee.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—The Augusta *Republican* says the Democracy are getting up big barbecues in different parts of the State, where the leaders induce the white men to eat at the same table and pick the same bones with colored men. This is social equality. What will not a Democrat do for an office? Yet the darkey will fool the nullifiers. The black man will eat their meat, drink their whisky, halloo for Seymour and Blair, and—vote for Grant and Colfax.

The only religious daily in the world is a penny paper called the *Daily Witness*, published in Montreal. It claims to have a larger circulation than all the other Montreal dailies put together.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### From Mississippi.

DURANT, Miss., Sept. 7.

The Quarterly Meeting at Yazoo City was a precious and profitable season. I arrived there August 26, and remained until August 31, preached five sermons, held general class meeting, Quarterly Conference, and administered the Sacrament. Notwithstanding the bitter prejudice against our Church, intensified since the election, it enjoys a degree of prosperity that confounds all of our enemies. Rev. Tolbert Gibbs, the pastor, has stood like a rock amid the storm, and his influence for good is felt throughout Yazoo county. His congregations are always large, and at every quarterly meeting he is able to report a large increase. He is a remarkable pastor, considering opportunities, and the regularity and uniformity of his administration is truly gratifying. The result of the effort on the part of certain parties to supplant our church, for political purposes, by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has resulted in making the church so popular as to be too small for the number of its worshippers, and we shall be compelled to make it larger. At one quarterly meeting there was a sprinkling of whites, who seemed impressed by the deep solemnity which pervaded our meetings. Nineteen persons joined our church on Sabbath, and over forty were penitent. I think there was one conversion.

Last Sunday at Durant we had an occasion blessed with an overwhelming demonstration of the Spirit's power. The church being too small to hold the vast crowd assembled, we repaired to a grove near by. Hundreds gathered around the table of the Lord, and made the woods ring with their rejoicings.

Many persons were struck under conviction during the day, and four professed to be happily converted to God. Twenty-one joined the church. Rev. E. Scarborough, the pastor in charge, is rapidly pushing the work and unfurling our banner in Holmes and Attala counties. Commencing on the Durant circuit about a year since, with twenty members, he has now two hundred, having organizations at Lexington, Mount Pleasant, Goodman, and Durant. Our people at Durant built the church themselves. They have a splendid acre lot, in a good location, which is deeded per discipline. Many of our preachers are becoming largely possessed with the progressive spirit of Methodism, and are quickened to greater exertion by the bitterness of persecution. Truly our sufferings are giving us a good development. We hope to hold our Conference at Vicksburg, if the Missionary or Church Extension Society make an appropriation already asked for to improve the church. Bishop Ames favors the appropriation, and we are looking trustfully for it.

It is sickly here now. The air seems to float deadly disease. The heat is intense.

JAMES LYNCH.
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

[Communicated.]

NEW IBERIA, Sept. 3, 1868.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

According to the promise which I made you on leaving New Orleans, I give you a history of my trip here. I started from New Orleans on the first instant, and arrived in Franklin on the same day. All along the route to Brashear City, and from thence up the Teche, once considered the garden spot of the world, and where a few years ago were thriving, prosperous villages, and fine farms, blooming and blossoming like the rose, nothing but gloom, sadness, and desolation prevails.

There is but very little done except on places and plantations that have changed hands since the war. During my stay in Franklin I saw several Republicans trying to rent houses for their families, and although there were a great many vacant houses they could not succeed in renting, because the Democrats had fobidden any person from renting to a Republican.

Republicans are constantly hissed at and insulted on the streets, and would no doubt be treated with violence, were it not for fear that Radicals would hold property holders and their houses responsible for such acts. About four or five miles from Franklin a large building is being erected for an orphan asylum, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The brick work is nearly completed. It has been very wet for more than a month, which has retarded the work. There are a great many colored families living near there who keep up their Sabbath schools and church worship on the Sabbath. The Democrats keep a sullen, perverse spirit toward the colored people, throwing obstacles in their way to prosperity. The parties are divided now just as they were during the war. Those, both white and black, who favored the Union, are now for Grant. Those who were for the Confederacy are for Seymour. The Grant party have a thousand majority.

VIA JANTE.

### La Priere du Soldat.

Durant les derniers troubles de l'Irlande on s'aperçut, dans l'armée de Lord Cornwallis, qu'un simple soldat s'absentait journellement du quartier et semblait fuir la compagnie de ses camarades. On le soupçonna bientot de se séquestrer ainsi dans l'intention d'entretenir des relations avec les rebelles, et d'après ce soupçon, exagéré sans doute par la melveillance des plus mauvais sujets de son corps, il fut jugé par une cour martiale et condemné à la mort. Lord Cornwallis en étant informé voulut examiner les minutes du jugement, et n'en étant point satisfait, il envoya chercher le prisonnier pour converser avec lui. Cet homme ayant été interrogé, désavoua solennellement toute pratique et toute intention coupables, déclara qu'il était sincèrement attaché à son souverain et qu'il était prêt à vivre et à mourir à son service. Il affirma que la véritable raison de ses absences fréquentes était le désir de trouver quelque lieu solitaire où il put prier en secret, sa seigneurie devant bien penser qu'il en eût cherché vainement les moyens parmi ses camarades irreligieux, qui n'étaient devenus ses ennemis qu'à cause de ses principes religieux. Il ajouta qu'il s'était défendu de cette même manière devant le tribunal, mais que les officiers avaient trouvé la chose si invraisemblable qu'ils n'y avaient fait aucune attention.

Le Marquis, pour s'assurer par lui-même de la valeur de ce moyen de défense, observa que si le fait était véritable l'accusé devait avoir acqnis une très grande facilité dans l'exercice de la prière. Le pauvre homme répondit qu'il était bien loin de pouvoir se flatter de posséder, à cet égard, aucune espèce d'habileté; mais le Marquis ayant insisté pour qu'il s'agenouillât et priât à haute voix devant lui, il obéit et exhala son âme en présence de Dieu avec tant d'abondance, de facilité, et d'ardeur, que le Marquis le prit par la main pour le relever, et déclara qu'il était pleinement convaincu qu'aucun homme ne pouvait prier ainsi avant d'avoir contracté l'habitude de vivre en présence de Dieu. Non seulement il révoqua la sentence, mais il accorda au soldat une faveur particulière, l'admit à son service personnel, où l'on assure qu'il continue de se maintenir aujourd'hui dans un grade avancé.

En lisant cette relation tout esprit sérieux sera porté à réfléchir sur l'intervention remarquable de la Providence en faveur de cet homme de prière, faculté qui caractérise d'une manière particulière le véritable Chrétien. Oh! combien ce fait doit couvrir de honte ceux qui vivent sans prière, quoiqu'ils aient toutes les facilités possibles pour se livrer dans la solitude et le secret à ce saint exercice!

### Religious and General Items.

Mr. Peabody has contributed to charitable and philanthropic purposes seven million dollars.

This season the Southern rice crop will probably reach sixty thousand barrels against forty-five thousand in 1867.

Recent returns show that the Quakers number in Great Britain only 13,185 persons: in Ireland, 2893. This makes the body very much smaller in the United Kingdom than in the United States, where they number about 100,000.

In one of the Southern States, and at a communion season in a certain "Methodist Church South," the preacher, after having administered the communion to the white members present, told the blacks that they might partake provided they would agree to vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Spurgeon very properly makes fun of his Baptist brethren, who keep out of politics on the ground that Christians "are not of this world." He says: "You might as well, being sheep of the Lord, decline to eat a mutton chop, on the plea that it would be cannibalism."

A young man stated at a prayer meeting some weeks ago that he had just experienced conversion. On being asked what had first arrested his attention on the subject of religion, he account of the replied "that it was the reading of the general revival of religion contained in the *Tribune*.

In a private letter to the Indianapolis *Journal* from a prominent Republican of Kentucky, the writer says: "If Seymour is elected, hundreds of Union men will have to leave Kentucky and find homes elsewhere. I I speak advisedly. For God's sake fight hard and win if you can. It is our only salvation."

Among the most active, earnest, and outspoken advocates of the election of Seymour and Blair, are the two leading Roman Catholic papers of the United States—the *Pilot*, of Boston, and the *Tablet*, of New York. These are both religious papers, the official organs of the Church, and we invite the attention of all political papers opposed to mixing religion with politics, to look to this matter, as there is danger that some of them will lose their laurels.

The captain of one of our ocean steamers, a few years ago, when about to start to sea in a steamer, crossed the East river with seven or eight merchants, and went with them to a house of entertainment, where they had a jovial dinner together. A day or two ago he met with several of them, and found each to be a converted man. They immediately hunted up the rest, and it was found that all were believers in Jesus. They retired together to a room belonging to a mercantile house, and spent a season in prayer and thanksgiving in view of the occurrence.

A young man who had not previously been in the church for nine years was induced a few days since to attend the Union prayer meeting held in the Thirty-Fourth street Methodist church, New York, where prayers were offered for his conversion. In the evening of the same day he attended a similar meeting in the North Presbyterian church, Ninth avenue, corner of Thirty-First street, where his case was also mentioned, and he was made the subject of special prayer. On the following day he attended the meetings held in both places, and on that evening experienced conversion.

New Orleans Advocate, Saturday, September 12, 1868.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

THE ROOT OF THE DIFFICULTY.—This is said to be the *root*, namely: That the pen and the press have failed to secure the co-operation of the Pastors and Missionary Committees in obtaining the necessary funds for the missionary treasury. We are just reading the remarks of a pastor, whose language is, "If I had the money I would devote it to sustaining a course of lectures in each of our theological seminaries on the duties of pastors in this respect. I am convinced we never shall do what we ought to spread the Gospel until our pastors as a body are educated to deep convictions and intelligent notions of what they ought and can do in this direction." The bishops do lecture, we are told, at almost every conference, to have the pastors look well to the missionary interests. "Line upon line" is good in this cause.

BROOKLYN AND CHINA.—A brother writes to the Secretary of the Missionary Society from Brooklyn, August 22, as follows: "In looking over the *Advocate* of August 6 I read the article, 'Forget not the Heathen.' While reading it I was reminded of the decision of the disciples at Antioch: 'Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea.' I inclose $5 toward the mission at Foochow, China. Though but a private member of one of the Brooklyn Methodist churches, and only a retail clerk, I am still willing to help the missionary cause."

REV. WILLIAM SCHWARTZ.—This brother, our German missionary from Paris, arrived in New York August 27, accompanied by his oldest son, who enters upon a mercantile career there city.

SWEDEN.—Rev. V. Witting, our Superintendent of this department of the Scandinavian work, gives us the most cheering accounts of the work under his immediate supervision. He also informs us of the breaking out of revivals wherever the converts from the mission visit: he also gives account of the outbreaking of the work under the influence of brethren from America, who have gone home to visit relations, and to bring to the country of their adoption and new birth such of their countrymen as they can induce or assist to come to America.

CHINA.—We are almost startled by the accumulating evidence on our hands of the openings for the spread of Christianity in China. We shall shortly lay before our Church some new facts which, we trust, will increase their interest in a field whose hundreds of millions call for many laborers. Who will ask the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers?

INDIA.—Late news from the Methodist missions in India states that within two weeks in the month of December nearly a hundred persons made a public profession of Christianity. Nearly all of them came in by families. Many were persons of high cast; and what was more significant, several of them were women and mothers of families.

We hear with pain of the death of the youngest child of Rev. Brother and Sister Messmore; also of the death of Judge Frazer, one of the fast friends of our mission in India. Our tenderest sympathies are with the bereaved friends.

REV. J. M. THOBURN.—To be "in perils among the heathen" was a part of apostolic experience. Brother Thoburn writes: "You may have heard that the natives gave me a good old-fashioned mobbing a few days since. It occurred at Hartalla, about three miles from Moradabad. At least two hundred men were in the row. I got one of my ears badly bruised, and many bruises on my body of which I carry the marks. At one time when the crowd was roaring around I began to think it would end seriously, but God restrained them. Prim Das (a native preacher) stood by me like a man, and received a good many blows." The offenders have been brought to trial, and will doubtless meet with their deserts. Brother Thoburn, as usual, cries out for men, more men! He says the Church "can not more effectually lose money than by overworking their men now in the field, saying that he himself is doing the work of two men."

MOVEMENTS OF MISSIONARIES—A FAREWELL GATHERING IN BOSTON.

In the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission, in Boston, was a farewell gathering of a party of missionaries soon to depart for their fields of labor. The missionaries were Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Miss Parmelee, Miss Powers, Miss Baker, Miss Carruth, and Mrs. Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler go to Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, on mission work, on which they have already been engaged about ten years. Mr. Wheeler has published two very interesting books entitled, "Ten Years on the Euphrates," and "Letters from Eden." Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are new missionaries, and go to Erzroom, Eastern Turkey. Miss Parmelee is a native of Toledo, Ohio. She is to be supported in her work by the newly formed New England Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; but all the others are supported by the American Board. Miss Parmelee is to be stationed in Marden, Eastern Turkey, as a teacher in an Arabic female seminary. Miss Baker is a resident of Wiscasset, Maine. Miss Powers is a daughter of the Rev. P. O. Powers, now a missionary in Kesab, Northern Syria. Miss Carruth is a resident of Dorchester, and goes to Beyrout, Syria, as a teacher in the female seminary there. Mrs. Edwards is from Troy, Ohio, and goes to Southern Africa as a teacher in a female boarding-school among the Zulus. At New York they are to be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, and Miss Van Duzee, all of whom go to Erzroom. Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee are old missionaries, and are returning to their chosen field of labor. Miss Van Duzee is from Buffalo, New York, and goes out for the first time. All these, except Miss Carruth and Mrs. Edwards, sailed last Saturday week in the steamship Erin, of the National line, for Liverpool, en route for Turkey. Mrs. Edwards and Miss Carruth expect soon to embark for their respective fields.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Andrew J. King has been appointed Inspector of Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, vice Lugg, suspended, for the Fourth North Carolina District. Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins had another fruitless consultation over supervisorships.

Secretary Browning and Attorney General Evarts were absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day only $254,000.

The tobacco manufacturers from Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York are still here urging the establishment of bonded tobacco warehouses in those cities. The warehouses will be established. The delay is occasioned by the selection of suitable buildings, and a decision regarding the number of such warehouses in each city.

A million and a quarter of bonds were issued to-day to the Union Pacific Railroad, making a total to date of $12,000,000. Government is now paying $32,000 per mile as the road progresses.

Rear-Admirals Stringham and Bell, and General Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, compose the Board authorized by Congress to examine into the feasibility of bridging Boston harbor.

Benjamin A. Pritchard has been appointed Internal Revenue Assessor at Richmond, vice Jebb, resigned.

The Bureau functionary of Arkansas has forbidden the use of negro schoolhouses erected by the Bureau, for political or religious meetings of any kind.

The Chancery Court of Toronto, in deciding the case of the postoffice stamps captured by the Florida, sold in Europe, sent to Canada for sale, and ultimately seized by the United States, declares that all United States property captured by the Confederates during the war, no matter where found or by whom held, is the property of the United States.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Attorney General Wilkins, of Nova Scotia, in reply to a letter from the Lieutenant Governor, asking him to explain his recent disloyal sentiments in Parliament, disclaims uttering any disloyal sentiments, and says he dreads annexation to the United States above all things, but believes that the confederation of the colonies tends that way.

ATLANTA, September 8.—The Senate passed the homestead bill, which exempts personal property to the amount of $3000 gold.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of removing the capital of the State back to Milledgeville.

LONDON, September 8.—The race between the Sappho and Aline is off.

Advices from the scientific eclipse expeditions are very satisfactory. Many photographs of the different phases of the phenomenon have been obtained.

The *Times* has an article on Indian affairs, in which it commends the American policy as one of consideration and forbearance, but so costly as not to be much longer pursued.

The boy Mackey, nineteen years of age, was hung in Newgate for murdering his mistress. This is the first private execution in London under the new law.

The strike of the cabmen continues, causing great public inconvenience. The press strongly denounces the drivers, whose proceedings so far, however, have been orderly.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Roebuck justifying and reaffirming his language regarding the United States, at the Sheffield cutlers' dinner.

The *Times* administers the following rebuke: "In a public reception given to the representative of the United States, when it was the object of all present to cultivate good will, it was an injury to both countries for a man in Roebuck's position to use language of vehement disparagement."

"We only hope Mr. Johnson will not fail to notice that the insult has been condemned by English public opinion, with entire unanimity. He may form an idea of the honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recoil from Mr. Roebuck's words everywhere witnessed."

PARIS, September 8.—A temporary depression of rentes occurred to-day, caused by a false report of a warlike speech at Chalons.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Reciprocating like courtesy, Secretary McCulloch directs that the registered tonnage of British vessels shall be taken as correct in American ports.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $256,000.

It is officially announced that tobacco may now be shipped for export in bond to Export Bonded Warehouses in the Thirty-second District of New York, and the Third District of Maryland.

It is stated that Mr. Rollins demanded Mr. Binckley's dismissal, but Mr. McCulloch declines to interfere. There is no present prospect of a compromise between Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Rollins.

The invesgation is progressing in New York without pointed development. S. N. Pike, of Opera House, and whisky fame, a brother-in-law of General Schenck, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is mentioned by witnesses.

ATLANTA, September 9.—The Senate amended the relief bill by striking out the second section, which included money in the schedule of exemptions.

The House passed a bill giving aid to the Air-Line Railway through Northeastern Georgia.

A message was received from the Governor, inclosing a report of a committee in the case of persons applying for seats vacated by expelled negroes, and giving the names of the persons receiving the next highest votes.

A lengthy protest accompanied the report against the action of the House in expelling the negroes. It reviewed the bearings of the constitution upon the subject, and stated that that instrument clearly gave negroes the right to hold office.

Pending the reading, a motion was made to table it as a direct insult to the House. Motion not sustained.

The following was introduced:

*Resolved*, That that portion of the communication from the Governor reflecting upon the action of the House in deciding the eligibility of free persons of color under the constitution be returned to the Governor with the following:

*Resolved*, That said communication was not warranted by the resolution upon which the Governor was requested to act, and that the members of each House are the judges of the qualifications of its members, and not the Governor. They are the keepers of their own consciences, and not his Excellency.

A resolution was passed to swear in the members having the next highest vote, who are not ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Several of the new members were sworn in and took their seats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 9.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill, pledging the taxes collected for the redemption of bills receivable of the State. Also, a bill to aid the Blue Ridge railway.

The Republican Convention elected Mr. Elliott, colored, permanent Chairman. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State.

A. S. Wallace, of York, was nominated for Congress from the Fourth District.

[Special Dispatches to the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 4.—Nineteen Republicans have been assassinated in Columbia county within ten days. One man was shot with eleven bullets for shouting for Grant. A perfect reign of terror exists in the few counties where there are large rebel majorities, but all is quiet in counties where there are Republican majorities, and also in rebel counties where the Mountain Feds. live.

TORONTO, September 9.—The trial of Mr. Whelan progresses; the defense have so far proved nothing. Public feeling against the prisoner is intense—it is declared if acquitted he will be taken by the people and hung.

BOSTON, September 9.—Enoch Train is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—Advices from the western coast of Mexico state that quiet has been restored in Guerrora, Colinia and Sinaloa. Business generally had been resumed. In Mazatland commercial matters are becoming quite lively in consequence of opposition steamers to San Francisco touching there.

Canales, Vegas, and other worthies, had revolted in Tamaulipas.

NEW YORK, September 9.—By decision of Attorney General Evarts, Binckley was discharged from the prosecution of Revenue frauds. No new developments.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Administrators of this institution, held last evening, Henry C. Dibble was elected attorney, and Mr. Longmeyer was elected Commissioner.

On motion of Hon. Michael Hahn, it was *Resolved*, That in admitting sick persons to the benefits of this Hospital, no distinction be made founded on race, color, or previous condition.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—The total number of deaths last week, according to the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, secretary of the Board of Health, was 105. Of these eight died of consumption, nineteen of various fevers, and eight were stillborn.

NOTES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House yesterday, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he had no disposition to lay the city of New Orleans in ashes, as represented in the *Times*, and that the colored people of this city had no desire of the character attributed to them by that paper.

On the report in relation to two of the St. Landry Representatives, Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to postpone the consideration thereof for one week. This was opposed by Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, Mr. Washington, of Assumption, and others, on the ground that two of the parties holding certificates of election had already had ample time to present the testimony in support of their claims, which they had not chosen to avail themselves of.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans: This is by far the clearest case that has ever been before the Committee on Elections. These gentlemen holding certificates never have paid the slightest attention to the notice of the committee, and never filed a single paper with the committee in support of their claims. The evidence shows that but for fraud and intimidation the contestants would have been elected by a decided majority.

Mr. May, of Orleans, advocated postponement in justice to the claimants, who he said, are sick.

Mr. Carr: These gentlemen have been notified that their election has been contested, but they have never responded in any manner.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, advocated the adoption of the majority report, unseating Mr. Dupre and Mr. Tate, and moved the previous question.

The Speaker: Mr. Dupre has been absent more than a month without leave of the House. This is a contempt of the House, for even if he were sick he could inform the House of the fact. Mr. Tate has never been sworn in.

The majority report was adopted, and Messrs. Prejean and Simms, Republicans, were sworn in.

The bill to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company was opposed by Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, because the franchise was for so long a period and the tariff of charges unreasonably high.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, thought the rate of freight was fixed too high.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides: The people of Alexandria and in the vicinity of Bayou Rapides are satisfied with it.

Mr. Noble: The monopolies given to canal companies in this city should teach the necessity of guarding against high tariffs, but as all who reside on the bayou are favorable to the passage of the bill, he would not oppose it.

LITTLE PARAGRAPHS.—Yesterday the intense heat was varied by cooling showers.

Caspar Lotz, a carpenter, fell from the scaffolding of a new building on Jackson street, and struck his head against a projecting timber. His injuries are severe.

Two men near the Dryades market quarreled. George Gray struck Burt Williams on the head with an iron bar.

Mrs. Stuart's residence on Jackson, near St. Andrew street, was entered at night and a small quantity of wearing apparel carried off.

The *Picayune* states that Thomas Rhodes stole a pocketbook containing $20 and a suit of clothing. Capacious pocketbook.

Albert Jennings went to Kate Tracy's. He was robbed there of $10.

The *Times* has made the discovery that the present Street Commissioner is inefficient, and that the streets are in a disgraceful condition. The public discovered that some time ago.

Jacob Leidner, formerly Chief Engineer of the New Orleans Fire Department, has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

The Democratic papers are trying to incite disturbances by their gross misrepresentations relating to Republican processions. They will not succeed.

Jewell's evening *Delta* is to be of the Brick Pomeroy order, one of the class of papers that helps its opponents and harms its friends.

A Democratic nigger, one of the shining lights of the earliest colored Democratic club in this city, stole yesterday a whole washing from a clothes line in the fourth ward, was pursued by the owner of the clothes and a policeman, arrested, locked up, and will be sent to the Parish Prison by Recorder Gastinel, unless he exhibits his Democratic badge. O, Shaw.

CITY COUNCIL—*Board of Aldermen*.—The Board held its regular session last evening. The President, Thomas Markey, occupied the chair. Members present: Messrs. Brady, Kaiser, Shields, Pessou, Boguille, and Poynot.

A resolution from the Lower Board, authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant on the treasury for $25,000 in favor of the Board of Waterworks, to enable said Board to carry on the works—the above sum to be returned to the city treasury out of the future rents of the Waterworks—was concurred in.

An ordinance was received from the Lower Board to issue one million dollars of city bonds, under authority of the act of the General Assembly, adopted September 5. After some discussion, Mr. Kaiser moved the passage of the ordinance as it came from the Lower Board, which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

*Board of Assistant Aldermen*.—This Board met in regular session last evening. Mr. Kearny in the chair, and Messrs. Rose, Aitkens, Walker, Pemberton, Camp, Strucken, Grandpre, Fisher, Morphy, Pandely, Farrell, and Breen present.

The Mayor returned the joint resolution repealing ordinance 915, without his signature. The ordinance in question referred to issuing city money. Action postponed one week.

The Treasurer reports receipts for the week ending fifth instant $150,576 70; expenditures $229,481 40; balance on hand $376,686 25.

The arbitrators to whom was referred the subject of purchasing the Waterworks for the city, handed in their bill—$20,000. Referred.

Resolution authorizing the Controller to warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of $25,000, a loan to the Waterworks Commissioners, was adopted on second reading, and sent to Upper Board.

The Finance Committee offered a resolution repealing the law which compels the city to advertise specifications of contracts offered for sale. Adopted on second reading.

The Committee, through its chairman, thought that it would be sufficient for the community if the specifications were posted on City Hall doors.

A motion of Mr. Breen for this board to tender its thanks to Mr. Camp for his exertions and labors in pushing through the bill in the Legislature allowing the city to negotiate a loan of one million dollars, to liquidate its indebtedness, was not put, as Mr. Camp declined receiving thanks for having done nothing more than his duty.

An ordinance allowing the city to obtain a loan of one million dollars, by issuing untaxed bonds, ten per cent interest, according to act of the Legislature, was read, adopted, and sent to the Upper Board for concurrence.

When the money shall be raised, probably within two weeks, the city's employes will be the first to be paid.

The Board adjourned.

WHO SAID FAIL?—Another Democratic attempt at demonstration took place at Algiers on Monday evening. It was a prodigiously and immensely small show. The colored Democratic club was there, and, having recruited two *supes* for the occasion, amounted to seven! The whole affair, in its gigantic littleness, compared with the announced expectation of its projectors, reminded the spectator of the line:

"Smal lby degrees and beautifully less."

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.**

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

AN ACT to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the head of any executive department of the government, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States, as is hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such head until a successor be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the chief of any bureau, or of any officer thereof, except Commissioner of Patents, whose appointment is not in the head of any executive department, the deputy of such chief or of such officer, or if there be no deputy, then the chief clerk of such bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States, as is hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such chief or of such officer until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. And no appointment, designation, or assignment otherwise than as is herein provided, in the cases mentioned in the first, second, and third sections of this act, shall be made except to fill a vacancy happening during the recess of the Senate.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any of the cases hereinbefore mentioned it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to authorize and direct the head of any other executive department or other officer in either of those departments whose appointment is, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, vested in the President, to perform the duties of the office vacant as aforesaid until a successor be appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent shall cease: Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize the supplying as aforesaid a vacancy for a longer period than ten days when such vacancy shall be occasioned by death or resignation, and the officer so performing the duties of the office temporarily vacant shall not be entitled to extra compensation therefor: And provided also, That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents the duties of said Commissioner, until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon the examiner in-chief in said office oldest in length of commission

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts heretofore passed on the subject of temporarily supplying vacancies in the executive departments, or which empower the President to authorize any person or persons to perform the duties of the head of any executive department, or of any officer in either of the departments, in case of a vacancy therein or inability of such head of a department or officer to discharge the duties of his office, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

AN ACT making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota, and to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding said State in constructing and completing a lock and dam at Meeker's island (so-called,) in the Mississippi river, in said State, and thereby facilitating the navigation of the Mississippi river between the falls of St. Anthony and the mouth of the Minnesota river, two hundred thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in alternate odd-numbered sections by an agent to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, That said lands shall be selected from the public lands lying within the limits of the said State of Minnesota, and that not more than one section thereof shall be selected in any one township; Provided further, That said selections shall not be made from any lands containing mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, nor from any lands to which rights of pre-emption or homestead have attached.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said lands so granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State for the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act, and no other; and the said lock and dam shall be and remain forever a public highway, free from any toll or charge of any kind whatever; and the said Legislature shall have power to pass all needful rules and regulations that may be necessary to fully carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the work shall be done under the direction of the engineer department of the United States, according to the plan and estimate submitted by Major General Warren, and that if said lock and dam are not constructed within two years from and after the date of the acceptance and disposition of this grant by the Legislature of the said State, the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That at any time after the selection of the said lands, and subsequent to the completion of said lock and dam, the lands hereby granted shall be open for settlement by actual settlers upon paying to the State of Minnesota a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the same, which shall be paid by the State to the company who may construct said lock and dam.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if at any time prior to the completion of said lock and dam the government of the United States shall make an appropriation in money sufficient to construct said lock and dam, then the grant of lands herein made shall revert to the United States: Provided, That this act shall have no effect on lands already granted for railroad purposes.

Approved July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

For invalid pensions under various acts, ten million dollars.

For pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second, July twenty-first, and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with its supplementary acts; and for compension to pension agents and expenses of agencies, twenty million dollars.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows and children, and other relatives of the officers and men of the navy dying in the line of duty, now provided by law, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid from the navy pension fund.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the interest on the fund known as the naval pension fund shall hereafter be at the rate of three per cent per annum in lawful money, and shall be applicable exclusively to the payment of the navy pensions according to existing laws.

Approved July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

AN ACT to incorporate the "Washington Target-shooting Association," in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Klomann, Frederick Hugler, Charles Ebel, John H. Stailey, Adolf Cluss, G Dill, Gustav Hartig, B Henze, John Kessel, Casper Kneessi, E. L. Schmidt, Richard Wallach, M. Michler, Lewis Clephane, and A. C. Richards, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and their associates and successors, be and are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate, by the name the "Washington Target-shooting Association," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining, in the District of Columbia, a "Park," designated and named the "Washington Schutzen-Park," the object of which shall be moral and social, and to acquire proficiency and skill as marksmen.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and shall be transferable in such manner as the said corporation, by its by-laws, may direct.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, not less than nine in number, who shall be elected by the stockholders from among the corporators and their associates and successors, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may direct.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem needful and proper for the management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the corporation, not inconsistent with the laws in force in the District of Columbia: to have and use a common seal, with the privilege of altering the same at pleasure: to purchase, take, and hold, by deed or otherwise, any property, real, personal, or mixed, and the same, or any part thereof, to dispose of at pleasure; and to execute, such deed or deeds or other conveyances as may be necessary therefor; to issue stock, and make all suitable and necessary regulations for the purchase, sale, and transfer of the same; to borrow money; to impose fines upon the members, and collect the same as other small debts are collected; to expel members; to make provision for the admission of members, and to provide for the election of such officers as may be deemed necessary for the proper management of the affairs of said corporation; and generally to have and exercise all such other and further corporate powers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out effectually the object and purposes of this act; Provided, That the property of the said association, real, personal, and mixed, shall be held for the purposes, and none other, expressed in the first section of this act.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That the members of said corporation shall have power to exercise in target-shooting at any time they may deem proper, except on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall give to said corporation any banking privileges.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; and that the same may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved July 24, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation of the clerks of committees, the additional pay ordered by the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-fifth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pay of additional messengers of the Senate for the month of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and four cents.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

A sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the Controller of the Treasury may find severally due to them for services during the sessions of the fortieth Congress, under the eighteenth section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

To complete the botanical conservatory in accordance with the estimate of the architect of the Capitol extension, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners in said court, fifteen hundred dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION BUREAU.

For rent of building from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the use of the Bureau, two thousand dollars.

CENSUS OFFICE.

For the purpose of paying the amount due to certain United States marshals and their assistants, for services rendered in taking the eighth census, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, in the State of West Virginia, five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and nine cents: Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to or on account of any claimant who participated in the late rebellion, or gave it any aid or comfort.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

For payment of the balance due the Architectural Iron Works Company of New York, for work done at enlargement of the Congressional library in addition to their contract, such as increasing the length of the northern wing and furnishing four thousand six hundred and fifty-two lineal feet of iron shelving more than required by their contract, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars: Provided, That the said bills shall first be examined and approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

For tiles for five thousand eight hundred feet of tiling for the basement stairs of the Patent Office building, to complete pavement on the lower floor of the south wing, at one dollar and twenty five cents per foot, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer and repair of heating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For distribution of Congressional journals and documents, two thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying for blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be bound filed, and preserved for the use of the office, two thousand dollars.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

For the payment of outstanding liabilities incurred by the late Commissioner of Public Buildings for materials furnished and labor done in repairing the old portion of the Capitol building prior to and during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-two cents: Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid until the said accounts shall have been fully examined and approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

For the payment of the superintendent and foreman of the public garden and others employed in the public garden and Capitol building and grounds, the sums to which they are entitled under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department: Provided, That the Secretary of Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their service—twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items of the Treasury Bureau, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, labor, lights, and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department building, twelve thousand dollars.

For this sum to refund to the appropriation for the treasury extension, for furniture furnished to the following offices from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to March twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty six, namely:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-two cents.

For expense in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States, and other frauds on the revenue, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Controller, one thousand one hundred and three dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the office of the First Auditor, three hundred and three dollars and ninety-two cents.

For the office of the Third Auditor, four thousand and three dollars and thirty-one cents.

For the office of Fourth Auditor, five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For the office of Fifth Auditor, one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents.

For the office of Sixth Auditor, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-four cents.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty four dollars and ninety six cents.

For the office of Register, eleven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents.

For the office of Controller of the Currency, four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the office of the Solicitor, four thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars and twelve cents.

For the office of the first division of the national currency, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the office of the Light-house Board, two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and forty-one cents.

For the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand nine hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For the office of the Attorney General, two hundred and one dollars and eighty cents.

For the quarters of the treasury regiment, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixteen cents: making in all the sum of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty cents.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, (to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven,) forty thousand dollars.

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For constructing the customhouse at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For constructing the courthouse at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For constructing appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For remodelling the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand dollars.

To complete the building used for courthouse and postoffice at Springfield, Illinois, thirty thousand dollars.

For constructing the United States courthouse and postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For the work on the public building now being erected at Cairo, Illinois, to be used as a postoffice, customhouse, and United States courthouse, ten thousand dollars.

For necessary repairs of the roof and alteration in the building used for a customhouse and postoffice in Chicago, Illinois, twenty thousand dollars.

To meet outstanding liabilities and complete the repairs to the customhouse building at New York city, forty-five thousand dollars.

To repair or replace corrugated galvanized iron roofs of buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, thirty thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items in the office of the Paymaster General, eleven thousand dollars.

For the repair, preservation, extension, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, one million five hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That said expenditures shall not be applied to any works not mentioned in the bill "making appropriations for repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, and for other purposes," which passed the House of Representatives June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

One hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship "Scotland," now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York: Provided, That the Secretary of War shall, after notice given in one or more newspapers in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, receive sealed proposals for the removal of said wreck, and make contract for the same with the lowest bidder therefor. Said contract will in no case exceed in amount the sum herein appropriated.

For the removal of a sunken rock in the channel of the harbor at the port of New York, fifteen hundred and thirty dollars.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

To facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, as follows:

For fuel and gas, seven hundred dollars.

For carpeting, two thousand dollars.

For fitting house, cases, and so forth, five hundred dollars.

For rent, twelve hundred dollars.

For fifty chairs, three hundred dollars.

For one messenger, three laborers, and two night watchmen, four thousand six hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

To meet a deficiency in the cost of completing certain portions of the Washington aqueduct, comprising the Potomac dam, repairs of temporary dam, gatehouse at Great Falls, and the connecting conduit at the receiving reservoir, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That the sum shall be in full of all claims against the government for work done or damages incurred on the Washington aqueduct.

For salary of assistant engineer, superintendence, and repairs, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the immediate direction of the officer detailed to act as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

For the erection of a bridge to connect Rock Island arsenal with the city of Rock Island, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars, said bridge to be constructed and completed for the sum hereby appropriated.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay the costs of interpretation at the consulate at Bankok, in Siam, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of government during the late rebellion, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To supply a deficiency for reporting and printing the proceedings of the Senate in the Daily Globe, fifteen thousand dollars.

To repay to the judiciary fund the sum of five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, being amounts expended by order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of an act, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

To reappropriate an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to refund to the State of California expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities," said balance having lapsed and been covered into the treasury on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty three, ten thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-three cents; provided, that nothing shall be paid except subject to existing provisions of law and upon the finding and certificate of the Third Auditor that the same is actually due

For the payment to the Territory of Colorado for the services of the first regiment of the Colorado mounted militia, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Colonel Thomas Moonlight: and for the services of any other militia forces of the said Territory which were employed in the service of the United States, on the call of the governor of the Territory, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, being the amount found to be justly due and recommended to be allowed on the account as presented by Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant general, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Washington, October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; provided, That said amount shall be taken and deemed to be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said Territory; and provided further, That no money shall be paid from the treasury on said account until the public property issued to the forces shall have been properly accounted for to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the treasury.

For deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and other expenses of local and supervising inspectors, appointed under act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, twenty thousand dollars.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For overland mail and marine service between New York and California, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency for steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

RECONSTRUCTION.

For deficiency under the reconstruction acts for the several military districts for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For the first district, six thousand dollars;

For the second district, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents;

For the fourth district, fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars;

For the fifth district, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the following amounts estimated as necessary in carrying out the reconstruction acts from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

For the first district, ninety-three thousand dollars;

For the second district, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the third district, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the fourth district, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For the fifth district, eighty thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for public buildings and grounds, viz:

For additional labor cleaning the centre building of the Capitol, repairing the Washington statue on the east grounds of the Capitol, cleaning and repairing columns in the building, laying a new brick pavement on the west front, and repairing fountains, fifteen hundred dollars.

For continuing the filling and grading of the Capitol grounds, under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, ten thousand dollars.

For taking care and improvement of reservation number two and Lafayette square, five hundred dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For continuing the grading of Virginia avenue, to pay cart hire—labor having been furnished by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, when the original appropriation was exhausted, to continue the work—the hire of carts to be paid by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds two thousand dollars.

For cleaning sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, three hundred dollars.

For removing snow and ice from pavements, and public walks, two hundred dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, and keeping it clean and free from dirt, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House, including the payment of bills approved by the joint committee of Congress appointed to audit the bills for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For removal of foot-bridge from Main avenue to Third street west, seventy five dollars.

For improvement and taking care of the Circle, on Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-third street west, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To supply deficiency in payment for material for gates for Judiciary Square Hospital, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For deficiencies in appropriations for feeding destitute friendly Indians, under act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in accordance with recommendations of the Indian peace commission, one hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and eleven cents; provided, that no part of the money appropriated for this purpose shall be paid until the accounts for feeding such destitute Indians shall be fully investigated by a commission to consist of Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, Major-General P. H. Sheridan and Major-General C. C. Augur; and the said commission is hereby authorized, for the purpose of such investigation, to call and examine witnesses in this behalf, and only the amount that said commission shall certify to be equitably and justly due shall be paid, And said commission shall sit at Leavenworth, Kansas, and shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of five dollars per day for the time actually employed; and the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for clerk hire, traveling and incidental expenses of the commission, is hereby appropriated.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Chief Engineer of the army shall reimburse to the corporation of the city of Washington for expenses incurred in improving the property of the General Government in said city, under provisions of act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in book of estimates of appropriations, pages two hundred and forty-four and two hundred and forty-five, two hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents: Provided, That section fifteen of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty; and section three of an act approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, passed May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty,'" are hereby repealed; and no improvements of the streets, alleys, avenues, or other property of the United States, in the city of Washington, authorized by said act, which is to be paid for by the United States, shall hereafter be made until an appropriation shall have been made therefor, and such appropriation, when made, shall be expended under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the army.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter no contract shall be entered into for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement whatever, which shall bind the government to pay a larger sum of money than the amount in the treasury appropriated for the specific purpose. And if any officer of the government shall knowingly contract for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement which shall bind the government to pay a larger amount than the specific sum appropriated for such purpose, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years, and shall pay a fine of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of the Court of Claims, and of the assistant attorney-general, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the salaries of two assistant attorneys general, one clerk, and two clerks of class four for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 86.]

AN ACT for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to adopt and ratify the compromise and agreements entered into and executed on the twentieth and twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the legally authorized representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, and the legally authorized representative of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, claimants under the forty-ninth article of the treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, as a full and final settlement of all claims under the aforesaid article of said treaty. And the amount as stipulated in the aforesaid agreements to be paid to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, viz: The Choctaw claimants the sum of one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents, and to the Chickasaw claimants the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to said claimants, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians; but, in case there is not a sufficient amount of money in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians to discharge their respective obligations to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, (claimants,) or in case the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians shall request it, then the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell such bonds or other securities held in trust by the United States for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians as may be necessary to discharge their respective obligations to the aforesaid loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, as stipulated in the aforesaid compromise and agreements: Provided, That no bonds or securities shall be sold for less than par; And provided further, That no payments shall be made nor bonds delivered under the provisions of this act except in every case to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive the same: nor shall any contract or power of attorney relating to the same be regarded or held as of any validity unless signed and executed after the passage of this act; And provided also, That the bonds of the State of Indiana held by the United States shall not be sold under the provisions of this act.

Approved July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Wyoming: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Wyoming shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect, unless the same shall pass by a two-thirds vote, as provided in section six of this act; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; he shall record and preserve all the laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first day of December in each year to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-seven, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made by the governor as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of their population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie vote. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and [including] persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall have been a resident of the said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the Territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said Territory. And the legislative assembly shall not at any time abridge the right of suffrage, or to hold office, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of any resident of the Territory: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath before a competent court of record their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

SEC 6. And be it further enacted, [That] the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property; but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and by and with the consent of the council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate of the United States. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and said judges shall after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerks, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeal from the final decision of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Dakota Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as is now received by the attorney of the United States for the Territory of Dacotah [Dakota.] There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Dakota, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice, or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief justice, and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or

justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12 And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the time, place and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15 And be it further enacted, That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for the said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts and assign the judges and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Wyoming as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the time when the executive and judicial officers herein provided for shall have been duly appointed and qualified: Provided, That all general territorial laws of the Territory of Dakota in force in any portion of said Territory of Wyoming at the time this act shall take effect shall be and continue in force throughout the said Territory until repealed by the legislative authority of said Territory, except such laws as relate to the possession or occupation of mines or mining claims.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 88]

AN ACT in addition to an act passed March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and four, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for the capital offenses set forth in the act to which this act is in addition, unless the indictment for the same is found by a grand jury within five years after such capital offense is committed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and its provisions shall be applicable equally to offenses committed within three years before and offenses committed after its passage.

Approved July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 89.]

AN ACT to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the sole purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an additional amount of temporary loan certificates, not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars: said certificates to bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand, and to be similar in all respects to the certificates authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the said certificates may constitute and be held by any national bank holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 90.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present northwestern land district which lies north of township number one hundred and twenty-four north, and west of range number thirty five, west of the fifth principal meridian, and to fix, from time to time, the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix, from time to time, the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation respectively shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John D. Defrees, William E. Chandler, Samuel Wilkeson, E. A. Rollins, Nathan G. Starkweather, John A. Wills, Frank Turk, Adam S. Pratt, Henry C. Swain, and all the other persons who shall hereafter become stockholders in the company incorporated, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance on lives, and to make all and every insurance appertaining thereto, or connected therewith; and to grant, purchase, and dispose of annuities in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, and of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in the district and circuit court of the United States, either in law or equity in this District or elsewhere, and they and their successors shall and may have a common seal, and may change the same at their will and pleasure, and may also from time to time, at any meeting of their directors, by a majority of votes, as hereinafter provided, ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, the same not being contrary to this act or the laws of the United States, as may appear to them necessary or expedient for the management of said corporation, its business and affairs, and may from time to time alter or repeal the same or any of them.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall consist of ten thousand shares of stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, being one million of dollars, with the privilege to increase the same from time to time by a vote of the stockholders at any annual or special meeting, and the corporators, or a majority of them named in the first section of this act, shall have power to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, at such time and places as they may deem expedient, and when the whole amount of stock shall have been subscribed, and twenty per centum thereon shall have been paid in, (which payment shall be required at the time of subscribing,) the stockholders shall elect twelve directors to serve until the next annual election, or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, and the directors so elected of said company, when it shall have been organized, may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to have and to exercise in the name and behalf of the company, all the rights and privileges which are intended to be hereby given. Upon commencing active business, the directors shall have power to require payment of the amount remaining unpaid on the stock of the company, at such time and in such proportions as they may think proper: Provided, That the whole amount shall be required within two months from the time of commencing active business, and under the penalty, in case of non-payment as required, of forfeiture to the company of such stock and all previous payments thereon; and should the capital stock at any time be increased, the stockholders at the time of such increase shall be entitled to a pro rata share of such increase upon the payment of the par value of the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any certificate or obligation issued by the company, agreeing to purchase one of its policies for a fixed sum during a stated period, when accompanied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, shall be negotiable, and shall convey title to the policy to the party to whom it may be so assigned or transferred.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That any policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative or other person having a beneficial interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured: Provided, That the policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business; or,

Second. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted for moneys due, or,

Third. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, in the course of its dealings; or,

Fourth. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

The said corporation shall not purchase, hold, or convey real estate in any other case or for any other purpose; and all such real estate as shall not be necessary for the accommodation of said company, in the convenient transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within six years after the said company shall have acquired title to the same; and it shall not be lawful for the said company to hold such real estate for a longer period than that above mentioned

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the board of directors shall have power to invest the capital stock and accumulated profits or surplus funds of the said company in such securities and in such manner as they may elect, but the stockholders of this company shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or responsibility beyond the amount of stock subscribed by them respectively, and any profits accruing therefrom and undivided, and the premium reserve, or reinsurance fund, shall be invested in, or loaned upon, the following securities, and no other:

First. The real estate, as herein described.

Second. Bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth, in each case, at least double the amount loaned.

Third Stocks of the United States of America.

Fourth. Stocks of the several States, and of incorporated cities therein.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders on the second Tuesday of March, and they shall elect from their number, at the first meeting of the board after their election, a president and a vice-president, and shall have power to appoint a cashier and a secretary, and such other officers, clerks, and agents as the business of the company may require, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation in said board. All elections for directors shall be by ballot, and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the stock held by him, but no person shall be eligible as director who is not a stockholder to the amount of twenty shares.

SEC 8. And be it further enacted, That ten days' notice shall be given by publication in two papers, published in the city of Washington, of the time and place of the annual election, which election shall be conducted by three stockholders, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the board of directors at their previous stated meeting, one of whom shall act as judge, and the other two as inspectors.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall have power to declare such dividends of the profits of the company as they may deem proper: Provided, That no dividend shall be declared when the capital stock would be impaired thereby.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the office of the company shall be located in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and said company may establish branches or agencies elsewhere, subject to the laws of the States respectively, in which they may be established.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter or amend this act of incorporation.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

AN ACT to confirm the title to certain lands in the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or the Secretary of the Interior, has finally decided in favor of pre-emption settlers or the locators of Indian or half-breed scrip, and issued patents to them for lands within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, the right and title of the patentee or patentees shall not be defeated or impaired because such land was within the said corporate limits, but if good in every other respect the title shall be good and valid notwithstanding such lands may have been within the said corporate limits, and notwithstanding the entry thereof, by any pre-emptor, or locator of Indian or half-breed scrip, was forbidden by the tenth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty one, because so within said limits: Provided, That the following tracts of lands, to wit: the north half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen; the west half of the southwest quarter of section ten; the east half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine: township fifteen north of range thirteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, are hereby excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

AN ACT authorizing the trustees of Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the city of Washington, to mortgage their property for church purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Reindhart, John Byram, John B. Hines, William Worth, and George T. McGlue, trustees of Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the city of Washington, are hereby authorized to execute and deliver a mortgage on lot number twenty-eight and lot number twenty-nine, in square number one hundred and one, belonging to said church in said city, in order thereby to enable said trustees to procure money for the purpose of erecting a parsonage on said lots, and otherwise improving said lots, for the use and benefit of said church, in manner and form as the legally constituted authorities of said church shall prescribe and direct.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 94.]

AN ACT to extend the time for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of the State of California shall, instead of the times now fixed by law for the construction of the first section of its road and telegraph line, have until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the construction of the first thirty miles, and they shall be required to construct at least twenty miles every year thereafter, and the whole line of their road within the time now provided by law.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized to sell, at such time and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the following military reservations and public property, namely:

The ground now occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, except the westernmost six acres thereof, and that occupied by the United States arsenal situated at Liberty, Missouri, together with such buildings, machinery, and other property appertaining thereto as cannot be advantageously employed in the construction or improvement of other arsenals or military posts.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the ground occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, except the westernmost six acres thereof, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets, conforming, as near as may be without detriment to the interest of the government in the sale, to the public streets of the city of Saint Louis adjoining said grounds; a plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, shall be filed with the proper officer in the city of Saint Louis; and the said lots shall be sold separately, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice by advertisement in at least three daily papers in the city of Saint Louis; payment to be made one-third in cash, the remainder in one and two years, with six per cent. interest per annum, secured by deed of trust on the lots sold. The stone wall surrounding said arsenal shall be sold in sections not exceeding one hundred feet in length.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the westernmost six acres of the tract of ground occupied by the said Saint Louis arsenal, is hereby granted to the city of Saint Louis, to be by it held as a public ground forever, open to the use of the public as a place of public resort, and for no other use whatever, and without any power in said city to make any disposition of the same, or any part thereof, for any private use whatever; Provided, however, That this grant is upon the express condition that the said city or the association formed and now existing in the State of Missouri for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, shall, within three years after the passage of this act, complete the erection upon the said six acres of such a monument, upon a plan and of a character to be approved by the President of the United States; in default whereof this grant shall be null and void

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the grounds occupied by the Liberty arsenal shall be sold at public auction, after due notice by public advertisement of the time and place of said sale, in such parcels, blocks and lots as may be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the government, by the Secretary of War, upon the terms and conditions as to payment specified in the previous section.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all proceeds of the sale of all property provided for in this act shall be paid into the treasury of the United States: Provided, That the machinery, ordnance stores, and arms that the government desires to reserve from sale, shall be stored at any arsenal now established or to be established by law.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]

AN ACT to establish certain Postroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

ARKANSAS.

From Hot Springs to Mount Ida.
From Dardanelle to Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

From Nevada City, via Owego and Bear Valley, to Washington.
From Capto to Round Valley.
From Latrobe to Ione City.
From Mendocino City to Noyo.
From Cisco to Meadow Lake.
From Summit, via Loyalton and Sardine Valley, to Crystal Peak, in Nevada.
From Weaverville, via Douglas City and Hay Fork, to Hydesville.
From Trinity Centre, via Summersville, Petersburg, Cecilville, Centreville, and Black Bear, to Sawyer's Bar.
From Havilah to Independence in the county of Inyo.
From Stockton, via French Camp, Toulumne City, Hopetown, Welch's Store on Mariposa creek, Appling's on the Chowchilla, to Millerton.
From Crystal Peak, State of Nevada, via Sardine Valley, Sierraville, and Loyalton, in Sierra county, State of California, to Summit postoffice, in Plumas county, California.

DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

From Platte City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to South Pass City.

DELAWARE.

From Georgetown, via Springfield and Hollyville to Angola.

IDAHO.

From Placerville, in Boise county, via Horse-shoe Bend and Junction House, to Bluff Station.

ILLINOIS.

From Plymouth, via Fountain Green, to La Harpe.
From Pinckneyville to Sparta.
From Serena to Ottowa.
From Auburn, via Warely and Franklin, to Alexander.
From Pesotum to Park's Mills.
From Clifton, via Eden and Rogers to Pontiac.
From Golconda, via Lusk, to Equality.

INDIANA.

From Saint Mary's to Newport.
From Beck's Mills, via New Retreat, to Salem.
From Plainfield to Smootsdell.
From North Grove to Santa Fe.
From Webster to Richmond
From Neshanic, via Pleasant Valley, to Lawrenceburg.
From Grand View, via Gentrysville, Polk Patch, Plattsville, and Winslow, to Petersburg.
From Edwardsport, via Wheatland and Nashville, to Hazleton.
From Washington, via Otwell, to Rockport.

IOWA.

From Unionville, via Moravia, to Iconium.
From Buckingham to Waterloo.
From Carroll City, via Grant City and Storm Lake, to Spirit Lake.
From Williamstown, via New Hampton, North Washington, and Deerfield, to Cresco.
From Nashua, via Bradford, Chickasaw, Deerfield, and Busti, to Cresco.
From Buckingham to Laporte City.
From Oceola, via Saint Charles, to Greenbush.
From Afton, via Winterset, Tracy, and Adel, to New Jefferson.

KANSAS.

From Louisville, via John Collin's, to Irving.
From Waterville to Wichita.
From Fort Scott, via Cato, Crawfordsville, and Hamilton, to Monmouth.

KENTUCKY.

From Hillsboro', via Bangor, to West Liberty.

MAINE.

From Fort Fairfield to Limestone.
From Lovell, via North Fryeburg, to Fryeburg Centre.
From Acton to South Acton.

MARYLAND.

From Wolfsville to Sabillasville.
From Ellicott City to Poplar Springs.
From Baltimore to Brooklyn.
From Huntington to Plumb Point.
From Pittsville to Powellville.
From Olney, via Laytonsville, to Goshen.
From Taneytown to Harney.
From Oakington Switch to Oakington.
From Havre de Grace to Hopewell Cross-roads.
From Aberdeen, by way of Churchville, to Trap.
From Clayton, via Wilna, to Fallston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Steventown, in New York, via Hancock, to Williamstown, in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN.

From Montague to Stanley.
From Hersey to mouth of Chippewa creek.
From Montague to Otto.

MINNESOTA.

From Houston, Minnesota, via Dedham, Blackhammer, Spring Grove, Prairie Grove, Locust Lane, and Canoe, in said State, to Decorah, Iowa.
From Waseca, via Otisco, Woodville, and Richland, to Albert Lea.
From Jackson, via Lake Talcott, Lake Shetek, Saratoga, and Lynden, to Redwood Falls.
From Lime Springs, State of Iowa, via Canfield, Cherry Grove, and Aetna, to Spring Valley, Minnesota.
From Paynesville, via Spring Hill and Bishop's Grove, to Sauk Centre.
From St. Cloud to Rockville.
From Twin Lakes, via Fon du Lac and Oneota, to Du Luth.
From Sauk Rapids, via Princeton, to Taylor's Falls.
From Moore's Prairie to Rice City.
From Afton to Stillwater.
From Mankato, via Red Jacket Mills, Castle Garden, Good Thunder's Ford, and Mapleton, to Minnesota Lake.
From Waseca, via Josco, Janesville, and Leroy, to Mankato.

MISSOURI.

From Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, via Edenburg, Grub-town, and Bolton, to Bethany, in Harrison county, Missouri.
From Finney's Grove, in Carroll county, Missouri, to Utica, in Livingston county, in Missouri.
From Rolla to Jefferson.
From Rolla to Rosedale, in Arkansas.
From Salem, via Eminence, to Thomasville.
From Breckinridge to Finney's Grove.
From Carthage to Fort Scott, in Kansas.
From Rolla via Campbell Mill, Plumb Point, and Rowden's Mill, to Rocktown.
From New Haven, via Benaf Creek and Stony Hill, to Drake.
From Saint Charles, via Portage des Siouux, to Alton, in Illinois.
From Rolla to Forsythe.
From Rocheport, via Old Franklyn, Boonesboro', and Lisbon, to Glasgow
From Patterson, via McKenzie's Creek and Monmouth Springs, to Logan's Creek.
From Pleasant Home to Wilmothville.
From Chillicothe, via School Creek, to Carrollton.
From Rockville, via West Point, Butler, and Johnston, to Clinton.
From Rocheport, via Hudson, Johnston city, and Chalk Level, to Osceola.
From Holden, via Hughes' Store, Norrisfork, and Huntingdale, to Clinton.
From Clinton, via Belvaoir and Nevada City, to Lamar.
From Osceola, via Hudson, to Butler.
From California, via Magnolia, High Point, Rocky Mount, and Mining, to Linn Creek
From Cole Camp, via Lake Creek, Haw Creek, and Byler's Mill, to Duroc.
From Bolivar, via Stockton, Virgil City, and Nevada City, to Fort Scott, in Kansas.
From Butler, via West Point, to Rockville, in Kansas.
From Warrensburg, via Chalybeate and Chilhowee, to Wadesburg.
From Versailles, via Tuckerville, to Roney.
From Clinton, via Marshall Creek, Monegan, Taberville, Altoona, and Blue Mounds, to Nevada City.
From Boonville, via Vandalia, Pilot Grove, Cold Neck, and Buncombe, to Sedalia.

NEBRASKA.

From Columbus to Madison.
From Lincoln to Columbus.
From Grand Island City to Lincoln.
From Elkhorn Station, via Lincoln, to Watertown, in Kansas.
From Dakota City, via Sag Udahoe, Canton, and York City, to Madison.
From Pawnee, via Plattford, South Bend, and E. Ball's, on Stephenson Creek, to Lincoln.
From Nebraska City, via Lincoln, to Camden.
From Camden, via the west branch of Blue river, West's Mills, Beaver Cross, and McFadden, to Fort Kearny.
From Swan City, via Monroe to West's Mills.
From Lincoln, via Tecumseh, Pawnee City, and Frie's Mills, to Albany.
From Fremont to Lincoln.
From Columbus to Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Fair Bluff to Conwayboro, thence to Bucksville, and Georgetown, South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Plymouth to West Compton.

NEW JERSEY.

From Pomonia to Port Republic.
From Sparta to Newton.
From Bricksburgh to Point Pleasant.

NEVADA.

From Austin to White Pine District.

NEW YORK.

From Berkshire, via East Berkshire, to Lisle.
From Apalachin to Campville.
From Maine, via Glen Aubrey, to Whitney's Point.
From Hadley to Creek Centre.
From Rochester, via Hamford's Landing, Greece, and West Greece, to North Greece.
From Spencerport, via Parma and Parma Centre, to North Parma.
From Lake View, via North Evans, Eden Valley, Eden, and Collins, to Shirley.
From Springbrook, via East Elma, Manilla, to Williston.

OHIO

From Washington, via Bloomingsburg, Midway, and Newport, to London.
From Broadway, via Newton, York Centre, West Mansfield, North Greenfield, and Walnut Grove, to Rushylvania.
From Richmond, via Pharisburg, to Marysville.
From East Liberty, via North Greenfield, to West Mansfield.
From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamsburg and Fidelity, to Union.
From Genoa to Shadesville.
From Lancaster, via West Rushville, to Rushville.
From New Holland to Chillicothe.
From Troy, via Alcony, to Christiansburg.
From Craton to Johnstown.
From Pulaski, in Pennsylvania, via New Bedford, to Youngstown, in Ohio.

OREGON.

From Portland, via Taylor's Ferry, Dayton, Amity, Rickreal, and Monmouth, to Corvallis.
From Dallas, via Salt Creek and Halls, to Grand Ronde.
From Astoria, via Clatsap, Summer House, Elk Creek, Nehalem, Miami Point, Cnilches Point, and Netrarch Landing, to Tillamook.
From Fairfield, by Saint Louis, Waconda, Parkersville, and Monitor, to Needy, twenty miles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From New Wilmington to Pulaski.
From New Wilmington, via Neshannock Falls and Volant, to Leesburg
From Oley, via Yellow House and Amityville, to Douglassville.
From Brodhead Station, via Heektown to Nazareth.
From London Grove to Toughkenamon.
From Oley, via Green Hill, New Jerusalem, and Drysville, to Lyon's Station.
From Leagerstown to Blooming Valley.
From Lancaster to Liberty Square.
From Curllsville, via Sligo Furnance, to Callonsburg.
From Montgomery Station, via Mount Zion, to Elmsport.
From Greensburg, via Middletown, to New Stanton.
From Sieglesville to Milroy.
From Carroltown, via Glassers, Elder's Mills, and Saint Lawrence, to Mount Pleasant.
From Rogersville, via Walnut Brush, Burt Mill, and Big Tree, to Cameron, in West Virginia.
From Mill City to Falls.
From Annville, via Carpers, Kelly's Corner, and Centreville, to Mount Joy.
From Palmyra, Campbellstown, Bachmansville, and Mount Harrison, to Elizabethtown.
From Bloody Run to Orleans, in Maryland.
From Garland to South West.
From Newville to Blaserville.
From Ashland, via Gordon, Taylorsville, and Wishampleton, to Hegins.
From Greensburg, via Middleton, to Madison.
From York, via Dover, Rossville, Wellsville, and Mount Top, to Dillsburg.
From Mechanicsburg, via Siddonsburg, Lisburn, Lewisberry, Newberry, and Yocumtown, to Etter's.
From Sabinsville, in the county of Tioga, via Mixtown and Sandersville, to Ulysses, in the county of Potter.
From English Centre, in the county of Lycoming, to Morris Post Office, at W. W. Babb's, in Morris township, in Tioga county.
From Alba, in Bradford county, to Fall Brook, in the county of Tioga.
From Fallen Timber, via Gill's Mills, Glen Connell, and Elder's Mills, to Carrolton.
From the city of Reading, via Black Bear Tavern, Oley Turnpike road, and Manatauney Post Office, to Pike Post Office, in Pike township.

TENNESSEE.

From Belle Station to Dyersburg.
From Taylorsville, via Stoney Creek, to Elizabethtown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Glenary, via Shokeys, to Unger's Store.
From Kanawha Salines to Lizemore's.

WISCONSIN.

From Westfield, via Lawrence, to Spring Bluff.
From Freeman to Lower Lynxville.
From Muscada to Richland Centre.
From Chilton, via Bachelor Schoolhouse, Potter's Mills, Duell's Mills, Brillion, and Holland, to Wrightstown.
From La Crosse, via Chaseburg, Enterprise, and Springville, to Viroqua.
From White Hall to Franklin.
From Neillsville to Dexterville.
From Hixton, via Pole Grove, to Houghtonburg.
From Garden Valley, via Augusta, to Eau Claire.
From Pine Hill, via Hop Hollow, to the Saint Croix railroad.
From Goole to Hilsboro'.
From Debillo, via Oaks and Ironton, to Barabo.

UTAH TERRITORY.

From Eagle Valley to Panacca.
From Pinto, via Hamblin and Palsifer, to Panacoea.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 97.]

AN ACT relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties and powers of the Commissioner of the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees shall continue to be discharged by the present Commissioner of the Bureau and in case of vacancy in said office occurring by reason of his death or resignation, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President on the nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and no officer of the army shall be detailed for service as Commissioner or shall enter upon the duties of Commissioner unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and all assistant commissioners, agents, clerks, and assistants, shall be appointed by the Secretary of War on the nomination of the Commissioner of the bureau. In case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate, the duties of Commissioner shall be discharged by the acting assistant adjutant general of the bureau until such vacancy can be filled.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the bureau shall, on the first day of January next, cause the said bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said bureau has acted and its operations shall be discontinued. But the educational department of the said bureau and the collection and payment of moneys due the soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall be continued as now provided by law until otherwise ordered by act of Congress.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 25, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 25, 1868

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD McPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

[PUBLIC—No. 98.]

AN ACT to further amend the postal laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any writer of a letter, on which the postage is prepaid, shall endorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the postoffice to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to the said writer without additional postage, whether a specific request for such return be endorsed on the letter or not.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz: For one dollar or any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of ten cents shall be charged and exacted by the postmaster giving said order; for all orders exceeding twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, the charge shall be fifteen cents; for all orders exceeding thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, the fee shall be twenty cents; for all orders exceeding forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, the fee shall be twenty five cents; and furthermore that the compensation of deputy postmasters for the payment of money orders is hereby increased from one-eighth to one fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, and that nothing contained in any act shall be so construed as to deprive postmasters at money order offices of the compensation for transacting the money order business fixed by the act of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified as stated in this section: Provided always, That the amount of such annual compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not in any case exceed the salary established by law for postmasters of the first-class.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That section thirty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to permit weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers in the county where printed and published, to be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than one year, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued by the superintendent of the money order office without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee of the original: Provided, That the applicant furnish a certificate from the postmaster on whom the same was drawn that it had not been and would not thereafter be paid, and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it had not been and would not be repaid to the purchaser: and a second fee shall not be charged for a duplicate money order issued to replace an order that has been rendered invalid because of non-presentation for payment within one year after its date, or because of illegal endorsements.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely forge or counterfeit, or willingly aid, assist, or abet in falsely forging or counterfeiting, or shall procure, directly or indirectly, to be falsely forged or counterfeited any postal money order, or any material signature or endorsement to any postal money order issued by the Postoffice Department, or any of its agents, for the purpose and with the intent of obtaining or receiving, directly or indirectly, or of procuring or enabling others to obtain or receive, directly or indirectly, any sum or sums of money and thereby to defraud either the United States or any person of such sum or sums of money, or any part thereof, or shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any such forged or counterfeited postal money order with intent to defraud either the United States or any person of any sum or sums of money, knowing such postal order, or any signature or endorsement thereon, to be so falsely forged or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 6 And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint and employ on board of each of the mail steamers plying on the route between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and between San Francisco and Honolulu, (Hawaiian islands,) a government agent in charge of the United States mails, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars each per annum

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish in connection with the United States mail steamship service to Japan and China, a general postal agency at Shanghai, China, with such branch agencies at other ports in China and Japan as shall, in his judgment, be necessary for the prompt and efficient management of the postal service in these countries; and to pay the postal agents so appointed and employed a reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the necessary expenses for rent, furniture, clerk hire, and so forth, to be allowed at each agency for conducting the postal business, a report on which shall be embraced in the annual report of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 8 And be it further enacted, That for the more efficient management of the increased postal business connected with the foreign mail service, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in his department a superintendent of foreign mails at an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and also three additional clerks for that branch of the postal service, to wit: one of class four, and two of class three; and that the salary of the superintendent of the money order system shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, a chief of division for the dead letter office at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any department of the postoffice establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use or cause to be used in prepayment of postage any postage stamp or stamped envelope issued or which may hereafter be issued by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster General which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove or attempt to remove the canceling or defacing marks from any such postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use or cause the use of the same a second time, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post-office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person not employed in any department of the postoffice establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offenses described in the preceding section of this act, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for each such offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That section nine of an act of Congress, approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes at a discount, be so modified that the quantities of each sold at any one time to the same party shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value; and that such sales shall be restricted to certain designated agents who will agree to sell again without discount under rules to be fixed by the Postmaster General.

SEC 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a blank agency for the Post Office Department, to be located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and to appoint one superintendent at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, one assistant superintendent at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, and three other assistants at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, and two laborers at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and all other blank agencies are hereby abolished.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign countries, with which international postal conventions have been or shall be concluded, for the exchange of small sums of money by means of postal orders, the maximum amount of which shall not exceed that fixed by law for domestic money orders, at such rates of exchange and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient; and the expense incurred in establishing and conducting such system of exchange may be paid out of the proceeds of money order business.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the proviso in section three of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and twenty five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall repeal any of the provisions of the act approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act in relation to the Post Office Department."

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That if on the final settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that such postmaster is indebted to the United States, and suit shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, then, and in that case, the sureties on the bond of such postmaster shall not be liable to the United States.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any of the papers pertaining to the accounts in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, certified by him under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States in criminal prosecutions, in the same manner as the same are now admitted in civil cases, as provided in section fifteen of an act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters, a copy, duly certified under the seal of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster General or the said Auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the post office where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last and usual place of abode, and that a sufficient time has elapsed in the ordinary course of mail to have reached its destination, and has not received payment of such balance within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of the United States or other courts that a demand has been made on such delinquent postmaster: Provided, nevertheless, That when the account of a late postmaster has been once adjusted and settled, and a demand made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterward allowances shall be made or credits entered on the account, it shall not be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by the letter carriers at the several free delivery offices, and that any person not connected with this branch of the service who shall wear the uniform that may be prescribed in accordance herewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

Approved July 27, 1868.

## MARRIED:

MYERS—COX—By the Rev. M. B. Avery, at Turkey Creek, Harrison county, August 30, 1868, JOSEPH MYERS, of Handsboro, and LAURA COX, of Mississippi City.

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## DIED:

SMITH.—In Oswego, New York, on Friday evening, August 21 1868, CLARA BICKFORD, wife of Colonel W. D. Smith,

"She has outsoared the shadow of our night;
Sorrow and pain and death,
And that unrest which man miscalls delight,
Shall touch her not, nor torture her again."


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By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

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STATEMENT
OF THE
Germania Life Insurance
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December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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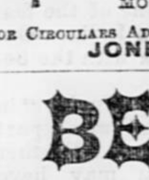


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 38. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868. WHOLE NO. 138.


## Poetry.

### LITTLE EYES AND LITTLE HANDS.

Little eyes,
Like the shining blue above,
Full of light and love,
Full of glee;
Telling of a life within,
In a world of sin,
Born to you and me!
Will they see the golden way
Leading up to-day?
And the God to whom we pray
In the skies?

Little hands,
In the long and weary strife
Of a toiling life,
Will they win?
Will they early learn to bless?
Rescue from distress?
Will they fear to sin?
For the true, the good the right,
Will they bravely fight?
Strew along the paths of night
Golden sands?

Little feet,
Entered on a thorny way;
Will it lead to day
And renown?
As its rugged steeps are trod,
Will they climb to God
And a seraph's crown?
Where the loving Saviour goes,
Finding friends or foes,
Will they follow till life's close,
As is meet?

Little eyes,
May they wear an angel's guise
In the upper skies!
Little hands,
May they, doing God's commands,
Rest in fairer lands!
May these little feet
Thee, dear Saviour, run to meet
At the mercy seat;
And with joys for sins forgiven,
Press to heaven!

—*Congregationalist.*

## Sermon by Rev. Daniel Gregory.

**Preached in the Methodist Episcopal Colored Church at Galveston, Texas, September 6, 1868.**

My discourse, beloved hearers, is founded upon the language of Paul to Timothy in the second letter to Timothy, fourth chapter and first and second verses: "Preach the word."

I feel very weak this evening, my brethren and sisters, in a spiritual as well as a physical sense, and as I see my brother preparing to report my discourse, I feel more than ever the need of asking your prayers in my behalf, that I may call in my wandering thoughts and be able to preach Christ and Him crucified, this evening, to this dying congregation. This is the last discourse I shall preach to you for some time, as I am going away. And it may be the last I shall ever preach to you, and I pray God that I my do my duty at this time.

This text occurred to me as one of vast importance, and one that it was needful you should be enlightened upon, as it is full of truth and wisdom, and deserves the attention of every professing Christian. It is hardly possible for me, in my ignorant way, to explain it as it should be; but God, in His infinite wisdom, has laid the responsibility of this great work of preaching Christ upon your weak and unprofitable servant, so that I am compelled to do the best I can. "I charge thee, therefore, preach the word."

Now, the first thing for us to consider is what Paul means by telling his son Timothy to preach the word. I do not know whether he told this to him face to face, or whether he sent it to him in a letter. But it matters not: it is all the same; it is his advice to his son, and we presume the reason why he gave him this advice was because he knew how crafty Satan was, how natural it was for men to believe a lie, and everything else but the word or the truth, how natural it was for men to become vain in their imaginations and wise in their own conceit, and to depart from the true teachings of God, and he wished Timothy to preach the word, not leave the truth in the dark. He had this law, the Old Testament, before him and he wanted him to take it for his guide and counsel. Paul knew the depravity of the human heart, and he wanted Timothy, his son, to be prudent in preaching the truth. He knew the danger of misinterpreting the Scriptures, and the great responsibility upon the ambassadors of Christ, and the weak though chosen vessels to bear the glad tidings to this wicked world of a Savior to save them.

I do not propose to hurry this evening, my brethren, as I do not want to go wrong, and as I have a plenty of time, and don't often tire you with long sermons, but I want to be particular in preaching to-day, as I know I shall be held responsible for what I shall say. I can assure you it is no pleasure for me to stand up before this congregation, for I feel my weakness and inability to preach, and if it was the Father's will I would shrink from this duty. I stand before you under the cross, for the hope I have of getting my pay for what I do for God, for when I go hence I expect nothing from the hand of man, but from One who is *sure pay*, who has a store of felicity and happiness, and in all my weakness and shortsightedness I can rejoice in the hope that when I have done His will on earth, I shall live with God.

Next. What is the *word*. This is what everybody does not know. I don't know as I can tell you myself, but I have some idea of what is meant. It means simply to repent, and to repent is to be sorry; sorry for your sins; sorry that you have insulted Deity; sorry that you have helped to nail Him to the cross; sorry that you have spit upon Him; that you were the cause of His leaving the courts of glory; the riches that He had with the Father, to disrobe Himself and take upon Himself humanity, suffer persecution at the hands of the wicked Jews, and to die on Calvary.

Brethren, you who are called to preach should be careful how you do it. To preach the gospel right is more than the simple discharge of his duty with the greatest minister that ever lived, and it becomes us to seek to know all we can; to search for knowledge and wisdom, and if we lack, go to God and tell Him you are ignorant: tell Him you lack wisdom, and that we come to Him for supplies, and He who "giveth liberally and upbraid thee not" will give it unto us.

Go to this book, the Bible. Who is the author of this book? God, the maker of the universe. What did he give it to us for? To enable us to understand the word, that we might read and understand that the word is the Son of God.

When His disciples go saying, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," they mean that Christ Himself and His kingdom, is near your doors—Christ, He who for thirty and three long years, in this world, preached this same doctrine, and still they believed Him not. You have done the same thing, my hearers, and you must meet this Jesus at His judgment seat; and if you have failed to preach Christ here, and work for Him, then will He say: "I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; thirsty, and ye gave me no drink. I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not." But, brethren, no good work will be forgotten. The angel, with his recording ledger, is ready to write down all your good deeds.

Preach the word. Beloved friends, I imagine the world of unsaved souls that might have been in glory to-day had Christians done their duty.

Preach the truth. No lie will answer the purpose. False preaching belongs to the devil. In order to preach you must pray—pray to God for understanding. If you can't read, talk with those who can, and who are able to give you true instruction, and tell you your duty, and take pattern from them.

Preach the word. Tell the world how the son of God suffered and died. If you can't read you are still able to tell a heap of truth.

Last year I heard men preaching who were so superstitious that they told their people that they were as old as God, that they knew as much as God, and that they helped to make this world, etc.

Now this is all stuff, and will never convert a soul—it is false and a lie. Paul knew that men would preach this false doctrine, hence he told him to be careful to preach the truth. I try to preach what I know, and when I find myself getting into deep water I turn toward the shore. Paddle near the shore, brethren, and leave the deep water to abler brethren. All of your sermons you must meet at the judgment seat of Christ.

To those who have done work for God it will be said: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat," etc. Who are the little ones? Those who obey the word; who wag under the cross; who have been trying to do their Master's will. My brethren, you have no idea what God requires of you, nor how much you can do for him. You can do a great deal more than you now do, that's certain; and all can do something. God is grieved at your weakness and your apathy. He has taken your feet out of the mire and the clay, and placed them on a rock, and he wants you to work for him. On that rock you can never fall, and on it you are able to preach the word. Walk, my brethren, in Jesus; die in Jesus. Ah! then we shall arise in Jesus. When this world is on fire, when the sea will be called upon to give up the millions she has swallowed, in the morning of the resurrection, when the lines shall be drawn, then shall the sheep be gathered and separated from the goats. Who are the sheep? They who obey his voice and who work for God. Who are the goats? Those who obey not, and who helped to nail the Son of God to the cross.

My brethren and sisters, when the roll of God's people is called there will be no difference among the sheep, for they will all be washed, and they shall all sit around his throne. Hallelujah! There we shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Daniel will be there; Daniel, who went up through a den of lions. The Hebrew children will be there; they went to glory through a fiery furnace; and John from the island will be there. I anticipate a glorious time when we all get there, for there will be no jarring, no strife there. There we shall wear the robe, and outshine the stars of heaven.

Brethren, preach the word, and be careful how you preach it and how you hear it, too. Young converts, you who have recently come from hell's dark doors, preach the word, and obey it, too.

Finally, my beloved, if we never meet again on earth, let me beseech you to meet me in glory. I am bound to be there, and you can never associate with me on the other side of the river of death unless you come to heaven. Then when we meet in glory we shall slip and slide over the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and enjoy the presence of each other and of our God forever.

God, help us, and enable us to preach his word, and live to it to, and make us faithful, and may we meet in heaven. Amen.

[From the Guide to Holiness]

### Christ My All.

M. C. COLE.

My heart all day has been burdened with prayer for entire consecration to God; for the mind of Christ; for the power of the Spirit, and the simplicity of the truth; for wisdom, strength, zeal, faith, meekness, charity, love, humility, patience; that I may be like Christ, able to tell sinners of the Savior's love in that manner, as to secure their attention to His claims, and induce them to seek His pardon. And oh! precious, precious Jesus! Thou dost reveal Thyself, and answer prayer. And this is the confidence we have in Him. That if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us, and if we know He hear us, whatever we ask, we know that we have the petitions we desired of Him. 1 John v., 14. And praise Thy holy name, we have the witness in our hearts. He that believeth in the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of His Son. And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son, hath life, and he that hath not the Son, hath not life. These things have I written unto you, that believe in the name of the Son of God, that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe in the name of the Son of God. And we know that the Son of God is come and hath given us an understanding that we may know Him that is true, and we are in Him that is true, even in His Son, Jesus Christ. This is the true God and eternal life. 1 John v., 10, 11, 12, 13, 20.

But, says the enemy, you prayed for wisdom, strength, zeal, faith, meekness; charity, love, humility, and the power of the Spirit, which you do not possess. But I do possess them, for I possess Christ, you can not cheat me longer; you are the father of lies, and robbed me of my inheritance by deceiving my first parents. Jesus has purchased it back with his blood, and secures me in its possession now, a portion of which are the graces for which I pray, and which are embodied in Christ, which are mine. Through Christ, the Savior, Immanuel, Jesus, Prince of Peace, the Alpha and Omega, the Bright Morning Star, the Word, which was in the beginning, which is Christ, the Son of God, who is wisdom, strength, zeal, faith, meekness, charity, love, humility, power, and patience, all of which are mine, because I have Christ.

Behold on the cross the bleeding, suffering Jesus, and dare not contest with me the possession of my Savior, who crowns me with His glory, purity, and love. Thou art mine, blessed Savior, and I am Thine, through the sacrifice which Thou has made. In taking possession of my heart Thou hast made me pure and holy, for Thou canst not abide where sin dwells. This it is for which thou didst pray when here in the flesh. That they may all be one, as thou father art in me, and I in thee, that they also be one in us. That the world may believe that Thou has sent me, and the glory which Thou gavest me, I have given them, that they may be one, even as we are one—I in them, Thou in me—that they may be made perfect in one.

This is perfection, perfect love, Christ who casts out all fear, who has taken up His abode in my heart, who is in me, and I in Him. Glory! glory! everlasting glory to His holy name; His blood cleanses from all sin; cleanses me; Jesus says so; the quickening spirit says so; the freed heart, so long groping in darkness, now bathing in the ocean of His love says so; all within and without the Bible, angels, redeemed spirits, and living saints, says so. This is the blessing, for it is Christ who is holy; the spirit of holiness, which is mine through the atonement, the blood of the Lamb, and it will bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God. It is the active principle of all life, and can not die. It is the vine which makes us fruitful.

Oh, the joy which now is mine; Jesus lifts me up into an atmosphere of purity and love; He clothes me in spotless garments; gives me a new name in a white stone, which no man knoweth but him that receiveth it. Jesus overcometh for me, and I shall eat the hidden manna, for the spirit says so, and the spirit is Christ, and Christ is God, and God is my heavenly Father, and has made me His heir, joint heir with Christ to an inheritance that is incorruptible and full of glory, and that fadeth not away.

Jesus is with me, is mine, and I am His; He has taken all my infirmities; sees all my necessities; indites and presents all my petitions at the throne, which bring them before the Father pure and acceptable. It is not me, it is Jesus; my out-goings and in-comings, thoughts, prayers, daily bread, friends, health and eternal salvation are in his hands, consequently safe. All fear is gone, and I joy continually in the Rock and God of my salvation. Through Christ I am saved; He is my all in all; nothing can harm me, for I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor highth, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord. Trembling Christian, claim the full blessing—claim Christ, who is all in all, and you will enjoy the power of the Spirit, which is love—which is Christ.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 1868.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Idolatry.

Idolatry is not necessarily confined to the general acceptation of the term, pertaining to the customs of the heathen as distinguished from the Christian religion. The mind contains an element of veneration which naturally endows it with a propensity for adoration of some object external to itself. Unless we place a perpetual guard over this propensity, some faithful sentinel to prevent its encroachment upon other faculties of the mind, it deepens into idolatry while we are scarcely aware of its presence. When some conflicting cause throws down our idol, shattering in its fall our calm security, then we awake to the fact that it was an idol, around which had clustered some of our fondest hopes, and to whose shrine we had brought our highest aims and ambitions.

We do not term this predominating tendency of the mind idolatry; we do not think of it as idolatry. We call it by names as various and complex as are the tastes and opinions of the human race. No two persons make an idol of exactly the same thing. One person allows his love of Mammon to degenerate into actual worship, until in his world there is but one real God and that is money, money, money. Yet this same person would be shocked, horrified, were the truth of the case laid bare before him, and he would not recognize himself in the picture. Blindness is the curse which accompanies these worldly idols, and we grope blindly in the dark while paying our most devout worship. Another person, scorning this devotion of every faculty to the end of gain, bows down low in the dust before popularity, sacrificing honor, self-respect, moral courage, all the nobler attributes of character to the love and fear of the public "they say," cutting and trimming the sails of their life-boat in every direction, in order to catch the popular breeze.

So, through the whole category of human faults and human frailties. That which one person rejects from his nature as an evil greatly to be condemned another will cherish in his heart, and instead of limiting its outreach, will bring to it every aid in his power, until it outstrips all else in its growth and usurps the whole ground, a devouring idol, insatiate in its demands.

Still another, unconsciously as it were, makes an idol of the affections. Another chooses pleasure with the ardor of an oriental devotee of the sun; and no Hindostanee's image ever received more absorbing homage than is rendered to fashion by her extreme votaries of the present day.

The severe punishment which God inflicted on idolatrous nations and individuals of the olden times would prove conclusively that it was one of grossest violations of the supreme law, even had He not seen fit to have given us an express injunction to refrain from everything but pure devotion to Him and to His laws. The Israelites, for their sinful worship in the desert, were commanded by God, through His servant Moses, that the golden calf which they had erected with so much rejoicing, should be ground and the dust sprinkled in their daily drink, to give it bitterness. And in the journey of this life well be it for us if we are not obliged in bitterness of spirit to mingle in our daily drink the ashes of our consumed idols. God foresaw all our inclinations and temptations when He issued His loving command: "Little children make to yourselves no idols."

A. W.

SHALL THERE BE A "COMING MAN?" Perhaps man has nearly run his course in this world, and is about to disappear, like the mammoth, and give place to some nobler kind of creature, who will manage the estate better than the present occupant. Certainly we can not boast of having done very well with it, nor could we complain if we should receive notice to leave. Perhaps James Watt came into the world to extinguish his species. If so, it is well. Let us go on eating, drinking, smoking, over-working, idling, men killing themselves to buy clothes for their wives, wives killing themselves by wearing them, children petted and candied into imbecility and diptheria. In that case, of course, there will be no coming man, and we need not take the trouble to inquire what he will do.

### A Wedding at a Fort on the Rocky Mountains.

M. ANNESLEY.

We sometimes think that angels are allowed to look in upon little scenes of happiness in far off corners of the earth, and smile over the bright spots that are still left to man outside of Eden, and we question if the finest parlor in the land could have turned off a happier, simple little wedding than the pen of affection thus describes:

C— was not married when we thought she would be. We waited two weeks for the wedding dress, which then did not arrive. H— said he would marry her in calico rather than postpone it longer, and as we had baked all our own cake and made all our own preparations, she was married in the dress Aunt L— sent her, on the twenty-ninth, after tattoo, half-past eight o'clock. We have but three rooms and a kitchen. One, the parlor was arranged for the wedding, filled with wreaths and large bouquets of brilliant wild flowers, and some entirely white, all made by soldiers and presented by the officers and soldiers. Then I borrowed all the lamps I could procure, and the room looked beautiful. The table was set in the dining room, and this was the reception room, and the third was the dressing room. When the parlor was filled with officers in full uniform, and H—, so tall and manly, standing by C—, and A— at her side as bridesmaid, with Lieutenant S— beside H, it was a beautiful picture. They went through the long, impressive ceremony very nicely, but poor little F—'s tender heart could stand it no longer; he burst and left the room. I would have done the same, only I bit my lips and remembered that C— was going to be so happy; that H— is all I could wish in point of industry, good principles, affection, and thoughtfulness; indeed, I feel that I have gained a son rather than lost a daughter. After the congratulations were over we proceeded to the dining room, where the table was spread with plenty of wedding cake, sponge, pound, French, and chocolate cakes, etc. I had wine, and all partook of it except the bride and groom. H— never lets liquor pass his lips—his promise to his mother when a child forbids him. After all the company had left, H— and C— walked up to their quarters, which he has made as comfortable as possible. He is, indeed, an excellent housekeeper himself, and knows when his man does right.

"And both Jesus was called and his disciples to the marriage." Jesus is pleased to be invited to our joys as well as our sorrows, and His presence always brings a blessing.

[From the Norwalk Gazette.]

### The Wife's Resolve.

A young married couple were living very happily in one of the beautiful towns of the "Land of Steady Habits." When the cheerful wife looked at her affectionate husband and beautiful babe, she thanked God for her happy lot. They were in the higher walks of life—she a refined and delicate lady, and he a man of culture.

But as time passed on he became a frequenter of a gay saloon. His wife expostulated with him. He replied that he only went for the company—meeting genial young friends there—that he never drank anything but light wines, which could harm no one; yet if it troubled her he would not go any more.

He found this promise easier to give than to keep. Friends urged him, and again he went. His anxious wife argued the subject seriously; she told him, and with the utmost truth, that all drunkards were once moderate drinkers, and that these light wines cultivate not only a taste, but an appetite for stimulants. The use of them weakens the will, and the craving for liquor becomes a physical disease.

Convinced, and fond of his wife, the young man promised to drink no more. But the fatal charm had already begun to work upon him, and his wife discovered that he still frequented the drinking house.

Now this little lady—for little she was—was also a resolute woman. She had committed the priceless pearl of her happiness into her husband's keeping, and she was determined that he should not dissolve both it and his own in the drunkard's glass. So she put on her bonnet and shawl, and down the street she went to the liquor dealer. She stated the case to him, and to his spacious response, she replied:

"If you continue to entice my husband to ruin, I will come here again, and give you a cowhiding." Then she went home and awaited the issue.

The very next day her husband was surprised while smoking and drinking in the saloon to see his wife walk in. Her face of sorrowing love and pity, and a few earnest words addressed to him, sent him home at once, blushing with shame. She turned to the liquor seller:

"I told you what you might expect if you persisted in leading my husband to drink." Then, saying to the men present—though they did not attempt to interfere—"Stand back! he knows he deserves it." She made the strokes of her whip tell on his red, bloated face. That strong man paled and cowered before the righteous indignation flashing in that little woman's eyes. A bad man is always afraid of a good woman.

With smiles as bright as ever the wife met her husband at home, and uttered no reproach. It is needless to state that the young gentleman never again ventured into the saloon. Shame and fear combined with other motives to keep him away. And to this day he thanks his wife for a rescued life.

This is a true story. It is written for the *Gazette*, but it is not invented for the *Gazette*. These events occurred some years since in the neighborhood of New Haven.

Young wives, be resolved that your husbands shall not drink at all, and they can not become drunkards.

### How to be a Man.

Not long since a boy of some seventeen years of age called on a merchant doing a large business in New York. Being busily employed at the time, the boy had to wait a little before getting an opportunity for an interview. Occasionally the merchant cast a glance at him as he stood respectfully at a short distance. He was rather poorly clad, and showed evidence of pretty hard work; but his face indicated honesty and common sense, with a firm and energetic manliness, under the somewhat rude exterior. A practiced business man requires but brief examination of a boy to decide as to his weight and worth of character.

When at liberty the merchant said, "Well, my young friend, what can I do for you?"

"I called, sir," he replied, "to ask you for a situation as engineer—was told you were having a new engine built, and I want you to give me a place; I'd like to run it for you."

"Are you an engineer?" asked the gentleman.

"No sir, but I can be;" he answered, setting his lips firmly together, standing squarely up before the gentleman, and looking him squarely in the face, "I don't understand the business; I know something of it, though. But I can be an engineer; and I will be. And I wish you'd give me a chance."

His modest but determined manner pleased the merchant. He was having a new engine built for a certain department of his business, and could of course have as many experienced operators as he desired. It was no object for him to take up an inexperienced boy and attempt to train him; no object except to help the boy. Such deeds he was noted for; a fact which no doubt had encouraged the boy to make his application.

"Whatare you doing now?" he inquired.

"Working in a machine shop in Brooklyn. I have been a fireman, and often working the engine. I think I could get along pretty well with one now, if anybody would have a little patience with me."

"What wages do you get?"

"Five dollars a week."

"What do you do with your money?"

"Give it to my mother, sir."

"Give it to your mother, humph! what does your mother do with it?"

"Well, you see there is mother, and sister, and me. But it goes pretty hard, you know. They don't give much for sewing, and it's pretty hard work, too. And then with all the other work she has to do, you know she can not get along very fast at that rate. So I help all I can. If I could get an engineer's place I could get more wages, and it would make it easier for mother."

"How do you spend your evenings?" asked the gentleman.

"I attend the free class at the Cooper Institute, studying mechanics," he replied. "I spend all the time I can get studying. I know I can be an engineer."

"Do you ever drink liquor?"

He looked with an expression of astonishment on his countenance, that such a question should be asked, but he answered firmly, "No, sir."

"No you chew, or smoke, or go to the theatre?"

"Never can afford it. Mother needs the money. And if she didn't I could make better use of it. I'd like to have some books if I could only spare the money to get them."

"Do you go to church or Sunday school?"

He held down his head and pretended to brush the dust off the floor with his foot and replied, "No, sir."

"Why not?" asked the gentleman a little sharply.

"I haven't any clothes fit to wear," he replied. "It takes all the money I can get for us to live; and I can't have many clothes;" he looked down at his coarse and well worn suit. "It didn't use to be so when father was living. I was brought up to go to church and to Sunday school. If I can get to be an engineer we shall go go again. I know I can run an engine."

Telling him to call at a certain time, when he expected his engine would be ready for use, and he would talk further with him, he dismissed him. "But he must have that engine," said the merchant to a friend to whom he related the circumstance. "He will make a man—that boy will. A boy who is determined to be something; who gives his mother all his money to lighten her burdens; who does not use tobacco, and does not go to theatres, who spends his evenings in study after working all day, such a boy will make a man, and deserves to be helped. I have not told him so, but I shall take him and put him under one of my engineers until he is fully capable of taking charge, then let him have the engine. He will get twenty dollars a week then instead of five, and be able to lighten a mother's burdens, have clothes to wear to church, and buy books to aid him in his business."

A noble boy, though hidden amidst hard conditions and unattractive garbs will work out his manhood. He may not always find friends to appreciate him. But determind, virtuous, and willing to endure, he will in due time conquer.—*Mother's Journal.*

### A Christian Duty.

We copy the following reminder of Christian duty from our excellent secular cotemporary, the Norwalk *Gazette*, one of the best weekly papers in New England. Its visits to our sanctum revive precious memories of old friends and familiar scenes:

"O, I do want you to pray with me, I have not heard a prayer since you went away." Such to a brother who had been absent for ten days, was the impassioned expression of a dear child of God, who had been for the last six or eight months lying in the spray of the cold river in daily expectation of the summons to go over. The thing on her mind was the comfort afforded by the social Christian call; to take her feverish hand and point her eye of faith to the great high priest, always ready but not always discernible; to excite her hope by a reference to the promise that though the turbid stream of death lie between her and the promised land, yet the Savior's strong arm is her support.

This case is referred to for the sake of inquiring of those who find abundance of time for recreation, if it is not a Christian's duty to visit their brethren and sisters in adversity. Ask yourselves how much you would prize the calls, prayers, and hymns of sympathizing friends were you lying in the place of these bedridden friends. Is it too much to ask of each professor of fellowship with Christ that as often as once in the week you—in the way of Christ's appointment—hold fellowship with his suffering children?

### Prayer.

Fill up the void spaces of your time with meditation and prayer.

They are the safest who are most in their closets, who pray not to be seen of men, but to be heard of God.

Prayer doth not consist in gifted expressions and volubility of speech, but a brokenness of heart. Imperfect, broken groans, from a broken heart God will accept. A hard heart can not pray; a broken heart is made up of prayer.

It is a comfort to Christians apart to have their prayers meet before a throne of grace, and their persons shall meet before a throne of glory.

When God pours out His spirit upon man, then man will pour out his heart before God.

He that lives without prayer, or prays without life, hath not the spirit of God.

Prayer does not consist in the elegance of the phrase, but in the strength of the affection.

Where there is a willing heart, there will be a continual crying to heaven for help.

Pray that you may pray.

Waiting upon God continually, will abate your unnecessary cares and sweeten your necessary ones.

Let nothing get between heaven and prayer but Christ.

Prayer, if it be done as a task, is no prayer.

Sin quenches prayer, afflictions quicken it.

The same spirit of prayer which teaches a man to cry earnestly, teaches him to wait patiently; for as it assures him the mercy is in the Lord's hand, so it assures him it will be given forth in the Lord's time.

The breath of prayer comes from the life of faith.

Whatever you want, go to God by faith and prayer, in the name of Christ, and never think his delays are denials.

They that spend their days in faith and prayer shall end their days in peace and comfort.

METHODIST FIGURES VS. CATHOLIC. The *Galaxy* for July contains an article on "The Church of the Future." It is a sort of counterpoise to Mr. Parton's glorification of the Roman Catholic Church in America, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The writer gives various figures of the Methodist Church, which he contrasts with the boasted figures of the Church of Rome. From these it appears that the value of the Roman Catholic Church property in the United States in 1860 was $26,774,119, and that of the Methodist Church property was $33,093,371. The latest statistics show an increase of the latter to $41,885,439. In 1867 the Methodist Church raised for religious purposes $993,308. This was aside from the regular expenses of religious worship, which with the above was estimated at $7,133,303, paid by 1,032,184 church members and probationers.—*Presbyter*

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

OMITTED.—We have received interesting matter from Brothers Chinn and Williams in regard to the churches, which, owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are obliged to omit. It will appear next week.

Rev. W. M. Henry has just returned from a visit to his Northern home, much improved in health, and with increased mental vigor. While in New York city he preached with great acceptability in the old John street church, in and the Washington street church, of which we were pastor just prior to our coming to New Orleans. His second sermon in the latter church was attended by an increased congregation, who evidently appreciated the sermon of the young minister.

As assistant editor of this journal he was responsible for its management during our absence to the last General Conference, and showed himself well fitted for the post. As connected with the Christian Commission and our Church, Mr. Henry has been in the South six years, during which time he has performed valuable and efficient service for the Church and the country; and wherever he has labored he has made hosts of friends.

### Items.

The *Crescent* forgets the moral effect of the Maine election upon the country. The *Crescent* may figure to show Democratic gains to its heart's content, but the people know and feel that Maine has gone against the Democracy.

Congress is to meet on the twenty-first instant.

Senator Harris is in town, and is stopping at Captain Armstrong's.

"Victory or death" is the war-cry of the Democracy. Republican processions have been assaulted in Philadelphia, Troy and Rochester.

In Manchester, England, 6000 women demanded to be registered, claiming the right to vote under the reform bill, as they possess the property qualification.

The Democrats of New Orleans must be rich, judging from the number of banner presentations and splendid processions. Collect the taxes.

### Book Notices.

CHAPEL MELODIES.—A collection of choice hymns, both old and new, designed for the use of prayer and social meetings, and family devotion, by S. J. Vail and Rev. Robert Lowry. Published by Biglow & Main, successors to B. W. Bradbury, 425 Broome street, New York.

We can confidently recommend this, as we have found by examination thereof that it is an excellent work. Price forty-five cents per single copy or $40 per thousand.

"FRESH LAURELS," by W. B. Bradbury. This is the last collection of Sunday school melodies prepared by Mr. Bradbury previous to death. It is considered his best work. The highest recommend we can give it is to state that over two hundred and eighty thousand have been sold during the year that has elapsed since its publication, a greater sale than any similar work has ever known.

The *Observer* says there is a tract society in Sterling, Scotland, consisting of one man only. His name is Peter Drummond, a seedsman, and in twenty years has circulated about fifty millions of tracts.

### Maine.

We have glorious and cheering news from Maine. Thank God for this star in the east lighting us on to further Republican victories. The chairman of the State committee telegraphs that the Republicans carried every Congressional district, elected all the Senators and seven-eighths of the Representatives, and Chamberlain has a majority of twenty thousand.

### That Procession.

On last Saturday night the Republicans of New Orleans turned out in torchlight procession, and numbered from eight to ten thousand. The display was in every respect highly honorable to the cause represented. The stirring strains of martial music, the floating banners, and the long lines of brilliant torches produced a magnificent effect. The marching was admirable, the order perfect. The handsome uniforms of the several clubs and the numerous carriages in the procession indicated that the Republicans have dimes, if the Democrats have dollars. The loyal portion of our population manifested much interest in the occasion, and thronged the streets, beholding with delight the defenders of our rights and the hope of the South. The Democratic part of our citizens affected disgust by remaining in-doors and darkening their dwellings, but this was only apparent darkness, as the anxious inmates could be seen peering through the latticed shutters, or standing beneath the deeper shade of the trees in their gardens, while one of the richer class of Democracy lay down on his upper piazza and watched the delightful scene. At all events, if the Democrats did not *see* the sons of freedom, they *heard* their joyous shouts.

The evening *Times* of Saturday advised the good people of New Orleans to close their houses while the "funeral procession of Louisiana was passing by," and the next morning denounced it in the most vulgar language. But the *Times* is a poor politician. It would have been simple common sense and good policy for the *Times* to have stated the facts, and awarded the praise due to the fine appearance of the colored men in that procession. The *Times* should have been proud that these colored men were capable of such a demonstration, and especially as the *Times* hopes to gain the colored vote for Seymour; but the *Times* is not capable of speaking the truth when its political enemies are represented. The *Crescent* is the better politician, for it gave the "devil his due," stated the facts as they appeared to every candid observer. Indeed, the New Orleans *Crescent* is the ablest and most honorable of Southern journals.

Great apprehensions existed during the day that a bloody riot would occur in the night. In view of these apparently well grounded fears. General Hatch telegraphed to the Secretary of War, who ordered Buchanan to call out the troops, which he did; and the night passed without trouble. The presence of the military had a good effect, but the manly and defiant demeanor of the Republicans had the greater influence to preserve the peace.

The dwellings of principal Republicans were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the nation's flag, and conspicuous among them was the residence of Captain Armstrong, which was a light amid the darkness of his neighbors, and from whose balcony General Howard viewed the procession.

### Major General Howard.

This distinguished Christian soldier has just paid another visit to our city and was the guest of Captain W. B. Armstrong. He is on a tour of inspection through the Southern States, and especially interested as to the condition of the colored people. He is in excellent health and cheerful spirits. He worshiped in our church last Sabbath morning; in the afternoon he addressed the large colored Sunday school organized last spring by Mrs. Newman, and in the evening spoke to a large audience in Wesley Chapel. The afternoon exercises were very interesting. The body of the church was well filled with colored children and adult persons of a lighter hue. Mrs. Richardson and Miss Warner were there with fifty of our orphans, and children from other schools were present. Mr. Badenhousen conducted the exercises in a very handsome manner, and the singing was led by Messrs. Smith and Pratt. The children were well dressed, behaved prettily, recited and sang with much spirit and correctness. Captain Pierce introduced General Howard in a neat little speech, and the General then spoke to the little auditors on, "Thou God seest me," as a motto to be remembered. He was followed by Dr. Rayburn, who related some interesting facts.

In the evening General Howard spoke of the domestic, social, industrial, educational, and religious duties of the colored people, and was listened to with marked attention. We greatly desired the presence of the Democrats, that they might hear this gentleman, who is more constantly misrepresented by the Southern press than any other man in the nation. But such will not believe the truth, and desire not to know any good of a true patriot and Christian if he happens to be a Republican.

### Grant.

Since our return many have inquired as to the probable election of General Grant. Having spent the summer in the North, traveling through most of the Middle, Eastern, and Western States, and even to the Rocky Mountains; and having met large bodies of citizens, in conventions, conferences, and at camp meetings, we have had a pretty fair opportunity to form an opinion of the coming national election. Wherever we went we noticed that the Democrats had adopted the "game of brag," and were whistling to keep their courage up, but the Republicans were quietly at work, saying but little, but doing much. Blair's letter has insured Seymour's defeat. The people are unwilling to have another war, and equally unwilling to sacrifice the fruits of the late war. They may not like Congress; they may prefer a milder Republican party, but they prefer Congress with all its faults, and the Republican party with all its errors, to the restoration of Lee, Davis, and their fallen conspirators to political power, which is the significance of Seymour's election. They vote against the spirit of secession and slavery, which is the life and breath of the Democratic party. Such is the calm, settled, determined conviction of the people of the North, and as goes Vermont and Maine so will go their sister States of the loyal North. Grant and Colfax will be elected by a majority never equaled in this country. But more anon.

### Rev. R. K. Diossy.

On resuming the editorial management of the ADVOCATE, it is our first and pleasant duty to make our hearty acknowledgments to the Rev. R. K. Diossy, who for more than two months has had the exclusive control of this journal, and although we wrote editorials from afar and occasionally, yet the supervision of the paper has been with him; and how admirably he has performed his duties our readers well know, and we most cordially acknowledge. He has displayed excellent taste in the selection of articles from other papers, in collecting Church news, and in writing editorials, which though brief were pointed.

And in addition, Mr. Diossy has preached for us in the Ames church during July and August, when it was not safe for him to travel his large interior district. He has greatly endeared himself to our people, and has made hosts of friends in this city. And at the last prayer meeting he attended prior to our arrival the people testified their appreciation in words of Christian affection.

Mr. Diossy is now in the prime of life; of medium statue, well formed head, a soft blue eye, and of a quiet and gentle spirit. Too good to be envious of his brethren, he is content to do his own work; and without a flourish of trumpets he has quietly and thoroughly organized our Church in Western Louisiana. Coming to us from the Protestant Methodist Church, he has proved his attachment to our Church by an unwavering devotion. An extensive reader, he is intelligent; and an humble follower of the Master, he is a Christian gentleman.

### Going the Rounds.

Some time ago a clerical friend in Chicago wrote us a letter, and as we were then in the North, in the vicinity of Troy and Albany, directed his epistle to Troy, New York; but as we did not happen to call for our mail, the obliging postmaster of the New York Trojans sent our letter to Troy, Pennsylvania, August 11; not being called for, and the Pennsylvania custodian of a nation's mail, supposing we were somewhere, sent our letter to Troy, Ohio, ugust 18. Not to be less obliging than his followers, the Ohioan master of the post remailed the unclaimed missive to Troy, Indiana August 23. Whence it was sent to Albany, New York, but by whose authority and knowledge, deponent saith not, for it beareth not the honored name of that old Dutch city. The envelope is now before us, on which are four Troys, and it might have had other two had the guardians of the people's mail been sufficiently posted in ancient and modern geography, and sent the wandering letter first to Troy, Mississippi, and then to the mother of all Troys—Troy, in Asia Minor. It may be gratifying to our hearers to know that the letter in question was a request to become pastor of one of the most active Congregational churches in the Northwest. It was the longest call we have ever had.

The New York Medical College for women will begin its sixth annual term of twenty weeks, at their new college on Twelfth street, corner of Second avenue, New York city, the first Monday in November. For announcements, giving full particulars, address, with stamps, the dean, Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., or the secretary, Mrs. C. F. Wells, box 730, New York.

### Hardy Ryan.

Three years ago this coming December, when the first considerable missionary appropriation was made for the South, we sent out two local preachers to travel between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, to gather the colored people into our Church, to be followed by others to complete the organization. To facilitate them in their work we gave each a Bible, Methodist hymn book, and book of discipline; and for each we bought a mustang pony, at a cost of $40 a piece, which included saddle and saddle bags. It rained the day they had set to start on their long journey; yet intent on their work, and at the appointed hour they rode up to the parsonage for final orders and a last good bye. But all was not ready. A cold Northwest rain storm was raging, and the preachers were without overcoats, and without money to buy. Giving them an order on Daniel Pierson, they went to his clothing store, where they obtained good, strong overcoats on our account. Returning to the parsonage, their dark faces shone with brightness, for it had been a long time since they had had a new coat.

Now all was ready. Benedictions were exchanged. The itinerants mounted, and spread their broad, blue umbrellas, trimmed with a white border. In one side of the saddle bag was the little library of three volumes, and out of the other side appeared the the little white bundle, the never failing accompaniment of the colored traveler. One of the preachers was a small man, and he by chance had the taller pony, while the other was a man over six feet in his stockings, and his pony so short in the legs that the rider's big brogans touched the ground when not in the stirrups.

"Good bye, Doctor!"

"Good bye, Hardy. Good bye, Samuel! The Lord bless you!" and in another moment the first two itinerants of our beloved Church were on their way to reopen the door of the old Church to the freedmen of the Southwest; and since then not less than 25,000 freedmen have entered that Church. These men were Samuel Small and Hardy Ryan; the former is still in our Conference, a most efficient pastor, while Hardy Ryan is in Liberia, the forerunner of many whom God may move to follow. This little sketch has been suggested by the following letter:

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 27.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

*Dear Sir*—I to-day inform you I am safe in Liberia, at Monrovia. One lone star waves over our happy land; a good country for freedmen. Doctor, my dear brother, I am now a great deal nigher Jerusalem than I was there. I am now writing to you sitting in the chapel, in care of the Colonization Society. I am now passing through acclimation. I have been blessed with one glorious privilege—preaching to the noble men of Liberia, with the President right at my side. The people of Liberia say the Lord sent me here. There are a good many preachers here, but we want Holy Ghost men. Tell my missionary brethren there is a field here large for them. The people in America know what preaching is, but this great people but few know. I am told there are a hundred million in this country.

My dear brother, I am now fifteen miles from the tribe which my grandfather came out. I am glad to say to my brethren that I have returned to my native home.

Brother Newman, the Annual Conference comes in session next December, at a place called Cape Mount, about sixty miles from here across a bow of the sea. I hope you will write to Bishop Ames for me to be transferred to the Annual Conference of Liberia. I did not come here to forsake my field of labor. I thought I had a good chance to come home to preach to my people, where the Gospel is much needed. O, that we had a thousand ministers to commence this mighty work.

There are two things here to do: one is to civilize, the other to Christianize. No smarter people in their way. They will work; they gather the palm nut; they make the palm oil; they make the palm wine; and they make the palm butter; and they cut down the palm tree, and get out of it the palm cabbage. No such a tree as that in America. I see the cocoanut tree; it grows full of cocoanuts. I have eaten the mango plum.

This is a good country for the freedmen to live. The ground is rich. Industry and economy in a few years will make this the star of the world. This is a warm climate; not as warm as Louisiana at any time. Tell all of my brethren "howdy" for me. Doctor, I never expect to see them any more till the judgment of the great day. I have one desire: Preaching to all, crying till death, Behold, behold the Lamb!

The first sermon I preached in Liberia from the fifth chapter of Matthew, and the eighth verse was the text. The hymn I sung was the 209th.

"Give my respects to Mrs. Newman," says Mrs. Fanny Ryan, "and write I hope to meet her in heaven."

Write soon. I would be glad to hear from you. I'll close my letter by saying God bless you all.

I still remain your affectionate brother, HARDY RYAN.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### From the Churches.

Rev. E. Jackson writes from Washington and Opelousas circuit:

Our Washington church is quite alive. We have every Sunday about three hundred present. The Sunday school is prosperous, having eighty to ninety scholars. The sisters have prayers every Monday night, and the children meet me every Sunday morning early for prayer. Last Sunday night, after nine o'clock prayers, we were all quiet in bed, when two white men came to the house, cursing and swearing, threatening to break in the door. We were all very much frightened, but I got up and opened the door. The first thing I saw was fire arms presented. They demanded: "Is Sam Johnson here." I answered that we knew nothing about him. He said: "Don't tell me a lie. Is he not at your church?" I told him that we did not hold church at that time of night. I was standing at the bedside to protect my wife. One of them raised his gun, and my wife escaped from the room. They then left. I have as yet got no satifaction for this affair. On last Saturday I was visiting a sick family, whose mother I buried last week. She left a family of fourteen children, and had been abandoned by her husband. I met there a colored man with his head broken, and who had been shot. He was hiding from some white men who threatened his life. I felt very unhappy to be among a crowd of murderers, and they watching me, thinking that I came to protect the man, when I was only talking about the Lord.

At the Bayou Teche appointment last Thursday, thirteen children were baptized. Next Sunday we have a baptizing in the church at Washington, where from twenty to twenty-five are to be baptized.

There was a man killed here by the Sheriff lately in the wrong cause. I was sent for to see him, but before I got there he was dead.

A correspondent writes from Donaldsonville, September 2:

The colored school was opened again in the Methodist Episcopal church, under the care of F. Fobb and P. F. Valfroit. It is hoped that the school will increase during the month. Parents are very anxious about the free school. The campaign for Grant and Colfax is about to open. The Democrats have already opened. They have gained one of our colored citizens here, one Manuel Bossier, who took the Stump for Seymour and Blair last Saturday, made a speech in Iberville parish, and came back home. The boys laugh at him, and of course, being one of our playmates, he could not have kept out of our company, and he could not go to the coffeehouse and sit, for as they say he is a negro, he is not allowed.

The young man takes it hard to see the way they do to him, so we talk to him and shame him. Now, to-day, he is back in our ranks. He made a speech last night at our meeting, and said before the people that he was really ashamed of his past conduct, but hoped that they will consider the case and accept him in their ranks again. The Democrats seem to have a good prospect, but the Republicans have a better one, and they expect to carry this parish for Grant and Colfax.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy is going on well with his church.

Rev. E. Hayward writes from Natchitoches:

"We received your kind letter and were glad to know you had heard of our trouble with Mr. Harkins, the builder. He has employed a lawyer to attend to getting his money. After paying him all but about $500 he has become impatient, though we do all we can. We have no way now of getting money; the people have none yet, but will have before very long. Everybody has good crops of corn and cotton, and we will have the money this fall, by the help of God and good friends. I hope you will do all you can for our help. No one has yet given us anything. Harkins is also trying to make us pay interest, which is not in the contract, though it may be all right. The church is doing well otherwise. Our country churches are very prosperous; the prospect is excellent all over the Parish. God has given us the people. I would be glad to have you do all you can for us, for we are poorer than I would like to say to you at this time, but in hopes it will not long be so with us. All are in good heart as yet. My wife has again been sick for two months past, but is getting about now."

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### From Mississippi.

DURANT—CANTON—REVIVALS—READING THE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE—METHODIST HOME JOURNAL—THE GREAT ORGAN OF THE CHURCH.

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 14.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

My last was written from Durant. Before our meeting closed on Monday night last there were received on probation forty-six members; and I left Durant with a deep and wide-spread revival in progress.

Our Quarterly Meeting at Canton has just closed. The change exhibits signs of rapid progress. The Sabbath and day schools are in good condition. I noticed an interesting feature in the Sabbath school, which was the reading of several columns of the New Orleans ADVOCATE at the close, as there are many adult members, and always a number of persons awaiting the commencement of divine service. This exercise is highly profitable, as it not only cultivates a love for our Church papers, but scatters information among the people.

Our congregations were remarkably good. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon eighteen persons joined the Church. At night there were seventy-five penitents around the altar, and four professed to be happily converted to God.

Canton charge embraces four appointments, viz: Canton, Sharon, Ross Chapel and Breck's Chapel. Three of these points have been added since Conference. Rev. Alfred Handy, preacher in charge, is active and successful in extending and managing the work. The blessing of God attends his labors.

Mrs. H. F. Highgate has opened the school taught last term by Mr. Spellman and Mrs. Willela Highgate. The people are anxiously awaiting the return of her accomplished daughter, who is at present visiting in Albany, New York.

The people at Canton are exceedingly anxious to improve, and are about the most susceptible community in the State.

I must join with many others in expressing my thanks for the great spiritual profit I receive from reading the *Methodist Home Journal*, published in Philadelphia. It has quickened my zeal this season to win triumphs for the Redeemer, and a kindred influence has thus been exercised over the preachers of the district, and many of our charges are in a blaze of heavenly power.

The *Methodist Home Journal* is dear to me also, because of the friendly and confidential relation formed by a short acquaintanceship with its editor while I was his fellow-townsman and co-temporary in the profession. Admiration and regard for the *Methodist Home Journal*, however, could never lead us to consider it, as do our not model Methodists of the border, a model church paper. It is a model in its specialty, but not in its adaptedness to the various wants of the Church and the times. While it frequently gets up steam, it is too timid to plan the machinery. Disloyalty, caste and political corruption are to be battled with fearlessly and uncompromisingly, that around the Church and State bulwarks of security may be erected. We could not do without the well-directed Columbiad shots of *Zion's Herald*, the New York *Advocate*, the *Northwestern* and the New Orleans ADVOCATE; even if we had a hundred *Methodist Home Journals* and ten thousand *Westerns*, edited by as able logicians and great expounders of Church constitutional law as the editor at Cincinnati. I lend the *Methadist Home Journal* to the preachers of my district, and they are so much interested in it that the demand is unequal to my ability of supply. Though making the foregoing criticism, I can but testify to its marvelous influence wherever read, and thank God for its able Christian editor and his glorious instrumentality.

It is a source of gratification to learn through a communication from Dr. Riley, of Covington, Kentucky, published in the *Methodist Home Journal*, of the kindliness of bishops and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in that region. It is hoped that some thing else beside the atmosphere of Ohio loyal Methodism wafted across the stream, and its bold advancing current in Kentucky has caused it, that, indeed, the spirit of the Master is moving in that denomination; then can we hope for a similar state of feeling soon to exist in the Gulf States, where their presiding elders, preachers and press indulge in and inculcate a hostility to loyal Methodism more bitter and malignant than do the Southern politicians.

Our next Quarterly Meeting will be held at Vicksburg.

JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

### Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, September 9.

This month opens a new scholastic year for our teachers and little ones. The public schools are filled to overflowing, and it is said a thousand pupils have to await vacancies. This is a sad mistake; the capacity of the buildings and the school fund should be equal to the demand. It is difficult to estimate the value of this feature in our government; we shall only approach a proper estimate of it when ignorance of letters is made a crime. While the public schools of this city, embracing both white and colored pupils, commend themselves to public confidence, and are accomplishing a grand work, there is an imperative demand for one or more institutions of the highest order to be placed under Protestant control, it is a reproach to this Protestant community that none such exists. There are of course many private schools entitled to patronage, but they are not such as attract public attention; this remark applies more particularly to female than male schools. Columbia College, under Baptist control, is doing a good work, but on a limited scale. Among others opening schools we have some Southern "carpet-baggers;" no objection to them; let us give and receive.

The Methodist Church alone ought to sustain an institution of the highest grade, but there is no unity among them in such an enterprise.

The camp meetings among the colored people, noticed in my last letter, have proved to be little else than religious pic-nics, inuring more to the benefit of the land holders and truck-patches in the neighborhood, than to the increase of spiritual life among the congregations represented by them. One of these meetings was held on the land of a man who left the M. E. Church on slavery grounds; but more remarkable still, a "carpet-bagger" of the Southern Methodist Church got so near "negro equality" as to preach to this "servile progeny of Ham!" No objection; it is pleasing to see men's religion towering above their prejudices. Services have been held in the "Foundry," and some other Methodist Churches, during the week, while some have professed justification, there is not that deep and wide-spread religious feeling to which we may apply the epithet "revival."

Rev. Mr. Markham, of Capitol Hill Church, has returned to his charge, but not restored to health. It is sad to see one in life's bloom, and as useful as he is, sinking under his labors. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the Presbyterian Church, has improved in his symptoms, but has not been able to return to his home.

A part of General Grant's family has returned; the rest, with the General himself, remains at Galena, Illinois. When he is in the city I see him almost daily, and have looked and inquired in vain for evidence of those irregular habits which rumor had some time ago settled upon him; indeed, in one instance I took special pains to trace an alleged departure from propriety, and found the whole to be an arrant fabrication. The General is a trustee of the Metropolitan Church—his children attend Wesley Chapel Sunday school, and I think he and his family frequently attend service there. Sometimes he slips into the Foundry Church and takes the first seat he comes to. Of all public men I have ever seen, he seems to shrink the most from public gaze. My sympathies have really been taxed at seeing what appeared to be an oppression upon his feelings, produced by public attention. With all he is affable and approachable at all times.

An instance of a strnnge church organization came to view yesterday: A young man formerly connected with the Foundry Church here has recently returned from South Carolina, where he had been employed under the Freedman's Bureau. While there he offered himself to the pastor of the Methodist Church South, for membership, but was refused admission because he was employed by the Bureau. He offered to aid in the Sunday school connected with a Presbyterian church, but was refused because he was considered to be a Radical. These are the people that prate about "mixing politics and religion!" This is shrewd, considering the end they have in view; they only want the politics—religion would spoil them. The young man in question is as upright and devout a man as can be found in any community. The district in South Carolina where he lived owes the government more than three hundred thousand pounds of produce. What an illustration of Solomon's proverb: "The lying tongue hateth him that is afflicted by it." It is impossible for man to feel kindly toward one whom he has injured.

An interesting meeting was held last night in the Foundry Church, the object of which was to compact the denominational interest in this city by united efforts in church extension and domestic missionary labor. The question here has been asked, "are we doing here our duty toward a class of people who are driven by business pressure to the suburbs of the city?" And while this class has not been entirely neglected, it is doubted whether the most successful means have been adopted to meet the obligations of Methodism in the premises. The small churches built for use as places for worship and Sunday school have been too contiguous to each other in some cases to answer their design; the result has been two feeble societies instead of one strong and self-sustaining church. And during preaching the children have been crowded out—the very class that ought to be retained. There must be some place to put the Sunday school in church during public worship, or one great object, both of Sunday school and preaching, fails entirely. The love-feast connected with this reunion meeting will be held in the same place, on Sunday afternoon.

There have been a number of conversions at the Young Men's Christian Association prayer meeting during the week.

The open air temperance meetings are still largely attended on Sunday afternoon, in different parts of this city and Georgetown. These temperance meetings are also held on Sunday night, in Temperance Hall, during the regular church hours. The leaders in this movement will find this to be an error; no class of men needs the aid of the church more than the reformed drunkard—the thing has been tried and failed. Mitchell, the President of the old Washington Society, used rather to boast in his public addresses that the object of the society was to sober *church members* and others. But where is that society to-day? If any of the old members are found they are members of Christian churches.

Fort Gribble, a short distance below the city, has recently received the signal corps, from Fort Columbus, N. Y., and forms part of the camp of instruction in connection with Lincoln Depot.

The "The Barry Farm" continues to be an object of interest to the community. It was purchased by the Freedman's Bureau, and is sold in one or more acre lots to freedmen, at from one to three hundred dollars, according to quality and location, and on easy terms; to this the Bureau adds a certain quantity of lumber, enough to build a cottage. More than a hundred of these dot the hill slopes of that picturesque section—a beautiful contrast to the wilderness which it substitutes. But I will return to this at another time.

The mission of Mr. Rosecrans continues to be the theme of discussion; all sober minds fix his conduct as beneath the dignity of contempt.

MORDECAI.

## Sur la Persecution Religieuse.

Il n'est que trop vrai que des hommes qui se décoraient du titre de chrétiens ont persécuté leurs frères avec la plus impitoyable cruauté, et qu'ils ont répandu des flots de sang innocent. Si le christianisme avait autorisé de si horribles forfaits il mériterait d'être banni de la surface de la terre. Mais loin que ce soit là son esprit il défend formellement d'employer pour sa défense la violence et l'injustice. Depuis le jour où Christ est mort sur la croix, le christianisme n'a pas versé une seule goutte du sang de ses ennemis; mais ses vrais enfants ont été prodigues de leur propre sang. Jamais il ne forgea des chaînes pour en charger ses adversaires ou les hérétiques; jamais il ne construisit des prisons pour les y renfermer; il n'a jamais trempé sa plume dans le sang ou dans les larmes pour tracer une loi de supplices ou de vengeances contre les incrédules, et jamais il n'a eu à se reprocher d'avoir arraché à ses plus cruels ennemis un seul gémissement, en leur infligeant des souffrances corporelles. La vérité et la prière, voilà ses uniques armes et pour l'attaque et pour la défense. Il rend le bien pour le mal, il bénit celui qui le charge de malédictions.

Si des hommes qui se donnent le nom de disciples de Jésus, poussés par l'orgueil, par la soif du pouvoir et par le désir d'assouvir de criminelles passions, osent faire violence à une seule créature humaine sous prétexte de zèle pour la religion, leur conduite est directement opposée à l'esprit et à la lettre de l'Evangile, et l'on ne peut les juger avec trop de sévérité. Mais assurément ce serait à tort que l'on attribuerait à l'Evangile des actes auxquels il défend aux hommes de se livrer sous peine de s'attirer le courroux du ciel. Et si des chrétiens eux-mêmes ont cru de bonne foi pouvoir employer la violence pour arrêter les progrès de l'incrédulité ou de l'erreur, ou pour propager le règne de l'Evangile sur la terre—et malheureusement il n'y a eu que trop d'examples de cet excès d'égarement—ceux qui ont agi ainsi ne seront pas mieux accueillis de Christ que les trois disciples lorsqu'ils lui demandèrent de faire tomber le feu du ciel pour détruire les Samaritains: "Vous ne savez de quel esprit vous êtes animés."

Et les paroles qu'il adressa à Pierre dans une occasion différente il ne les croirait pas trop sévères pour les leur appliquer ici:

"Retire-toi de moi, Satan, tu m'es en scandale: car tu ne comprends pas les choses qui sont de Dieu, mais celles qui sont des hommes."

Mais autant il y a de distance entre un pole et l'autre, autant il y en a entre la persécution et les principes et les maximes de l'Evangile, entre la persécution et la conduite de Christ et de ses apotres.

## La Saintete.

Quand Jésus-Christ est venu au monde il s'est proposé de détruire les œuvres du diable; et les œuvres du diable sont principalement deux: le péché et la peine qui suit le péché. Ne vous imeginez donc pas que Jésus-Christ soit venu au monde pour oter seulement la peine et pour laisser le péché: il est venu pour détruire l'un et l'autre, et je dirais même qu'il est beaucoup plutot venu pour détruire le péché que la peine. La peine n'intéresse que la créature, mais le péché intéresse et la créature et le Créateur: il déshonore l'une et offense l'autre. La peine rend, à la vérité, l'homme malheureux; mais elle glorifie au moins la justice de Dieu, au lieu que le péché est également contraire et à la gloire de Dieu et à celle de l'homme. Quelle apparence y a-t-il que Jésus-Christ ait quitté le séjour de sa gloire et qu'il soit descendu du ciel pour acquérir l'impunité à des criminels, en les laissant, au reste, abimés dans leur corruption? Quelle apparence qu'il puisse donner sa communion à des rebelles et à des profanes?

Un des plus ardents ennemis de l'Evangile reprochait autrefois aux Chrétiens que leur Jésus était venu pour faire la plus horrible de toutes les sociétés. "Il appelle à soi, disait-il, les pécheurs, et laisse là les justes: ainsi il a rejeté tout ce qu'il y avait de bon au monde, et n'a ramassé que le mauvais." Fausse et cruelle accusation! "Il est vrai, répondait Origène, notre Jésus est venu pour appler les pécheurs mais c'est pour les appeler à la repentance, il rassemble les scélérats, mais c'est pour les convertir en nouveaux hommes, nous venons à lui avares et il nous rend libéraux; injustes et il nous fait équitables; emportés et il nous rend débonnaires; impies et il nous rend religieux. "C'est là le véritable effet que produit en nous la communion de Christ; elle nous transforme en son image; et ainsi la sainteté, la charité, la justice, sont inséparables de la communion de Jésus-Christ, car il est venu au monde pour détruire le péché.

Wine Bibbing and Mental Bankruptcy.—I can now say to young fellows who order a bottle of wine, and flatter themselves that in so doing they approve themselves "jolly dogs." No, my lads, it is because you are dull dogs that you want the wine. You are forced to borrow excitement because you have squandered your natural gaiety. The ordering of the wine is a confession of insolvency. When we feel it necessary to "take something" at certain times during the day, we are in a condition similar to that of a merchant who every day about the anxious hour of half past two, has to run around among his neighbors borrowing credit. Its something disgraceful or suspicious. Nature does not supply enough of inward force. We are in arrears. Our condition is absurd, and, if we ought not to alarmed, we ought at least to be ashamed. Nor does the borrowed credit increase our store: it leaves nothing behind to enrich us, but takes something from our already insufficient stock; and the more pressing our need the more it costs us to borrow.

The Germans of Missouri are nearly a unit against Blair, whom they know to distrust. They are full of enthusiasm, and ready to take a most active part in the campaign whenever called upon; and many good Germans who last year voted the Conservative local tickets have avowed themselves in favor of Grant and Colfax.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Letter from Omaha.

Omaha, September 7.

An invitation from a friend to us to visit Laramie City was joyfully accepted, and a few days later found us in one of Pullman's elegant palace cars, several of which make daily trips over the Union Pacific railroad. Leaving Omaha at 4:20 P. M., we arrived at our destination on Laramie plain at 8:15 P. M. the following day, a distance of 560 miles, and found our host and hostess very pleasantly located a short distance from the city of Laramie. I suppose you are aware that all these Western towns are dignified by the title of cities.

I would have been pleased if some of my Eastern friends who lamented our forlorn and desolate life upon the frontier, could have looked into that pleasant dining room the evening of our arrival; the table with its snowy cloth, handsome silver, and viands fit for a prince. The cuisine was furnished with all the dainties of the season—fresh fruits and vegetables, with all the delicacies of the East. The hardships usually attendant upon a frontier life which have hitherto deterred many from visiting the West are fast disappearing before the advancing power of the age in this Western land—the Union Pacific railroad.

The residence of mine host is situated on the plain, looking south; and from the piazza in front, where I spent most of my leisure time, could be seen on the left the long range of the Black Hills, distant about ten miles, but apparently not more than two. The constantly shifting lights and shadows chasing each other over their rugged slopes were a never ceasing delight and attraction to me. Upon the plain, at a distance of twenty-five miles extends the long blue of the Medicine Bow mountains, while far to the south appears the snowy range, its lofty peaks as white and cold in the rays of the midsummer sun as in the month of January. Just before us could be seen the log houses of the military post, Fort Saunders, so plainly visible that I proposed we should just step over and speak with a friend of mine residing there while waiting for breakfast, when I was told that my "step over" would be rather a protracted one, as the post was in reality two and a half miles distant. It requires a great stretch of imagination for an Eastern person to realize the distance of objects on these vast plains, which are so distinctly visible to the naked eye and seemingly close at hand. The altitude at this point is over seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. The grandest and most sublime celestial phenomena are of frequent occurrence here. I saw the most perfect and brilliant hued rainbow spanning the Black Hills that I ever beheld, the reflection being as bright, perfect, and entire as any I ever saw in the East, while the first or main bow was formed entire of the deepest and most gorgeous colors. Again, I witnessed a striking feature of these plains at this season—three thunder storms at different points at the same time, while the sun shone brightly in the clear blue expanse over our heads. Of the sunsets ever varying, yet ever beautiful beyond description, I will say I do not believe it possible there can be anything superior in beauty in any land.

I have spent many an hour in the depths of our New England forest, where I sought solitude and silence, but never did I fully realize the sense of those words till I stood alone on Laramie plain, with no tree or shrub visible through which the breeze might cause a whispering sound to break the silence, where no murmuring of brooks, singing of birds, lowing of herds, or any other sound falls upon the ear: it is one unbroken silence. I could imagine the feeling of utter lonliness, desolation, and despair that would fall upon a traveler lost in these wilds a few years ago. This vast plain, walled in by two ranges of mountains, the snow-crowned peaks of which are visible for sixty or seventy miles, with no human habitation for hundreds of miles. That was a sense of solitude few would care to experience. But witness the change in the past three years, and the star of empire still marches steadily on. Magic cities spring up along the great iron highway. What a field is here for the labors of the missionary!

A sad tragedy was enacted in Laramie the morning following our arrival there. A youth of sixteen was hung for the murder of two men. His remains were borne past the house in a rough pine box, to find a resting place neath the sod on this lonely plain, thousands of miles from the home where perchance a good mother watches for the return or her boy, still so fondly loved, who will come no more forever. The scene has haunted me; so young in years, so old in crime. O, that some word fitly spoken might have reached him in time to save; but, alas! death came to him in the midst of crime, and there were none to speak a kindly word.

"The Indians again on the war path!" is a cry that spreads a panic through the land. We had been in the bluffs but a few days before when,

> "All was as peaceful and as still
> As the mist slumbering on yon hill;
> These dangerous chiefs were then afar,
> Nor soon expected back for war."

But the word came, a man scalped and the woodcutters in the hills driven in by the Sioux. A man herding his stock a few miles from Cheyenne was surprised by a band of Sioux and killed. I met a member of the peace commission, who attributed this latter warlike demonstration on the part of the Sioux to the fact that their ancient enemies the Pawnees, under their white commander, Colonel North, had been killing buffalo on their (the Sioux) hunting grounds. However that may be, it is evident we may look for trouble from them. I met the physician who attended Mr. Cahoor, the man who was twice scalped last spring, and he gave me all the facts in the case. The man was pierced with ten arrows, one passing entirely through his left lung, entering at the back and coming out through the chest; besides this five other arrows penetrated his lungs, but not so deep. He was scalped by two Indians, the first taking what is called the scalp lock from the top of the head, the other cutting a round piece from the back of the head, near the neck. It would seem impossible that a man left in such a state for dead could recover, but such is the case. The surgeon said his wounds healed much more rapidly in the pure mountain air than they would have done elsewhere. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned to his home in the East. I learned a few days since that he would shortly return to the Territory again.

I heard many interesting incidents relative to the manners and custums of the Indians on the plains from Dr. L——, of Cheyenne, who has spent many years on the frontier.

Some of the Indian names are very musical. Mahpalutah or Red Cloud, the chief of the Bad Faces, called in Sioux dialect Etasesha. He is the chief who has always refused to come into council with the pale faces. The Indian name for Spotted Tail, the great chief of the Sioux nation, is Sintagalisgah, which literally translated signifies spotted ox or cow. Many of the Indian names are corrupted by the interpreters, who are ignorant men, thereby losing half their beauty, for many of them are really poetical; yet there is little of poetry or romance in the Indian life as seen upon these plains. The Sioux widow during her term of mourning is an object of painful interest. Taking her seat where she can overlook the grave of her buried chief, and having cut off her hair with his hunting knife, she proceeds to cut huge gashes in her face, arms, and breast, with the design to thus disfigure herself that no other may love her, and that she may remain true to the memory of the loved and lost. She accompanies this self-torture by a monotonous wailing and howling fearful to listen to: few tears, however, follow this systemetic grief, which Dr. L—— said reminded him of the weeping women of Palestine. The term of their mourning is very short, when all their woe is evidently laid aside and forgotten.

How many of the pale face nation at the present day are there who

> "In their sable weeds appear,
> Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
> And bear about the mockery of woe,
> To midnight dances, and the public show?"

A. J. S.

Adroit.—The conductors of the papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are entitled to some credit for ingenuity, if not for consistency. They cry out lustily against the policy of allowing religious papers to mix up with the discussions of mere partisan questions of a political character, and thus far we find no fault with them; but then they do indirectly what they deny themselves the right of doing directly. They do all in their power to build up the political party that is benefited by abuse of what they call radicalism. Their vituperation and bitter denunciation of the measures of Congress are not excelled by the rankest partisan sheets in the country. But we have looked in vain for a word of condemnation of the atrocities of the Ku-Klux in any one of them. On this subject they are silent as the grave; and when they find a word in a Northern paper condemning the inhuman conduct of these masked demons, they seize upon it and quote it as applied to the helpless, conquered people of the South! They boast of the power and influence of their Church, and affect to despise the feebleness of our efforts in the Southern States, and then send out such pitiful complaints of oppressions and persecutions by Northern Methodists as to carry the impression that they are a feeble, innocent people, struggling for existence, while these hated emissaries from the North are trampling them beneath the heel of power!—*Western Advocate.*

A correspondent from the Plains says:

The gap between the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, and the California end is now only seven hundred miles. Including both ends six miles a day are now being laid. Twelve thousand men are now at work building the road at the west end of the Omaha or eastern division. The company has also four thousand five hundred men operating the road. I have these figures from headquarters.

The Indians are still making trouble among the border settlements. General Sherman has given stringent orders to General Sheridan, and the red man will be driven from the white settlements if he does not keep the treaties made, or suffer the bloody consequences. Extermination will be the next order. The brave and noble old General Harney left here a few days ago for the scene of Indian difficulties. He seems to be almost the only General respected by the savages.

## Drifting of the Current.

Ten old Democrats of Mishawaka, Indiana, have enrolled themselves among the Boys in Blue.

A Republican paper at Des Moines, Iowa, states that by actual count fifty-two persons in that township who have heretofore been Democrats, have declared their intention to vote for Grant and Colfax.

The La Salle *Press*, of Minnesota, which before the New York Convention gave the Republican party some pretty hard knocks, has since come out squarely and fairly for Grant and Colfax.

Horace Bemis, a recent prominent Democrat in Steuben county, made his first Republican speech at Darnsville, a few evenings since. Rebel affiliation of the Democrats is rapidly thinning their ranks.

It is stated that Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, for several years a member of Congress from the Second District of that State, and the author of the celebrated "English bill," is a warm supporter of Grant and Colfax.

A large manufacturer in a town near Concord, New Hampshire, who has always been a Democrat, and who voted for McClellan four years ago, now declares openly and boldly that there is no course for men who value peace, stability, and security to person and property, except to vote for Grant and Colfax.

G. L. Bittinger, Esq., a leading Democrat of Montana, Boone county, Iowa, and chairman of the Democratic Executive committee for the Eleventh Judicial District, has declared his intention to support Grant and Colfax.

Though disfranchised, he could not refrain, he said, from paying his respects to the Great Captain of the Age. He said he was now called a "scallawag." He was a Union man in 1861, and he had rather be called a "scallawag" now than a Democrat. General Wickham is further reported as follows:

Seymour and Blair, he said, were the candidates of the Democratic party. General Blair had said it was the duty of the United States Government to use every means to overthrow the reconstructed governments of the Southern States. He asked if the people would submit to the carrying out of this doctrine without resistance, and would not the country again be launched into a war more ferocious and more bloody than the one through which we have just passed? If any thing could bring the States back into the Union it was the enforcement of the Reconstruction laws. The Southern States had no other rights but those given by the conqueror to the conquered, and the first terms offered by the United States Congress to the seceded States were the best they ever had, or ever will have, offered to them. These would have been accepted but for the policy of Andrew Johnson, which led the old Democratic leaders to believe they could still carry out—as they always had done—their views, and sway the affairs of the country.

He was in favor of the electian of Grant, because it would be a victory for all by breaking down the Democratic party. If this could be done everything would be made right in a short time. He declared that he never believed in the right of secession, but that when Virginia seceded he went with her, and fought the war through on the Southern side. He believed the election of Grant and Colfax would open a new page in the history of the nation, and that it would be a panacea for all the ills under which it is now suffering. He believed that any distinction of parties, based on a distinction of races, would be destructive of both the white and the colored race.

### Retiring from and Assuming Command.

General Buchanan issued this order yesterday:

In obedience to paragraph 4, General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., July 28, 1868, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of Louisiana to Brevet Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States army.

General Rousseau issued this as a sequence to the foregoing:

I. In obedience to paragraph 4, General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., July 28, 1868, the undersighed hereby assumes command of the Department of Louisiana.

II. The staff of the department will remain as at present organized.

Too Many Letters.—The Jacobin organ in this city says, in reference to the "tag, rag and bobtail" display Saturday night, "the masses are for Grant." This is about as true as its figures transforming some *five* into *fifteen* thousand. Said organ, however, made a nearer approximation to truth than usual, as, by merely dropping the first letter of "masses," it would have asserted what is well known in this community to be true.—*Times.*

We are extremely careful to make no mistakes which would let the *Times* man into our party.

Another Gun.—New Mexico held her territorial election on Tuesday, and did nobly. The response which she made to the voice of Vermont is of the most cheering and satisfactory tenor. Last year, Charles P. Clever was elected delegate to Congress over Chavez, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 97. In 1865, the Republicans had a majority of 2331, while in 1863 the Democrats carried the Territory by a majority of 1106. Now, New Mexico repudiates in toto her "reaction," and elects a territorial Legislature, two-thirds of the members of which are out-and-out Radicals. New Mexico being still in leading strings, has no voice in the Presidential contest, but the result of her appeal to the people shows how thoroughly they are in accordance with the spirit of the great Republican party. By-and-by another worthy member will be added to the sisterhood of States. She will prove in both houses of Congress and in the electoral college a fitting offset to rampant little Delaware.

Republican Victory In Colorado.—The Republicans have won a brilliant triumph in the Territorial election in Colorado. Denver, the capital, which last year elected a Democratic Mayor, now gives Bradford, (Republican) for Congress, 221 majority. As far as heard from, Bradford was ahead by 500 majority, and the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee estimates his majority in the whole Territory at 800 to 1000. At the last contest for Congress the vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican | 4458 |
| Democratic | 4046 |
| Majority | 467 |

That majority is now doubled.

The contest was animated, and each side did its "level best," but the Grant men came out far ahead, as will be the case this fall in all the elections, except in Kentucky and other Ku-Klux ridden States.

George C. Bates, of Chicago, one of the most eloquent speakers in the West, who has recently acted with the Democrats, is speaking for Grant.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Democratic Member of Congress from the Sixth District of North Carolina, has written a letter strongly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax.

At a meeting of the First Ward Grant Club, Allegbany City, Pennsylvania, last week, an old man named Cornelius, seventy-five years of age, came forward and put down his name. He had never before voted any but the Democratic ticket, but couldn't go it any longer.

### Seymour's Confidence.

"Isn't Seymour confident of his own election?" we are often asked. "He talks as though he was."

We cannot say; but we happen to know that he always talks so. Four years ago, making a Democratic speech at Milwaukee, he said:

"The Administration has lost faith in the people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and they have lost faith in the Administration. If we have failed in this war, it is because the Administration has established a policy which has rendered ineffectual our efforts in the field. The result of the coming elections involves the liberty of our country. It is to decide whether you are to be safe in your own homes and by your own firesides; and there is no greater national trouble than that which penetrates the home and reaches the fireside. Greater questions, graver questions, questions which come more directly home to the hearts and interests of men, have never been submitted to the people for their arbitration; and in their decision, that which is for the interest of Democrats is also for the interest of Republicans. We believe we are to triumph in the contest. No man can doubt this who saw what I saw in Chicago. It was the largest number of men my eyes ever rested upon."

Two months later, the election took place, when Mr. Lincoln carried Ohio by nearly 60,000, Indiana by over 20,000, Illinois by over 30,000 and Michigan by nearly 17,000, with all the other States voting but New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. That disposed of Seymour's prophecy; but he has since gone on prophesying as confidently as ever.—*New York Tribune,*

## DIED:

PATTERSON—In the town of Canton, September 7, 1868, EMMA, daughter of Charles and Sarah Patterson, aged twelve years.

Emma was a very interesting and consistent member of the day and Sabbath school of this place, and it is with deep regret that we record her gain and our loss. Her schoolmates, draped in mourning followed her remains to the church, where the services were conducted by Rev. J. Lynch. I have never before witnessed an event that so deeply impressed the youth of her class as did this visitation. She was one of several that I had looked upon as peculiarly fitted by nature and God's grace in her heart to become a teacher of her own people. But God's ways are inscrutable and past finding out. He doeth all things well. I trust that the parents and schoolmates may through their blinding tears see the words of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." A TEACHER.


## SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Headquarters Department of the South, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

AT FORT GAINES.

1 BUILDING, 25 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 45½ feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 44 feet by 24½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 40½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 55 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 26 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 170 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 45 feet by 69 feet.
3 BUILDINGS, 30 feet by 18 feet.

AT FORT MORGAN.

1 BUILDING, 41 feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 16 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 24 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 29½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 15 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 75 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 38½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 34½ feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 117½ feet by 57½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 19 feet by 18½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 15½ feet by 13 feet.

A steamer will leave Mobile, Alabama, at nine o'clock A. M. on the day of each sale, for the purpose of conveying bidders desirous of attending the same.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock M. each day.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General.

R. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the South. se15 lawtw


# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Public—No. 70.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz:

MISCELLANEOUS.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That none of the said sum shall be used to pay commissions for the purchase, sale, or conversion of the bonds or notes of the United States: And provided further, That all necessary letter-press printing and book-binding, in all the departments and bureaus, shall be done and executed at the Government Printing Office, and not elsewhere, except registered bonds and written records, which may be bound as heretofore at the department.

For carrying out the provisions of the acts of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, to wit: For the salaries of the supervising and local inspectors, eighty thousand four hundred dollars; for the traveling expenses of the supervising inspectors, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That no supervising inspector shall be allowed for travel in his district in any one year a greater sum than one thousand dollars; for the traveling expenses of the local inspectors, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided further, That no local inspector shall be allowed for travel in any one year a greater sum than five hundred dollars. For the traveling expenses of a special agent of the department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel, printing of manual and report, three thousand five hundred dollars, and there shall be but one meeting annually of the said board, which shall be at the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January in each year: for stationery, for furniture of offices and repair thereof, for repair and transportation of instruments, and for fuel and lights, fifteen thousand dollars.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To meet expenses incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall communicate at each annual session of Congress a full and complete statement in detail of the amounts collected from seamen, and also the amount expended for sick and disabled seamen, in accordance with the provisions of the act af May third, eighteen hundred and two.

For salaries of commissioners under "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States," approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for clerical services and other incidental expenses, the printing to be done by the Government Printing Office, seventeen thousand dollars.

For payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Towards rebuilding the United States Military Asylum for disabled soldiers at Togus, near Augusta, Maine, destroyed by accidental fire, twenty-five thousand dollars; Provided, That the building shall be completed without any further appropriation by the government.

For the payment for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty thousand dollars; to be taken from the appropriation heretofore made and unexpended for the purchase of one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each senator and representative who has not already received them.

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the coast survey of the United States, including compensation of civilians employed in the work, five thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, per act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

For the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake and Pacific coasts, viz:

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, whiting, spirits of wine, polishing powder, cleaning towels, brushes, and other necessary expenses of the same, and repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and forty six thousand dollars: Provided, That the Light-house Board be, and hereby is, authorized to apply the amount heretofore appropriated "for building a light house on a proper site at Trowbridge Point, in Thunder bay, in the State of Michigan," to building a light house on a more eligible site, if such can be found in the immediate vicinity: And provided further, That the appropriation now available for rebuilding the light house at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan, be applied to the erection of a new structure between that point and North bay, and upon its completion the light at Bailey's Harbor shall be discontinued.

For the necessary repairs and incidental expenses, improving and refitting light-houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers of lighthouses and lighted beacons, and their assistants, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For salaries of keepers of light-vessels, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-four light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of refitting and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For a lighted beacon on Rose island, Narraganset bay, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Watch Hill, North Dumpling, and Saybrook light station, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For a fog signal at Eaton's Neck light station, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island sound, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Brockway's Reach and Bordeo's Flats beacons, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For protecting the lighthouse site at Barnegat, New Jersey, seven thousand dollars.

For a new lantern at Delaware Breakwater light station, two thousand dollars.

For range lights on Sullivan's island, Charleston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For day beacons on Oyster Rocks, mouth of Savannah river, two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and fitting it up with a first-order catadioptric light, in addition to former appropriations, thirty thousand dollars.

For reimbursing the keepers at Timbalier lighthouse the loss of their private property, destroyed with the lighthouse, four hundred dollars.

For range lights at Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin, six thousand dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Beaver Island light station, five thousand dollars.

For renovating and relighting the lighthouse on Michigan island, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a range of lights for Cooper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog bell or such other ear signal as the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board may adopt, in addition to former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For a first-order lighthouse at Point Ano Nuevo, or vicinity, California, ninety thousand dollars.

For a steam lighthouse tender for the twelfth district, to replace the one wrecked on the coast of California, ninety thousand dollars.

For one buoy and lighthouse tender for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, forty thousand dollars.

For enabling the Lighthouse Board to experiment with new illuminating apparatus and fog signals, in addition to former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

For enabling the Lighthouse Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For a life-boat and station at the south end of Narraganset beach, Rhode Island, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

For pay of officers and pilots, four hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars: Provided, That hereafter no expenses of the revenue marine shall be paid out of any other fund than that herein specified.

For rations for officers and pilots, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy nine dollars.

For pay of petty officers and crew, three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For rations for petty officers and crew, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For fuel, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and outfits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For supplies of ship chandlery, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For commutation for quarters, five thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses, five thousand dollars: Provided, That five of the six steam revenue cutters stationed upon the northern and northwestern lakes and their tributaries shall be laid up, and that no more of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid on their account than so much as may be necessary for their safe and proper care and keeping; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to lay up and withdraw from commission every revenue cutter off the Atlantic coast, bays, [and] gulfs, not actually required and needed for constant service.

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For the construction of a customhouse at Portland, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of a building, to be used as customhouse and postoffice, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a barge office at New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a building, to be used as a courthouse and postoffice, at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Des Moines, Iowa, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, eighty-nine thousand and eight dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Madison, Wisconsin, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For construction of a public building for a customhouse, United States courtroom, and postoffice, at Portland, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That said building, when completed, shall not cost more than one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Springfield, Illinois, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completion of the extension and repairs of the customhouse at Bangor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction of postoffice and customhouse at Cairo, Illinois, forty-nine thousand dollars.

For the completion of the customhouse and postoffice building at Ogdensburg, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of customhouses and other public buildings, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For heating apparatus for customhouses and other public buildings, thirty-five thousand dollars. For vaults and safes for depositaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For vaults for north wing of treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fitting up fixtures and furniture for the north wing of treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the north wing of the treasury building and the approaches, including fittings and fixtures, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of the east front, and incidental repairs of the entire building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completion of the branch mint building at Carson City, Nevada, fencing the grounds, and for machinery, fixtures, and apparatus, and for putting up the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the mint of the United States, and branches, shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion, and no contract to exchange crude or unparted bullion for refined bars shall be made until authorized by law.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

RENT OF OFFICE FOR SURVEYORS GENERAL.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, one thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Iowa and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah Territories, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of office of the surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

MINING.

For collecting statistics of mines and mining, twenty-five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, one thousand eight hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund.

PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For repairing and finishing the Capitol extension, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no improvements, alterations, or repairs of the Capitol building shall be made except by direction and under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.

For the repairing and finishing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.

For painting the exterior of the eastern portion of the City Hall in Washington, fourteen hundred dollars.

For resetting steps, calking cornice, and painting, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairing rough-casting and other plastering, one hundred dollars.

For repairs to tin roof and rain-spouts, two hundred dollars.

For sundry brick and carpenter's work, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For renovating and ventilating courtroom, four hundred dollars: Provided, That the corporate authorities of the city of Washington appropriate and expend a like sum for painting and repairs of the western portion of said building.

For the annual repairs, such as painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, also water pipes, pavements, and approaches to public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the north front of the Patent Office building, and for improving G street from Seventh to Ninth streets, ten thousand dollars.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and eleven thousand and fifty dollars: Provided, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, shall be paid to the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington (beyond the limits of said cities) in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of patrolmen allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities and the levy court of said county are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of one per centum, to be appropriated and expended for said purposes only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of public moneys at sixty-six land offices, two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, including the lands along the Red River of the North, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and Territory of Colorado, and that portion of the western boundary of the State of Nebraska embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degree of latitude, estimated three hundred and twenty miles, at not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That out of this appropriation the Commissioner of the General Land Office may pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for surveys of last year.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying public lands in the State of Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the eastern boundary of Nevada, estimated four hundred and twenty-five miles, at not exceeding twenty-five dollars per mile, ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings and grounds heretofore under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to wit:

For casual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridges, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and taking care of the bridge at or near the Little Falls of the Potomac river, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Long Bridge across the Potomac river, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's House, five thousand dollars.

For improvement and care of reservation number two and Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For extra labor in removing snow and ice from the pavements and public walks, five hundred dollars.

For repair of water pipes, one thousand dollars.

For manure for the public grounds and reservations and cartage of the same, two thousand dollars.

For care of reservations on New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland avenues, three thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the public squares and reservations, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House, five thousand dollars.

For flower-pots, glasses, twine, and so forth, one thousand dollars.

For fuel at the centre building of the Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For care of the circle, one thousand dollars.

For laying pavement through the mall along Sixth street south, opened by act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For additional repairs of conservatory at the President's House, and for supplying the same with a suitable collection of plants to replace those destroyed by fire, five thousand dollars.

For completing the culvert through the botanical garden, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the further improvement of Lincoln square, eight thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of tools used in the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, when necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-bones and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's House and public grounds around them and around the executive offices, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of lamp lighters, gas fitting, plumbing, lamp-posts, lanterns, glass, paints, matches, materials, and repairs of all sorts, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Capitol grounds, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the United States twenty-inch water main from its present terminus in North B street on the east side of Delaware avenue to the United States twelve-inch main on First street east; ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of stationery, books, maps, plans, office furniture, and contingents of the office, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for fitting necessary shelving, and for record books furnished or ordered for the office of register of deeds of the District of Columbia, during the period when Edward C. Eddie was such register, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To pay William H. West for services rendered in taking care of and keeping safely the bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution, up from March first, eighteen hundred and fifty, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Smithsonian fund.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to complete the alphabetical list of private claims to the end of the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress, and to pay outstanding claims for services rendered in the preparation of said work under a resolution of the Senate of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, two thousand dollars.

That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, and that the same shall be drawn from the treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as it shall be required; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or other persons employed in its service, for per diem, traveling or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the orders of said joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library to pay Mrs. Sarah F. Ames an additional compensation for her marble bust of President Lincoln, five hundred dollars.

For expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

For the purchasing of suitable sites for the erection of additional school-houses, and for the maintenance of schools in the county of Washington, outside of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the same to be expended under the direction of the levy court of the county of Washington, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay balance due for the survey of lands embraced in the Osage Indian reservation, in the State of Kansas, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said sum to be returned to the treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, as provided by treaties with said Indians.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the balance due for surveying several Indian reservations in Utah Territory; the survey of which was provided for by act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand and fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not heretofore appropriated, to pay for the survey of the Osage Indian trust lands, ceded to the United States under treaty concluded September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, upon a contract made with the General Land Office under date of September eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and another contract for another portion of said trust lands, dated May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; which survey is according to the provisions of the second article of treaty concluded with said

tribe September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars and three cents, to pay the balance due for the survey of the lands embraced in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provided by a treaty with the Omaha Indians and authorized by act of Congress approved July twenty eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to continue the extension of the geological explorations as begun in Nebraska under the provisions of the second section of the deficiency act of Congress, approved March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, United States Statutes, eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, page four hundred and seventy, to other portions of the public lands; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to rent, under the direction of the Committees on Patents of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, such rooms as may be necessary for the speedy and convenient transaction of the business of the office: Provided, That all the moneys standing to the credit of the "patent fund," or in the hands of the Commissioner of Patents, and all moneys hereafter received at the Patent Office for any purpose, or from any source whatever, shall be paid into the treasury as received, without any deduction whatever; and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for salaries and miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Patent Office, and for withdrawals, and for monies [moneys] paid by mistake, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents to communicate to Congress at the commencement of every December session a full and detailed account of moneys received for duties on patents and for copies of records and drawings, and all other moneys received by virtue of said office; and of all moneys expended by him under and by virtue of this provision for said contingent and miscellaneous expenses, and for salaries, and the names of the persons to whom such salaries are paid, and the amount thereof paid to each.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the city of Georgetown, the city of Washington, and the levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to levy and collect a special tax on the taxable property within their respective jurisdictions, for the erection of schoolhouses and the support of public schools, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars for any one year, to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws that regulate the prices of labor in the Government Printing Office be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to contract with the persons in that employment at such prices as are for the interests of the government, and are just to those employed.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, concluded on the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Maine for ninety-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres of land assigned by said State to settlers under said article, a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty acres of land a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: Provided, That before said sums are paid the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall agree with the United States that the settlers upon their public lands in the late disputed territory in Maine entitled to be quieted in their possession, as ascertained by commissions heretofore instituted by said States, shall have been or shall be quieted by a release of the title of the said States.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to expend the appropriation heretofore made for the purpose of erecting a penitentiary for the Territory of Colorado, on the site belonging to and provided by the said Territory for the purpose: Provided, That no part of this property shall be sold or transferred without the consent of the United States first had and received.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]

AN ACT making an appropriation of money to carry into effect the treaty with Russia, of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and the Senate thereafter gave its advice and consent to said treaty, by the terms of which it was stipulated that, in consideration of the cession by the Emperor of Russia to the United States of certain territory therein described, the United States should pay to the Emperor of Russia the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars in coin; and whereas, it was further stipulated in said treaty that the United States shall accept of such cession, and that certain inhabitants of said territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas, said stipulations cannot be carried into full force and effect except by legislation to which the consent of both houses of Congress is necessary: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, seven million and two hundred thousand dollars in coin, to fulfill stipulations contained in the sixth article of the treaty with Russia, concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely;

For the pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and of Indian Agents, one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, as follows:

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Three Superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for Oregon; one for Washington Territory; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for the Territory of Utah; one for California; one for the State of Nevada; one for the Territory of Arizona, and one for Montana and Idaho; the salary of said last named Superintendent shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

For vaccination of Indians and furnishing vaccine matter, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Three for the tribes in Oregon; four for the tribes in New Mexico; one additional for the Indians in New Mexico; one for the tribes in New Mexico; one for the tribes in Utah; one additional for the Indians in Utah; one for the tribes in the Territory of Utah; eleven for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; two for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; four for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: Sioux and Seminoles, the Oamha, Kickapoo, Kansas, and Neosho agencies; three for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for the Indians in the State of New York; one for the Delaware Indians; one for Green Bay, Wisconsin; three for the tribes in Washington Territory; one for the Wichitas and neighboring tribes west of the Chocktaws and Chickasaws; one for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico; one for the Ponca tribe; one for the Pawnees; one for the Yancton Sioux; three for the tribes in the Territory of Washington; one for the Grand River and Uintah bands of Indians in the Territory of Colorado; two for the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto; one for the Ottawas, Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black river, and Christian Indians in Kansas; four agents for the State of California; one for the Kiowa, Apache and Comanche Indians; one for the Sisseton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; one for the bands of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa; one for the Indians in the State of Nevada: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable, he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies for one salary.

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent of Central Superintendency, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to Superintendents of Indian Affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

ASSINABOINES.

For second of twenty payments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President, in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, ten thousand dollars of which may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, in educating their children, providing necessary and proper medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of their aged, infirm, and sick, for their helpless orphans, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, thirty thousand dollars.

ARICKAREES, GROS VENTRES, AND MANDANS.

For second payment, to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, five thousand of which may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, educating their children, providing medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, soldier chiefs, second chief, and Pierre Gavneaux, for his services to the Arickarees, forty thousand dollars.

APACHES, KIOWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For the first of thirty instalments provided to [be] expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of the treaty of the same date, made with the Apaches, the amount herein appropriated to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments to be paid to the Kiowas and Comanches under the fifth article of the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and in lieu of the second article of the treaty with the Apaches of October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed to comply with the requirements of said treaties.

For the construction of an agency building, according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and storeroom for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For fourth of five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For the first of thirty installments provided to be expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge creek, in Kansas, the amount to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments stipulated to be paid under the terms of the treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, forty thousand dollars; or so much thereof as may be necessary to furnish the articles named in said first named treaty.

For the construction of an agency building according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and store room for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, and so forth, to the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, twelve thousand dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For this amount, to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and sixty four, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For fourteenth of twenty installments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For twelfth of twenty installments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

For the support of a smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

For the support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended in the purchase of twine for nets, kettles for making sugar, guns and ammunition, provisions and cattle, for blankets, cloth, and so forth, as estimated by the agent of said Indians, six thousand dollars.

BOIS FORT BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.

For third of twenty installments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments, for the support of one school teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments for the instructions of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty six, one thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For second of ten installments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For second of ten installments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments of the second series for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourteenth of twenty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-second of twenty-six installments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article of treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty seven, one thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in the erection of school buildings upon the reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For this amount for the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with provisions of third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservations, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended with the advice of the chiefs in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of ten installments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, three hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, in accordance with third article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of locating the reservation set apart by the second article as per sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the expenses of negotiating a treaty in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten installments for pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For fifth of ten installments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten ploughs, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handled), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of two carpenters, one thousand five hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand five hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand dollars; one physician, twelve hundred dollars, and medicine for the sick, two hundred and fifty dollars, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty, May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to complete the removal of the scattering bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to their reservation near White Earth lake, and to subsist them thereat for the period of six months, this amount is hereby appropriated, which added to the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the same purpose, will enable said commissioner to pay to each member of such bands the sum of ten dollars in money and twenty dollars in rations such as are furnished the army of the United States; such payment and delivery to be made only to such individuals of the bands as shall remove themselves to their reservations prior to the first day of December next, forty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to deliver the number of rations herein provided for on said reservation, to be paid for out of this appropriation, at the average cost thereof, less transportation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to erect a new mill at Red lake for the use of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.

For this amount to be paid as annuity per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose pay shall not exceed five dollars per day, each, and for not more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from the Chickasaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty by order of the government, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of eight horsemen, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmiths, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from funds belonging to Choctaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the United States government, seven thousand three hundred and three dollars and five cents.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth and five installments, second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For this amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles in accordance with fifth article of treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation, under treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of removing certain refugee Creek Indians, now on the Red river, to their old homes in the Creek country, and to supply them with the necessaries of life until such a time as they shall be able to raise crops for their own support, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of taking a census, and investigating the claims of loyal Creeks, refugees, and freedmen, as per article four, treaty of June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty two, two thousand dollars: Provided, that no moneys hereby appropriated to the Creek tribe of Indians shall be paid to them until such Creeks as may have been properly enrolled by the Creek agent previous to the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were refused any share in the moneys then distributed per capita under orders from Louis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the reason that said persons were of African descent, shall first be paid therefrom a per capita dividend equal to that to which they were entitled in said payment of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and equal to that paid to other Creek citizens at that time.

CROWS.

For second of twenty installments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, fifty dollars each, in accordance with seventh article of treaty of July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine hunered and fifty dollars.

For this amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the current fiscal year, one hundred and fifty dollars; in accordance with same article of the same treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount to be paid Pierre Chien, for friendly services rendered by him to Crow Indians, two hundred dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars, per Senate resolution January nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and fifth article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For ninth installment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the last of five installments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars being the second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars

For ninth of twenty installments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', and tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

KICKAPOOS.

For fifteenth installment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, as per second article treaty May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifteenth installment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, per second article treaty eighteenth May eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

KLAMATH AND MODOC INDIANS.

For third of five installments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the manual labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For third of four installments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fourth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For third of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

For thirteenth of fifteen installments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For ninth of ten installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employes, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fourteenth installment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For fourth of five installments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of four installments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots, as per first clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For third of the sixteen installments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, as per fourth clause fourth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three five hundred dollars each.

For second of fifteen installments to keep the blacksmith's shops in repair and stocked with the necessary tools and materials, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen installments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per article fifth treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand five hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the first of fifteen installments of this amount, being third of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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STATEMENT

OF THE

# Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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VOL. III. NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. WHOLE NO. 139.


## Poetry.

### THE SUPERFLUOUS MAN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

[It is ascertained by the inspection of the registers of many countries that the uniform proportion of male to female births is twenty-one to twenty; accordingly, in respect to marriage, every twenty-first man is naturally superfluous.—*Smith's Treatise on Population.*]

I have long been puzzled to guess,
And so I have frequently said,
What the reason could really be
That I never have happened to wed;
But now it is perfectly clear—
I am under a natural ban:
The girls are already assigned—
And I'm a superfluous man!

These clever statistical chaps
Declare the numerical run
Of women and men in the world
Is twenty to twenty and one;
And hence in the pairing you see,
Since wooing and wedding began,
For every connubial score,
They've got a superfluous man!

By twenties and twenties they go,
And giddily rush to their fate,
For none of the number, of course,
Can fail of a conjugal mate;
But while they are yielding in scores
To nature's inflexible plan
There's never a woman for me—
For I'm a superfluous man.

It isn't that I am a churl,
To solitude over-inclined;
It isn't that I am at fault
In morals, or manners, or mind;
Then what is the reason, you ask,
I am still with the bachelor's clan?
I merely was numbered amiss—
And I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am in want
Of personal beauty or grace,
For many a man with a wife
Is uglier far in the face;
Indeed among elegant men
I fancy myself in the van,
But what is the value of that,
When I'm a superfluous man?

Although I am fond of the girls,
For aught I could ever discern,
The tender emotion I feel
Is one that they never return;
'Tis idle to quarrel with fate,
For struggle as hard as I can,
They're mated already you know—
And I'm a superfluous man!

No wonder I grumble at times,
With women so pretty and plenty,
To know that I never was born
To figure as one of the twenty!
But yet when the average lot,
With critical vision I scan,
I think it may be for the best
That I'm a superfluous man.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### ENIGMA.

As oft upon the distant plain
My timid first appears;
He turns affrighted back again,
When my second there he hears.

Where the sage-hen builds her nest
Beside the wild Sioux trail
On the rocky mountain crest
That overlooks the vale;

There my whole in beauty grows,
While far above its bed
Are piled the everlasting snows
On the loftier peaks o'erhead.

A. J. S.

Answer next week.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Letter from Omaha.

OMAHA, September 15.

Finding myself again at Cheyenne last week, I resumed my inquiries relative to our Indian difficulties, and elicited the following facts:

The different tribes who have hitherto made peace treaties with the whites, and broken them at the first opportunity, are once more on the war-path, showing the members of the Peace Commission the reed on which they leant—

Deeming these wilds they might pass through,
Trusting to treaties with the Sioux.

All these warlike tribes are alike treacherous and unreliable. The chiefs show their certificates from the Commission certifying them to be good, honest, peace-loving Indians, and laughing at the confiding white man, say:

"Pale face no fight; pale face all squaws: talk fight big, but no fight." They reason in this wise: "We fight pale face; we kill heap; then they come make treaty; give us heap to eat, heap clothes, heap everything; then Indian no fight any more; but when these things all gone, then Indian go fight again; kill heap more white men; then they come, want to make more treaties givie heap more things!" And so on to the end of the chapter. The Commission have cried peace, peace, when there was no peace, until the true state of the case as presented to them by every frontiersman seems to be dawning upon them now. Many of the Indians are armed with knives, revolvers, and rifles, with plenty of ammunition, while some of them even carry field glasses, with which from the bluffs they survey the distant trains and watch, themselves unseen, calculating the chances of a successful raid. What is to be done with a foe who breathing the spirit of the Seminole chief of yore, who said:

"I scorn your proffered treaty,
The pale face I defy;
I'll curse ye with my latest breath,
And fight ye till I die!"

Yet consent to the making of treaties, and go directly from the council to skulk about the hills, seeking an early opportunity to break their word and show their contempt for the white man.

It is a pity that this great garden of the West, stretching from the Missouri hundreds of miles toward the setting sun, should not be cultivated and its rich yielding soil made fruitful for the benefit of the countless thousands who are seeking homes upon our shores. Was not that sentence pronounced upon all nations of the earth: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground;" and yet look at these Indians of the plains—a set of idle, vicious, thieving savages as ever infested a country. The "noble red man" is not all my fancy painted him, nor does the filthy uncouth being wandering about these prairies in the least resemble my noble, brave, handsome ideal chief. While contemplating a beautiful sunset a few evenings since, I was accosted by a couple of Pawnee squaws. I turned to look at them, and one, rather more intelligent looking than the most of them, attracted my attention. Here, thought I, as I observed she too was gazing into the glorious cloud-land, here, then, I have found an Indian with a poetic soul. Pointing to the west, she said:

"Pretty!"

"Yes; beautiful!" I exclaimed, happy in the belief that I had at length discovered a germ of refined taste in this people in whom I had been so disappointed. I inquired her name, to which she replied in good English, "Jessie," and said her companion's name was "Minnie." I involuntarily added the ha, ha! as I glanced at the true repulsive type of the Indian race before me, and mentally compared her with Mr. Longfellow's beautiful, attractive ideal "Laughing Water." Turning again to Jessie, who had expressed her admiration for the sunset, in the hope that she would continue the conversation in the same strain. The delusion was entirely dispelled by the next salutation: "Very good; givie ten cents," and the faint shadow of intelligence had faded out, leaving the greedy look of the beggar which characterizes them all. Were I a believer in the transmigration of souls I should say the souls now possessing the bodies of the Pawnees had once animated the forms of swine, the grunt (ugh!) is so suggestive of that animal, and then the life they lead, wallowing in filth, and feeding on garbage that the dogs would turn from in disgust, while in addition to their swinish attributes they possess a ferocity of nature worthy of the most savage, untamed panther or wildcat that ever pounced upon the unwary traveler in the wilderness. What shall be done with them? May a wise Providence direct those in authority to the best means of settling this momentous question.

Even while I write a report comes in from the road a man named Harkins, engaged in hauling stone for the culverts on the Union Pacific railroad, has been killed and scalped by the Indians near Potter Station on last Friday. The Indians took his span of mules, and left his wagon standing on the plains.

The Union Pacific Railroad company has doubled the guard force at all the stations along the route, and the military are making preparations to drive all the Indians out of that country.

The Omaha *Herald* of to-day has this telegram: "The amount appropriated at the last session of Congress to remove certain Indian tribes, with whom treaties were made by the Peace Commissioners last year, to the new reservations has just been transmitted to General Sherman, and the transfer is expected to commence in time to prevent further trouble."

At Cheyenne we had the good fortune to meet Mr. Colfax and party returning from their mountain trip. They reported the Indians as very troublesome all through that section of the country, and said they were committing terrible ravages even within twenty miles of Denver City. It seems the party were themselves threatened with an attack from the Arapahoe Indians, but as they were furnished with an escort of Utes on their return they came through safely. Mr. Colfax was received with great enthusiasm all along the line. He speaks easily, and with a warmth and impressiveness of manner which seems to win the hearts of his hearers. He was most enthusiastically greeted by a large concourse of people both at Fremont and Omaha. At the former place they had come in from all parts of the surrounding country, having heard that he was expected on the morning train, and loud, earnest and heartfelt were the cheers that greeted him, resounding over the prairies in the clear morning air. And may the gathering of our clans throughout the land "rise wild and high," until it merges into one song of victory, and the burden of that song be, Grant and Colfax, President and Vice-President elect of the United States.

A. J. S.

* Pale face, in the Sioux tongue called Wa-Secha, literally snow face, as from the poverty of their language they have no word signifying white; consequently the name of snow answers every purpose to convey their meaning when speaking of a white object.

### Letter from Chicago.

The camp meeting season has closed. In this conference (Rock river), six, one in each presiding elder's district, were in session at the same time, the last of August. I had the pleasure of attending two of them, the Chicago and Joliet.

Both of these have become fixed institutions, the grounds being owned by the associations, and improved with permanent improvements. These associations are chartered corporations, which enables them to hold and transfer real estate. The Chicago association has expended this year some fifteen hundred dollars in permanent improvements; prominent among which are a ministers' house, and a boarding house, both built in a tasty and substantial manner.

Religiously, the meetings have not been all that could be desired. There were some sinners converted and some believers sanctified, but the proportion was altogether too small for the number in attendance. It is to be feared the object of camp meetings is too largely lost sight of by many who attend, especially in the vicinity of large cities. Many go to enjoy a day of recreation, or social visit, or to hear a good sermon, the religious benefits being overlooked. We can hardly expect anything more than this on the part of the unconverted, but Christian people ought to attend camp meetings for something more than to enjoy a picnic. Most of them we know do, but some we fear do not.

The experiment of holding the Chicago meeting, this year, between the Sabbaths proved very satisfactory. A more quiet and orderly meeting I never attended. But it resulted, as many anticipated it would, in having services on the ground two Sabbaths instead of one. But as no trains ran the crowd was not on the ground, and the tent-holders who were there had quiet and delightful Sabbaths.

Since writing my last the fearful heat has in a measure subsided, and we are now having most delightful weather. We have had abundant rains of late, which, together with the warm sunshine, is bringing forward the late crops with great rapidity, and in great abundance. The wheat crop, taking the country at large, was probably never better. The same may be said of corn and oats, and in fact all the staple crops. If any exception is to be made this year of the statement of abundance, it is with reference to the fruit crop, particularly of apples. The apple crop is a failure.

Another of those fearful lake disasters that have so often sent a thrill of horror through the community has just occurred opposite this city. Last Monday night the propeller Hippocampus, one the boats plying between this city and St. Joseph, Michigan, in the fruit trade, left the latter place for this. The boat had a cargo of some eight thousand boxes and baskets of peaches, and passengers and crew numbering forty-one souls. The boat was so heavily loaded it was rendered top heavy, and before it reached this port it capsized and went to the bottom of the lake. Out of the forty-one persons on board twenty-six found a watery grave. Nine of the crew and six of the passengers clung to bits of the wreck, and after floating upon the bosom of the lake from twenty-four to forty-eight hours were picked up by passing vessels. The failure of the vessel to be in on time had created the terrible suspicion that she was wrecked, and tugs had been sent out to search for her or such persons as might be found floating on pieces of the wreck, but the search was in vain. A passing vessel finally found the survivors and rescued them.

One would suppose such terrible disasters would have the effect of leading people to seek preparation for death by the repentance of their sins and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, but they do not. Judgments or calamities do not often have the effect of bringing people to Christ.

The political campaign is becoming quite exciting and interesting. Both parties are making earnest efforts to carry the day, and both claim to be confident of success. To elect Seymour and Blair would be equivalent to an indorsement of the rebellion, and a declaration that the war to put down the rebellion was all wrong. I can not believe that the people of this country are prepared to do any such thing, or to do anything that would be equivalent to saying so. I can not believe that the people of this country are so wanting in both gratitude and appreciation as to say to General Grant, "We have no further use for you; we prefer a man for President who did all he could to defeat your efforts to suppress the rebellion." But the ides of November will reveal the opinion of the people upon this subject. Vermont has ventured an opinion in advance, and it is wholesome. Maine has also expressed her opinion in a more emphatic manner, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Iowa will soon follow in their footsteps. I am satisfied the people are not yet ready to surrender this government into the hands of traitors who ought to have expiated the terrible crimes of which they are guilty on the gallows.

LEAD PENCIL.

### Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, September 17.

September has made a vigorous effort to establish claims to be a summer month, and well nigh succeeded. The thermometer reached on Friday last ninety-two degrees in the shade, but as is usual with over-exertion, it was followed by a heavy thunder storm on Sunday. The rain fell in "solid column," though not as heavy in the city as in the environs. Since then preparations have been made for an equinoctial demonstration.

The reports concerning the corn crop in Maryland are very favorable, but otherwise in regard to tobacco.

It may not be amiss to fulfill the promise made last week, and return to the "Barry Farm." It is part of an extensive tract patented by Lord Baltimore, and called by him "St. Elizabeth." The farm embraces 375 acres, stretching from the Eastern Branch, opposite the navy yard, to the hills crowned by Fort Stanton, commanding an enchanting view of the city and its entire environs. It is regularly laid off into streets and avenues bearing the names of statesmen who have maintained the cause of freedom, such as Stevens, Sumner, Howard, and others known to fame. The mechanic, gardener, farmer, and day laborer are there, and so are the school master and minister. There is no grog shop. A cultivated patch, greater or less in extent, is connected with every cottage, the whole presenting an air of neatness and economy, and inspiring hope of future ease and substantial comfort. The products of some of these gardens have already yielded more than a thousand dollars this season. There is a moral lesson imparted by this humane enterprise that must be influential upon that class, and extending far beyond the hundreds now peopling those hills. It excites hope, and lifts the millstone of despair from the neck. It tells the poor man he may own his home as well as his body; that he has a future, because he is an actor in the present. Life has then a purpose, and its energies are stirred to accomplish it. An earthly home works wonders in the moral feelings of its possessor, and short as human life is, the munificent providence of God designed every man to own one. Our blessed Lord seems to have sanctioned and hallowed the associations of home and illustrated the purity of its joys in that tender expression: "In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you." A homeless family is but a group of adult orphans, roaming the wilderness of life, burdened with its responsibilities, a stranger to its joys. Whence come the vagabond, the outcast, the pestilent in society? They come from the cloud-covered, houseless, thriftless class that has no tie to bind them to earth, and less to link them to heaven. To lift up the bowed down and give healing to the diseased is a work of moral grandeur resembling the infinite; but to invest the feeble with a bulwark of strength to shield himself from want is the work of divinity in self-resurrection. An exemplification of this truth, found in the munificent expenditures of Burdett Couts, sheds a lustre on human nature as well as upon her sex. This great benefactress, moved by the sublime teachings of the Redeemer, is contributing her vast fortune to build homes for the operatives of her neighborhood in England, and renting or selling them on terms within the reach of the poorest, but industrious laborer. Thus squalor yields to comfort, the solitary place becomes glad, and the desert blooms as the garden. Countless thousands will chant along the walks of virtuous life the name of this angel of the poor man's home, but for whom those tongues had been still in untimely graves; or if moved, only to "curse the day wherein it was said a man child is born."

There continues to prevail a very gratifying state of religious feeling in the Foundry Church, to which may be added the conversion of several persons at "Union," where service is held every evening. The storm of Sunday hindered the reunion love feast. Such, too, has been the interest connected with the daily prayer meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, that double the usual time is spent in its exercises.

A new feature of religious interest has recently come to notice in the arrangements made by the faculty of Columbia College for a theological chair to be connected with that institution.

The electric wires have announced to the country the meeting of Congress next Monday. The President has assured Tennessee that military protection and aid shall be afforded the civil authorities of that State to maintain the peace and order of the community.

Unmeasured censure has been bestowed on General Meade for his alleged cruelty in the treatment and imprisonment of witnesses and others connected with the Ashman murder in Georgia. President Johnson has recently allowed, in justice to General Meade, the publication of his report in the case; this report to headquarters places Meade where every mind expected to find him—entirely innocent of the malicious charge.

A letter written by General Grant to his father during the war, has recently been published. The letter places his conduct in regard to cotton speculators where every patriot desires to see it—free from taint of any sort.

A gentleman residing here has just returned from a visit to Virginia, where, for three weeks, he did not see a newspaper. A few "carpet-baggers" are needed in that section.

Judge William Johnson, of Ohio, is about to patent a burglar-proof window blind; the form and arrangement differs not materially from the common outside slat blind, but the material is iron instead of wood, except the frame, which is lined with iron; the slat made of Russia sheet iron, has a tube through the centre, an iron rod passes through and holds it to the frame. All the arrangements for admitting and excluding light and air now used in the most improved blinds are retained in this; but it gives the burglar vastly more trouble than he meets with in the blinds now used; it is also an improvement in ornament upon the old plan.

The terrible earthquake of Peru continues to furnish for remark and articles for the press. What a pitiful atom does man appear when Jehovah looks upon the earth, and it trembles for four thousand miles beneath His glance.

MORDECAI.

WORTH KNOWING.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been taken into the stomach, may be rendered almost harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which the physicians and chemists are acquainted.

### Les Pensees.

M. ANNESLEY.

God makes us happy by adapting us to our peculiar circumstances, that is, if we walk in the way of his providences. There is such a thing as making the crook in our own lot, then we are apt to fret in the yoke.

We see and desire many things that are beautiful, but do any of them at all equal the grand description God has given of the good things he has prepared for us who love and serve him? If we are his children, we will certainly, on the divine veracity, enter into that which "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." Drooping, desponding Christian, look up, and rejoice with thanksgiving—now, in peaceful confidence in Christ enjoy your earnest of this glorious inheritance.

"The thoughts of such amazing bliss
Should constant joys create."

There would be no trials of faith if there were no straight places. The church in all her passage through this world must continue the Bible testimony, and her individual members must strive to keep company with Abraham, Jacob, Elijah, Job, Paul and the Marys. If we would sit down at the supper of the Lamb, that worthy company, we must be able to enter into the spirit of notable exploits of faith—powerful conflicts, great and glorious conquests—all through the blood of the Lamb.

Idleness is a leading sin, at the head of a sorry train of crimes and vices. Teach your children from childhood to be useful, active and diligent. If they are poor weakly things it is better for them to die in the ways of industry than to waste away in sloth. Your heart will be sore stricken if you see them grow up without aim or purpose, useless and selfish, poor crouching mortals, unworthy a place in decent society. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." "In all labor there is profit."

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Charlotte Corday.

Not for the remarkable brilliancy of her intellect; not for a triumphant career of unsurpassed splendor; not for a life of patient and exalted suffering; but for one daring, self-sacrificing act does history perpetuate the name of Charlotte Corday.

Almost incompatible are the attributes of a beautiful, refined, gentle lady, with those of a cold-blooded murderess; yet amid the convulsions and agitations preceding the Reign of Terror such a seemingly incongruous combination of character appears as one of the many prominent actors in that heart-sickening period of French history. Dark is the background on which the fair picture of Charlotte Corday is painted, while the closing drama of her life falls over it like a gloomy pall.

Of noble descent, educated in a cloister, endowed with a native grace and dignity, possessed of a gentle yet enthusiastic nature, and so dazzlingly beautiful as to inspire her most bitter enemies with intense admiration, was this maiden of the eighteenth century, who conceived the heroic idea of devoting her own life to procure peace for her distracted country by being the messenger of death to one of its most despotic leaders.

Belonging to the Girondist party, she instinctively shuddered at the effect of the revolution, the anarchy and ruin attendant upon the usurpation of power by the Jacobins, and she resolved to resort to the assassination of the principal leader of the faction in order to relieve the country of their base tyranny.

She accordingly selected Marat for her victim, hoping, as she afterward declared, "by the death of one man to save a hundred thousand." With firmness she executed her resolution; Marat she killed; her own life she gave; but the disaster she sought to avert gathered more thickly than before around her fated country. The Jacobins remained in the ascendency. Danton and Robespierre assumed the control of power, executing the Girondists and all other opponents with the most barbarous inhumanity; and all the inexpressibly shocking horrors of the French revolution succeeded.

The deed which Charlotte Corday committed was not an act of fitful heroic impulse, but the ripe result of the growth of strong and deep-seated convictions. It was not Marat whom she hated, but his crimes. When questioned at her tribunal as to her purpose in committing so monstrous a crime, her answer, laconic, but replete with patriotism, was: "To prevent a civil war." To a friend she wrote just before her execution: "The happiness of my country makes mine."

Those who condemned her crime admired her undaunted bravery, and one who was deeply impressed with her lofty aim, her devoted purpose, proposed to erect a monument over the spot of her execution, with the inscription, "Greater than Brutus."

Although the grand results which she hoped to attain failed of accomplishment, yet among the heroines of past ages none exhibited more courageous devotion than did the heroic, misguided Charlotte Corday.

A. W.

### Church Zeal.

Now, you are Congregationalists in this Church, and if a division should come up among our Methodist brethren on the subject of lay representation, you should pray, and I should pray, that God would use this congregation for his own honor in that denomination. Let them not be damaged by anything you say or do. Men stand and see the troubles arising, or perhaps existing, in the Episcopal Church, and say, "Now, then, that Church will be got out of the way, and we shall have the spoils." We do not want the spoils. Christian, is not the Episcopal Church your Church? Is it not my Church? Where have I drawn the weapons with which I have contested with evils but from some of their most illustrious sons? Whence have come many of the most powerful aids by which I have been enabled to heal men's souls, and teach them the way of salvation, but from that Church? I am proud of their trophies; and when they put them upon their battlements, there is no envy in my heart. I own that Church, and every Church. I believe that Christ himself looks down from above upon every Church that looks up and calls him Lord and Master, and owns it as his. A true Christian spirit must do the same toward the Lord's children. And, my brethren, if a sect is brought into trouble, I pray God that they may safely come out of that trouble. Take care that you do not indulge in any feeling of envy or revenge. There is no Christianity in bitter sectarian feelings. Do not let them exist in your bosom. And if a sister Church is so unfortunate as to contain corrupt elements, pray God that He will purify them and make them more worthy of his name, and more worthy of your love.

No Church should seek to build itself up by pulling down another. I am very glad when members come into this church, on one side; and on one side I am very sorry. When men come into this church from the world, I am very glad; but when they come in from other Churches why should I rejoice? What does the common cause gain? It is their convenience, and therefore they come. But what advantage to God's cause is their coming? There is no more moral power in the world than there was before. The world is a hunting ground—not the Church. Christ is no richer if ten men that communed in the Episcopal Church yesterday communed here to-day. He is no better served. But if there are ten men that never knew the power of divine love, and I by showing them the power of divine love bring them into this church, then the Church of Christ is richer.

If in a village there should be a conference of families, and they should say, "Well, here are our sons who are about to be married, and have got to build themselves houses; and these sons, some twenty of them, should build them each a house, bringing the timber from the neighboring forests, the village would be richer; but suppose they go to pulling down poor men's houses, and using the material for building up houses of their own, and making one house out of three, is the village any richer?

Suppose I steal from the Baptist, is Christ any richer? Suppose I steal from the Methodist, is Christ any richer? Suppose I steal from the Episcopalians, is Christ any richer? Does religion have any more moral power in it? But if I steal from the devil, I get a clear gain. Every man that I take out of his hands is my lawful prey. I have a right to take from the world all I can, but not from Christian denominations. Is not that true? Does it not commend itself to every honest man's judgment as the true Christian doctrine in the sight of God? And if we all had this spirit would not Christianity gain incalculably in moral power in the great battle which it is waging with evil in this world?—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Christ never designed his Church to be a bushel for the hiding place of the lights, but a candlestick from which each light is to send forth its rays.

# OFFICIAL:

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**First Day's Proceedings.**

SENATE CHAMBER, June 29, 1868—12 o'clock M.

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, ex-officio President; after which prayer was offeoed by Rev. W. M. Henry.

The President then appointed Chas. H. Merritt Secretary pro tem.;

Mr. H. Mulford Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem., and

Alfred Monroe Doorkeeper pro tem.

The Secretary then read the following communication from Headquarters, Fifth Military District:

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 27, 1868.

Special Orders No. 143.

[Extract.]

8. In obedience to instructions from the General commanding the army, Henry C. Warmoth is appointed Governor of the State of Louisiana in place of Joshua Baker, removed, and Oscar J. Dunn is appointed Lieutenant Governor in place of Albert Voorhies, removed, to take effect on Monday, the twenty-ninth instant, the date on which the Legislature of the State is notified to convene by the Governor elect.

The appointees will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the required oath upon acceptance of their appointments.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan:

Official:

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

The following telegram received, dated Washington, June 18, 1868:

Received at New Orleans June, 1868.

To Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

"General Grant returned this morning, and I have presented the entire subject to him. He instructed me to telegraph you as follows:

The instructions telegraphed on Saturday, in my absence, are approved and reaffirmed. Under the act of Congress now before the President and about to become a law the civil officers elected can not be installed in office until the State is admitted. Until then the State Government is provisional and entirely under your control. If you ordered the General Assembly not to meet, do not let it meet, but comply with the act of Congress herein referred to, and let its provisions have their full effect.

The matter of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly is left entirely to your judgment. It is believed, however, that the oath prescribed by the new Constitution only should properly be required.

Your action with reference to municipal affairs is approved. Notify all concerned of the contents of this dispatch.

B. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., June 29, 1868.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Second Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

The following roll, furnished by the commander of the Fifth Military District, was then called, thirty-four members responding present, viz:

First Senatorial District—M. A. Foute, G. H. Braughn and R. A. Ogden.

Second Senatorial District—E. L. Jewell, A. Sambola.

Third Senatorial District—T. V. Coupland, J. J. Monette.

Fourth Senatorial District—A. B. Bacon.

Fifth Senatorial District—C. C. Packard.

Sixth Senatorial District—S. M. Todd, M. F. Smith.

Seventh Senatorial District—Joseph Wittgenstein.

Eighth Senatorial District—R. Poindexter, P. O'Hara.

Ninth Senatorial District—C. B. Darrall.

Tenth Senatorial District—T. C. Anderson, William Offutt.

Eleventh Senatorial District—W. L. Thompson.

Twelfth Senatorial District—Carlos Wilcox, F. L. Jewell.

Thirteenth Senatorial District—R. H. Day.

Fourteenth Senatorial District—L. B. Jenks, A. R. Francis.

Fifteenth Senatorial District—J. S. Harris.

Sixteenth Senatorial District—A. R. Whitney.

Seventeenth Senatorial District—J. Lynch, Curtis Pollard.

Eighteenth Senatorial District—John Ray.

Twentieth Senatorial District—W. F. Blackman, J. C. Egan.

Twenty-first Senatorial District—Reuben White.

Twenty-second Senatorial District—J. B. Lewis.

Twenty-third Senatorial District—George Y. Kelso.

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—J. D. Beares.

Messrs. Futch and Williams absent.

By direction of the President the Secretary read Article 99 of the Constitution; the President then decided that the test oath should be taken by each member in addition to the oath of office.

Mr. Blackman, of Twentieth District, appealed from the decision of the President.

The President decided that the appeal could not be entertained, because the members of the Senate were not yet qualified.

The subject was discussed by several members.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, read section 6 of the original reconstruction act, and section 9 of the supplemental act of March 2d, 1867.

The President then directed the roll to be called, and for each member, as his name was called, to come forward and take the test oath—to which Senators T. D. Beares, T. V. Coupland, J. J. Monette, C. B. Darrall, P. O'Hara, A. R. Francois, C. C. Packard, J. S. Harris, R. Poindexter, L. B. Jenks, C. Pollard, G. Y. Kelso, J. Ray, J. B. Lewis, W. F. Smith, J. Lynch, A. R. Whitney, C. Wilcox, J. Wittgenstein responded and were sworn; after which United States Commissioner Shannon administered the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

The roll of qualified members being called, all answered to their names but Mr. O'Hara.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring Mr. O'Hara within the bar, which being done and a quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to business.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President, on credentials.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by styling said committee "The Committee on Elections and Returns."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended, adopted.

The President appointed M. F. Smith, chairman; G. Y. Kelso, Patrick O'Hara, Robert Poindexter, C. C. Packard, as said committee.

Mr. Lynch moved that the credentials of H[illegible] J. Campbell of the Second District [illegible]d by the Board of Registra[illegible] to the Committee on Elec-[illegible]

[illegible]ed that the protest of Messrs. G. W. Mader, David Wilson and S. R. Moses, of the First District, be referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that we adopt as a rule of this body, until otherwise ordered, that, when we adjourn daily, it be to twelve o'clock M. the following day.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Second Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, June 30, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brakeman.

The roll was called by the Secretary pro tem, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Beares, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein.

Nineteen members present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Committee on Elections and Returns, being called on by the President, presented the following report:

Your committee would respectfully report, in the case of Hugh J. Campbell, that it appears by a certificate of the Board of Registration that Hugh J. Campbell received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven (3397) votes, and that A. Sambola received three thousand three hundred and ninety-four (3394) votes, and that Hugh J. Campbell was duly elected from the Second Senatorial District; and your committee would also state that the said A. Sambola did offer to submit evidence that he was duly elected. Therefore, your committee would respectfully recommend that the said Hugh J. Campbell be allowed to take his seat in this body, and that the said A. Sambola be allowed to contest.

Your committee not recognizing the authority of the Commanding General to change the returns of said Registrars, who were duly appointed according to the act of Congress known as the "Reconstruction Act."

M. F. SMITH.
PATRICK O'HARA.
GEORGE Y. KELSO.
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
C. C. PACKARD,
Committee.

Mr. Ray moved that Mr. Blackman be allowed to address the Senate.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for, it was laid on the table by the following vote.

Yeas 16, nays 3.

Mr. Lynch moved that the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns be received.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved that the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns be adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved that Hugh J. Campbell be sworn in as Senator for the Second Senatorial District of this State.

The yeas and nays being called for the motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas 18.

Nays, none.

The President of the Senate then administered the proper oaths to Hugh J. Campbell who then took his seat as a Senator from the Second Senatorial District.

The Secretary by direction of the President read the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., June 30, 1868.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor, Presiding Officer of the Senate, State of Louisiana:

SIR—I am directed by the General Commanding the District to furnish you with the following copy of the the telegram just received from General Grant:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 3d, 1868.

Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, Louisiana:

I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat to you as heretofore that the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own Constitution, and are not required to take the test oath prescribed in the reconstruction acts.

Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

And he instruct me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new Constitution of the State, and no other will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Brevet. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that a committee of five (5) be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the communication just read.

Adopted.

The President appointed as said committee Messrs. Wittgenstein, Monette, Harris, Pollard and Campbell.

Mr. O'Hara moved to proceed to permanent organization and the election of officers for the same.

Adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to an election for Secretary.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Chas. H. Merritt, and he, being the only nominee, was unanimously elected.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of an Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Whitney nominated B. P. Blanchard.

Mr. Monette nominated Eugene Staes.

Mr. Lewis nominated P. H. Noland.

Nominations were closed.

On a call of the roll, B. P. Blanchard received..........10 votes.

Mr. Staes received..........4 votes.

Mr. Noland..........5 votes.

Mr. B. P. Blanchard, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Assistant Secretary.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Smith nominated J. P. Farrell.

Mr. Pollard nominated William Mulford.

Mr. Jenks nominated O. H. Hempstead.

Mr. Harris nominated William Brown.

Nominations were then closed.

J. P. Farrell received..........1 vote.

William Mulford received..........10 votes.

O. H. Hempstead..........7 votes.

And William Mulford having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Door-keeper, and Alfred Monroe being the only nominee, the roll being called, was unanimously elected.

Mr. Lynch moved that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was duly organized and ready for business.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

And moved that it be laid on the table until this body be notified of the permanent organization of the House of Representatives

Adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the standing rules and orders of the Senate of this State for the year Anno Domini 1860, be adopted as the rules and orders of proceedings of the Senate,

And moved that it be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President.

Adopted.

The President appointed as said committee:

Messrs. Ray, Lynch and Kelso.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the President be empowered to appoint a postmaster and four (4) pages for this body.

Adopted.

The President appointed William H. Harmen Postmaster of the Senate.

Mr. Darrall moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to inform the Governor that the Senate is organized and ready for business.

Withdrawn by the mover.

On motion of Mr. Ray the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Third Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER, July 1, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names.

Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—20 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Wilcox desired that his vote as it appeared on the minutes might be changed, as he had voted "nay" upon the motion of Mr. O'Hara to lay upon the table the motion of Mr. Ray "that Mr. Blackman be allowed to address the Senate."

The minutes were so amended and approved.

The President called upon the committee to which was referred the communication of the Commanding General received yesterday, and the following report was presented:

Your committee to whom was referred the communication from the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District in reference to the oath of office to be administered to members of the General Assembly, beg leave to report that they have given the subject careful consideration, and are unanimously of the opinion that the action of the President of this honorable body requiring members to take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, commonly known as the test oath, is well founded in law, and should be fully sustained by the Senate.

A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States induce your committee to recommend the discontinuance of the test oath, and that hereafter members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOS. WITTGENSTEIN,
Chairman.

Mr. Lynch moved to strike out the first paragraph of the report and the word "however" in the second.

Mr. O'Hara called for a second reading of the report, and it was again read by the Secretary.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion of Mr. Lynch on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Beares, Jenks, Lynch, Ray—4.

And the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Lynch called for a division of the report, that the Senate might vote upon the two clauses of it.

The President decided that the report be divided, and that the vote should be taken separately upon the two clauses.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report of the committee be received.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved that the first paragraph of the report of the committee be adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis moved that the second paragraph of the report be adopted.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the report of the committee, as a whole, stood adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the Secretary call the roll, and that all members not already sworn be permitted to come forward and take the "Constitutional oath," and then be allowed to take their seats as members of this body.

Mr. Campbell rose for information as to the proper time to object to the qualification of persons ineligible under the Constitution.

The President decided that it must be decided by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Ray was adopted.

Mr. Campbell submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate be requested, as the members present themselves to be sworn, to ask each of them the question whether he is eligible to a seat in this body according to the requirements of articles ninety-nine and eighteen of the Constitution.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Campbell on the table.

Adopted.

The roll was called and the following Senators, T. C. Anderson, G. H. Braughn, A. B. Bacon, W. F. Blackman, R. H. Day, J. C. Egan, M. A. Foute, R. White, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, W. Offutt, R N. Ogden, W. L. Thompson, S. M. Todd and J. R. Williams came forward as their names were called.

Mr. Wilcox here stated that he had yesterday offered the protest of Messrs. Mader, Wilson and Moses, who are contesting the seats of Messrs. Foute, Ogden and Braughn, and the same had been duly referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns, and he as the representative of Messrs. Mader, Wilcox and Moses thought it devolved upon him to object to the gentlemen named being sworn in; but as the Senate had already de cecided that contestants should lose none of their rights by the course being pursued, he would waive his objections.

The oath prescribed by the Constitution was then administered by the President to the gentlemen named, and they were declared entitled to seats in this body.

Mr. Campbell stated that he had in his possession the protest of the contestant of the seat of Mr. Jewell, of the Second Senatorial District, and the evidence in the case.

Mr. Smith stated that he was authorized to protest against the admission of Mr. Bacon, of the Fourth Senatorial District, on the ground of fraud and ineligibility.

The President decided that the claims of contestants would not be jeopardized by the present action of the Senate.

The Committee on Rules and Orders of Proceedings presented the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions to adopt the rules and orders of proceedings of the Senate, respectfully report by resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That the rules and regulations of the Louisiana State Senate, adopted at its special session in 1864, except the changes made in the copy presented with and as part of this resolution, be adopted as the rules and regulations of this Senate.

JOHN, RAY, Chairman;
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
JOHN LYNCH.

Mr. Ray moved that the report be adopted.

Adopted.

The President then called upon the Committee on Elections and Returns, and they presented the following report:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS, July 1, 1868.

In the case of C. C. Antoine, who contests the right of Reuben White to a seat in this body, your committee would respectfully report that the said White is ineligible to hold any office under the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and that upon the evidence it appears that in wards two and five in the parish of Caddo the votes in said wards should not have been counted.

Your committee would also report that the said White came before your committee, and did not desire to contest, as he, the said White, did not believe that he was eligible to a seat in this body.

Your committee also find that if the returns from wards two and five had not been counted the said C. C. Antoine would have had a majority of the legal votes cast, and would have been declared legally elected.

Therefore, your committee would most respectfully recommend that C. C. Antoine be declared entitled to a seat in this body for the Twenty-first Senatorial District of the State of Louisiana.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman.

Mr. Lynch read article 159 of the constitution, and objected to the transaction of any further business until some action had been taken upon the ratification of the fourteenth article of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The President decided that the point of order raised by Mr. Lynch was well taken.

Mr. Ray moved that the Committee on Elections and Returns, appointed during temporary organization, be discharged.

Adopted.

The Senate, upon motion of Mr. Lynch, adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Fourth Day' Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER, July 2, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called by the President, and the following members responded to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Harris, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein.

Twenty-seven members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. White rose to a question of privilege and stated that the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns, as it appeared on the minutes was not correct, as he had not appeared before that committee and had not made any such statement as reported by the committee.

Mr. Jewell asked to have the minutes corrected by inserting the words "furnished by the Military Commander" after the word "roll," in the motion of Mr. Ray, providing for the administration of the oath to members not already qualified.

Mr. Ray stated that the minutes were substantially correct.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the minutes be adopted as read.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered (Mr. Ogden protesting against the right of Mr. Campbell to vote) by the following vote:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgeinstein—21.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson and White—13.

The motion of Mr. Wittgenstein to approve the minutes as they were read by the Secretary was then adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up the joint resolution offered by him for the ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the second day of the session.

Mr. Blackman objected to the taking up the joint resolution on the ground that the Senate was not properly organized.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a message from that body was announced, and stated that the House of Representatives was duly organized and ready to proceed to business and to receive any communication from the Senate.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion calling up the joint resolution, and moved a committee of two (2) be appointed to act with a committee from the House of Representatives, to wait upon and inform the Governor that the General Assembly was duly organized, and ready to receive any communications he might have to make.

Adopted.

The President appointed as said committee Messrs. Lynch and Ogden.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, rose to a privileged question, and explained and apologized for his action in the Senate on a previous occasion.

Mr. Braughn moved that the Senate proceed to draw for seats.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch, of the joint committee to wait upon the Governor, submitted the following report:

The undersigned, on behalf of the joint committee of the General Assembly, appointed to wait on the Governor to inform him that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana is now fully organized and ready for business, and ready to receive from him any communication he might have to make, have the honor to report that they have performed that duty.

The Governor informed your committee that at present he had no communication to make, as he was now acting under military appointment, but that as soon as he was duly inducted into office as the Civil Governor of the State he would, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, from time to time make such communication as in his judgment might be necessary.

Respectfully,
JOHN LYNCH,
Chairman.

Mr. Anderson moved that the report of the joint committee on the part of the Senate be received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Adopted.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, read the rules and orders of the Senate adopted yesterday.

Mr. Ray moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the rules and orders.

Lost.

Mr. Wittgenstein gave notice that he should to-morrow move that rule thirty-three be so amended as to increase the Committee on Elections to seven members.

Mr. Braughn moved that two hundred and fifty copies of the Rules and Regulations be printed.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by adding the Constitution of the State.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Mr. Braughn adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up the joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteenth.

The resolution was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. —— moved that the joint resolution be adopted on its first reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

The President then declared that the Senate stood adjourned to 12 M., the third instant.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Fifth Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, July 3d, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by President Dunn at 12 o'clock, M.

The roll was called by the Secretary and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Francois, Harris, Jenks, Jewell E. L., Jewell F. L., Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—32 members present.

Mr. Futch asked that his name might be called, and the President directed the Secretary to call it.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives was announced with a message.

Mr. Jewell objected to the message being received, as the Senate had not organized for the day.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

Mr. Futch then came forward and qualified, and was presented by the President as a member of this body.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Ray wished to correct the minutes, to read that *he* had moved to amend a motion made by Mr. Braughn, instead of *Mr. Bacon*, regarding the printing of the rules.

Mr. Bacon moved that the rules should be omitted from the minutes.

Adopted.

The minutes as amended were adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives delivered his message, and presented for concurrence bills one, two and three, passed by that body.

Mr. Lynch moved to take up the joint resolution, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and pass it on its second reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray called for the reading of the resolution.

The resolution was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Bacon rose to a point of order on the forty-second rule, that the question now was, should the resolution be engrossed and passed to its third reading?

Mr. Lynch moved that the resolution be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolution on the third reading.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn.

Lost.

The motion to lay on the table Mr. Braughn's motion prevailed.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk for the Senate.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a bill.

Mr. Jewell objected, as legislation was not in order until after action on the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jewell, to elect a Warrant Clerk, on the table.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The roll was called:

Yeas: Bacon, Darrall. Futch, Blackman, Egan, Harris, Campbell, Foute, Jenks, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—27.

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Day, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ray and White—9.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a bill relating to the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon objected, as it was a step toward legislation, and referred to article 159 of the Constitution of the State in support of his position.

Mr. Campbell read article 159, but interpreted it differently, and moved to adopt and moved to accept bill on its first reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 4, relating to an appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Bacon objected to any legislation before the passage of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The President ruled that action could be taken first and second readings.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on its first reading.

Adopted.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. Ray moved to suspend the rules and adopt the bill on its first reading.

Adopted, four-fifths of the Senate concurring.

Mr. Ray called for a second reading of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch asked leave to introduce a bill, "relating to the finances of the State," and moved to adopt it on its first reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch asked leave to introduce a bill, "directing the Governor to enforce the third section of the fourteenth article of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of article ninety nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Bacon objected, but afterward withdrew his objection.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Anderson moved that 150 copies of the bill be ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to amend rule thirty-three, for the proceedings of the Senate, so as to increase the number of the Committee on Elections, to seven (7.)

Adopted.

Mr. Todd offered a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain for the Senate.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to amend to provide that the person chosen should serve without compensation.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the President be empowered to invite a clergyman of some one of the various denominations, in the city, each morning to open the proceedings of the Senate with prayer.

Adopted.

Mr. Jewell asked leave to read a protest against the proceedings of the Senate on the first and second days of the session, and to have it spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Jewell read his protest, as follows:

PROTEST.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

The undersigned, a duly elected Senator of the State of Louisiana, asks leave to have spread upon the journal of the Senate the following protest againt the ruling of the President of the Senate, whereby he was unlawfully deprived of the privilege of participating in the organization of the Senate.

On the first day of the session the Lieutenant Governor by military appointment, and acting President of the Senate, was served with the following military orders by Colonel Gentry, Secretary of Civil Affairs, for the information and guidance of the Senate:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

General Grant returned this morning, and I have presented the entire subject to him. He instructs me to telegraph you as follows: "The instructions telegraphed on Saturday, in my absence, are approved and reaffirmed. Under the act of Congress, now before the President and about to become a law, the civil officers elected cannot be installed in office until the State is admitted. Until then the State Government is provisional and entirely under your control. If you have ordered the General Assembly not to meet, do not let it meet, but comply with the act of Congress herein referred to and let its provisions have full effect.

"The matter of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly is left entirely to your judgment. It is believed, however, that the oath prescribed by the new Constitution only should properly be required. Your action with reference to municipal affairs is approved. Notify all concerned of the contents of this dispatch."

B. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., June 18, 1868.

It is expected that the contents of this dispatch will be respected by all concerned.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Brevet Brig. General, Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

And the next day the following orders from General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., June 30, 1868

Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieut. Governor, Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—I am directed by the General Commanding this District to furnish you with a copy of the following telegram just received from General Grant:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington, D. C., June 30, 1868

"To Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.:

"I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat to you as heretofore that the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own Constitution, and are not required to take the oath prescribed in the reconstruction acts. Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.
U. S. GRANT,
"General."

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new Constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the President of the Senate, the Hon. O. J. Dunn, refused to be governed by the suggestions therein contained, and decided to require the test oath from Senators elect before permitting them to qualify and participate in the deliberations of the Senate.

From this ruling an appeal to the Senate was peremptorily refused, contrary to all parliamentary rules and laws and in defiance of the Senate. The effect of this decision was to exclude from the Senate seventeen of the thirty-six Senators, and to debar them entirely from all participation in the proceedings of this body.

The undersigned therefore solemnly protest against this proceeding for the following reasons:

1. That if the government now existing be a provisional one, as decided by the President of the Senate, it is in all respects subject to the control of the military authorities, and the Hon. O. J. Dunn, a military appointee, must necessarily be governed by the orders and instructions emanating from military headquarters; and in ignoring the foregoing orders from General Buchanan prescribing the constitutional oath, the President of the Senate has transcended his authority to the utter deprivation of the rights of the undersigned.

2. That if the government be of a permanent character, and possessing all the attributes of a civil government, then the constitutional provisions must govern, and the only oath that could have been required of Senators elect was that prescribed by the Constitution.

3. That in exacting the test oath, nineteen Republican Senators were put in possession of the Senate, who then proceeded to organize, and to appoint a Committee on Elections, with power to pass upon the credentials of Democratic members, in violation of military order No. 121, and article 159 of the Constitution, which prohibits any legislation until the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

4. That in appointing the temporary officers of the Senate, the President assumed to exercise an authority not authorized by law, and in direct violation of article fifty-five of the Constitution, which limits his powers to a vote only when the Senate is equally divided.

5. That by refusing to recognize the right of the undersigned to participate, the presiding officer permitted the adoption of a committee report unseating one of the Senators elect and giving his place to a contestant, upon purely *ex parte* evidence, by a minority vote of the Senate, notwithstanding the fact was called to the attention of the President by one of the Senators.

For these reasons the undersigned asks permission to spread this protest against the illegal proceedings of the Senate and its presiding officer upon the journal.

E. L. JEWELL,
Senator from Orleans.

And moved that it be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Harris and Mr. O'Hara objected.

Mr. Lynch asked for a second reading.

The President corrected the statement that there was not a quorum present when the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns was adopted.

Mr. Ray seconded the motion of Mr. Jewell.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Jenks asked to be excused from voting as he was not present when the protest was read.

Mr. Ray moved that Mr. Jenks be excused from voting.

Adopted.

The Secretary called the roll:

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—30.

Nays—Messrs. Harris, O'Hara, Poindexter and Pollard—4.

The protest was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Mr. Poindexter stated when he voted, "that the gentleman in his protest had not incorporated a summary of his action before the President and Senate on the first and second days of the session," therefore he voted "no."

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules that the bill relating to the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners by the Governor might be adopted on its second reading.

Lost.

Mr. O Hara moved that the President appoint the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, rose to a point of order, that the motion was superfluous.

Mr. O'Hara withdrew his motion.

Mr. Campbell moved to take from the table the motion of Mr. Jewell, to proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk for the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

Withdrawn by the mover.

The motion of Mr. Campbell was adopted.

Mr. Ray nominated J. Pinckney Smith.

Mr. Wittgenstein nominated O. H. Hempstead.

Mr. Coupland nominated E. Schlesinger.

Mr. O'Hara nominated G. E. Yarrington.

Mr. Day nominated Mr. Duggan.

Mr. Monette nominated J. H. Ingraham.

Nominations were then closed.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

Mr. Blackman rose to a point of order, that the motion was not in order when there was a question pending, the election not being finished.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order, that a motion to adjourn was always in order.

Mr. O'Hara withdrew his motion.

Mr. Campbell moved to adjourn.

Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Campbell moved to adjourn.

Mr. Anderson rose for information, and asked if the Fourth of July being a National Holiday, was a setting day under the law or custom of the State.

The President decided that it was.

Mr. O'Hara rose to a point of order, that a motion to adjourn was not debatable.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Harris, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard and Wittgenstein—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lewis, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney and Williams—20.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Ray moved that the roll be called and the election of Warrant Clerk proceeded with.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Campbell moved to postpone the election of Warrant Clerk till Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn to Monday at twelve o'clock M.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The Secretary called the roll:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, White and Wilcox—16.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Harris, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Williams and Wittgenstein—15.

And the President declared that the Senate stood adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock M.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Sixth Day's Session**

SENATE CHAMBER, July 6, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braugn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. J. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—35.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

Minutes of the fifth day's proceedings were read.

Mr. Ogden moved to dispense with the reading of the protest of Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, contained in the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Jenks desired the minutes corrected, in so far as related to his vote upon the adjournment on Friday.

And the minutes as amended were adopted.

The President announced the following members as the Committee on Elections:

Messrs. Coupland, Smith, Poindexter, Kelso, Thompson, Futch and O'Hara.

Mr. Campbell presented the protest of twenty citizens against the election of A. B. Bacon, of the Fourth Senatorial District.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. O'Hara presented the protest of Burkett B. Lindsey, contesting the seat of Mr. W. J. Blackman, of the Twentieth Senatorial District.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Day gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill relating to the State Penitentiary.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared and presented for concurrence the following bills passed by that body:

No. 3, a bill relative to the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners.

No. 6, an act directing the Governor of the State to enforce the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

No. 2, relating to the finances of the State.

Mr. Jewell gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to carry out the provisions of article 151 of the State Constitution.

Mr. Lewis moved that all papers in the hands of the old Committee on Elections be turned over to the new committee.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ray moved that the election of a Warrant Clerk be postponed until to-morrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved to proceed to the third

reading and adoption of the Senate join tresolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jewell on the table.

Yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order, that the resolution should be the last subject taken up under the head of unfinished business.

Mr. Jewell rose to a point of order, that a motion to table was not debatable.

Mr. Ray rose to a point of order, that the bill was not in order under the nineteenth rule adopted by the Senate.

The President ruled the motion to lay on the table in order.

The Secretary called the roll.

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—35.

Nays—None.

And the motion of Mr. Jewell was declared to be laid on the table.

Mr. Jewell moved to reconsider the vote to lay on the table.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Ray called up for first reading the House bill No. 1, ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Jewell rose to a point of order, that the proceeding was contrary to the rules of the Senate, as the Senate bill should have precedence.

Mr. Lynch seconded the call of Mr. Ray.

The motion of Mr. Ray was adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Jewell moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up for its first reading House bill No. 3, relative to the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners by the Governor.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill on its second reading.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Secretary called the roll:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—24.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, White—11.

And the rules were declared not suspended, four-fifths of the Senate not assenting.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 2, relating to the finances of the State, and moved that it be adopted on its first reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved to suspend the rules, and adopt the bill on its second reading.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Secretary called the roll:

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Francois, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—26.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jewell, E. L., Jewell F. L., Offut—8.

And the rules were not suspended, four-fifths of the Senate not assenting.

Mr. Ray moved to take up House bill No. 6, directing the Governor to enforce the third section of Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and the provisions of Article 99 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, when the Committee should be appointed.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to proceed to the election of an Official Reporter.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend by making it Minute Clerk.

The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein nominated Mr. H. C. Manley.

Mr. Pollard nominated Mr. H. Carstens.

Nominations were closed.

The roll being called

Mr. Manley received............32 votes.
Mr. Carstens received............ 1 vote.

And Mr. Manley was declared duly elected Minute Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT
Secretary of the Senate.

**Eighth Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER,
July 7, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called by the Secretary:

Messrs. Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein, and Anderson—34 members.

Prayer by Rev. Father Lamette.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

Mr. Lynch asked leave to propose three amendments to rule thirty-three, increasing the number of members of certain standing committees as follows: Committees on Finance and Public Education from three to five; and on page nine, tenth line, inserting the words "corporations and" before the word "parochial."

The rules were suspended and the amendments were adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections presented the following report:

C. C. ANTOINE VS. REUBEN WHITE.

Upon a hearing of the evidence in the above case, your committee would respectfully report that Reuben White is ineligible to a seat in this Senate, not being a qualified elector under the reconstruction acts or the Constitution of this State; and your committee would respectfully recommend that the seat of Reuben White be declared vacant, and that C. C. Antoine be declared elected, he having received the highest number of legal votes cast for Senator in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman;
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
PATRICK O'HARA,
WM L. THOMPSON,
T. V. COUPLAND,
GEORGE Y. KELSO.

Mr. Todd moved that the report of the committee be made the special order of the day for Saturday next, the eleventh instant.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Lynch called attention to rule thirty-seven, providing that reports of committees shall lie on the table one day.

The report lies over.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections be authorized to send for papers and persons in any case of contested election in the Senate, and that any member whose seat is contested be authorized to have brought before the said committee any persons or papers that he may think necessary for his defense.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate do now proceed to the election of two persons for Senators in Congress for this State, and that the election shall be held in the following order, to wit:

The Senate will vote first for a person to fill the unexpired term in 1873, and then for a person to fill the unexpired term in 1871.

Mr. Campbell moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Ogden moved to lay the motion to adopt on the table.

Mr. Blackman raised the point of order that the election was not now in order, as the Constitutional Amendment had not been acted upon finally, and the organization of the House of Representatives had not been completed on Tuesday last.

Mr. O'Hara rose to point of order, that as the election was for unexpired terms the election could be entered into at any time.

Mr. Bacon rose to a point of order, that if it is proposed to go into an election under the acts of Congress relative to the election of United States Senator requiring it to be on the Second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature; that as it is officially known to the President that the General Assembly was not organized until Thursday, July 2, this is not the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. That it is not competent for the Senate of itself to go into such election without the consent of the House of Representatives, and that he can not entertain this question. That if it is proposed to go into such election on a certain day to be fixed therein, and that neither House can otherwise go into such election, which must be the act of the Legislature, and not of either House alone.

The President said he was not prepared to-day, that the point of order was well founded, but he did not conceive it necessary to have a joint session.

Mr. Bacon asked for a decision on his point of order.

The President said it was a responsibility he did not care to take, but would prefer the Senate to decide.

Mr. Lynch called for a vote on the resolution, which would give the decision required.

Mr. Todd moved to amend the resolution by inserting "one Senator" instead of two Senators.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas: Messrs. Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, White and Wilcox—17.

And the amendment was declared laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman asked if the point of order had been decided.

The President ruled that no decision was necessary. The minutes had been read, showing when the Senate had been notified of the organization of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thompson moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson and White—12.

Nays: Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Jewell moved to reconsider the vote on adjournment.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order, that a motion to reconsider a vote on adjournment was not in order.

The President decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the President.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman Coulpand, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—31.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, François and Harris—4.

And the President was sustained.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question.

Mr. Jewell raised a point of order, that the previous question was not parliamentary in the Senate.

The President ruled that as the rules were silent on the subject, Jefferson Manual was authority.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion for the previous question temporarily.

Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the vote for Senators till Tuesday next.

Mr. —— moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost on a decision.

The motion of Mr. Anderson being then before the House.

Mr. Jewell moved to amend "that we proceed Tuesday next at one o'clock P. M., to ballot for Senators.

The amendment was accepted, and the question being put was lost on a division.

Yeas 13; nays 21.

Mr. Lynch renewed his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order that after a question was stated a motion to adjourn was not in order.

The President decided a motion to adjourn was in order, and the roll was called:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Lewis, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson and White—14.

Nays: Beares, Campbell, Darrall, François, Harris, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

The previous question was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson and White—12.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution of Mr. Campbell to proceed to election of Senators.

Mr. Jewell moved to adjourn.

The President decided the question out of order, the previous question having been ordered.

The roll was called by the Secretary:

Yeas: Messrs. Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—23.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson and White—12.

And the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to reconsider.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas: Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, White—11.

And the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the roll called:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Day, Foute, Offutt and White—6.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—24.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

The President declared nominations in order.

Mr. Campbell nominated Mr. Wm. Pitt Kellogg for the unexpired term ending 1873.

Mr. Ogden nominated Hon. O. J. Dunn.

Nominations were closed.

Mr. Dunn declined the nomination.

Messrs. E. L. Jewell, Ogden and Blackman declined voting, as they considered the election illegal.

The roll was called and the following Senators voted for William P. Kellogg:

Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—23.

The following Senators voted for Randell Hunt:

Messrs. Day, Egan and Foute—3.

The President announced that, having received the highest number of votes, William P. Kellogg stood elected on the part of the Senate for the long term.

Mr. Campbell nominated Mr. John S. Harris for the unexpired term ending 1871.

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the roll called.

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Offut, Ogden, Thompson, White and Wilcox—17.

Nays: Messrs. Campbell, Darrall, François, Harris, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

The President decided that as Mr. Harris was interested in the question of adjournment, his vote could not be counted, and therefore the Senate stood adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Seventh Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER,
July 8, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called by the Secretary:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offut, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—29 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared and announced that that body was ready to proceed to the election in joint session of United States Senator.

The President announced the following standing committees.

Committee on Judiciary—Messrs. Ray, Campbell, Anderson, Thompson and Lynch.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Ray and Braughn.

Committee on Enrollment—Messrs. Darrall, Day, Poindexter, Wittgenstein and Egan.

No reports from Standing Committee.

Mr. Todd moved that all persons not officially connected with the Senate be excluded within the bar.

Mr. Jewell moved to amend that those who were invited personally by Senators be admitted.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up House bill No. 1, ratifying Constitutional Amendment for a second reading.

Mr. Bacon moved a suspension of the rules, to take it up, as it was No. 4 in the order of business under rule eight.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted on its second reading.

Mr. Lynch moved that it be engrossed, and passed to its third reading.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ray moved to proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk, laid over from Friday last.

Adopted.

The Secretary read the nominations:

J. Pinckney Smith, O. H. Hempstead, E. Schlesinger, G. E. Yarrington, F. Duggan, J. H. Ingraham.

Mr. Day withdrew the nomination of Mr. Yarrington.

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, White, and Wilcox, 21, voting for Mr. J. P. Smith.

Messrs. Campbell, François, Harris, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein, 12, voting for Mr. Hempstead.

Messrs. Coupland, and Monette, 2, voting for Mr. Schlesinger.

Mr. J. Pinckney Smith, having received a majority of the entire number of votes cast, was declared elected Warrant Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate do now proceed in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives to joint session for the purpose of completing the election for two Senators to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Bacon rose to a point of order, that this motion was not in the order of business.

The President ruled that a message from either house could be considered at any time.

The motion of Mr. Ray was adopted, and the Senate proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives.

JOINT SESSION.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, President of the Senate, called the General Assembly to order, and announced the object of the jcint session.

The Secretary of the Senate then called the roll of the Senate, when (36) thirty-six Senators answered to their names.

The Clerk of the House then called the roll of the House, when (76) seventy-six Representatives answered to their names, making a total of (112) one hundred and twelve members of the General Assembly.

The Secretary of the Senate then read from his journal the resolution relative to the election of United States Senators.

The Clerk of the House then read from his journal that part of the proceedings relative to the same subject.

Nominations being delared in order,

Mr. Harris, of Concordia, nominated William Pitt Kellogg for the United States Senator for the long term ending March 4, 1873.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, nominated Mr. Allen C. Hill.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, nominated Samuel H. Torrey.

Nominations were then closed.

The roll of the Senate was then called, with the following result:

For United States Senator, long term.

For Mr. Kellogg:

Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—23.

For S. H. Torrey:

Messrs. Anderson, Blackman, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, White—12.

For Mr. Allen C. Hill:

Senator Futch.

The House roll being called, resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, long term.

The following Representatives voted for W. P. Kellogg:

Speaker Lowell, Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke and D. Young—55 votes.

For S. H. Torrey:

Messrs. Bergeron, Dupre, Demarest, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Host, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Slaton, N. Young—15 votes.

For A. C. Hill:

Messrs. Bennett, Barbee and Pratt—3 votes.

Blanks—Deslonde, Guigonet, Mansion—3.

Whole number of votes cast............112
Necessary for a choice............57
W. P. Kellogg received............78
A. C. Hill received............4
S. H. Torrey received............27
Blanks............3

The President of the Senate then announced that Mr. W. P. Kellogg, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected United States Senator of Louisiana for the long term.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, then nominated Mr. John S. Harris, of Concordia, for United States Senator for the short term, ending March 4, 1871.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, nominated Mr. Joseph H. Wilson.

Nominations were then closed.

The roll of the Senate was then called, with the following result:

For United States Senator, short term, the following Senators voted for John S. Harris:

Messrs. Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20 votes.

Senator John S. Harris—Blank.

For Joseph H. Wilson:

Senators Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson and White—15 votes.

The roll of the House being called resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, short term:

The following Representatives voted for J. S. Harris:

Speaker Lowell, Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Yorke, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, H. Williams and D. Young—51 votes.

For Mr. J. H. Wilson:

Messrs. Bennett, Buckingham, Bergeron, Calhoun, Dupre, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Taylor, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, N. Young—24 votes.

Whole number of votes cast............111
Necessary for a choice............55
Mr. J. S. Harris received............71
Mr. J. H. Wilson received............39
Blank............1

The President of the Senate then announced that Mr. J. S. Harris, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected United States Senator of Louisiana for the short term.

On motion of Senator Ray the members of the Senate retired.

The Senate having returned from joint session with the House of Representatives, the roll was called.

Messrs. Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—30 members present.

And Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

Lost on a division—yeas 14, nays 19.

Mr. Thompson moved that the report of the Committee on Election, laid over from yesterday, be recommitted.

Adopted on a division—yeas 22, nays 10—and the report was recommitted.

Mr. Campbell moved that House bill No. 3, creating a Board of Police Commissioners, be taken up, and adopted on its second reading.

Mr. Blackman raised the point of order, that the motion was out of order under the rules, which it required a two-thirds vote of the Senate to suspend.

The President ruled that Mr. Campbell's motion was in order, and it was adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Blackman moved that 150 copies be printed.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, and White—15.

And the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared, and announced that House bill No. 6, introduced by Mr. Carr relating to disbursements from the treasury of the State, had passed its third reading, July 7, 1868, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Poindexter moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion of Mr. Campbell adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to take up House bill No. 2, relating to the finances of the State, for its second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Bacon moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Ninth Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER,
July 9, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called by the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Wilcox, François, Futch, Harris, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Williams, Offutt, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Wittgenstein, Blackman.

Thirty-one memgers present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Election presented the following report:

After a re-examination of the case of C. C. Antoine vs. Reuben White, the majority of the committee were of the opinion, that the original report which had been recommitted, was, in accordance with the law and the evidence in the case, and we respectfully recommend its adoption.

(Signed) M. F. SMITH,
G. Y. KELSO,
T. V. COUPLAND,
R. POINDEXTER,
P. O'HARA.

The report was received by the Senate, and lies over under the rules one day.

Mr. Thompson gave notice that he should present a minority report to-morrow.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Smith moved that the Secretary be authorized to purchase the necessary books and stationery for himself and his assistants.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered a resolution that the President be authorized to contract for the necessary printing for the Senate until the General Assembly shall have acted on the subject.

Mr. Smith moved to substitute "Secretary" for "President."

Mr. Jewell moved to amend, to provide that the printing be done by the present State Printer in accordance with the law on the subject, which had not been changed.

Mr. Jewell's amendment was lost.

Mr. Smith's amendment was lost.

The resolution of Mr. Lynch was adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That smoking in the Senate chamber during its session is forbidden.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the subject on the table.

Lost on a division—Yeas 15, nays 18.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a motion to amend rule forty-eight of the Senate, which required a suspension of the rules.

The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend rule forty-eight by striking out the words "two-thirds," and inserting "majority."

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would introduce a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate frauds and irregularities committed in the late election.

Mr. Campbell asked leave of the Senate to move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill amending an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of the City of New Orleans.

Declared not in order by the President.

Mr. Jewell offered a petition of Anthony Sambola regarding his right to a seat in the Senate, which he read, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes.

The Petition was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Day offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate be and is hereby requested to take such steps as may be necessary to improve and preserve the sanitary condition of this building and neighborhood.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster of the Senate be and is hereby authorized and instructed to purchase postage stamps and to prepay the postage on all newspapers and public documents, as well as all letters of an official character, which Senators may wish to distribute.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost on a division—yeas 12; nays 15.

Mr. Braughn moved to amend the resolution by adding "and the Postmaster shall keep an account of the stamps furnished to members, who shall be required to pay him for the amount received."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adopted.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a bill in relation to the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon moved that the rules be suspended for that purpose.

Lost, four-fifths of the Sena te not assenting.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he wonld introduce the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Lynch gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce a bill for the relief of the printers of the late Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Wittgenstein gave notice that he would introduce a bill to morrow to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes articles of merchandize, without incurring the penalties of retail merchants," approved March 21, 1866.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ray moved to take up House bill No. 5, "an act relative to all disbursements from the treasury of the State," for its first reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to its second reading.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be read a second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up House resolution No. 1, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and moved that it be read for the last time, and put upon its passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Bacon submitted the following objection to the amendment, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes:

The undersigned, Senator of the State of Louisiana from the Fourth Senatorial District, pending the vote to be taken on the joint resolution, adopting the Fourteenth Amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, to the Constitution of the United States, presents the following as the chief among his reasons for voting against its passage.

The first objection which he makes thereto is: That the said Article 14 was definitively rejected by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1867, and the act establishing this fact of rejection is to be found on page nine of the acts thereof, wherefore the undersigned declare it to be incompetent for this succeeding General Assembly, to take the same into consideration.

But if this be not held to be a fatal objection, he then objects that the Congress of the United States in and by its acts, known as the Reconstruction Acts, has so placed the State of Louisiana under duress, demanding the passage of this amendment as pre-requisite to ordinary legislation and self-government, that the passage thereof, under the circumstances and under this duress, will be hereafter held to be inoperative and void, as to such States as shall have so adopted, or undertaken to adopt the same, unless all inhibition and prohibition shall have been rescinded before it shall have been done, and that this will be in the mean time so productive of uncertainty and confusion as to be prejudicial to the interests of the country.

And, finally, that the said proposed amendment, in so far as it abridges the rights of any citizen of the United States, is contrary to good policy; and in so far as it punishes any one by such deprivation for past acts, is in violation of the principles of the government, as laid down by its founders, and to republican institutions and teachings in all countries, which are averse to the imposition of penalties and deprivations for political offenses, unless by due course of trial under legislation previously provided.

The undersigned has at all times favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the "reconstruction acts" of Congress, and has openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the States in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union. And for this reason he would advise that the Congress be respectfully asked to remit the necessity of acting on or adopting this amendment as a prerequisite to legislation or State government, so that whatever action may be had may be free and unrestrained, and therefore valid.

We believe that these objects can be the more surely obtained, and that as Congress has several times amended these acts to procure the more perfect accomplishment of reconstruction and restoration.

The undersigned does not doubt that it would, on further consideration, grant the request, so conducive to the great object, so much to be desired.

And the undersigned respectfully asks that these, his reasons, be spread upon the minutes.

A. B. BACON.

Mr. Jewell rose to a point of order, that the vote of Senator Harris should not be taken, as he was directly interested in the result, and being a United States Senator, he had no right to a seat in this body.

The President declared that the point of order was not well taken.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, White—11.

And the President declared the joint resolution adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the joint resolution be adopted by its title.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the President be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate had concurred in the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved that the House bill No. 3 be read for the third and last time, and put upon its passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Messrs. Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson and White—11.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called:

Yeas: Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson and White—13.

And the previous question was declared ordered.

Mr. Ogden moved that the bill be adopted section by section.

The President ruled that a motion for a division could not be entertained after the previous question had been ordered.

The question upon the passage of the bill was put.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called:

Yeas: Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Thompson and White—10.

And the bill was declared adopted on its third reading.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be read by its title and adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Messrs. Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, F. L. Jewell, Ogden and White—8.

And the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 2, relating to finances of the State, and moved it be adopted on its third reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved the bill be adopted by its title.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 4, making an appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly, and moved its adoption on its third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be adopted by its title.

Adopted.

Mr. Day moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called:

Yeas: Bacon, Day, Egan, and White—4.

Nays: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—21.

And the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the removal of certain causes pending in the Supreme Court of the State, under the constitution of 1864, to the Supreme Court established by the new constitution;

And asked the suspension of the rules that the bill be put upon its first reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill adopted on its first reading.

Mr. Ray moved the suspension of the rules that the bill be put upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill adopted on its second reading.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill, providing for the transfer of causes now pending before the District Courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the Parish Courts established bp th e Constitution of 1868.

Leave was granted, and the bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved the suspension of the rules that the bill be put upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill adopted on second reading.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell asked a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans."

The rules were suspended, and the bill allowed to be introduced.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the Senate went into executive session.

Upon rising from executive session the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Tenth Day's Session.**

SENATE CHAMBER,
July 10, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called.

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jencks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—34 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Diossy.

Mr. Wilcox moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thompson, of the Committee on Elections, presented a minority report in the case of Antoine versus White.

Mr. Bacon moved that the report be received.

Adopted.

Lies over one day under the rules.

MOTION AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wilcox moved that the Committee on Elections be allowed to submit the evidence in each case brought before them in print

Mr. Ray moved to amend that the report, with the evidence in each case, be printed.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion adopted.

Mr. Wilcox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That rule thirty-three be amended so as to provide that the "Committee on Public Lands" be styled the "Committee on Public Lands and Levees," and that the same be increased from "three" to five members.

And moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution adopted.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the "Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate" be increased from three to five members, and that the Committee on Judiciary be increased from five to seven members.

And moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution adopted.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committees on Judiciary and Finances each be authorized to employ a clerk, and they have leave to discharge or change said clerks at pleasure.

Adopted.

Mr. Pollard offered a resolution that not more than three daily newspapers be furnished to each member, to be selected by himself.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to amend by inserting "and two weeklies."

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Enrollment be authorized and empowered to employ as many clerks as they may deem necessary to do the work and to dismiss them when necessary, said number of clerks not to exceed seven.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate the conduct of the late elections in the State, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Thompson and White—10.

Nays: Messrs. Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Monette, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter,

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE.
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE.
CORNELIUS DONATO.
H. R. STEELE.

### Grant.

The most hopeful intelligence comes to us, both through private and public sources, that Grant will carry every Northern State. Even in New York city the Republicans are joyous in hope, and send us the most cheering accounts of the "brightening prospects and assurances that they will carry the State. A letter from Indiana to a yonng and rising lawyer of this city, declares that the enthusiasm for Grant is unbounded; while the canvass in Ohio and Pennsylvania indicates splendid majorities.

One of the most encouraging features is the despondency of some of the wiser Democrats in New Orleans. They already sit in the projected shadow of defeat, and feel the chill of failure upon their souls. Well, we can't say we pity them, but we do invite them out into Grant's sunshine.

### Correspondents.

Our readers will not fail to read the admirable letters from our regular correspondents, found on another page. Our fair correspondent from Omaha wields a graceful and beautifull pen, and residing as she does, in the very scene of the Indian troubles, will give us in her next some interesting facts. "Mordicai" writes from Washington with the "spiciness of youth," and keeps us well informed of "Scenes at the Capital," while "Lead Pencil" is recording the events in the great West, with a point and sharpness all his own.

### Conference Collections.

It is expected of each preacher to take the several annual collections as ordered by the General Conference, and arranged at the Quarterly Conference. Take each collection, no matter how small it may prove to be. Remember that there are but three months and then cometh the Conference, where each preacher will be held responsible for the manner in which he has done his duty in this respect.

### The Weather.

The weather in New Orleans still remains very warm, the thermometer during some portion of each day reaching eighty-eight degrees. The nights are also very warm, so that little, if any bed-clothing is needed for comfort. While our friends at the North are dressed in thick clothing, here the coolest summer clothing is still worn.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.


WHAT NEED OF BOUQUETS?—The odor of "Burnett's Florimel" is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice delicate flowers. Ask druggists to order this exquisite perfume.

"Burnett's Cocoaine" for the hair has nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article. New York office, 592 Broadway.


### The Wickedest Man in New York—The Great Revival.

Some months ago a writer for *Packard's Magazine* was scanning New York to find a subject for a sensational article, and passing down Water street, by chance fell in with John Allen, whose irreligious life was so gross as to suggest that Allen was the "Wickedest man in New York," and under this title he wrote his now famous article, which has been republished in nearly every journal in the country. This was the beginning of the present religious excitement in New York city, and of what promises to be one of the greatest movements of the kind since the great revival of 1857-8.

The biographical facts of this man's life are these: John Allen was reared by Christian parents; has one or more brothers who are ministers of the gospel; is a man of family, and has kept a low dance-house for over seventeen years, out of the income of which he has grown rich. He has a little son by the name of Chester, for whom he manifests a very tender solicitude and affection; who has been carefully educated, and especiallly instructed in religious subjects; and notwithstanding the damning atmosphere in which he lived, was taught to recite the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and sing sweet hymns. When public attention was first excited, and persons began to visit Mr. Allen's place, the father took special pride to show his boy, and have him sing, and repeat the Lord's Prayer. It was passing strange that the "Wickedest man in New York" should have such a care for the moral training of his boy; yet, perhaps, this boy was the last tie that bound the father to Infinite Mercy; that every other channel to his moral nature had been closed; that every other medium of religious influence had been severed, and that his parental love, which was natural and beautiful amid ruins, was the effectual door through which the Holy Spirit entered Allen's soul. Yet it is stated that when he saw his name in the papers as the "wickedest man in New York," he sought to prove the contrary true: instituted comparisons between himself and neighbors, and asserted that he had annually contributed to the Bible cause and other religious enterprises. Beneath the atrocious crimes of seventeen years there was a conscience—not quite dead—which was startled by the public announcement that no man in New York was more wicked than John Allen. It was this appalling announcement that awakened him to a sense of his real condition. He denounced the charge as not true, but forgot that wickedness is measured by *light* and not by *darkness*—by knowledge of duty and not by ignorance thereof.

Thus awakened, Mr. Allen was induced to give up his business and open his dance house for a noonday prayer-meeting. His own conversion is neither startling nor clear; he manifests but little emotion, and has no marvelous vision or dream to relate, but tells a straightforward story, that he is a sinner and earnestly desires to lead a better life. We like this. It is grace working through nature, it is a profound conviction too deep to find expression in feeling. It is like the grief experienced at the death of some loved one, which has smitten the sensibilities with paralysis and by its intense heat, has dried up its fountain of tears. We have no fear for this new convert: we judge his case far more hopeful than had he rushed into the kingdom amid wild excitement.

The great city of New York begins to feel the power of this new convert. At twelve o'clock each day his house and street in front of it, are densely crowded with ministers, benevolent ladies, earnest Christian men and the curious of both sexes. Among the latter are hardened sailors and poor Magdalens, and not a few scoffers, some of whom have been hopefully converted to God. An old merchant who had done business in the neighborhood for twenty years, went to scoff but returned to pray, and a Western merchant went down to have a laugh at the new sensation, but God smote him, and he asked the prayers of the meeting. It has been a new life to some of the poor Magdalens, who like Mary Magdalene, have bowed at the feet of Jesus. Within a week past other dance-houses have been turned into houses of prayer, and Christ is showing Himself the friend and savior of the publicans and harlots, and that Christianity is adopted to man's worst condition. The good work is going on throughout the country, and it is hoped that a noonday prayer-meeting may be started in New Orleans, where the most wicked may find mercy.

We give below clippings from our exchanges on this great religious movement:

The freshest feature of the Water street prayer-meeting is the appearance of the famous 'Boston Corbett" on the scene as a leader. This morning he led in prayer with great unction. Many people went down to the dance-house, quite as anxious to see him, apparently, as John Allen. The latter does not relish this visitation from Corbett, as it threatens to draw attention from himself, and to make Corbett, and not himself, the lion of the place. The crowd in front of the house this afternoon was so dense as at times to impede travel.

Another incident of the proceedings was an unofficial announcement by Mrs. Allen, (John's wife) that she is a Roman Catholic, and intends to remain one. Her husband, she says, can be what he likes—Presbyterian, Methodist or anything else—but for her part, she is not going to change her religion to oblige any missionaries. This statement is calculated to create some confusion in the camp.

The clergymen who participated in the exercises were Rev. J. E. Bell, Rev. A. P. Graves, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Woodruff and Rev. Mr. Arnold, of the Howard Mission. The excitement is spreading to places of dubious resort in the vicinity. This morning, No. 374 Catherine street, kept by the notorious "Tommy" Hadden, was opened for prayer. Hadden himself stood at the door, and made his visitors welcome. Here the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Allen. (John's brother,) Rev. W. C. Vanmeter and Rev. Mr. Ward. "Tommy" was in his shirt sleeves. He has not so much to say as Allen.

### Almost A Riot.

Last Tuesday night a disturbance arose which might easily have terminated in a great riot. There was a flag presentation to one of the Grant and Colfax colored clubs, at Congo Square, after which several of the clubs paraded some of the streets.

About ten o'clock, as the rear of the procession was passing down Canal street, by Dumonteil's confectionary store and restaurant, a man on the upper gallery or piazza, fired a pistol shot into the procession. He was described as being a large man, with long whiskers and wearing a straw hat. About the same time a shot, or shots, were fired from the Constitution rooms on the opposite side of the street, also from a confectionary store at the corner of Rampart street. After the firing commenced from Dumonteil's, a rush was made on the place, as it would seem, to get hold of the aggressor. Either from the doors being closed against them, or from some other reason, the show window was broken in. Many shots were fired into the procession, killing one colored man ond wounding six or seven more, when a general panic and stampede took place. This is what we heard from persons in the procession, who seemed to be candid about the affair.

On the contrary, the *Crescent*, *Times* and some other papers lay the blame on the colored people in the procession, and intimate that most of the shots fired were by them. That because a man on the side walk hurrahed for Seymour and Blair, some one in the procession fired at him, and many then followed him into the confectionary: that then two or three shots were fired at them, when they dropped their transparencies, lamps, etc., and fled. As the *Crescent* only claims that two white people—members of a Democratic club, that came to the scene were injured, and they wounded but slightly; and there being one killed and six or seven wounded on the opposite side, it would seem to indicate who did the most shooting.

As General Rousseau promptly called out the cavalry, no further disturbance occurred. Considering the excited state of the public mind, every individual should be on his guard against bringing on trouble, and especially should this be the case with every procession that turns out. A single shot fired into a procession should never bring an assault against a crowd or a house from which the shot proceeds. For then a single drunken or irresponsible individual might precipitate the whole city into trouble, which, perhaps, would end only in great destruction of life and property.

If notice be taken of the matter let it be in the proper manner. Let the procession halt, and call upon policemen to arrest the aggressors. This is the reasonable way, and the way that will bring the respect and confidence of all the better class of each party.

As to anything less than acts of violence, it should not be noticed, as any man has a right to hurrah for whom he pleases, even if a procession of the opposite party are at the time passing; though such an act might not be in accordance with good taste and manners.

We hope the colored people will not allow any excitement whatever to influence them to acts of violence. You had better all suffer wrong than to commit it. Your present and future interests lie in preserving perfect peace. Do not let insult or any slight injury bring you into trouble. We think most of the colored people will by every means shun disturbance. But on Wednesday morning, in passing near the State House, we heard a mulatto man speaking to about half a dozen colored men and one white man, in a very excited manner. He was speaking of the disturbance of the previous night. One remarked that their marshals prevented any of them from setting fire to the building from whence they were fired upon.

Well, he said, marshals or no marshals, he would set fire to the building from which the people fired on him—that when a man was persecuted for opinions's sake it was time to burn, to shoot and to kill, etc., etc.

Considering such language very unwise, we inquired who the person was, and ascertained to our surprise that he was a member of the Legislature, from one of the northern parishes, bordering on the Mississippi river. We trust that all such language as this, from *whatever* source it may come, will not have the slightest influence with the colored people. We think it will not, as we have too much confidence in their love of order and harmony.

### Georgia.

It is a sound principle in political science that the franchise carries with it the immunities of the franchise, unless said immunities, in whole or in part, are interdicted by special legislation. That the reconstruction acts of Congress invested the black man of Georgia with the right of suffrage can not be denied; that the new constitution of Georgia contains no clause excluding persons from office on account of race or color, is equally clear; that the negroes of Georgia voted for the present State Constitution and for the officers provided therein, are also facts.

By what authority, therefore, were twenty-five legislators declared ineligible to hold office, and unseated because persons of color? The reconstruction acts of Congress implicitly declare the eligibility of such citizens; it was the original intents of those acts, that they should be equal with white men before the law, and if elected, exercise the functions of office. These acts have been thus interpreted in each of the reconstructed States, and in said States black men do hold office. Will Congress suffer Georgia to be an exception to the general rule? If it can be shown that her State Constitution is violative of the organic law under which the State was reorganized, then it is in-operative and must be amended. It is not enough that there is therin no express provision forbidding of black men holding office, or express provision that they are ineligible. The *silence* of the instrument can not work to the injury of the citizen; and so far as we can see, the Georgia Constitution does not interdict their election. It is, therefore, sound to affirm that the lesser instrument must be interpreted by the greater, and that the Georgia Constitution must yield to the Constitution of the United States. And this, Congress is bound to demand.

The people of Georgia acted in good faith when they elected colored representatives, and these representatives acted in good faith in the discharge of their official duties; and upon investigation it will be found that the measures passed by the Georgia Legislature are jeopardized by the expulsion of these colored men. It is reasonable to suppose, that many laws were adopted by their votes, which would not have been adopted without them; and where large financial interests are involved the question of eligibility becomes more serious. And inasmuch as they voted for the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, and inasmuch as that amendment would not have been ratified without their votes; and inasmuch as the Legislature of the State has pronounced the voters ineligible and hence their votes illegal, therefore Georgia has placed herself in this dilemma. She must either readmit the expelled members or she is not in the Union. Now let her choose which horn of the dilemma she prefers.

The conduct of the white Democrats in the Georgia Legislature is a solemn warning to the people of color, not to trust their political promises and pretensions. What has been done in Georgia, will be repeated in every Southern State when the power is possessed. Your true political friends are those who fought for your liberty and who are here to aid you in the good work of reconstruction.

### Democratic Procession.

To strengthen the feeble knees and hearts of the Democrats of New Orleans, the Democrats of St. Louis came to this city on Wednesday last and presented the former a beautiful banner, and on the occasion there was a grand torch-light procession which was imposing and orderly to the extent of our observation. The procession, banquet, and Opera House speeches must have cost the Democracy of this city fifty thousand dollars, which is liberal for "a downtrodden people who can't pay their taxes." With the exception of the negro steamboat club, composed of levee hands, about seventy-five in number, the only other negroes in the procession was a small squad of thirteen and a half, wearing their grandmother's old snuff-colored capes. The half negro was hobbling along on one leg. And these were the boasted "thousands of negroes who have joined the Democrats!" The streets were crowded with people, and the hosts of men, women, and children, (white), were the best evidence that the hearts of this people are still true to the "lost cause," and that they cordially hate the man who conquered Lee.

At the Opera House Harry T. Hays made the reception speech, in which Harry was a little injudicious. Hear his cry for war. This is what he said:

No people have borne more of tyranny, more of wanton cruel, and malignant oppression than we have borne None ever bore it with more calm and patient counsel. It may, however, come to pass that our forbearance will be suicidal, and if, when prompted by the law of self-preservation, we shall be constrained to make resistance, then shall your banner be unfurled, and by the grace of God, the Blair Knights will carry it to victory, with the battle cry of Blair and constitutional liberty.

Harry, this sounds like war. Well, they whipped you once, and if you want another turn with the "boys in blue" you shall have it to your heart's content. Come on.

At the banquet General Steedman was equally warlike, and the people of the North should know that this Government official made the following remarks:

General Steedman exhorted the St. Louis delegation, both ladies and gentlemen, to say to their people when they reach home that if the inhabitants of Missouri have suffered under Radical misrule to the verge of human endurance, the citizens of Louisana have wept blood. Louisianians intend to vote in November, notwithstanding what the accidental majority in our Legislature may attempt to dictate to us. Like our ancestors of '76, if an attempt is made to crush out the expression of popular will and the freedom of speech, we shall arise in our might, and publish and adhere to another declaration of independence.

Are these words of peace? Steedman is Blair's echo.

### A Democratic Carpet-Bagger Writes to the North.

We take the following from the Belleville (Illinois) *Democrat* of September 3:

UNDER RADICAL RULE.

We take the liberty of transcribing a few lines from a private letter from Hon. P. B. Fouke, formerly Representative in Congress from this District, who is now in New Orleans, Louisiana. They convey a vivid idea of the deplorable condition of the South under the rule of Radicalism:

* * * "If we are permitted to vote for electors in this State, we will carry it by 30,000 majority at least. The negroes are becoming disgusted with the carpet-baggers, and are flocking over to the Democracy by thousands—that, too, without the hope of reward and without any promises from the Democracy.

"I wish every Radical in the old Twelfth District could look in on the Legislature here. Thirty-six negroes in the lower House, an equal proportion in the Senate, and that august (?) body presided over by a negro as black as night itself and weighing 275 pounds. White men are excluded from the galleries by the crowded attendance of the blacks; three-fourths of the officers of the Legislature are negroes—all the pages are negroes. White men are arrested upon the most trivial pretexts by negro policemen, taken before a negro judge to be tried, and often tried by negro jurymen.

"You have no idea of the state of affairs here. The soldier who has fought the good fight for the Union stands no chance here. The negro gets the places and the patronage from Radical rule, and the soldier is kicked out like a dog. We look to the Democracy of the North to save us."

Mr. Fouke states some things which are true and some things which are otherwise.

It is not true that the people of color are flocking over to the Democrats in thousands. Out of the eighty-five or ninety thousand registered colored voters in Louisiana, not five thousand have gone to the Democrats. The colored people of Louisiana will vote solid for Grant and Celfax. It is not true that inducements have not been held out to them to leave the Republican ranks. Both promises and threats are daily employed, and the few who have gone, have done so from fear of losing a good situation.

It is true that Lieutenant Governor Dunn is a person of color, and that he weighs 275 pounds; and it is equally true that Mr. Dunn is the most dignified member of the Senate: a gentleman in his bearing to all; one of the best presiding officers in the State; is well thought of by the Democrats, who would not object to his joining their party; and who will compare well with Mr. Fouke for truth telling and general intelligence.

It is not true that the negro gets the places, and the soldier is kicked out like a dog. The Governor of our State was a gallant soldier; Rev. Mr. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, was a chaplain; Hon. J. H. Sypher, member of Congress, was a brave soldier, and also Congressman Newsham; United States Senator Kellogg was in the army, and in our General Assembly may be found such noble soldiers as Campbell, and McMillen, and Lee, and many others, worthy of a nation's honor.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR:

An attempt was recently made by a colored man, named Gardner, to break up the colored schools in Carrollton. He succeeded in almost completely disorganizing one of the most prosperous. Mr. Wright, sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, waited on Captain H. H. Pierce, United States army, General Superintendent of Education, and urgently solicited his assistance.

Captain Pierce appeared before a very large audience of colored people, at their church, on Friday evening at eight o'clock, and addressed them upon the advantages of education. The Captain dwelt at length upon the fact that the Government, in making them "free," clothed them with the important duties of a Christian people. He impressed upon their minds the great necessity of bending every energy to the great work of educating the children, and illustrated his argument with many historical facts, tracing the early history of their race. The Captain's remarks throughout, were logical and to the point. He extolled the beautiful virtues of a Christian life; told them that the color of their faces was no longer any bar to their intellectual advancement; that their friends were anxions to establish this fact; that, without their willing co-operation, however, it would be labor in vain. He gave them many practical hints in reference to good citizenship, clearly defining their privileges as freemen; that freedom meant protection to life, property and the pursuit of happiness; but that it by no means gave them authority to infringe upon the rights of others. He said much of the moral and intellectual condition of their race; telling them how to meet their great obligations to their Maker, their country and themselves. His remarks were manifestly well received. The regular services of the evening then proceeded, and the Captain then retired, leaving an impression which will not soon be forgotten.

The disaffected school has been reopened and is doing even better than before. Respectfully,

JULIUS G. BADENHAUSEN.

### Book Notices.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John W. Draper, M. D., L. L. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

This we judge to be a reliable work. It is published in three volumes. The second volume, which is now before us, contains the events from the inauguration of President Lincoln to the proclamation of emancipation of the slaves, from March 4, 1861, to January 1, 1863, inclusive.

The events are grouped under certain sections or heads, and by that means are the better remembered and their relation to each other understood. The work is written in a plain, straightforward manner, without any attempt at embellishing, yet in an interesting style. Its candor must commend it to all, and it will no doubt meet wilh success.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

COMER'S NAVIGATION SIMPLIFIED. A manual of instruction in navigation as practiced at sea. Adapted to the wants of the sailor. It contains all the tables, explanations, and illustrations necessary for the easy understanding and use of the practical branches of navigation and nautical astronomy, with numerous examples worked out by the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, for several years ahead. It contains over 160 pages. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE OPIUM HABIT. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Pp. 335.

A work compiled for the benefit of opium eaters. It is a warning to those who are beginning to use this terrible drug, and it attempts to show the one already bound by the habit that there is hope of his escape from his thraldom. It treats the cases of DeQuincy, Coleridge, and others. Opium and alcohol are compared, and the full outlines of the opium cure are given.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

POPULAR EDUCATION. By S. S. Randall, Superintendent of the public schools of the city of New York.

Among the topics treated on in the table of contents, we notice Philosophy of education, the family, public instruction, intellectual culture, systems of instruction, methods of intellectual culture, moral and religious instruction, practical education, the teacher, his character and duty, mental and moral developments, objects, means, and ends of education, etc.

Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

### Correction.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 21.

SIR—In my last published letter several typographical errors occur. "Change" should read *charge*. In speaking of the *Methodist Home Journal* I am made to say "the demand is unequal to my ability to supply." It should read, *my ability to supply is unequal to the demand*.

Respectfully,

JAMES LYNCH.

A gentleman who is greatly interested in the progress of the revival, recently called at the store of a friend, to whom he wished to present the claims of religion. His friend was not in, yet he, being unwilling to go away without having accomplished some good, spoke to one of the clerks, a young man about eighteen years of age, to whom he was a stranger, on the same subject, and after a few days was apprised of his conversion through the instrumentality of this conversation.

Isn't it remarkable that railway trains can run over so many sleepers without waking any of them?

### Hints To Young Ministers.

BY BISHOP MORRIS.

Some preparation for the pulpit is indispensable. But few preachers of this age will assert their ability to preach without special preparation, and they will not be believed. When a minister is preparing to preach let him inquire what the audience will probably be, what text will be appropriate, what is the literal meaning of that text, when spoken or written, by whom, under what surroundings, what was intended by the speaker or writer, what doctrines or duties, what threats or promises are involved therein, how may these be most profitably presented? The answer to these questions will furnish the plan of the discourse, called a brief, which must be carefully studied in all its details, to the filling up of the entire plan, including the practical improvement and introduction if there be any introduction needed. Then let him pray for God's blessing upon the effort, and deliver it while fresh in his own mind and heart.

There are two general classes of subjects—topical and textual. The latter is preferable in many respects. Where a minister preaches over a hundred times a year to the same hearers, his topics will soon be exhausted, but they may use over a hundred text, and have left as many more of equal interest to be used as he may need them. A textual subject not only affords more variety, but is more instructive and interesting to most hearers. Therefore, instead of writing a topical sermon and prefixing a text for a motto, let the sermon be deducted from the text in all cases. This plan lasts longer and succeeds better. So I think.

There are two modes of composing: one is on paper and the other is in the mind. I think the latter vastly preferable. The paper composition can be made only in your office, with table, pen, and all the fixtures; but the mental composition may proceed anywhere—on horseback, in buggy, or in railroad cars. Again, the paper composition can be used only when you have a regular pulpit or reading desk; but the mental can be used in the schoolhouse, or under the trees, or wherever needed. The more we use manuscript the more dependent we are upon it; and the more we train ourselves to speak without notes the easier we feel, and the more confidence we have to proceed in our subject without them.

Here allow me to record my own little experience in the use of notes in the pulpit. I never read a written sermon to a congregation to my recollection, and never laid my brief before me for reference exceeding three times during my ministry of over fifty years, which plan was suggested for important occasions, when I had little time for preparation. But every effort of the kind failed. I was so much embarrassed each time with notes before me as to remind me of a man trying to run a foot race with his feet hoppled, or to box with his hands tied behind him. When I failed the last time I deliberately determined never to try it again. And I have not tried to preach with any notes before me in the third of a century. My purpose was to speak without the useless incumbrance of notes as long as memory endured, and then quit altogether. As a man of age and experience, I advise beginners not to allow themselves to become dependent on notes in the pulpit, and I advise such as have sold their liberty in this respect to recover it as soon as possible. Our most able and successful ministers preach as our fathers did, without any notes before them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*Western Advocate.*

### Woman's Record in Literature.

Many honored names of women adorne the literature of our language. In an age when Pope cultivated letter writing as an art, Mary Wartley Montague wrote and published more brilliant letters than he. Dr. Johnson pronounced Elizabeth Carter the best Greek scholar in England. Hannah More, by the charms of her conversation and culture, added to the attractions of that circle of which Burke, Garrick and Johnson formed a part. Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Sigourney have wreathed their brows with proud chaplets of poetic fame. Mrs. Browning, as a poet, has no modern superior unless it be Tennyson. Neither Bryant, nor Longfellow, nor Whittier have written anything equal to (Mrs. Browning's) "Aurora Leigh." Mrs. Browning, the woman of deep emotion, high-toned-thought and devout spirit, read almost every book worth reading in almost every language.

Miss Mitchell gained the gold medal for being the first to discover a comet when half the astronomers of the world were looking for it.

We owe to women's heart and women's pen not a few of the best hymns in our language. Charlotte Elliott gave us—

"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me."

And by its sweet influence many a soul has been brought to Christ. Mrs. Adams gave us "Nearer, my God, to thee." Mrs. Steele, "Father, whate'er of earthly bliss." Mrs. Barbauld, "How blest the righteous when he dies." Our own Miss Cary has given us—

"One sweetly solemn thought comes to me
o'er and o'er,
I'm nearer my home to day than I've ever
been before."

And these and others written by women will be classics in sacred poetry for all time, lifting the hearts of God's people as their holy music ascends from the sanctuary and family altar nearer to God, nearer to Heaven, their eternal home. The wives of Luther, Edwards, Burke, Hitchcock, Agassiz, Howitt and others have shown how much educated women may aid their husbands in literary pursuits. Caroline Herschell did much of the work which made the name of her brother, Sir William, so eminent in astronomy. *Rev. A. M. Reid.*


The success of "Burnett's Flavoring Extracts" is based upon their merits. The best are the cheapest. New York depot, 592 Broadway.

## From the Churches.

Rev. Scott Chinn, who was sent by the Presiding Elder, J. P. Newman, to hold the third quarterly meeting of the Laharpe street church in this city, reports seven persons received into full connection during the past quarter; two received by probation, and one by letter. Number of adults baptized 6; infants baptized 1. Number of deaths 2. Forty-eight dollars had been raised for the pastor, and twenty-five dollars for the Church Extension Society. Two were recommended to be licensed as exhorters. The pastor reported that he had preached to the children and catechised them frequently.

MARAIS STREET CHURCH.—Brother Chinn gives us the following report of the third quarterly meeting of his own church: Received in full connection 31; on probation 40; deaths 2; excluded from the church 4; adults baptized 34; infants baptized 4. Money raised for Church extension and other collections $61 50. Money raised for the pastor $134 50. The pastor recently addressed a house full of Sabbath school children in his church, and took up a collection for the school of $14 45.

CAMPBELL'S CHAPEL.—At the third quarterly meeting of this church two persons were reported as received on trial during the past quarter, and four expelled. Two children had been baptized. Number of Sabbath school scholars eighteen. Money raised for pastor's salary twenty-five dollars. Attention was called to the matter of attending to the aged and infirm; also to encourage the circulation of the New Orleans ADVOCATE.

JEFFERSON AND CARROLLTON.—Rev. Emperor Williams, the pastor of these churches, has sent us the following report, made at his third quarterly meeting: Number of members at Jefferson 250; probationers 50; number of conversions the past quarter 25; adults baptized 30; deaths 4; Sunday school scholars 60; officers and teachers 6.

At Carrollton there are 60 members; probationers 20; adults baptized 10; infants baptized 20; conversions the past quarter 16; scholars in Sabbath school 30; officers and teachers 3.

Brother Williams reports having preached, up to August 8, one hundred and eighty times. He has received on his salary $450.

FIRST STREET CHURCH.—At the third Quarterly Conference held at this church there were reported for the past quarter 18 baptisms of children, 5 excluded, 1 died, $100 raised for the pastor's salary; number of scholars in Sabbath school 137; officers and teachers 9.

SIXTH STREET CHURCH.—At the third Quarterly Conference of this church the number of Sunday school scholars reported was 35, being a decrease for the quarter; received in the Church in full connection 4; on probation 6; expelled 2. The congregations were increasing in numbers.

MANDEVILLE. — Brother Henry Green, who held the third Quarterly Meeting at Mandeville, says: "I left New Orleans August 18, and spent nearly a week in and about that place. I did not find many people at first; politics had scattered them. I went a good ways off and hunted up the people, and found them doing mighty well; large gardens and corn fields, with plenty of chickens and hogs. They were doing better than the people in town. There are many Christians among them. We had a reviving time finally before I returned to the city."

PASS CHRISTIAN CIRCUIT.—A few days after my return to the city I left for Pass Christian to hold the third Quarterly Meeting at that place. I landed from the boat at Mississippi City, and went on foot from there to Handsboro'. It being in the night, and our route through the woods, we lost our way. Finally we came to a house, and calling the gentleman up, he put us in the right way, and we reached the place after a couple of hours. I found few at the first; politics had scattered them here also. Toward the last we had a crowded house. Eight joined the Church. We then started for Mississippi City, to take the boat for Pass Christian. When we got there the boat had gone. We then started at eight o'clock in morning along the bay on foot, stopping in at the houses of some of the old Christians to sing and pray with them. We reached Pass Christian at three o'clock, which they said was sixteen or seventeen miles. It was the twenty-fifth of August. I commenced to hunt up the people; found the most of them making complaints. I preached to them that day, and Brother Gunby, who was with me, preached at night. I gave out that I would hold their third Quarterly Meeting; but the people did not come together. I gave it out again, and they came, and after that we had pretty much of a crowded house; but no one joined the Church. Wednesday morning I took the boat and left for Bay St. Louis. Walked around and gathered the people. Things were a little better than at Pass Christian. I preached two sermons, and Brother Gunby preached twice. We had sacrament on the twenty-eighth, Tuesday night, and had a very crowded house; and left for the city Saturday evening, the twenty-ninth.

LIVE OAK.—After my return from Pass Christian I remained a few days in the city, and on September 4 started to Shady Grove, to hold the second Quarterly Meeting at Live Oak church. I went by the way of Mandeville, arriving there on the evening of the fourth. The next morning I started in company with Brother Johnson, the preacher at Mandeville, and Brother Gunby, the preacher at Live Oak church, who left his charge for a days, as the white people were seeking to injure him. We traveled from Saturday morning until midnight, when we stopped at a house, and fed our horse and got a cup of coffee without sugar or milk, and a cake of corn bread. We hitched up again and drove on. The water was so high in some places that it was almost ready to fill the carryall. More than half a dozen people had advised us not to go to Live Oak church, as the people were bad. But we went on, and arrived there about four hours before noon on Sunday morning. We inquired for the exhorters, and found that they had left soon after Brother Gunley. I preached for them in the morning, and Brother Johnson in the evening. Sunday night we had sacrament, and had a very fine time. Monday morning we walked fourteen miles, going to Pearl River to hunt up the official board of the other church, New Hope; found some of them on the other side of Pearl River. We got them together, and I preached a quarterly meeting sermon, and held the Quarterly Conference. They are much pleased with the old Church, and want to live and die in it, though they are persecuted for belonging to it. I looded about to see how our colored people live. Some are very poor, but some are living mighty well. Plenty of cattle, chickens, hogs, gardens, etc. That night after Conference, about one o'clock, we started home, and traveled all night. Tuesday about one o'clock the carryall wheel broke all to pieces. We fixed a pole under it and carried it to a place which was twenty-seven miles from Mandeville. It cost six and a half dollars to get it mended. We had to cross three ferries in a boat, and at one we staid all night; slept in the carryall, with planks for our mattresses, and our carpet-bag for a pillow. Wednesday evening we arrived at Mandeville. During this distance I walked about eighteen miles on account of a sick wheel and a tired horse.

On the tenth the people at Indian Village, in St. Tammany parish, left word at Mandevill that when the elder came he must come to their church, which they had built near Indian Village. So we went there. We arrived there on Friday evening. We had to fight musquitoes and horse flies all the way across the prairie.

The white people had a church near there, but would not let the colored people come in, so they went to work and built them a good log church, and put seats in it.

Saturday we gathered the people, a good congregation. Brother Johnson preached, as he had been there before, and gathered the people. They liked him very much. I preached for them at three o'clock and at night. Four persons joined the Church.

They had no preacher nor licensed exhorter at the church. But there was a man there who was somewhat gifted as an exhorter, and only one thing in the way of his being licensed, which he was glad to have removed. He, like many of our colored people, was living with one with whom no marriage ceremony had ever been performed, either before or since he become free. So I married him to his wife, when Brother Johnson and the people recommended him to be licensed as an exhorter, and I licensed him. He was a good man, and had labored well among them. The church had thirty-six members in good standing.

On Sunday we had a basket meeting. The people come from twenty-five miles around, from Pearlington and Fort Pike, and they just spread their white clothes on the grass, put their dinners on them, and just walked around and ate what they wanted, and enjoyed themselves beautiful. I baptized twenty-seven persons. Our meeting lasted till five o'clock, when I left for Bayou LaCombe.

About sundown we got to the brickyards, and staid there and preached to the people. They have a Union teacher there, who keeps both the day school and Sanday school. But the people are so poor that they can not pay him scarcely anything, and he may be obliged to leave.

JACKSON, Miss., September 7.

EDITOR NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE:

It is a long time since I have written for the ADVOCATE. We have had some revival this year at Jackson. The Lord has called to his Zion forty-five souls in this place.

We had a good sermon here a short time since, preached by Rev. Mr. Roberts, lately from Washington city, who is engaged in the homestead land office, under General Howard.

We have a day school in session now, taught by a Miss Highgate, a young colored lady from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She has fifty or sixty scholars. She teaches for fifty cents a month from each pupil. Yet the people are so poor that she only succeeds in collecting about half that. Times are hard. It is difficult for a Methodist preacher to live here and keep the rules in the discipline from page sixty-one to sixty-four. I have no bread to eat at the present time. We ate the last this morning. My wife asked me what we should do, and said that this was the darkest hour we had ever known. I told her though we had no bread now, we would have some before the sun went down. About mid-day a good old sister brought some bread to us, and said while she was sitting in her house she was impressed that she ought to take food to the pastor, and so she had come.

Brother Lynch preached a sermon here lately that I think will never be forgotten. It was from the text, "None of these things move me." I was at much expense in getting here, and after I came. And so want for temporal food, but I am still trusting in God, "the rock that is higher than I." Respectfully, yours,

MOSES ADAMS.

## Franklin, Louisiana.

The third quarterly conference of Franklin circuit was held at the Methodist Episcopal church in Franklin, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, September 12, 1868. R. K. Diossy, presiding elder, chairman. After religious services, Judge Josiah Fisk was chosen secretary. Twenty-three members were present and nine absent. There was one complaint, and no appeals. Brother Fisk was received as a local preacher from the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans. Reports were received from Brother John Lea.

Franklin Church—Members 200; probationers 43; baptized 119 adults 25 children. 1 Sunday school; 100 scholars; 4 teachers. 1 day school 65 scholars. 17 marriages; 7 deaths.

Baldwin Church—Benjamin Frere 45 members. 1 Sunday school; 45 scholars; 2 teachers. 1 day school. [illegible] 6 conversions. 6 adults and 5 infants baptized. 4 marriages; 1 death. 1 Sunday school; 41 scholars; 2 teachers.

Cypremort Church—Marcus Dale. 112 members; 37 probationers. 21 adults and 7 infants baptized. 1 Sunday school; 115 scholars; 4 teachers. 1 day school; 100 scholars. 1 death. 40 conversions.

Charenton Church—John Wesley. 108 members; 25 probationers; 30 conversions. 31 adults and 6 infants baptized. 6 marriages. 1 Sunday school; 40 scholars; 6 teachers. 1 day school; 40 scholars.

Jeannerettes—135 members. 2 missions. 40 members.

Total—661 members, 88 probationers; 222 baptisims; 5 Sunday schools, 331 scholars, 18 teachers; 4 day schools, 225 scholars; 23 marriages; 8 deaths.

Church buildings at Franklin, Charenton, Cypremort, and one being built at Centreville.

On examination of character, William Wadkins was suspended from official duties, and censured for dishonesty and insubordination. He was a defaulter to the amount of eighteen dollars. The stewards reported $68 80 received and expended. The people are very poor, and with difficulty pay the preachers' board and light the churches.

Mrs. Parks reported the Sunday school well attended, but not encouraged by the presence of preachers and leaders of the church. Day school hindered some by her ill health this summer.

The churches have enjoyed revivals, are united, and meet with no opposition. Brother Lea has labored very faithfully, but has had much sickness during two or three months. The local preachers and working brethren have done well.

The Sabbath services were well attended and interesting as usual. The Sunday school was examined by the elder. The singing and Bible lessons were good, but the catechism had been neglected. Meetings were held morning, evening, and night. People came to the feast from ten and fifteen miles distance.

J. FISK,
Secretary.

## Progress of American Chromo-Lithography.

Mr. Prang is rapidly increasing his business and improving his beautiful art. He has begun his contemplated "Gallery of American Painters," in which he proposes to produce at least one characteristic picture by each of our eminent artists. He has already published several landscapes by Britcher, several groups of chickens and the like by Tait, several fruit pieces by Lily M. Spencer, and Miss V. Granberry, of New York, a couple *genre* pictures by Niles, of Boston, a series of Ruggles "gems" in oil colors, besides a great variety of illuminated texts and cards by Miss Jennie Lee, of Jersey, and cartoons and lithographs by Mr. Homer, and others. He has now in active preparation: A New England Winter Landscape" by the late Mr. Morveiller, of Malden; a figure piece, The Barefooted Boy, by Eastman Johnson: Easter Morning, by Mrs. Theresa Hart, wife of James Hart, the landscape painter; two brilliant pictures of children in the woods, The May Queen and The Little Rogue, by Mrs. S. G. Brown; The Shipwreck of Steerforth, by Moran; The Friends, by Giraud; The White Mountains in October, by Mr. George L. Brown; The Bay of New York, by the same artist; The Falls of the Yo Semite, by Bierstadt; two fruit pieces, by S. W. Fuller; Cherries and Basket, by Mrs. Granberry; and besides these he has a number of other compositions on the easels of distinguished New York painters. Tait is hard at work on his favorite subjects. We are not at liberty to name the paintings by foreign artists that are to be chromoed as rapidly as possible, because, in the absence of an international copyright law, fine-art publishers are liable to the same annoyances which are now experienced by the publishers of foreign books.

The Winter Landscape, by Morveiller, is a picture as essentially New Englandish—if we may coin the word—as pumpkin pies or Thanksgiving. Morveiller made a speciality of winter scenes, and was admitted to be the best painter of snow in America. This is one of the best of his small pieces. It represents an old farm house by the road-side, with its inevitable L's and out houses; grandma in the yard engaged in feeding poultry; a group of skaters on a frozen stream hard by, with spectators looking on at the sport; in the distance, the village, which is hidden by the trees on its outskirts. A grand old elm, under whose wide spreading branches the farm-house is built, is rendered with wonderful fidelity and spirit; and the apple-tree on the other side of the road seems to have been photographed from every family homestead in Massachusetts away from the great iron thoroughfares. The picture is a pleasant one; for it has a warm, cheerful glow—such as every one delights in, on fine mornings in winter when the snow lies deep and the sleigh bells are ringing merrily on every road.

The Falls of the Yo Semite is a characteristic bit of California scenery in Bierstadt's well-known style. It represents a bright sunset on a lonely lake, whose solitude is disturbed only by a pair of water fowl that hover and rest on the rocks at the shore. Abrupt, steep and rugged cliffs—over a part of which tumbles, headlong, a graceful waterfall—from the southern boundary of the lake; and a fringe of gigantic branchless fir-trees skirt the northern shore. It is a careful study after nature and every touch is Bierdstadtish.

The Barefooted Boy is a true artist's rendering of Whittier's familiar lines:

"Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy with cheeks of tan;
With thy turned-up pantaloons
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art—the grown up man
Only is republican.
Let the million dollared ride;
Barefoot trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy—
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!"

It represents a comely rustic lad, clad in coarse homespun dress, with his trousers turned up, his hands in his pockets and the brightest of "knowing," yet innocent smiles on his face and in his eyes. His face is half shaded by his broad-brimmed hat; his feet are firmly planted on a gray rock; he looks so hopeful, so self-reliant, so entirely at his ease, that he seems the perfect incarnation of Young America. The accessories of this picture are a distant landscape with a tree in the middle and foreground. They are well handled, but they serve only to support the figure, which is one of the best pieces that Mr. Johnson has ever produced.

The Fringed Gentian, after Newman, is one of those fearfully and wonderfully elaborate and truthful representations of vegetable life in which the pre-Raphaelite school of artists of New York and elsewhere seem to delight. It is in water colors. It looks as if it had been drawn with the aid of a microscope—the most Lilliputian details are so exactly reproduced. It is one of the most difficult subjects to chromo, and we shall take an interest in examining the result.

Among the fruit pieces in press, judging from the original, we prefer the "Cherries" and the "Strawberries," of Miss Granberry, which are certainly admirably rendered, with a luscious fidelity to nature. Mr. Fuller's pieces are highly finished and harmonious in color, but it strikes us that the subjects are less likely to be universally popular.

The Friends, by Giraud—we forgot to name it in our list—is the picture of a little girl, who is petting a Newfoundland dog. Giraud has an excellent faculty for the conception and execution of this class of subjects, and this is one of his happiest efforts. It will charm the children everywhere.

In an entirely different style, but of the same character, are the companion pictures by J. G. Brown, of New York. This young artist excels in *genre* pictures; he renders children with a rare ability, especially when there is a single figure at rest, but in an attitude expressive of mental action. These subjects—the "May Queen" and the "Little Rogue"—are just suited to his peculiar genius. The "May Queen" is a little girl in the woods, brilliantly attired, self-adorned with wild flowers, bathed in sunlight, her eyes beaming with delight at the thought of surprising her friends by her new and gay decorations. The Little Rogue is the picture of a boy, four or five years old, who is trying to hide himself from somebody coming—which somebody he is evidently intending to startle. He is stooping under a sumac bush, which he gently bends over him. This gives the artist an opportunity for a brilliant piece of covering. It is autumn, and the declining sun shoots its rays through the misty atmosphere, brightening the gay hues of the sumac leaves and warming up the surroundings of the figure, which are rather cold and low in tone. The two pictures contrast finely; the clear, bright, summer glow of spring—in the May Queen—being harmonious offset against the dreamy, misty, autumnal vapors in the Little Rogue. Mr. Brown regards these pictures as his masterpieces.

Easter Morning, by Mrs. Hart, is a massive marble cross, hung round about with fushcias, panses, yellow roses and other exquisitely tinted flowers. It is a combination entirely novel, peculiar and lovely. We have seldom seen an effect so original produced by a combination of such simple and familiar elements. There is affluence of quiet beauty in the wreath that is essentially harmonious with Easter and its sacred memories. It is altogether charming. If there is a single flaw in it we have failed to detect it. As far as the chromo has gone it bids fair to rival the original; but we reserve our judgment upon it until it is completed, we know only that if it is at all comparable to the exquisite painting, it will soon be one of the most common ornaments of our boudoirs, vestries, Sunday schools and libraries.

The last painting on our list was handed in as we were taking notes of the new publications. It is a small reproduction of The Crown of New England—a painting which, both in England and America has secured for Mr. George L. Brown some of the highest encomiums from artists and art critics, which American productions have ever obtained. Glowing, poetically truthful, full of brilliancy and light and beauty, it represents the White Mountains when they are seen to the best advantage—when, as the portrait painters say, they are in their "highest moments"—transfigured under the early morning sunburst of a late October day. The original on a large scale is on exhibition at the Art Gallery of Childs & Co., where it has been visited and admired by thousand of our wealthiest and best educated citizens. If this beautiful creation, this lyric on canvas, can be reproduced in facsimile, it will mark an epoch in the art; for the vapors and mists that encircle the mountain sides, the subtle gradations of light and shade, and the marvelous blendings of colors and tints render it exceedingly difficult either to imitate or duplicate.

It is gratifying to know that the popular demand for pictures is almost in the exact ratio of their artistic excellence. Every touch of nature, whether on canvas or in chromo, is instantly recognized and applauded. The best things sell best; no reputation avails against the fact as it is. Ruggle's gems have not paid expenses; whereas Tait's groups go off with amazing rapidity. Of Britcher's pictures, on the other hand, The White Mountains and Esopus Creek and Sawyer's Pond (a little gem) and one or two others have a steady and rapid sale, while some others do not move off at all. The people have a truer taste than they generally have been credited with in the critical doomsday book. It is a faith in this instinctive taste that has borne on Mr Prang to the rare good fortune that has rewarded his efforts.

BERWICK.

## The Pulpit.

Rev. Mr. Punshon, in his address at the Canada Conference, uttered these pregnant and powerful words on the dignity, topic, aim, and exceeding great reward of preaching:

Take heed to your preaching. This is, after all, the main thing. If you are no preacher, you are nothing. Let the pulpit be your throne. Who says that the pulpit has become effete? or that it has lost its power? God himself has put the pulpit on the throne. The preacher is not the lecturer, nor the philosopher, nor the critic, but the lifter up of the Cross and the Saviour. This is your work, O, if you fail here, you miss your way. If there be anything in your ministry that does not lead to Christ, it is a strange doctrine; God himself will destroy it; it is a blemish which disfigures the whole; it is but as the meteor of the marsh, which may beguile, but cannot dissipate the darkness. It suggests the idea of darkness in the blaze of day, like the glare of the city gaslight kindled in mockery of noon. Then preach Christ. You ask me how to preach Christ. In your own style. If you have the imaginations of the poet, use it; if you have the eloquence of a Cicero, use it; if you have a quiet style of your own, then be yourself. If you have the polish in the grain, bring it out; don't let the pine grain sneer at the mahogany grain. Don't let us have the class of revival and non-revival brethren. Be lucid as Matthew, if you can; logical as Paul, poetic as Isaiah, tender and melting as John the beloved, and stern and fiery as Ezekiel, only let us feel the power! You need power—power over the conscience. If you speak to the imagination, the poet will beat you; if you speak to the disputer, you will be worsted; but speak to the conscience, and no man can rival you there. You are a Czar of many lands.

Above all, be in earnest. Preach wisely; aim at the fifth rib; let there be no affectation; not the bursting of a volcano but the gentle dawning of the light, that, while it would not awake the slumbering babe, would fill the world with glory.

Aim at success. God's word promises it: "As I live, saith the Lord, my word shall not return void unto me." Trust God. The husbandman patiently waiteth, believeth, for the precious fruit of the earth; so may you. Expect success. You have the power and you have the promise. May God save us from invoking excuses for want of success, when our barrenness should drive us to our knees! Let us dread, above all things, the curse of an unfaithful ministry. Preach the gospel. Don't fear because of the pride of rank or of wealth; don't be afraid of them, lest you have the guilt of souls on your hands. Let not the blood of souls be on your skirts. "Deliver me from bloodguiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation." He who labors for God will get souls. O, that you all may invoke the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon those young brethren! "and let the people say amen."

## Boys Out After Nightfall.

A writer in the *Fireside Companion* moralizes as follows upon the above topic:

I have long been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, and gleesome. I am not willing that they should be cheated out of their rightful heritage of youth—indeed, I can hardly understand how a high-toned, useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who has not enjoyed a fair share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive lest parents, who are not forethoughtful, and have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits which I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the streets after nightfall. It is ruinous to their morals in almost all instances. They acquire, under cover of the night, an unhealthy and excited state of mind, bad language and practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing; indeed it is in the street after nightfall that boys principally acquire the education for the bad capacity of becoming dissolute, criminal men.

Parents should adopt a most rigid, inflexible rule that never will permit a son under any circumstance whatever to go into the street after nightfall with a view of engaging in out-of-door sports, or of meeting other boys for social or chance occupation. A rigid rule of that kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices.


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(Companion Pictures.)

Of the last pictures, George L. Brown, the celebrated American artist, unrivaled as a colorist and and painter of atmospheric effects, says:

I admire them much. I saw some splendid specimens in Europe, which were wonderful; but never supposed that even finer ones were executed in Boston. What particularly excites my admiration is the tender and delicate half-tints, the high finish and the finesse and richness of tone. I think they must do much to educate the public in the way of color. How far superior to the hideous color lithographs we have been so shocked in seeing so long a time! I congratulate you on your success.

GEORGE L. BROWN.

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STATEMENT
OF THE
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December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245 085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold bonds | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 250 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

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Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—19.

The motion to table was therefore lost.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by inserting a proviso, that the committee investigate only such specific cases as may be reported to them.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by providing that the committee receive no extra compensation.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay all amendments on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Messrs. Campbell, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith and Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd. White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Anderson—15.

The President voted to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by inserting "provided that in the examination of all cases of fraud, in any parish, not more than ten witness can be summoned, and three equally from the two political parties of the State."

Mr. O'Hara moved to amend the amendment by inserting "five" instead of "ten."

On motion of Mr. Lynch the resolution and amendments was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Jewell offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Elections appointed by this body on its temporary organization, has accused the General Commanding the Fifth Military District with having improperly and without authority changed the returns of the late election, be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and report to this body, and that the committee so appointed have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lynch moved the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jewell wished to amend that it be with instructions to report to-morrow.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Messrs. François, Kelso, Lewis, Ogden and Smith—5.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

The motion to lay on the table was therefore lost.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his amendment.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Judiciary was adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up a bill, of which he gave notice on the previous day, for the relief of printers of the Constitutional Convention for first reading.

Mr. Jewell moved the suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The rules were suspended and the bill referred.

Mr. Lynch offered a joint resolution that both Houses of the General Assembly meet in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday next at twelve o'clock M., to participate in the inauguration of the Governor.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved that it be sent to the House immediately for concurrence.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to purchase a clock for the use of the Senate.

The motion was adopted with an amendment of Mr. Braughn that it shall not cost over ten dollars.

On motion of Mr. Ray the Senate went into executive session.

The doors being opened after the executive session, on motion the Senate adjourned.

### Eleventh Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 11, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at 12 o'clock, M.

The roll was called.

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell. F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31 members present.

Prayer by Rev. W. Honey.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

No reports from standing committees.

The President announced the Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate:

Messrs. Packard, François, Beares, Coupland and Ogden.

Mr. Ray moved that the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Finance be authorized to rent suitable rooms for their purposes.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana has duly ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article fourteen, and has thus complied with the conditions proposed by the present Congress for the admission of the State into the Union; therefore

*Resolved*, That Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor elect, at present discharging the duties of that office by military appointment, be now duly inducted into office in virtue of his election by the people, by his taking the oath of office prescribed in the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the resolution.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message, announcing the concurrence of the House in the joint resolution, that both Houses meet in join session on Monday next, to participate in the inauguration of the Governor.

The resolution of Mr. Lynch was adopted.

The President called Mr. Lynch to the chair.

Mr. Lynch assumed the chair, and Chief Justice Hyman administered the oath of office to the Lieutenant Governor.

The President resumed the chair, and business was proceeded with.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Ray moved that Senator Day have leave of absence until Thursday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray offered a motion that the order of the day be called and taken up at one o'clock P. M. each day.

The motion was adopted, after an amendment that the time of the day should be at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bacon moved that the "previous question" be not hereafter used in the Senate.

After some debate, upon motion of Mr. Blackman the subject was laid upon the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee three Senators to inquire and report to the Senate the names of the sufferers of the massacre of July 30, 1866, and the disposition made of the dead and wounded by the municipal authorities.

Also, a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three Senators to inquire into the prevalence of lawlessness and crime throughout the State, reporting thereon as soon as practicable.

Also, a resoultion that in honor of the martyred dead who fell on the thirtieth of July, 1866, both Houses of the General Assembly adjourn over from the twenty-ninth July to the thirty-first, and that they recommend to the citizens of this State the observance of that day by the performance of suitable ceremonies in respect to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the cause of liberty and equal rights to all.

Mr. Todd gave notice that he would, on a future day, introduce a bill for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill "to provide the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court of the State under the Constitution of 1864, to the Supreme Court established under the Constitution of 1868.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill "to transfer cases now pending before the District Courts of the State to the parish Courts created by the Constitution of 1868."

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Egan asked leave to introduce a bill to organize Parish Courts, and to define the duties and powers of Parish Judges.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Packard asked leave to introduce a bill entitled an act to prescribe an oath of office.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wittgenstein introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise, without incurring the penalties of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866.

No action was had upon the bill.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill, entitled an act relating to the trial of contested election cases.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce a bill, entitled an act to transfer all cases now pending before the courts of the State under the constitution of 1864, to the courts created by the constitution of 1868.

The rules were suspended, the bill put upon its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he would introduce a resolution to increase the number of Pages from four to six.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the organization of a temporary volunteer militia.

Mr. Campbell called up the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended on a division, by yeas 18, nays 1, the bill passed on its second reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jewell the Senate adjourned.

CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Twelfth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 13, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson. Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

The minutes of the proceedings of Saturday, July 11, were read, and after a correction by Mr. Campbell, of Orleans, were adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message for the Senate, announcing that the House awaited the pleasure of the Senate to proceed to the inauguration of H. C. Warmoth, Governor elect.

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate proceed to meet the House of Representatives in joint session for the purpose of inaugurating the Governor.

The motion was adopted, and the Senate proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

### Proceedings in Joint Session.

The General Assembly in joint session was called to order by the President of the Senate.

The roll of the Senate was called.

Present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn. Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

The roll of the House was called.

Present, the following members:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Marion, Morand, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsb, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, David Young, Yorke, Zoelly—79.

The President of the Senate announced that in accordance with a joint resolution, the Senate and House of Representatives were in joint session for the purpose of inaugurating the Governor elect.

Senator F. L. Jewell moved that a committee of two Senators and three Representatives be appointed by the Chair to wait on and inform the Governor elect that the Senate and House in joint session were in readiness to inaugurate him as Governor.

The motion was adopted.

The President appointed as the committee Senators, F. L. Jewell, G. Y. Kelso, Representatives W. L. McMillen, W. P. Noble and Dennis Burrel.

The President invited all incoming and outgoing State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and others to take seats upon the stand.

The Governor elect appeared, conducted by the committee, and was introduced by the President of the Senate to the General Assembly.

The Governor then delivered his inaugural address.

The Governor then announced his readiness to take the Constitutional oath, which was administered by Chief Justice Hyman.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken by the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the Senate retired.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER JOINT SESSION.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares. Braughn, Campbell, Coupland. Egan, Foute, François, Jenks. F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith. Thompson, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27 members.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Thirteenth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 14, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Dunn at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, presnt the following members.

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—35 Senators.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

Minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and adopted.

No reports of standing committees.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Packard moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be authorized to appoint an assistant.

Mr. Jewell moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted on a division, by yeas 15, nays 6.

Mr. Ray moved that the Lieutenant Governor be and he is hereby requested to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to have removed from and around the door of the Senate and from the vestibules throughout the capitol all eating and drinking tables, the same being nuisances and calculated to engender filth and disease.

Adopted on a division by, yeas 19, nays 4.

Mr. Day moved that the Governor be requested to send to this House the report of the Board of Control of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge for the year 1867, and that 250 copies be ordered to be printed for the use of members of the Legislature.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the Senate tender their thanks to R. L. Bradley, aid to Chief of Police, and special officer in charge of the police force detailed for the purpose of keeping the peace in and about the Legislature, since the session of this body.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was laid on the table upon division—yeas 13, nays 12.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections be and are hereby authorized to procure a suitable room for the use of the committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That 1000 copies of the Governor's inaugural address, with the remarks of the Lietenant Governor upon taking the oath of office, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the Senate be so amended, as to require a standing committee of three upon the public buildings of the State, and asked for a suspension of the rules in order that the resolution might be passed.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Pollard offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to call upon the Secretary of State, and request him to furnish to each Senator one copy of the revised statutes of the State of Louisiana, one copy of the Civil Code, and one copy of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Braughn offered an amendment, that the resolution specify Levoy's Digest.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the resolution as amended was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Blackman gave notice that on Wednesday he would introduce a joint resolution that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana adjourn on the twenty-third instant, *sine die*.

Mr. Lynch gave notice that on Wednesday he would introduce an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the State Constitution.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Wittgenstein gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled an act to regulate the publication of legal notices, the journal of the Legislature, and the laws enacted by it.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the order of the day was then taken up.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill of Mr. Wittgenstein to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish agricultural implements to their freedmen and other employes, without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, was taken up and read.

Mr. Anderson moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report laid over from the Committee on Elections was taken up.

The motion was adopted on a division by yeas 15, nays 11.

Mr. Day moved that the evidence of Mr. White be printed, with the majority and minority reports and evidence of the committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn moved a reconsideration of the resolution to make it the special order of Thursday.

The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved that the report be taken up immediately.

Adopted.

The following communication was received from the Governor, which the President of the Senate directed to be read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

To the President of the Senate:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Senate a copy of Special Orders No. 154 from headquarters Fifth Military District, declaring that military law no longer exists. The civil law is supreme.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868.

Special Orders No. 154.

[Extract.]

2. The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the ninth instant, it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding post or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities *to preserve the peace*, or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the district. Military law no longer exists—the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters will at once transfer their offices, with the records, funds, and other property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The Commanding General cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself without congratulating the people on an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official: WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Second Lieutenant 4th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Mr. Bacon moved that the message of the Governor and the order of General Buchanan be spread upon the minutes.

Adopted.

The President informed the Senate that he had received the resignation of Senator Harris, and had informed the Governor of the fact.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the doors were closed, and the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, Mr. O'Hara moved that the reports of the Committee on Elections with all of the evidence be referred to that committee, and that both parties have the privilege of producing such evidence, documentary and otherwise, as may be in their possession.

Mr. Packard offered an amendment that the committee be instructed to refer to the Attorney General of the State for decisions upon any questions of law that may arise.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion to recommit was adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the Senate adjourned.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of Senate.

### Fourteenth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 15, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, with the following members present:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—31 members.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Caseman.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported as follows:

Your committee respectfully report favorably upon the following bills:

Senate bill No. 1, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, approved April 1, 1833.

Senate bill No. 7, an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court established under the Constitution of 1868, with an additional section.

Senate bill No. 14, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans.

Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested cases.

Senate bill No. 17, an act to transfer all cases now pending before the courts of the State under the constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the constitution of 1868.

Mr. Bacon moved that the report of the committee be received.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that Senate bills Nos. 7, 14, 15, and 17 be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that Senate bill No. 9, relating to the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, be made the special order of the day for to-day.

Adopted.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Day moved that the Governor be and he is hereby requested to have printed for the use of the members of the General Assembly two hundred and fifty copies of the recent report of the Clerk of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, showing in detail the indebtedness of said institution.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved that Senator Ogden have a leave of absence for ten days on account of sickness, and that his case before the Committee on Elections be continued until his return.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved that the Senate proceed to an allotment of seats by drawing numbers, each Senator being entitled to a choice of seats in the order of numbers drawn.

On motion of Mr. Jewell, the motion of Mr. Campbell was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which his resolution, declaring a vote of thanks of the Senate to police aid R. L. Bradley, was laid on the table the previous day.

The President decided the motion of Mr. Smith out of order, as he had voted in the negative.

Mr. O'Hara renewed the motion to reconsider.

The motion was lost on a division by yeas 12, nays 14.

Mr. Braughn moved to reconsider the vote by which a motion for the appointment of on assistant Sergeant at Arms was, yesterday, laid on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved an amendment, that the Senate go into an election for an Assistant Seargeant-at-Arms.

The amendment was adopted on a division by yeas 15, nays 13.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted on a division by yeas 18, nays 5.

Nominations being in order.

Mr. Ogden nominated Mr. Rapp.

Mr. Packard nominated Oscar Pillman.

Mr. Wilcox nominated Mr. Perrin.

Mr. Lewis nominated Mr. McLemore.

Mr. Smith nominated J. T. Burgess.

Mr. Darrall nominated James Newton.

Mr. O'Hara nominated William Parker.

Nominations were then closed.

On the first ballot the following Senators voted for James Newton:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Eagan, E. L. Jewell, Thompson—9.

For Mr. Pillman—Campbell, Jenks, Lynch, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wittgenstein—9.

For Mr. Burgess—Beares, Smith—2.

For Mr. Rapp—Coupland, Foute, François, Kelso, Monette, Ogden—6.

For Mr. McLemore—Lewis, Williams—2.

For Mr. Parker—O'Hara, Poindexter—2.

For Mr. Perrin—Wilcox—1.

Whole number of votes cast—31.

Necessary for a choice............16

The ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Newton............9
Mr. Pillman............9
Mr. Burgess............2
Mr. Rapp............6
Mr. McLemore............2
Mr. Parker............2
Mr. Perrin............1

No choice.

On a second ballot.

For Mr. Newton:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Thompson—11.

For Mr. Pillman:

Campbell, Lynch, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—9.

For Mr. Burgess:

Beares, Smith—2.

For Mr. Rapp:

Coupland, Foute, François, Kelso, Monette, Ogden—6.

For Mr. McLemore:

Lewis, Williams—2.

For Mr. Parker:

O'Hara, Poindexter—2.

Whole number of votes cast............32

Necessary for a choice............17

The ballot resulted as follows:

Newton............11
Pillman............9
Burgess............2
Rapp............6
McLemore............2
Parker............2

No choice.

For the third ballot the names of Messrs. Rapp, McLemore anb Parker were dropped.

For Mr. Newton:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Eoute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Ogden, Thompson—15.

For Mr. Pillman:

Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Williams and Wittgenstein—15.

For Mr. Burgess:

François, Smith—2.

Whole number of votes cast............32

Necessary for a choice............17

Mr. Newton received............15

Mr. Pillman received............15

Mr. Burgess received............1

No choice.

Fourth ballot.

Mr. Smith withdrew Mr. Burgess's name.

The roll being called, the Senate voted as follows:

For Mr. Newton:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute. Jenks. F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Smith, Thompson, White and Wilcox—16.

For O. Pillman:

Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Williams and Wittgenstein—17.

Whole number of votes cast............33

Necessary for a choice............17

Mr. T. Newton............16

Mr. O. Pillman............17

Mr. Pillman having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The hour of 1.30 P. M. having arrived, the President announced the order of the day as before the Senate.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, asked for a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the rules of order of the Senate be so amended as to include in the list of standing committees one of five, to be styled a Committee on Railroads and Inland Navigation.

Lost.

Mr. Lynch asked that the rules be suspended, that he might introduce a bill transferring certain funds in the treasury to the general fund, and that it be put on its first reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill was introduced and read for the first time.

Mr. Lynch then moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was read the second time.

Mr. Blackman moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be engrossed and read for the third time.

The rules were suspended.

Then Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be regarded as engrossed and read for the third and last time.

Adopted.

The bill was read the third time and adopted.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Mr. Bacon moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to lay Mr. Bacon's motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Ray moved that the Secretary be requested to immediately report the bill just passed to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Adopted.

The order of the day was then resumed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Lynch introduced, according to notice, a bill entitled an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State, which was read for the first time, there being no objection.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved a suspension of the rules, that it might be read a second time.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the bill was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Smith introduced, according to notice, a bill entitled an act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Smith moved that the rules be suspended, in order to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time.

Mr. White moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 9, an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833, was then called up by Mr. Campbell, who moved that it be read a third time.

Adopted.

The bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and put on its final passage.

Adopted.

The bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote upon the final passage of the bill.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Bacon moved that the Secretary be requested to report the bill to the House of Representatives immediately for concurrence.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act for the relief of William Pierson, of Union parish.

The rules were suspended, the bill introduced, and read the first time.

Mr. Ray moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Claims, when that committee be appointed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked permission to present the petition of H. D. McGiunis, praying for relief.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read, when, on motion of Mr. Ray, it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Blackman asked that the rules be suspended that he might introduce a joint resolution of which he had given notice.

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution to adjourn on the twenty-fifth of July was presented and read.

Mr. Ray moved that it be laid on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Day moved to adjourn.

Lost on a division, yeas 10, nays 14.

Mr. Blackman moved that the continuation of the contested election case of Mr. Ogden be made to apply to the cases of Messrs. Braughn and Foute.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay Mr. Blackman's motion on the table.

Laid on the table on a division, yeas 17, nays 7.

The Clerk of the House was announced.

He was admitted, and presented for concurrence House bill No. 7, entitled an act relative to public printing.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider over that part of the resolution granting Mr. Ogden leave of absence, which continued the contestation of his case before the Committee on Elections.

Pending which the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared, announcing the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 16, entitled an act to transfer certain funds in the treasury of the State to the general fund.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of St. Helena, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

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[No. 86

## AN ACT

To Amend Article 1670 of the Civil Code.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article sixteen hundred and seventy of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows, to wit:

The testamentary executor is not bound to accept the executorship, nor to give security when he does accept it, unless there should be debts due by the succession, or property in possession thereof, claimed by other persons.

Any person having a claim for money against the succession, or claiming the ownership of specific property in possession thereof, whether such claim be liquidated or not, can compel the testamentory executor to give security for an amount exceeding by one fourth the amount of money on the appraised value of the property claimed.

For this purpose he shall present in open court or in chambers, to the Judge of the Court of Probates wherein the succession has been opened, his petition, alleging under oath the sum due him or his ownership of the property described.

It shall be the duty of the Judge, without further proceeding or delay, to issue his order commanding the testamentary executor to give the required security within thirty days from the service of the order. Should the testamentary executor, if present in the parish, or in his absence, his agent or attorney at law, fail to furnish the required security within the delay allowed, it shall *ipso facto* work an immediate removal of the testamentary executor, and the judge shall appoint a dative testamentary executor.

But the testamentary executor shall not be required to give security for an aggregate sum exceeding one-fourth over and above the amount of the inventory, bad debts deducted, and the securities may be furnished from any part of the State; and no proceeding under this article shall decide in any manner the merits of the claim against the succession.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,

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[No. 91.

## AN ACT

To Amend and Re-Enact Article 990 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article 990 of the Code of Practice be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the several Judges of Probates, on the application of the creditors or any creditor of a vacant estate, to cause, on the requisite advertisement being made, so much of the property of the said estate as is necessary to pay the debts of the same which may be due, to be offered for sale, and sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, if the creditors require it, and if on thus offering said property for sale, the appraised value should not be bid and obtained, then the same, in not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five days from the time it is thus offered, be sold at public auction and, after public advertisement, to the highest bidder, for what it will bring on a credit of twelve months: Provided, however, that in all sales of effects belonging to successions, minor or interdicted persons, on a credit the purchaser shall give a twelve months' bond with good security, to be approved by the representatives of the estate, minor or interdicted person, and a mortgage retained on the property sold; if it be mortgagable property, the bond to be duly recorded so as to operate a mortgage, such bond to have force and effect as twelve months' bond taken in sales under writs of fieri facias, and the collection of such twelve months' bond shall be enforced in the same manner as twelve months' bonds taken in accordance with articles seven hundred and nineteen and seven hundred and twenty of the Code of Practice, upon execution issued upon such twelve months' bond by the Clerk of the Court which issued the order for sale of the property, and such Clerks are hereby authorized and required to issue such executions on the demand of any person having the legal right to control such bond.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 18. 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 92.

## AN ACT

To Facilitate the Registry of Voters under an act to create a Board of Registration to Superintend the Registration of the Qualified Voters of the State, approved September 7, 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Board of Registration appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby authorized to appoint as many additional Supervisors of Registration as in their judgment may be required in any parish or district to effect the complete registration of all those who are entitled thereto, and they may and shall direct the Supervisors appointed by them, under this act or under that which this is an amendment, to separate and hold and keep open for the term specified in said act as many places for registration as may be practicable in such district or parishes, and the said Registrars may authorize said Supervisors to appoint such Clerk as they may deem necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State

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[No. 98

## AN ACT

To Define the Duties and Powers of the Police Jury in that part of the Parish of Orleans situated upon the Right Bank of the river Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaties of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Jury for that part of the parish of Orleans known as the right bank of the Mississippi river, within five days after this bill becomes a law, to elect one of its mem mers to act as a President of said Police Jury for one year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Police Jury shall immediately after its choice of president proceed to appoint a treasurer and all other necessary officers required by the regulations governing that part of the parish of Orleans, and said officers shall be appointed from the qualified electors residing in that part of said parish, and they shall be others than members of said Police Jury and all offices now occupied by any member of said Police Jury by virtue of any appointment of said Police Jury is hereby declared vacant, and it is hereby made unlawful for any member of any Police Jury in said portion of the parish of Orleans to hold any office of profit by virtue of any appointment of the Police Jury of which he is a member.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws making the Justice of the Peace of that portion of the parish of Orleans known as the right bank ex-officio President of the Police Jury, as well as all other laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 85.

## AN ACT

To authorize Charles Theodore Schynes to change his name.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Charles Theodore Schynes, of the parish of Caddo, be and he is hereby authorized to change his name, and said name is hereby changed to Charles Theodore Rowan.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 82.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars ($300) is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to each, Widow Marie Loup and Widow Martha Hurst, and that the same be paid to each of said parties by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOVELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 16, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 70.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz:

MISCELLANEOUS.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Provided, That none of the said sum shall be used to pay commissions for the purchase, sale, or conversion of the bonds or notes of the United States: And provided further, That all necessary letter-press printing and book-binding, in all the departments and bureaus, shall be done and executed at the Government Printing Office, and not elsewhere, except registered bonds and written records, which may be bound as heretofore at the department.

For carrying out the provisions of the acts of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, to wit: For the salaries of the supervising and local inspectors, eighty thousand four hundred dollars; for the traveling expenses of the supervising inspectors, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; Provided, That no supervising inspector shall be allowed for travel in his district in any one year a greater sum than one thousand dollars; for the traveling expenses of the local inspectors, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; Provided further, That no local inspector shall be allowed for travel in any one year a greater sum than five hundred dollars. For the traveling expenses of a special agent of the department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel, printing of manual and report, three thousand five hundred dollars, and there shall be but one meeting annually of the said board, which shall be at the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January in each year; for stationery, for furniture of offices and repair thereof, for repair and transportation of instruments, and for fuel and lights, fifteen thousand dollars.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To meet expenses incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall communicate at each annual session of Congress a full and complete statement in detail of the amounts collected from seamen, and also the amount expended for sick and disabled seamen, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May third, eighteen hundred and two.

For salaries of commissioners under "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States," approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for clerical services and other incidental expenses, the printing to be done by the Government Printing Office, seventeen thousand dollars.

For payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Towards rebuilding the United States Military Asylum for disabled soldiers at Togus, near Augusta, Maine, destroyed by accidental fire, twenty-five thousand dollars; Provided, That the building shall be completed without any further appropriation by the government.

For the payment for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty thousand dollars; to be taken from the appropriation heretofore made and unexpended for the purchase of one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each senator and representative who has not already received them.

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the coast survey of the United States, including compensation of civilians employed in the work, five thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, per act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

For the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake and Pacific coasts, viz:

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, whiting, spirits of wine, polishing powder, cleaning towels, brushes, and other necessary expenses of the same, and repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars: Provided, That the Light-house Board be, and hereby is, authorized to apply the amount heretofore appropriated "for building a light house on a proper site at Trowbridge Point, in Thunder bay, in the State of Michigan," to building a light house on a more eligible site, if such can be found in the immediate vicinity; And provided further, That the appropriation now available for rebuilding the light house at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan, be applied to the erection of a new structure between that point and North bay, and upon its completion the light at Bailey's Harbor shall be discontinued.

For the necessary repairs and incidental expenses, improving and refitting light-houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers of lighthouses and lighted beacons, and their assistants, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars.

For salaries of keepers of light-vessels, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-four light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of refitting and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For a lighted beacon on Rose island, Narraganset bay, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Watch Hill, North Dumpling, and Saybrook light station, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For a fog signal at Eaton's Neck light station, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island sound, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Brockway's Reach and Bordeo's Flats beacons, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For protecting the lighthouse site at Barnegat, New Jersey, seven thousand dollars.

For a new lantern at Delaware Breakwater light station, two thousand dollars.

For range lights on Sullivan's island, Charleston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For day beacons on Oyster Rocks, mouth of Savannah river, two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and fitting it up with a first-order catadioptric light, in addition to former appropriations, thirty thousand dollars.

For reimbursing the keepers at Timbalier lighthouse the loss of their private property, destroyed with the lighthouse, four hundred dollars.

For range lights at Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin, six thousand dollars.

For repairs and renovations at Beaver Island light station, five thousand dollars.

For renovating and relighting the lighthouse on Michigan island, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a range of lights for Cooper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog bell or such other fog signal as the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board may adopt, in addition to former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For a first-order lighthouse at Point Ano Nuevo, or vicinity, California, ninety thousand dollars.

For a steam lighthouse tender for the twelfth district, to replace the one wrecked on the coast of California, ninety thousand dollars.

For one buoy and lighthouse tender for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, forty thousand dollars.

For enabling the Lighthouse Board to experiment with new illuminating apparatus and fog signals, in addition to former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

For enabling the Lighthouse Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For a life-boat and station at the south end of Narraganset beach, Rhode Island, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

For pay of officers and pilots, four hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars: Provided, That hereafter no expenses of the revenue marine shall be paid out of any other fund than that herein specified.

For rations for officers and pilots, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy nine dollars.

For pay of petty officers and crew, three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For rations for petty officers and crew, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For fuel, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and outfits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For supplies of ship chandlery, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For commutation for quarters, five thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses, five thousand dollars: Provided, That five of the six steam revenue cutters stationed upon the northern and northwestern lakes and their tributaries shall be laid up, and that no more of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid on their account than so much as may be necessary for their safe and proper care and keeping; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to lay up and withdraw from commission every revenue cutter off the Atlantic coast, bays, [and] ports, not actually required and used for [illegible] service.

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For the construction of a customhouse at Portland, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of a building, to be used as customhouse and postoffice, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a barge office at New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a building, to be used as a courthouse and postoffice, at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Des Moines, Iowa, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, eighty-nine thousand and eight dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Madison, Wisconsin, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For construction of a public building for a customhouse, United States courtroom, and postoffice, at Portland, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That said building, when completed, shall not cost more than one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of a public building at Springfield, Illinois, for a courthouse, postoffice, and the accommodation of officers of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completion of the extension and repairs of the customhouse at Bangor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction of postoffice and customhouse at Cairo, Illinois, forty-nine thousand dollars.

For the completion of the customhouse and postoffice building at Ogdensburg, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of customhouses and other public buildings, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For heating apparatus for customhouses and other public buildings, thirty-five thousand dollars. For vaults and safes for depositaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For vaults for north wing of treasury building, twenty five thousand dollars.

For fitting up fixtures and furniture for the north wing of treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the north wing of the treasury building and the approaches, including fittings and fixtures, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of the east front, and incidental repairs of the entire building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completion of the branch mint building at Carson City, Nevada, fencing the grounds, and for machinery, fixtures, and apparatus, and for putting up the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the mint of the United States, and branches, shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion, and no contract to exchange crude or unparted bullion for refined bars shall be made until authorized by law.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

RENT OF OFFICE FOR SURVEYORS GENERAL.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, one thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Iowa and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses one thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah Territories, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of office of the surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

MINING.

For collecting statistics of mines and mining, twenty-five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts and other copyright matter, one thousand eight hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund.

PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For repairing and finishing the Capitol extension, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no improvements, alterations, or repairs of the Capitol building shall be made except by direction and under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.

For the repairing and finishing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, five thousand dollars.

For painting the exterior of the eastern portion of the City Hall in Washington, fourteen hundred dollars.

For resetting steps, calking cornice, and painting, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairing rough-casting and other plastering, one hundred dollars.

For repairs to tin roof and rain-spouts, two hundred dollars.

For sundry brick and carpenter's work, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For renovating and ventilating courtroom, four hundred dollars: Provided, That the corporate authorities of the city of Washington appropriate and expend a like sum for painting and repairs of the western portion of said building.

For the annual repairs, such as painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, also water pipes, pavements, and approaches to public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the north front of the Patent Office building, and for improving G street from Seventh to Ninth streets, ten thousand dollars.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and eleven thousand and fifty dollars: Provided, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, shall be paid to the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington (beyond the limits of said cities) in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of patrolmen allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities and the levy court of said county are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax not exceeding one third of one per centum, to be appropriated and expended for said purposes only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of public moneys at sixty-six land offices, two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, including the lands along the Red River of the North, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and Territory of Colorado, and that portion of the western boundary of the State of Nebraska embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degree of latitude, estimated three hundred and twenty miles, at not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars: to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That out of this appropriation the Commissioner of the General Land Office may pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for surveys of last year.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying public lands in the State of Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the eastern boundary of Nevada, estimated four hundred and twenty five miles, at not exceeding twenty five dollars per mile, ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars: to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings and grounds heretofore under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to wit:

For casual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridges, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and taking care of the bridge at or near the Little Falls of the Potomac river, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Long Bridge across the Potomac river, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's House, five thousand dollars.

For improvement and care of reservation number two and Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

For extra labor in removing snow and ice from the pavements and public walks, five hundred dollars.

For repair of water pipes, one thousand dollars.

For manure for the public grounds and reservations and cartage of the same, two thousand dollars.

For care of reservations on New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland avenues three thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the public squares and reservations, three thousand dollars.

For [illegible] repairs of the President's House, [illegible] dollars.

For [illegible], glass, twine, and so forth, one thousand dollars.

For fuel at the centre building of the Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For care of the circle, one thousand dollars.

For laying pavement through the mall along Sixth street south, opened by act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For additional repairs of conservatory at the President's House, and for supplying the same with a suitable collection of plants to replace those destroyed by fire, five thousand dollars.

For completing the culvert through the botanical garden, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the further improvement of Lincoln square, eight thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of tools used in the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, when necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-bones and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's House and public grounds around them and around the executive offices, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of lamp-lighters, gas fitting, plumbing, lamp-posts, lanterns, glass, paints, matches, materials, and repairs of all sorts, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Capitol grounds, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the United States twenty-inch water main from its present terminus in North B street on the east side of Delaware avenue to the United States twelve-inch main on First street east, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of stationery, books, maps, plans, office furniture, and contingents of the office, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for fitting necessary shelving, and for record books furnished or ordered for the office of register of deeds of the District of Columbia, during the period when Edward C. Eddie was such register, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To pay William H. West for services rendered in taking care of and keeping safely the bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution, up from March first, eighteen hundred and fifty, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Smithsonian fund.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to complete the alphabetical list of private claims to the end of the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress, and to pay outstanding claims for services rendered in the preparation of said work under a resolution of the Senate of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, two thousand dollars.

That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, and that the same shall be drawn from the treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as it shall be required; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or other persons employed in its service, for per diem, traveling or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the orders of said joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library to pay Mrs. Sarah F. Ames an additional compensation for her marble bust of President Lincoln, five hundred dollars.

For expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

For the purchasing of suitable sites for the erection of additional school-houses, and for the maintenance of schools in the county of Washington, outside of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the same to be expended under the direction of the levy court of the county of Washington, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay balance due for the survey of lands embraced in the Osage Indian reservation, in the State of Kansas, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said sum to be returned to the treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, as provided by treaties with said Indians.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the balance due for surveying several Indian reservations in Utah Territory; the survey of which was provided for by act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand and fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not heretofore appropriated to pay for the survey of the Osage Indian trust lands, ceded to the United States under treaty concluded September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, upon a contract made with the General Land Office under date of September eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty six, and another contract for another portion of said trust lands, dated May twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; which survey is according to the provisions of the second article of treaty concluded with said tribe September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars and three cents, to pay the balance due for the survey of the lands embraced in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska, under contract dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provided by a treaty with the Omaha Indians and authorized by act of Congress approved July twenty eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to continue the extension of the geological explorations as begun in Nebraska under the provisions of the second section of the deficiency act of Congress, approved March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, United States Statutes, eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, page four hundred and seventy, to other portions of the public lands; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to rent, under the direction of the Committees on Patents of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, such rooms as may be necessary for the speedy and convenient transaction of the business of the office: Provided, That all the moneys standing to the credit of the "patent fund," or in the hands of the Commissioner of Patents, and all moneys hereafter received at the Patent Office for any purpose, or from any source whatever, shall be paid into the treasury as received, without any deduction whatever; and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for salaries and miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Patent Office, and for withdrawals, and for monies [moneys] paid by mistake, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents to communicate to Congress at the commencement of every December session a full and detailed account of moneys received for duties on patents and for copies of records and drawings, and all other moneys received by virtue of said office; and of all moneys expended by him under and by virtue of this provision for said contingent and miscellaneous expenses, and for salaries, and the names of the persons to whom such salaries are paid, and the amount thereof paid to each.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the city of Georgetown, the city of Washington, and the levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to levy and collect a special tax on the taxable property within their respective jurisdictions, for the erection of schoolhouses and the support of public schools, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars for any one year, to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws that regulate the prices of labor in the Government Printing Office be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to contract with the persons in that employment at such prices as are for the interests of the government, and are just to those employed.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, concluded on the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty two, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Maine for ninety one thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres of land assigned by said State to settlers under said article, a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty acres of land a sum equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: Provided, That before said sums are paid the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall agree with the United States that the settlers upon their public lands in the late disputed territory in Maine entitled to be quieted in their possession, as ascertained by commissions heretofore instituted by said States, shall have been or shall be quieted by a release of the title of the said States.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to expend the appropriation heretofore made for the purpose of erecting a penitentiary for the Territory of Colorado, on the site belonging to and provided by the said Territory for the purpose: Provided, That no part of this property shall be sold or transferred without the consent of the United States first had and received.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]

AN ACT making an appropriation of money to carry into effect the treaty with Russia, of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and the Senate thereafter gave its advice and consent to said treaty, by the terms of which it was stipulated that, in consideration of the cession by the Emperor of Russia to the United States of certain territory therein described, the United States should pay to the Emperor of Russia the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars in coin; and whereas, it was further stipulated in said treaty that the United States shall accept of such cession, and that certain inhabitants of said territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas, said stipulations cannot be carried into full force and effect except by legislation to which the consent of both houses of Congress is necessary: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is, appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, seven million and two hundred thousand dollars in coin, to fulfill stipulations contained in the sixth article of the treaty with Russia, concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:

For the pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and of Indian Agents, one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, as follows:

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Three Superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for Oregon; one for Washington Territory; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for the Territory of Utah; one for California; one for the State of Nevada; one for the Territory of Arizona, and one for Montana and Idaho; the salary of said last named Superintendent shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

For vaccination of Indians and furnishing vaccine matter, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Three for the tribes in Oregon; four for the tribes in New Mexico; one additional for the Indians in New Mexico; one for the tribes in New Mexico; one for the tribes in Utah; one additional for the Indians in Utah; one for the tribes in the Territory of Utah; eleven for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; two for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; four for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: Sioux and Seminoles, the Oamha, Kickapoo, Kansas, and Neosho agencies; three for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for the Indians in the State of New York; one for the Delaware Indians; one for Green Bay, Wisconsin; three for the tribes in Washington Territory; one for the Wichitas and neighboring tribes west of the Chocktaws and Chickasaws; one for the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico; one for the Ponca tribe; one for the Pawnees; one for the Yancton Sioux; three for the tribes in the Territory of Washington: one for the Grand River and Uintah bands of Indians in the Territory of Colorado; two for the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto; one for the Ottawas, Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black river, and Christian Indians in Kansas; four agents for the State of California; one for the Kiowa, Apache and Comanche Indians; one for the Sisseton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; one for the bands of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa; one for the Indians in the State of Nevada: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable, he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies for one salary.

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks to Superintendent of Central Superintendence, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to Superintendents of Indian Affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

ASSINABOINES.

For second of twenty payments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President, in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, ten thousand dollars of which may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, in educating their children, providing necessary and proper medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of their aged, infirm, and sick, for their helpless orphans, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, thirty thousand dollars.

ARICKAREES, GROS VENTRES, AND MANDANS.

For second payment, to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, five thousand of which may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural implements, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in employing mechanics, educating their children, providing medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, and also for pay of head chief, soldier chiefs, second chief, and Pierre Gavneaux, for his services to the Arickarees forty thousand dollars.

APACHES, KIOWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For the first of thirty instalments provided to [be] expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of the treaty of the same date, made with the Apaches, the amount herein appropriated to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments to be paid to the Kiowas and Comanches under the fifth article of the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and in lieu of the second article of the treaty with the Apaches of October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, fifty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed to comply with the requirements of said treaties.

For the construction of an agency building, according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and store room for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For fourth of five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For the first of thirty installments provided to be expended under the tenth article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge creek, in Kansas, the amount to be in lieu of the third of forty instalments stipulated to be paid under the terms of the treaty of October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, forty thousand dollars; or so much thereof as may be necessary to furnish the articles named in said first named treaty.

For the construction of an agency building according to the fourth article of said treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warehouse and store room for the use of said agent, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the building of a residence of a physician to said Indians, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of a physician, fifteen hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, and so forth, to the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, twelve thousand dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For fourteenth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For this amount, to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and sixty four, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For fourteenth of twenty installments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For twelfth of twenty installments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

For the support of a smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

For the support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended in the purchase of twine for nets, kettles for making sugar, guns and ammunition, provisions and cattle, for blankets, cloth, and so forth, as estimated by the agent of said Indians, six thousand dollars.

BOIS FORT BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.

For third of twenty installments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments, for the support of one school teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty six, eight hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments for the instructions of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty six, one thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For second of ten installments of the second series in money, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For second of ten installments of the second series, [illegible] per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments of the second series for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For second of ten installments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourteenth of twenty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-second of twenty-six installments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in the erection of school buildings upon the reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For this amount for the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with provisions of third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservations, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended with the advice of the chiefs in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven one thousand two hundred dollars

For first of ten installments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, three hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, in accordance with third article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of locating the reservation set apart by the second article as per sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the expenses of negotiating a treaty in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten installments for pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For fifth of ten installments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten ploughs, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handled), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of two carpenters, one thousand five hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand five hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand dollars; one physician, twelve hundred dollars, and medicine for the sick, two hundred and fifty dollars per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty, May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to complete the removal of the scattering bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to their reservation near White Earth lake, and to subsist them thereat for the period of six months, this amount is hereby appropriated, which added to the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the same purpose, will enable said commissioner to pay to each member of such bands the sum of ten dollars in money and twenty dollars in rations such as are furnished the army of the United States; such payment and delivery to be made only to such individuals of the bands as shall remove themselves to their reservations prior to the first day of December next, forty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to deliver the number of rations herein provided for on said reservation, to be paid for out of this appropriatino, at the average cost thereof, less transportation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to erect a new mill at Red lake for the use of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.

For this amount to be paid as annuity per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose pay shall not exceed five dollars per day, each, and for not more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred dollars

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from the Chickasaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty by order of the government, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of eight horsemen, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmiths, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from funds belonging to Choctaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the United States government, seven thousand [illegible] hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments, second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For this amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles in accordance with fifth article of treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation, under treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of removing certain refugee Creek Indians, now on the Red river, to their old homes in the Creek country, and to supply them with the necessaries of life until such a time as they shall be able to raise crops for their own support, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of taking a census, and investigating the claims of loyal Creeks, refugees, and freedmen, as per article four, treaty of June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, two thousand dollars: Provided, that no moneys hereby appropriated to the Creek tribe of Indians shall be paid to them until such Creeks as may have been properly enrolled by the Creek agent previous to the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were refused any share in the moneys then distributed per capita under orders from Louis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the reason that said persons were of African descent, shall first be paid therefrom a per capita dividend equal to that to which they were entitled in said payment of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and equal to that paid to other Creek citizens at that time.

CROWS.

For second of twenty installments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, fifty dollars each, in accordance with seventh article of treaty of July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the current fiscal year, one hundred and fifty dollars; in accordance with same article of the same treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount to be paid Pierre Chien, for friendly services rendered by him to Crow Indians, two hundred dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars, per Senate resolution January nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and fifth article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For ninth installment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the last of five installments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars being the second series, for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars

For ninth of twenty installments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', and tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

KICKAPOOS.

For fifteenth installment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, as per second article treaty May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifteenth installment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, per second article treaty eighteenth May eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

KLAMATH AND MODOC INDIANS.

For third of five installments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the manual labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars

For third of twenty installments for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, three thousand [illegible] hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For third of four installments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fourth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For third of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

For thirteenth of fifteen installments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For ninth of ten installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employes, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necesary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fourteenth installment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop and providing the necessary tools therefor in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For fourth of five installments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of four installments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing and fencing lots, as per first clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For third of the sixteen installments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, as per fourth clause fourth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three five hundred dollars each.

For second of fifteen installments to keep the blacksmith's shops in repair and stocked with the necessary tools and materials, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen installments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per article fifth treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand five hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the first of fifteen installments of this amount being third of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[No. 90.]

## AN ACT

To Amend the Third Section of an Act Entitled an act to establish the Office of Inspectors of Hay for the City and Port of New Orleans, and to Regulate the Duties Pertaining to Same, Approved March 28, 1867.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the third section of an act entitled "an act to establish the office of Inspectors of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans and to regulate the duties pertaining to the same," approved March 28, 1867, which reads as follows:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said Inspectors of Hay, when called upon for that purpose, to inspect all lots of hay in the city and port of New Orleans, on the levee or in store, shall be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said Inspectors of Hay to inspect all lots of hay in the city and port of New Orleans, on the levee or in store; they shall have a proper office, or offices, which shall be open from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, where shall be kept a complete record of all inspections of hay made by each Inspector, disclosing the date of inspection, the name of the holder or owner of the hay inspected, gross and net weight, tare and classification: provided, that no hay shall be sold in the city and port of New Orleans until it has been once inspected as provided for in this act, and that any person who shall sell hay in said city and port, that has not been inspected as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for every bale of hay so sold, to be recovered with costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 18 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Republican members who have canvassed the subject express certainty of a quorum on Monday.

The international cricket match between the All England 11 and 22 of New York, was won by the English.

Clarence Fendall, for fifteen years attached to the coast survey, is dead.

Attorney General Evarts has returned.

Schenck this afternoon has no doubt of a quorum on Monday.

A full Cabinet meeting to-day, with the exception of Browning.

The following appointments have been made.

Storekeepers, Edward J. Morgan, First Fistrict Alabama, and John H. Jessup, Third District Virginia; Guager, James Cibson, Second District Alabama; and L. B. Grigsby, Deputy Collector at New York, having charge of the transmission of merchandise between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The "Tice" meters are ready. Prices range from $200 to $1050. Distillers must procure and use them, otherwise collectors will seize the distilleries and enforce the penalties. Distillers of apples, peaches and grapes need not use the meters.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The New York Herald's Mazatlan letter of August 23d says: "The late New Orleans filibustering expedition is looked upon as a sign that the floating American population are rife for a descent upon Mexican territory, and that an able leader could instantly raise an army of 30,000 for that purpose, if our Government would only wink at the movement. The press of the whole country is alarmed about the filibutering movements from Cuba, New Orleans, the Rio Grande and the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, September 19. — Collector Charles Abel has been appointed Collector in charge of exports for the port of Philadelphia. This is the first appointment under the new law of this class.

General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, is here.

Alexander H. Stephens is here. It is stated that Mr. Stephens's mission here is to obtain access to the Confederate archives held by the Government to aid him in the history of the war which he is writing. His success is probable.

Turkish agents are looking up homes in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware for Armenian families shortly expected.

Joseph T. Holden, son of Governer Holden, of North Carolina, in a dispatch to the Congressional Republican Committee, denies that he invoked the god of turpentine in his recent speech to the Radical negroes of North Carolina.

The Denver *Tribune* makes Bradford's majority for Congress 662, with two precincts to hear from.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—A nolle prosequi has been entered on the murder indictment in Surratt's case. His counsel make a special plea that the second indictment is barred by the amnesty proclamation, subsequent to which it was found. Court adjourned.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn from to-day to the fifteenth of October, from that to the tenth of November, and from that to the first Monday in December.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Commissioner Rollins has designated the store of William Marchant, 80 Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section seventy-three of the new tax law.

Surratt's counsel set forth amnesty in his defense, claiming safety for Surratt under that clause pardoning all who were not then under indictment for treason or felony in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. The counsel claim that Surratt at that time was under indictment at common law for murder, and not for treason or felony, and consequently entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution demur, and the argument is progressing.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—There was no Democratic member in the House. The adjourning resolution, telegraphed at noon, passed without a call of yeas and nays. Subsequent proceedings showed that there was less than a quorum present, but the previous action was regarded binding.

In the House Schenck moved that the rules may be suspended any time during the remainder of the Fortieth Congress. Brooks, who had just arrived, objected, and a count showed no quorum. Schenck moved an investigation as to why no Supervisors had been appointed. He moved the previous question and a suspension of the rules, but no quorum voting. Colfax declared the House adjourned to the sixteenth of October.

The following is the verbiage of the resolution: When the House adjourns to-day, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate do adjourn their respective Houses until the sixteenth of October, and then, unless otherwise ordered, that the two Houses be adjourned until the tenth of November, and then, unless otherwise ordered, a further adjournment take place until the first Monday in December.

In the Senate Mr. Buckalew carried the adjourning resolution by voting nay, his voice making a quorum present.

Mr. Buckalew moved an investigation as to whether a quorum was present in the House, when the resolution passed, but several objected to it as being disrespectful to the House, and Mr. Wade decided the recess was in the nature of an adjournment from day to day. It was for the House and not the Senate to judge whether or not a quorum of the House was present.

The Senate adjourned to the sixteenth of October, without doing any business.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—It is understood that Solicitor Binckley has gone to New York with enlarged powers. He has letters from the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General Evarts, recognizing him as an officer of the United States, to co-operate with Judge Fullerton, who will lead in the prosecution.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $400,000.

Olmstead's (not Armistead) defalcation amounts to $40,000, fully covered by bonds and property.

Hill and Miller, Senators elect from Georgia, are here, but did not present their credentials, having received instructions that the presentation of their credentials would open the question of Georgia's alleged violation of the reconstruction acts in expelling negroes, and the present presentation might lead to ultimate delay in their admission.

$1,120,000 in bonds were issued to-day to the Central Pacific Railroad.

It is stated at headquarters that General Grant will not return until the middle of October.

The House Committee on Retrenchments had a meeting to-day and determined to investigate why the Supervisors ordered by the late tax law had not been appointed. Also, the nature and extent of frauds charged by Binckley against Rollins. A sub committee will commence the investigation to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The argument on the special plea in the Surratt case still continues. Mr. Riddle, for the prosecution, argues that the act of Congress of January nineteenth, 1867, nullifies the President's amnestying power, and further, that if potent, Surratt is within its exceptions.

Nothing official has been received from Maine yet. The result will not vary much from 18,500 Republican majority.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—A full Cabinet present to-day, except Secretary Browning.

General Howard received a report of the Camilla riot, which he communicated to the Secretary of War. Subsequently, General Schofield had a prolonged interview with the President on the subject. Details not transpired.

General Butler yesterday filed papers in the House relative to the Kimberly suit, claiming that it was a breach of his privileges as a member of the House.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $171,-000.

The special plea in the Surratt case was argued all day and will be resumed to-morrow.

Colonel E. J. Stany relieves Captain Hoyt as Quartermaster at New Orleans.

Commissioner Rollins was before the Committee on Retrenchment to-day, explaining the hitch in the supervisorships.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—General Reynolds reports from Austin, Texas, that a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Davis, overtook two hundred Indians, killed thirty, captured thirty, and rescued captives; captured two hundred animals, and destroyed the Indian camp and their winter supplies.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Surratt is now pleading the statute of limitation of 1799. The argument is progressing.

LATER.—The last plea is potent—Surratt is free.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—A dispatch from Fort Wallace says Colonel Forsyth, with fifty men, is hemmed in by a large number of Indians, ninety miles north of that place.

Colonel Forsyth was wounded in the leg and hip. Lieutenant Bucher was fatally wounded. Doctor Moore was shot in the head while dressing Colonel Forsyth's wounds. At last accounts the party had sixty-five rounds of ammunition, and were fortifying and eating horses. Troops were moving to their rescue.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Judge Wylie sustained the potency of the President's amnesty proclamation, but rejected the special plea, saying: It does not appear from the record that the prisoner adhered to the enemy or that he committed treason, and therefore he does not come within the proclamation. The offense is a misdemeanor, and is not covered by the terms of the proclamation. He, for these reasons, sustained the demurrer. Defense asked leave to amend their plea, and the court adjourned.

General Meade is here; he had an interview with the President to-day.

Schofield instructed Gen. Meade to proceed at once to his headquarters. Gen. Meade departs this evening.

General Hatch, Bureau Commissioner for Louisiana, is here. He has had interviews with Secretary Schofield and Gen. Howard.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $263,-000.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamship Northern Light, hence for Bremen, August 22.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Jamaica advices state that the smallpox continues with unabated violence.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The *Commercial Advertiser* states that a cable dispatch has been received, announcing the arrival of the Northern Light, heretofore feared lost.

Sailed: Steamship Guiding Star, for California, with 600 passengers.

Fire in New York this morning. Loss $175,000.

Foreign importations at this port this week amount to over $5,000,000.

Senator Sprague is confined to his room with a broken leg.

The Broadway Theatre shooting affray was before the court to-day, and Deputies Moore and Hickey were identified as the parties who did the shooting. Case continued.

NEW YORK, September 21—*Cable Summary.*—The naval force off Cadiz has revolted. Several generals recently banished have returned and joined the revolt, which the Marquis de la Favre heads, and the leaders of the old O'Donnell party sustain.

Several towns have joined the insurrection. An intense panic prevails at the Spanish Court. Troops have been sent southward under General Concha. A rumor prevailed at Paris that Queen Isabella had abdicated.

The war feeling is quieter. The ambiguity of Napoleon causes growing indignation. All other rulers are known to desire peace.

The Hungarian Diet proposes universal religious toleration.

The Catholic clergy in Galway oppose candidates who don't support Gladstone's resolves.

A rising is reported in Andalusia, Spain.

The ship Greenock, from Havre for Queenstown, foundered in latitude 40° longitude 49°, in a fourteen hour hurricane. The captain and one seaman lost.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The Aldermen have voted a reception to General McClellan, in the Governor's room, on his arrival.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The *Tribune* has a dispatch from Atlanta regarding the Camilla, Ga., affair, stating that Colonel Pierce was dangerously shot and Captain Murphy badly hurt.

Official accounts place the number killed and wounded at fifty.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 15.—Two members of the Legislature, County Clerk, United States Assessor and Collector, and two United States contractors for building a freedmen's school-house, were driven from Lafayette county.

Twenty-one Union men were killed—three whites and eighteen negroes.

A large Ku-Klux meeting was held at Little Rock last Friday night. Leading rebels and desperadoes from all parts of the State were in attendance.

ATLANTA, September 18.—The House passed the Senate relief bill by 61 to 72.

A resolution was adopted repealing the former action of the House, staying the collection of debts, and declaring that collections can be made when the present relief bill receives the Governor's signature.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the tax bill, taxing foreign insurance companies one per cent on premiums or other receipts. State companies are taxed on the capital stock.

A document is circulating for signatures, irrespective of parties, requesting Hon. Alex. H. Stephens to deliver an address on the present condition of the country. It is signed by several members of both houses, and it is reported that Gov. Bullock signed the request, in the belief that it will do much toward restoring peace and quiet to the country.

A committee of the negroes declared ineligible has left for Washinton to present their case to Congress.

MONTGOMERY, September 18.—The time of the Senate this morning was wasted in the discussion of political topics.

The House adjourned after a few minutes session, and the Repub icans went into caucus with closed doors.

BOSTON, September 18.—John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor. His letter of acceptance says: "I think that two matters of material interest are involved in this election, one of which is important and the other vital. The former, which I take to be the financial question, was not treated by the New York Convention in a manner which satisfies my judgment.

"By providing for payment of the bonds known as five-twenties by the surplus revenues alone, thus ignoring what seems to me a valuable part of Mr. Pendleton's plan, viz: a withdrawal of the issues of the National banks, the Democratic party appeared to commit itself to an indefinite extension of the intolerable nuisance of an irredeemable paper currency.

"I am too much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—A heavy frost occurred throughout New England last night.

CLEVELAND, O., September 18.—The bark Clough went ashore twelve miles east of here, and all hands, numbering six, except the mate, were lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The steamer Idaho, with a cargo of sugar from the Sandwich Islands, has been seized. The sugar was adulterated with powdered charcoal, and passed the custom-house as low grade.

The Oregon Legislature assembled yesterday. Democratic majority in the Senate, four; in the House, eleven. Notice was given of a bill repealing the resolution adopting the fourteenth amendment.

LONDON, September 18.—An Italian Cardinal has been fined by a civil court for taking possession of his See without permission from the King of Italy.

An explosion of the cartridge factory at Metz killed thirty and wounded eighty-two persons.

Napoleon and his family visited the Queen of Spain at San Sebastian.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 18.—The Emperor will immediately reinforce the troops in Central Asia.

LONDON, September 18.—Sir John Young, the present Governor General of New South Wales, is named for Governor General of Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—The steamship Great Republic arrived with nine hundred and fifteen passengers and twelve hundred tons of freight.

J. Ross Brown had arrived at Japan.

Japanese complications are increasing. The anti foreign feeling is increasing. Another Imperial decree against Christians had been issued.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 17.—Official returns from more than three-quarters of the towns of the entire State fully confirm our claim to twenty thousand majority. We gain more than nine thousand on last year's majority and are seven thousand in excess of our average majority for the past twelve years. The total vote is by far the largest ever thrown in Maine.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—One man killed at a political meeting in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

OMAHA, September 19.—A party of government surveyors on the south fork of the Republican river were surprised by Indians, and one of the party killed. The others escaped, losing supplies, instruments and one team.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

OMAHA, Nebraska, September 17.—Trains on the Union Pacific to-day commenced running to Point of Rocks, eight hundred and four miles west of Omaha.

MONTGOMERY, September 21.—In the Senate this morning, a resolution was adopted, asking the President to send United States soldiers to this State to aid in preserving peace. The Democratic Senators denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama, and as being a political scheme to control the polls and to create the impression that the people of Alabama are not peaceable. The resolution passed the House also. It was bitterly denounced by the Democratic members.

A committee of five has been appointed to take the memorial to the President, and will leave for Washington in the morning.

The House passed a bill authorizing the publication of all the laws passed by the Legislature in some loyal paper. It is intended to build up a new Republican paper just started here, which can not live without such aid.

It is now thought that a registration law will be passed and an election held in November.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met to-day. All the States and Territories were represented.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21.—A shooting affray occurred at Fayetteville on Friday, between Robert Winship Stedman, son of W. A. Stedman, and Dr. W. H. Morrow, United States Deputy Marshal, in which both were killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 21.—The Senate to-day suspended for six months Senator Leslie, white, for alleged contempt. Leslie is Republican, but votes with the Democrats on questions of color.

OWENS SOUND, Canada, September 22.—John Robinson formerly of New Orleans, and four others started for Coopers' Island ten days ago; one of the party was found dead on White Cloud Island. The fate of the others is unknown.

LONDON, September 20—Midnight.—The following important news has just been received from Madrid:

Prime Minister Gonzalez, Bravo, Mayalde and Belda, members of the Spanish Cabinet, have resigned. The Marquis of Havana has been requested to fill their places ad interim. The Queen is returning to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed at the capital.

PARIS, September 21.—Some reports say that the rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points owing to a want of leaders. The rumor that Queen Isabella had abdicated is generally discredited.

The *Moniteur* publishes exciting intelligence received yesterday from Spain, and says: "The reported accession of some of the crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement gives gravity to the news, but the accounts so far received are imperfect.

"It is certain, however, that the Ministry has resigned, and that General Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a new Cabinet. At last accounts the capital remained quiet." The *Moniteur* adds: "This event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian Saturday for Madrid."

HAMBURG, September 21.—King William visited the Bourse, and in response to an address said: Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of that hope, and I can not understand how an opposite impression could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion. (Great cheering.)

RICHMOND, September 21.—A mass meeting was held this evening in the square. About a thousand negroes present. Speeches were made and a resolution adopted declaring a want of confidence in the Republican State Central Committee as not being in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing the carpet-baggers as needy politicians who had come to Virginia to make a living off the blacks and who did not intend that the blacks should have office.

The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning. The black speakers were particularly severe on the carpet-baggers, calling them dirty trash and scoundrels, and charging them with intending to betray the blacks. The Secretary of the State Central Committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charges against that body, but the resolution passed by acclamation.

Captain R. G. Morris, surface manager of the Clover Hill coal pits, was killed by being run over by the railroad cars.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 21.—The news of a riot at Camilla has caused some excitement. It is known that the negroes are armed throughout the State, but the whites have no serious fears of disturbances if the negroes are not precipitated into riots through pernicious counsels and violent appeals to their passions.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 21.—A fearful riot occurred at Camella, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday. The following particulars have been telegraphed from Bainbridge, twenty-four miles from the scene of the riot:

Mr. Pierce, Radical nominee for Congress, and Mr. Murphy, ex-Bureau Agent, with about 200 negroes armed and equiped, started on Friday for Camilla, with three weeks' provisions and boxes of new arms and equipments, the intention being to overawe the citizens, and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity. Before starting a friendly negro exposed the plan, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at China church, five miles from town, the Governor's proclamation disarming and forbidding armed organizations was read, but the mob paid no attention to it, and determined to march on the town and kill such as they chose.

Two more deputations remonstrated with the negroes, entreating them to come in without arms, and they should not be molested. All efforts to dissuade were fruitless, and the negroes marched into town with banners flying and drums beating. They numbered nearly 400, numbers having joined on the route. The mob halted, and clamored for the blood of a man named Johns. Johns, in company with Dr. Twity, presented himself, when a hundred guns were leveled at them. The former, being intoxicated, fired, and the rest commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied, gathering about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, which spread into a panic. The negroes were then pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded. The total loss so far as ascertained being from seventy-five to one hundred in killed and wounded.

Pierce and Murphy are reported mortally wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob, only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. Their stores and munitions were captured, amounting to three weeks provisions and boxes of arms. At last accounts Camilla was quiet.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The rencontre at Camilla, Ga., creates much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon, the Governor sent a communication to both Houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell county, recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned for military sufficient to preserve order in that county. The Governor says that in disregard of the proclamation of the 14th inst., the right of the people to peacefully assemble has been violently and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the the rights of the citizens or maintain peace, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for sufficient military force, to be stationed in Mitchell county, to maintain peace, protect the lives and property of citizens, and have the guilty punished, after due process of law. The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination, publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party, that another political party shall not hold meetings is too well known. It is gratifying to know that the sentiment is confined to the lawless class and is not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens. The misfortune is that the outrages are not prevented, and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy, where neither life or property will be regarded.

On the reading of this report a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Considerable debate ensued regarding telegraphing to the President. A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of the negro, through the Governor, that an account from the white man be read; agreed to, but a substitute was offered for the whole that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and report forthwith all the facts. The House also appointed a committee of five to investigate and lay a correct account before the Assembly.

At the request of Major Howard, Agent of the Bureau, Judge Vason and Captain Johnson will investigate the matter, and furnish the necessary papers for information this afternoon.

The Senate committee appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor relative to the Camilla affair, made report that they find the testimony submitted to the Governor untrue, and accompanying the same with sworn testimony. The report gave rise to an exciting discussion, but was adopted—yeas 22, nays 10.

The House passed a bill, by 112 to 30, appointing the first Tuesday in November for the Congressional election.

The House received a majority and minority report relative to the Governor's message on the Camilla riot. After a heated discussion the majority report was adopted. It is, that they find the evidence referred to by the Governor is not sustained by the evidence produced before the committee, which was returned with the report. They have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from the determination of the parties referred to in the Governor's message, to wit: Pearce, Murphy, and Putney, to enter the town of Camilla at the head of an armed company of freedmen, which right was disputed by the sheriff of the county. The persistence of one and determination of the other caused the disturbance. They find that the civil authorities are able to execute the law, and that there is no necessity for military interference.

The report is signed by one Senator and four members of the House. One Senator dissenting from the report, and one said, "I agree with the committee, but believe that other legislation is necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property."

MONTGOMERY, September 22.—The Assembly did but little to-day. In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor and learn what he desired the Legislature to do.

A member offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Registration, to report in the morning what progress they had made.

A member of the committee seconded the resolution, saying that the registration bill was delayed because every other member of the committee was opposed to an election by the people in November.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The Japanese Commissioners who purchased the Stonewall, returned in the Republic for safety. The Southern faction threatened to behead them. They will remain in the United States until the Japanese troubles are settled.

A tidal wave occurred in Yokohoma August fifteenth, twenty-four hours after its occurrence in South America.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected Edward D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, Grand Sire; Frederick D. Stuart, of the District of Columbia, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, Grand Secretary, and Joshua Van Sant, Grand Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY, September 22.—Richards & Verplanks' oil factory exploded to-day, killing two and fatally wounding two men.

PARIS, September 22.—Official dispatches from Spain admit that an insurrection has broken out in Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Murcia and Galicia is denied.

PARIS, September 22.—A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of 80,000 men from the army on furlough.

TRIESTE, September 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited upon Admiral Farragut to-day and returned thanks for the sympathy which the United States manifested for the patriots in Candia.

The Admiral said the people of America not only sympathized with the Cretans, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

BERLIN, September 22.—The King of Prussia has returned to this city from a tour through the Northern States.

MADRID, September 21.—The decree accepting Gonzales Bravo's resignation named General Jose Concha President of the Council. He has not yet formed a ministry. This morning's Madrid *Gazette* announces that a revolt has occurred at Cadiz and Seville. The government has formed the army into three great divisions, comprising Catalonia, Castile and Andalusia, under Generals Pezuela, Manuel Concha and Novalschez.

These generals have decided to attack the insurgents in the rural districts. The Commandant of Madrid forbids assemblages in the city. A provisional government has been formed in Seville, with Espartero President. The strength of the insurgents is 4000 soldiers 1500 sailors and eleven ships of war. The revolt progresses at all points. Isabella left San Sabastian at midnight of the twentieth for Madrid.

LONDON, September 22.—It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops continued firm for the Queen.

LONDON, September 21, Midnight.—The following has been received from Spain:

The resignations of Gonzales Bravo and his Cabinet have been accepted. A parley had been held between the loyal officers and some rebel leaders—result unknown. Fourteen thousand rebels were gathered near Valladolid to prevent the Queen's return to Madrid. The revolutionists hold the whole of Andalusia.

It is stated that the revolutionists are acting in the support of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Spanish Minister Bravo, who recently resigned, had fled. The Queen is at St. Sebastian, and the road infested with revolutionists to prevent her return to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in Spain.

*Later.*—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Prim and Deroda are at the head of the insurgents, marching on the capital.

LONDON, September 24.—The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by barricades. No particulars.

The Spanish ministerial council has addressed a circular to the Spanish representatives at foreign courts, assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

France remains entirely neutral.

Admiral Farragut, replying to the Greek delegation, intimated that his government would give the Cretans material aid.

The Aldermen and Councilors of Dublin have passed resolutions favoring the release of the imprisoned Fenians, the danger from the Fenian movement having passed away.

The Madrid *Gazette* says Navalchez had arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena, with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry and four batteries.

The revolutionary General Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give the Loyalists battle. Great excitement existed in Madrid, where it was believed the success of the revolution was certain.

Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince Asturias as King, Isabella to act as Regent till Asturias attains his majority. The revolutionists refuse to compromise and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons, and the establishment of a provisional government.

LONDON, September 23.— Interesting news from Spain continues to come in. The provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orenz. Pontevedra, Murcia, Albocete, Huesca, Zorajaca and Ternel, have pronounced for the revolutionists and appeal to the nation. The sovereignty of the people is the war cry of the insurgents. The rebels occupied Cadiz on Sunday. Seville is the headquarters of rebellion.

General Prim sailed from Paris. General Prim met the exiled gentlemen at Cadiz. Malcompo, of the ironclad Saragossa, brought his guns to bear on Cadiz barracks, compelling the loyal troops to surrender, and Cadiz declared for the rebellion. Each general then sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection, and set movements on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

The following additional from Spain has been received:

Santonia, a fortified town in Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists. Railroads and telegraphs in the southeastern part of Spain are cut, and rapid communication destroyed. The excitement at Madrid is increasing.

The following from Madrid is official. General Novalschez, heading a large royal force, has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent into Santander.

PARIS, September 23.—Latest advices report Madrid quiet. The Queen, finding the roads in possession of the enemy, was compelled to return to St. Sebastian. The rebels everywhere are proclaiming Espartero President.

LISBON, September 23.—Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

PARIS, September 23.—A French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain to protect French citizens.

LONDON, September 23.—Dispatches from Naples report insurrections in Calabria and Sicily, favoring a republic.

Paris telegrams confirm the rising in Southern Italy. It is asserted that Francis II, ex-King of Sicily, is the instigator of the rising.

LONDON, September 23.—Minister Johnson, replying to an address from the Town Council of Leeds, said there were few differences between England and the United States, and they unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing the honor of either country.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Letters received from Egypt report that the yield of cotton in that country this year will be enormous.

HAMBURG, September 23.—The American bark telegraph, from Cronstadt for Boston, is ashore in the Baltic. No particulars.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 23.—Three colored men were to-day admitted to the bar of South Carolina—one from Michigan, one from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania. They were admitted by two members newly elected to the Supreme Court—one from New York and one from Ohio.

ATLANTA, September 23.—The Senate took up the vetoed Augusta Municipal Election bill, and passed it over the veto by 24 to 11.

In the House, Mr. Bryant, Republican, moved to reconsider the action of the House of yesterday in adopting the majority report of the committee to investigate the late difficulty between the whites and blacks at Camilla. The motion was lost by a large vote.

The report circulated that it is believed that the arms brought to Albany recently consigned to Rust, Johnson & Co., were sent to Camilla, is denied in a card published by one of the firm in an Atlanta paper. Captain Rust says: No guns have been consigned to or received by the firm, except four which were bought on private account, which are now and were on Saturday last in possession of the firm at Albany, and have never been out of Albany since received. So far from furnishing arms, the firm had no knowledge of the meeting at Camilla until news of the disturbance was received.

MONTGOMERY, September 23.—Governor Smith and five Republican members of the Legislature left for Washington this morning, with the memorial to the President, asking for troops.

The Democrats are holding an indignation meeting to-night, and denounce the language of the memorial as false. They have no objection to the presence of the soldiers, but object to the memorial as a slander on the white people of Alabama.

The Republicans are holding a meeting to-night. Very few present but negroes.

Nothing done in the Legislature to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—Mazatlan dates of the ninth have been received. General Canto, implicated in Patoni's assassination, with all the officers of his brigade, are under arrest. Troops are concentrating at Guadalajora to attack Lozada. Colonels Toledo and Grands, chiefs of the Sinaloa revolution, were shot by order of the military court martial.

VICKSBURG, September 24.—A fire occurred at two o'clock this A. M., on Washington street, destroying J. Guella's furniture store; building insured. Herrick & Dunn's photograph gallery, which is a total loss; no insurance. Button's barber shop; insured. Dr. Gilmore's office, which is a total loss, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Loss on buildings, stock, etc., about $30,000; amount of insurance $10,000.

MONTGOMERY, September 24.—The Legislature to-day did nothing, and will probably take no action relative to the election for President, untill the recent committee sent to Washington to ask for troops is heard from.

Large numbers of members are opposed to an election by the people, and will prevent it if they can. The memorial adopted by the Legislature and taken by five Republicans to Washington, alleges that there is really no respect for the laws in this city, and that the civil officers are prevented from discharging their duties by threats from the people.

A large meeting was held last night to take action about the memorial, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Neither the Governor nor any other executive officer of the State of Alabama has ever found it necessary to call upon a posse of citizens to aid in executing the laws, and no proclamation has ever been issued by the Governor declaring that the due execution of the laws is impeded in any section of the State; and ...

Whereas, The Democratic and Conservative Convention of Alabama, at a recent meeting, resolved unanimously to obey the laws of the *de facto* State government, and as law-abiding citizens submit to the same until lawfully changed; therefore

*Be it resolved*, First, That the declaration of facts and apprehensions in the said memorial is untrue in every particular, and we, the people of Montgomery, do defy an investigation into the said alleged facts, resting satisfied that they are unsubstantiated by any evidence in the archives of the Executive office or in the declarations of the Chief Magistrate of the State.

Second—That we the people of Montgomery do solemnly declare our conviction, from the evidence existing around us and within our knowledge, and from evidence received from all sections of the State by reliable authority, that the people of the State were never more peaceably disposed than at present and never more ready to render prompt obedience to existi g laws.

Third—That the said memorial was promoted by a partisan spirit, which, for the temporary success of a certain policy or party, would wreck the prosperity of the State and plunge it into the horrors of civil war.

Fourth—That the people of Alabama, although knowing the rectitude of their own intentions, and fearing no molestation from an army of United States troops, would protest against the introduction of such an army into our midst as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and as an unjust imputation upon our character and conduct.

Fifth—That we cordially indorse the letter of General Lee and others in reply to General Rosecrans, and solemnly declare our belief that the sentiments of that letter are the sentiments of the people. That we are peaceful and law-abiding, and will do nothing nor countenance anything in others tending to domestic violence.

Sixth—That the men composing the Legislature which has drawn up this monstrous indictment against a whole people are, for the most part, strangers in the State and were voted for at an election in which two-thirds of the adult males of the State, white and black, did not participate, and that the failure of the people to participate in said election was due, not to their approval of the men who were afterwards falsely declared elected, but to the pledge of Congress that non-voting would be equivalent to voting against them. That said legislators do not represent the people, but grossly misrepresent them; are robbing them of their money by extravagant appropriations; squandering the contents of the public treasury upon the vilest of the community; endeavoring to deprive the people of the privilege of the ballot; and breaking down their commerce and credit by enacting slanders which have no foundation in truth.

Seventh—That the Legislature which would relieve one of its members from the penalties of felony, and another from the penalties of bigamy, and which would attempt to cheat the people out of an election for President, is capable of perpetrating even greater outrages than the adoption of said memorial.

Eighth—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States.

RICHMOND, September 24.—Ex-Captain Schultz, of the Federal army, blew his brains out this morning in the garden of a citizen from whose employment he had been discharged. He leaves a family in New York city.

ton steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 67,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were for export and 6000 bales for speculation. Stock 422,000, of which 126,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, September 25, Afternoon.—Cotton steady. Stock afloat 645,000 bales, of which 3000 bales are American. Lard quiet. Pork firm. Bacon 56s. 6d.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Politics were not discussed in the Cabinet to-day. The President having had no notification of Monday's session, will not recognize it. Consequently, the appointments made during the recess still hold good.

Lincoln's son, Robert, was married to Senator Harlan's daughther this evening.

Evarts has gone to New York for a few days.

The Court of Claims met, but having no quorum, adjourned to December.

Revenue Assessors are not entitled to fees for approving tobacco dealers' or manufacturers' bonds.

Receipts of customs from the fourteenth to the nineteenth instant, inclusive, $3,611,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $289,000.

The Administration will take no new action in Georgia matters. General Meade will be governed by previous orders.

Prominent gentlemen from Virginia are here consulting with high parties regarding an electoral ticket in Virginia. They are answered: "The Constitution provides for and there is no law of Congress against any State choosing electors."

Lieutenant Beecher, killed by the Indians recently, is a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

Supervisorships are unchanged. No prospect of an early settlement of the question.

Secretary Schofield does not feel authorized to publish General Hatch's letter on which his recent order to General Buchanan was based.

Suit has been brought in New York against Mr. Laird, builder of the privateer Alabama, by the owners of a vessel which she destroyed. It is claimed that she was fitted out in violation of law, and that her owners and builders are liable for damages sustained at her hands. It is understood that Laird had funds in this country, which have been attached and are held liable for whatever he may be held to pay. The claim in this case is for $119,000.

LONDON, September 24.—The report that Prim is marching directly on Madrid is reiterated. He is accompanied by Sorano—the Duke de la Torre—his force is estimated at 20,000. It is stated that the Duke de la Torre is acting as Provisional President. He has refused Concha's offers of accommodation. The Spanish war ships at San Sebastian have declared against the Queen. The revolutionists have issued a decree that any officer who orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers, shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

All Spain has been declared in a state of siege. General Isnoder has joined the rebels. Prim and Sorano are marching on Madrid with 20 000 men. Sorano, acting as President, refused the peace overtures from Concha. The Spanish fleet at San Sebastian has gone over to the rebels.

PARIS, September 24.—France immediately strengthens her military posts on the Spanish frontier. It is reported that Isabella had entered France, and that Prim had been arrested.

The *Pays* says: The Spanish army is loyal; the insurrection is confined to Andalusia and several seaports.

The *Moniteur* says: The Spanish revolution makes no headway—the people are indifferent and the government is taking active measures. The insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the royal troops. It is officially announced from Madrid that Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia are quiet. The rumored rising in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—It is stated that the steamer Dumbarton, reported a few days since as leaving here on a slaving cruise, really had munitions for the Spanish revolutionists.

In the Rollins revenue case Mr. McHenry swore to seeing one Lobe give Rollins a roll supposed to contain bills. Fullerton acts for the Government. Binckley is present.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A Fort Dodge letter says: Gen. Sully drove the Indians beyond the borders of Texas. He had several fights, killing and wounding seventy.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—A heavy easterly storm prevails and a large fleet is coming into the harbor.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., September 24, 1868.

Circular No. 17.

Planters who avail themselves of orders No. 18, current series, from these headquarters, are notified that said order has been modified, as follows:

In order to relieve the planter who so desires, and to avoid the necessity of his obtaining advances from a factor to liquidate his indebtedness to the Bureau, and to secure the freedmen for advances and labor, he will be required to ship a sufficient amount of his crop to the Bureau at New Orleans to cover the same; the amount so shipped to be forwarded as soon as it is put in marketable condition.

Any amount in excess of this indebtedness will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds held subject to shippers' order.

Until they can realize from their crops, supplies will continue to be advanced by the Commissary of the Bureau.

The crop thus shipped marked [F. B.] U. S. to A. C. S. at these headquarters, with such additional mark as the shipper may desire to use; the same to show on bill of lading, a duplicate of which must be sent to these headquarters.

Assistant Sub-Assistant and Sub-Assistant Commissioners are hereby instructed to offer every facility to the planter and freedmen, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the benefit of this circular.

By command of
BV'T MAJ. GEN. EDWARD HATCH,
U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

### Grant in the Wilderness.

The following interesting sketch describes a midnight council of war held by General Grant after the first day's fighting in the Wilderness:

The result of the fierce conflict had been adverse to the army of the United States. General Lee had flung one wing of his army between our forces and the base of their supplies, which would require another battle to regain them. Each division and corps commander knew this sad condition of affairs. They were all summoned to a council of war, to be held at the headquarters at one o'clock at night. They were the saddest steps ever taken by that band of devoted hearts. Fifteen thousand brave soldiers, dead, or dying, or wounded, were lying on the field hard by.

One after another enter, and after making a noiseless salute, silently took their seats. Generals Schofield, Meade, Burnside, Sickles, Howard and others, I believe, were there. Not a word was spoken. A full half hour thus passed by. Their emotions were too deep for utterance. Hopes of millions hung on the decision of that council. At length General Grant asked each one in succession if they had any advice to proffer. Each one answered with a sad monosyllable, no! The commander then wrote a few lines, and handed the slip to Gen. Meade, and he retired. This was repeated until all were gone, and the General was left alone. One of the staff of a division commander, who was sick, was the last to retire, and he is authority for the above. All were ignorant of each other's order. They felt assured that retreat had been directed. Any other alternative would have been believed to be madness.

Had they known that the order had been given to advance, instant and universal mutiny would have been raised. The eloquent silence for which he has ever been noted, was the key to his success there. The next morning each corps moved, and General Lee, the instant he perceived it, with vehemence exclaimed, "Our enemy has a leader at last, and our cause is lost." He had bid his officers the night before to let their soldiers sleep long; but now he saw the army whom he thought utterly defeated, moving around between him and his base of supplies. He hastened to begin retracing his course, and confessed to an artillery officer of the Confederate army that the doom of their cause was sealed.


### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMIS'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, U.S.A., Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., September 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

For 40,000 pounds of White NAVY BEANS, of the growth of 1868.

For 20,000 pounds of SPLIT PEAS, of the growth of 1868.

500 barrels of MESS PORK, of the best quality (not run).

50,000 pounds of BACON, clear sides.

1000 barrels of FLOUR, equal to the Government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
se18 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

### SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

AT FORT GAINES.

1 BUILDING, 25 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 45½ feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 44 feet by 24½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 40½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 55 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 26 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 170 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 43 feet by 59 feet.
3 BUILDINGS, 30 feet by 18 feet.

AT FORT MORGAN.

1 BUILDING, 41 feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 16 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 24 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 29½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 15 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 75 feet by 21 feet.
1 BUILDING, 108 feet by 38½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 34½ feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 117½ feet by 57½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 19 feet by 18½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 15½ feet by 13 feet.

A steamer will leave Mobile, Alabama, at nine o'clock A. M. on the day of each sale, for the purpose of conveying bidders desirous of attending the same.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock M. each day.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General.

R. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the South. se15 law6w

# BELLS.

*BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY*

Established 1837.

VANDUSEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, O.

Manufacturers of Bells for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc., made of the genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. 87-1y

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 40. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. WHOLE NO. 140.


## Poetry.

### BE STILL.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
The way is dark and wild
Through which thou goest, my child;
I can not promise thee a stormless path,
For lightning's scath
A thunder's roar the pilgrim's journey hath.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
The elements are mine;
It is a hand divine
That guides the whirlwind in its awful course;
The mystic force
Of hail and tempest finds in me its source.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
In danger's hour be calm;
This is thy secret balm,
To know that thou art safe when I command;
Then only stand
And see deliverance by my mighty hand.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
Ask not the reason why
I weave such mystery
Through all the warp of thy frail life below:
For thou shalt know,
And read the plan in heaven's serener glow.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
Through storms and fears be still;
Only thy part fulfill,
And as thou walkest I will shelter thee;
Thy foes shall flee,
And thou shalt journey all the way with me.

"Be still, and know that I am God;"
'Twill be enough at last,
When all thy warfare's past,
Star-crowned thy head and in thy hand a palm,
To sing thy psalm
Where storms of earth end in eternal calm.

*[New York Christian Advocate.*

### SEPARATION.

We parted in silence, we parted at night,
On the banks of that lonely river,
Where the fragrant limbs their boughs unite,
We met and we parted forever.
The night winds sang, and the stars above
Told many a touching story
Of friends long past in the kingdom of love,
Where the soul wears its mantle of glory.

But ere we sighed our last farewell,
In wild and bitter sorrow,
Our whispered vows (remembered well)
Spoke peace to the coming morrow.
The lips that uttered that vow of mine
Are cold as that lonely river,
And that eye (the beautiful spirit-shine)
Has shrouded its fire forever.

And now on the midnight sky I look,
And my heart grows full to weeping:
Each star to me is a sealed book,
Some tale of the loved one keeping.
We parted in silence, we parted in tears,
On the banks of that lonely river,
But the fragrance and bloom of those bygone years
Will hang round its waters forever.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Startling the sly and timid *hare*,
Comes oft the tinkling sound
Of *bells*, that tell the herdsman where
The wondering herd is found.

Upon the green and grassy knoll,
And in the mossy dells
Of distant hills I found my whole.
Those lovely blue *hare-bells*.

A. J. S.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, September 24.

It is due to virtue always to record its triumphs, whether on a small or extensive scale, and obedient to this impulse, it is cheering to mention the continued religious interest existing and spreading in several of the Methodist Churches in this city and Baltimore: this, too, we feel assured, is attributable as an instrument to the recent camp-meetings. The Madison Avenue charge, in Baltimore, has shared more of this interest up to this time than any other in that city. In Washington, Union or Twentieth Street Church and Hamline, are the scenes of greatest interest. Some who had withdrawn from Union on political grounds, have returned on purely religious affinities. The secret of all this vociferation about politics in the Church, is found generally, yes always, to exist in a loss of religious life, spiritual delusion; and from this state it is easy to glide, under the influence of temptation, to Satan's ground; nor is the cheat less self-imposed because the backslider in heart transfers himself from one church to another. To backslide is unfortunate, but to remain so is worse. If all the backsliders from the Methodist Church were restored to her communion, what a vast army would witness for God and His truth. This is a subject that certainly claims the attention of this denomination.

Humanity has recently dictated, and measures have been taken for the founding in this city of a freedman's hospital. This much-needed institution is to be located near the Howard University: it is to be sixty by one hundred and eight feet, three stories high, with French roof, and built of "new American block," a material composed of lime, sand and some other ingredients, molded like brick, but much larger, and now attracting a good deal of attention; it is said to be superior to brick and much cheaper. This hospital building will cost $50,000, and is expected to start on its mission of mercy early next spring.

On Monday last, at 12 M., the "Stars and stripes" were again thrown to the breeze, and floated gracefully over the United States Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives; the display was brief. Both Houses resolved to adjourn till sixteenth October, sixteenth November or first of December, as circumstances might require. Whether the action was wise or otherwise, the future must determine. It seemed to be taken for granted that a quorum of the House was present when the motion for adjournment was carried, and pending the determination of the question of a quorum, a message from the Senate announced its concurrence in the mofor adjournment, as above indicated.

Rev. Mr. Old, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, closed his earthly labors last week. For some months he had been painfully afflicted with cancer of the face, and finally of the tongue also; thus fibre after fibre was corroded till the whole system yielded to this malignant disease. The funeral solemnities were connected with chants, robed ministers and the sacrament of the Lords' Supper, but no wax candles were burned, no incense offered. I should have named in connection with the religious items above, that the inmates of the jail, or some of them, profess to have the crust of their conscience penetrated by rays of divine truth. The effort to reach these unfortunate wretches with the elevating influences of the Gospel, originated with Mrs. General Canby some twelve or eighteen months since; the enterprise afterward fell into the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, and by them it is still managed. It is doubtless a source of no ordinary gratification to this noble Christian woman, to find on her return to this city, that her humane effort has been crowned with a measure of success. It would be well for Christian people to learn the value of personal effort. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Here is an illustration. A young lady was, a few weeks since, introduced to a youth of high social position, the son of a Christian minister, of extensive travel, and for his years, of fine culture and attractive personal appearance; but this young man had found his way to the sepulchres of sobriety, that are here adorned as of old; his hand was trembling under the cup, and his breath told a tale his lips were ashamed to utter; his habits were thus revealed; the lady kindly remonstrated with him, and mildly informed him that she admitted to her acquaintance no one whose breath was tainted with strong drink. It was a nail in a sure place; the youth pledged an abandonment of the accursed cup, and to this time has kept it. Were such a stand as this taken by woman, how soon would men, young and old, walk erect in the majesty of their being, instead of reeling, as thousands do, under the power of wine that stingeth like an adder!

Before this reaches you, Colonel Robert Lincoln, son of the martyr Presidnnt, will have joined himself in holy wedlock to Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of the United States Senator from Iowa. Mrs. Lincoln is not in France, as the press reports, but here to witness the interesting solemnities, which are to be performed by Bishop Simpson. The marriage will be a quiet one, witnessed by a very few friends. It takes place this (Thursday) evening. Miss Harlan is worthy of the noblest man of any community. This occasion is invested with the pleasing and the mournful, in a more than ordinary degree. Bishop Simpson solemnized the marriage of the brides parents, and none that heard or ever read, will forget the eloquent discourse delivered by him at the funeral of the bridegroom's father.

General O. O. Howard has returned from his Southern tour of inspection, and certainly looks the better for his usage; he is in fine health and spirits. The late Thaddeus Stevens said General Howard was the first, and at the time, the only man who had in this city (or perhaps elsewhere) spoken to him personally about religion. Here is a pocket volume for Christians touching personal effort.

The military aid promised by President Johnson to Tennessee, is highly commended. Let all good people labor to prevent the necessity for any such aid. The President's wife and daughter, Mrs. Patterson, have recently returned from their Tennessee home. Mrs. Diossy and Mrs. Captain Pierce left this city for their home in New Orleans, where we hope they will have safely arrived, 'ere this reaches your office. The Surratt case is again before the Criminal Court of this District, and a solemn farce similar to the preceding, will doubtless be enacted.

Cavalry are still being sent to the frontier. A rumor has gained currency that the President intends to withdraw the troops from the South. The fears excited by such rumor are groundless, as no measure of that kind is contemplated.

The Olmstead defalcation connected with the postoffice, is of less proportions than was at first reported, and hopes are entertained that further examination will show a clear balance sheet.

MORDECAI.

## From Mississippi.

CONGRATULATIONS—FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE—QUARTERLY MEETING AT VICKSBURG—PERILS OF KU-KLUXISM.

VICKSBURG, September 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Please accept congratulations on your return to your field of labor. There can be no doubt that during your vacation, your influence at the North in behalf of our missionary work and human rights has been compensatory for what we may have suffered by your absence from us.

Our people are feeling that their prospects are growing brighter, as every breeze from the North wafts to us renewed assurances of the election of Grant and Colfax, nor do these indications come from the North only—they are all around us in the desponding looks and utterances of the Southern Democracy. The colored people are finding out the hollowness of their promises, and the mutual dependence of capital and labor, and at another election their vote will never be controlled as it was at the last.

There can be no doubt that the election of Seymour and Blair would be followed in the South by a universal effort to reduce black men from citizenship to serfdom, that their schools and churches would be placed under such restrictions as would be an adjustment to this condition, and there would be also a persecution of men affiliating with the Republican party, that would drive them from the State. Insurrection at the South would be frequent and anarchy reign throughout the country.

Our schools are doing poorly in this State; there are many causes why, which may be mentioned at a future time.

Quarterly meeting has just closed at Vicksburg. Rev. Lev. Baker, preacher in charge, had been carrying on a protracted meeting, and I found the Church alive by the blessing of God. In three weeks over twenty-five have professed religion. Last night there were around the altar one hundred and four penitent souls. The increase this quarter in the Vicksburg charge is fifty-eight. The Sabbath School numbers one hundred and six; the day school, taught in the Church, eighty. There are several promising points connected with the Vicksburg charge, viz: Beech Grove, Black Head and Edward's station. These are attended by local preachers, who, like those of olden times, are giving themselves to Methodist pioneership.

Our great want at Vicksburg is a new church, and one we must have. This point can be made the very citadel of Methodism.

Next Sunday our quarterly meetings will commence in East Mississippi, and I shall be compelled to enter some hotbeds of Ku-Kluxism; when it is remembered that the majority of the Southern whites hold in the utmost contempt ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is not strange that they should be the victims of Ku-Klux atrocity.

JAMES LYNCH,
Presididg Elder Jackson District.

The Trustees of Randolph Macon College have completed the list of the faculty by the following elections: Chair of Ancient Languages, Thomas R. Price, of Richmond; Mathematics, Professor H. Estill, of Washington College, Virginia; Natural Sciences, Richard M. Smith, late President of Petersburgh Female College. Dr. Leo Rosser has been appointed College Agent.

## Muller's Trust in God

M. ANNESLEY.

No doubt this servant of God had a special call to his life, and works of faith and love. He began in a small way, yet some would think it a great hazard to cast his all upon the word of the Lord. He proved by his experience that he was in the right path; and every step he paced he was confirmed in his simple, unwavering plan of trusting God for his supplies, so that he undertook, in the name of the Lord, greater and greater things. His faith increased as he used it, by the very simple process of reasoning, its past success, and he had no other way of accomplishing his work, for it was repulsive to the spirit which led him to beg or solicit from man after man what God was able at once to bestow. Thus his time and feelings were saved and shielded by going to the source. He believed God's words "the gold and the silver are mine." This constant intercourse with God, for worldly wealth, had a reacting benefit upon the purity of his heart and life, for he knew if he regarded iniquity in his heart the Lord would not hear him, as we find him in difficult and trying places, making search for the anchor, and when it was found and cast out, the opened hand of blessing was again restored.

His life of faith, and its glorious results to the orphan and friendless, is held up to the Christian world as an example of trust in God, and has wrought wonders in making known to the Church the power of God on earth in controlling hearts for the dispensation of blessings upon the needy. Yet, we believe there are many Muller's, on a smaller scale, who are extending their daily usefulness upon the very same principle, trusting in God against outward appearances and expectations. He had gigantic plans and great wants, and others are equallly honoring God, to believe for what they need, if for themselves or others. Men who go about their daily business, to make and earn money in honesty for their families and the cause of God on the earth, have as much right to set faith in God for His blessing upon their efforts as Muller has to extract it from their pockets by his faith. Some one must make the money God asks from the purse, and we honor the givers as well as the receiver. And again, it would be a vain thing for any one, upon som slight pretext, to throw up his present employment or stated salary, to make an imitation of Muller. God made distinct provision for the Levite, and the new dispensation equally acknowledges the right of the ministry to live by the service of the altar.

God does not lead all his servants alike; there is a great variety in the exercise of our faith and patience, to the praise of his name, in the body of Christ. And some are ever to be disciplined in straits and necessities, and are not led to ask for greater things than present supply in a scanty way; and poor Sarah, with a cheerful, grateful heart, in the presence of Christ, and her crust, ever reads to us the blessing of an indwelling Christ; but is a severe reproof to fellow-members of the mystical body to let one thus suffer. "Give, give! be ever giving."

## Sabbath Afternoon at Dr. Bonar's Church at Edinburgh.

The correspondent of the *Methodist* gives the following account of Dr. Bonar and his preaching:

Having gone to St. Giles' in the morning to sit where, if we had sat once, we should have heard John Knox preach, or seen Jennie Geddes throw her stool at the Dean, we sought out Chalmer's Memorial Chapel in the afternoon, to listen to Dr. Bonar, the sweetest hymn-writer of our day.

The morning's lifeless sermon had wearied us so much that we determined to make sure of Dr. Bonar before entering the church intending, in his absence, to return at once to our hotel. So, bowing to an old gentleman who stood in the door, I asked him (in a carefully prepared euphemism, for people in this country seem to suffer in their nerves when a straightforward question thrusts itself upon them) if Dr. Bonar would preach to-day. The courteous affirmative reply pleased and almost surprised me, so often is one's heart's desire defeated in this matter of the minister. I speedily forgot decorum, and exclaimed:

"How glad I am, for we Americans admire him greatly!"

The kind old gentleman became enthusiastic too.

"Good, good! You shall have the best seat we can find;" and soon he had us, by the sexton's intervention, installed in a most eligible place, whence we inspected the elegant church, whose comfortable seats contrasted pleasantly with the straight up and down board backs where we sat at the "Establishment" this morning.

DR. BONAR'S APPEARANCE.

Dr. Bonar is, in personal appearance, worthy to be the central figure in any picture. Of that medium height and rotund figure in which nature seems inclined to measure out greatness; of high, massive forehead, with silver gray hair in bushy locks at the sides of his fine head, to match the somewhat deeper tinged English whiskers on the sides of his face; with skin white as a woman's, yet detracting nothing from the strong, masculine tone of his face; with lips firm, full, and handsome, and eyes large, dark, peculiar, and with a glance that cleaves—this was Horatius Bonar, as in his black robe, with velvet colar, set off with bands of white, he walked up the pulpit-stairs. He looked the very man to write those *Hymns of Faith and Hope*, which have, to many a heart that never knew an item of his history, brought truest consolation.

SKETCH OF THE SERMON.

A few notes of the sermon will, perhaps, be interesting.

Notice the symbols in this passage:

1. *The Ax.*—You know what this is meant to do, and what it is not meant to do. It is not a pruning-knife, to lop off here and there a branch; it has one use alone—it is the weapon of destruction.

2. *The Warning.*—Laid at the root of the tree. Not a word is spoken; the symbol carries its own weight. The husbandman, when he lays an ax at the root of a tree, means to cut it down. (With startling emphasis these words are uttered).

3. *The Execution.*—For a while the ax lies idle, its sharp edge glittering in the sun; but now the mandate comes which calls it into quick, relentless action: 'Cut it down!'

4. *The Doom.*—Cast it into the fire! The tree cumbered the ground when living, it must not cumber it when dead.

Now, in conclusion, note the cause of this tremendous tragedy. It is simple unfruitfulness. I think it is just this that makes the whole symbol so unspeakably terrible. It is the cutting down of him who had everything but fruit. He had root, stem, leaves, branches—everything but fruit. Does not this charge, brought home to each of us, search through and through? But, oh! I would not have you hear these solemn words despairingly. Remember there is time to be fruitful yet. There's One who gives himself to each of us—One who is full of life. Fly, then, to Him, who came from heaven that, from earth's withered trees, He might rear for himself a fruit-producing forest!

May the Lord bless these words to all who hear!

The brief, impressive sermon, delivered in a manner wholly unique, borrowing no grace from any studied phrase or oratorical effect, derived great force from the firm fact that there was a truly Christian soul behind it. For well we know, when all is said, that character enforces utterances, as rarest gifts and richest culture ever fail to do.

Passing out quietly, when the service closed, full of thoughts inspired by ceremonies to us unusual, we agreed that, though the author of the brave, sweet hymns, which had so often brightened faith and hope for us, had in him more of fiery Peter and less of loving John than we had looked for, he was so truly great and manifestly good that to have seen and heard him was a pleasure long to be remembered.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

THE JUBILEE!—We name this approaching event just now that the whole Church may get the intelligence and keep it to be used at the right time. And we are the more careful now, lest when the time draws near, and we mention it again, our friends should start up and say, "Why did you not meation this before?" The General Conference said:

Whereas, the first half century of the existence of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will expire with April 4, 1869; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1, By this General Conference, that the aforenamed day be and it is hereby set apart as a missionary jubilee, to be devoted in all our churches by Pastors and congregations (1) to reminiscence and devout thanksgiving in such special mode as the pastors and their missionary committees severally may for themselves devise; (2) to voluntary offerings, apart from, outside of, and extra to the regular missionary contributions of the year, for the sole, direct, and express purpose of erecting a mission house in the city of New York as a monument and memorial of the Missionary Semi-Centennial of 1869.

2. That the Missionary Secretaries and Board at New York be a Committee to devise and carry into effect the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the proposed Jubilee, to take place at the time above-named.

SWEDEN.—Rev. V. Witting, our Superintendent, writes from Gottenburg, August 3, 1868:

I have just arrived home from my visit for this quarter to the several missions, and I have found the work in every place in a good and hopeful condition. Our missionaries are working diligently, and, as a consequence, through the divine blessing, souls are awakened and converted at almost every meeting, and the friends bless God for the privilege they have to hear a Gospel which is proving itself almost every day the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. During this quarter we have had missionary festivals in Stockholm and Gottenburg, and these occasions proved of great interest to the friends. I presented the missionary cause, and the people showed their interest by giving liberally from their scanty means. In Stockholm they gave over 200 rix dollars, which is considerably more than $50 in gold; and in Gottenburg about 140 rix dollars, this is about sixty cents per member in gold, and is well, considering the circumstances of the friends, who are generally of the poorer class. About forty have joined our societies during the quarter, and still they are coming. The work is spreading, and we have invitations from all parts of the country to come and preach. There is a great work before us, and we are often constrained to cry out, "Who is sufficient for these things!"

May the Lord send more laborers into this field, for the work truly is urgent and the harvest is great! German rationalism and French infidelity are overflowing the country; with the preaching of the gospel we need a literature, pure and interesting, which would somewhat counteract these poisonous influences. The schools are contaminated with pernicious influences, and it is absolutely dangerous to send your children there. If, therefore, we want to lay foundations deep and strong for a great and glorious work in the future we must add to the pure Gospel a pure literature and schools of our own. We need two ordained men next year, one for Stockholm and one for Carlskrona. One, at least, is absolutely necessary.

REJOICE WITH ME.—The American Board will not need to call upon her sister societies to rejoice with her; they have heard of the favor she has obtained, that the tide of benevolence has risen among her friends and supporters which has borne her right over the bars of indebtedness into the deep water and an open sea! We hope to learn that the sixty men for China are still going forward, and that 1868 and 1969 will not have closed ere they are able to say, the men are in the field or on the way.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—This week of prayer, originating with foreign missionaries, is to be observed, beginning with January 3 and ending with the 10th of the same month. The Evangelical Alliance have this year wisely left it to the various Churches and localities to make arrangements to "plead before God for the gifts of his grace, and the outstretching of his arm to bless his Church and convert a perishing world."

The *Missionary Advocate* contains an account of The Internal African Slave Trade as now in Practice; A Report of our Work in Rosario, S. A.—from the pen of Rev. Thomas Carter; A New Interest in China, by Rev. N. Sites; An Assaulted Missionary in India; The Decease of a Friend; Edward Gustavus Fraser; Bulgaria—from E. Wanless; Sweden—from V. Witting; General Missionary Committee; Inside View of the Treasury; State of the Missionary Treasury; Committees by the General Conference; France—from I. P. Cook; Hungary, by Rev. Henry Kendell; The Suez Canal; Domestic Missions; New Mexico and Washington Conference; Indian Missions—A Camp-Meeting in one of them; Foreign Populations; Swedish, German, Chinese; Ladies' Department; Persecuted for Christ's sake. Seamen and youth have a portion each, and the statistics are for the many.

## Little Children's Work.

We remember being much struck by a little story, showing that "a word fitly spoken," or to use the expressive Hebrew reading given in the margin, "a word spoken upon wheels," even by the weakest and youngest, is precious as gold and silver.

One day a boy was tormenting a kitten, when his little sister said to him with tearful eyes, "O, Phillip, don't do it; it is God's kitten."

The word of the little one was not lost; it was set upon wheels. Phillip left off tormenting the kitten, but many thoughts were awakened in his mind, regarding the creatures he had before considered his own property.

"God's kitten, God's creature; for He made it." It was a new idea.

The next day, on his way to school, he met one of his companions who was beating unmercifully a poor starved-looking dog. Phillip ran up to him and almost unconsciously used his sister's words. He said, "Don't, don't; it is God's creature."

The boy looked abashed, and explained that the dog had stolen his breakfast.

"Never mind," said Phillip, "I will give you mine, which I have in my basket; and, sitting down together, the little boy's anger was soon forgotten.

Again had a word been unconsciously set upon wheels. Two passers-by heard Phillip's words; one, a young man in prosperous business in the neighboring town, and the other a dirty and ragged being, who, in consequence of his intemperate habits, had that morning been dismissed by his employer, and was now going home sullen and despairing.

"God's creature!" said the poor forlorn one; and it was a new idea to him also.

"If I, too, belong to God, He will take care of me, though no one else will."

Just then he came to a public house, where he had been in the habit of drowning his miseries, and then staggering home to inflict new ones on his wife and children. He stopped—the temptation was strong; but the new idea was stronger. "I am God's creature;"—and he passed on.

His wife was astonished to see him sober, and still more, when he burst into tears, declaring that he was a ruined man, but that he was determinto give up drinking, and to trust in God.

At that moment a knock was heard at the door, and the gentleman came in to whom we have before alluded. He, too, had been rebuked by the boy's words for the scorn and loathing which he had felt at the miserable object before him. "God's creature; therefore entitled to help and pity."

We need not detail the words of hope and comfort, the promise and performance of active assistance, which in a short time lifted up the poor man's head, and made him one of God's thankful, joyful "creatures."

It would be well for us all, old and young, to remember that our words and actions, yea, and our thoughts also, are set upon never-stopping wheels, rolling on and on into the pathway of eternity."—*From "Work; or Plenty to do, and How to do it."*

## Fanny Fern on Preaching.

"Oh! if clergymen would only study their fellow-men more! If they would less often try to unravel some double-twisted theological knot, which, if pulled out straight, would never carry one drop of balm to a suffering fellow-being, or teach him how to bear bravely and patiently the trials under which soul and body are ready to faint! If, looking into some yearning face before them on a Sunday, they would preach only to its wistful asking for spiritual help, in words easy to be understood—in heart-tones not to be mistaken—how different would Sunday seem to many *women*, at least, whose heart-aches and unshared burdens none but their Maker knows. "Heavy laden!" Let our clergymen never forget that phrase in their abstruse examination of text and context. Let them not not forget that as Lazarus watched for the falling crumbs from Dives's table, so some poor, harrassed soul before them may be sitting with expectant ear, for the hopeful words that shall give courage to shoulder again the weary burden."

HER OPINION OF TOBACCO.

"*I hate tobacco.* I am a clean creature, and it smells bad. Smells is a mild word; but I use it, being a woman. I deny your right to smell bad in my presence, or the presence of any of our clean sisterhood. I deny your right to poison the air of our parlors, or our bed-rooms, with your breath, or your tobacco-saturated clothing, even though you *may* be our husbands. Terrible creature! I think I hear you say; I am glad you are not my wife. So am I. How would you like it, had you arranged your parlor with dainty fingers, and were rejoicing in the sweet-scented mignonettee, and violets, and heliotrope, in the pretty vase on your table, forgetting in your happiness that Bridget and Biddy had vexed your soul the greater part of the day—and in your nicely-cushioned chair were resting your spirits even more than your body, to have a man enter, with that detestable bar-room odor, and spoil it all? Or worse: light a cigar or pipe in your very presence, and puff away as if it were the heaven to you which it appears to be to him."

## Provoke Not Your Children.

The divine wisdom forbids ignorant and passionate attempts at such an impossibility. "Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be discouraged." On the prohibitory precept Mr. Barnes aptly says: "He who always finds fault with a child, who is never satisfied with what he does, who scolds, and frets and complains, lehim do as he will, breaks his spirit, and soon destroys in the delicate texture of his soul all desire of doing well. The child in despair soon gives over every effort to please. He becomes sullen, morose, stupid and indifferent to all the motives that can be presented to him, and to a great extent indifferent as to what he does, since all that he does meets with the same reception from the parent."


Dandruff can be killed by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine; also irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at 592 Broadway.

# OFFICIAL:

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**First Day's Session.**

MONDAY, June 29, 1868.

At twelve o'clock M. the House was called to order by Colonel Batchelder, who proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, protested against the roll being called by a military officer, claiming that under existing laws he had no right to do so; but he advised the House to yield to military force under protest.

On motion of Mr. Harper, two-thirds of the House rose to their feet, thereby acknowledging their indorsement of Mr. McMillen's protest.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to elect a temporary Speaker.

Declared out of order.

Colonel Batchelder proceeded to call the roll, the following members answering to their names.

Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Butler, Bennett, Belot, Borge, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Briout, Chaney, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Fouts, Guigonet, Gatlin, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Huguet, Howell, Zac, Haskell, Humble, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Judice, Knapp, Kavanagh, LeBlanc, LeRoy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, John Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Rengstorff, Slaton, Stringer, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wemple, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, N. Young, Yorke, David Young, Zacharie, Zoelly—87 members present.

Colonel Batchelder then read an extract from the order of General Grant.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans, was elected Speaker pro tem.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, Wm. Vigers was elected Clerk pro tem.

On motion of H. L. Rey, of Orleans, Geo. H. Dunford was elected Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, Mr. Jordan was elected doorkeeper pro tem.

The following motion was then presented:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary proceed to call the roll, and that the members be sworn in as their names were called.

Carried.

Mr. Briout, of St. Martin, protested, denying the Speaker's right to administer the oath.

Thereupon the Speaker invited Judge Hyman, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to step forward and administer the oath.

The Judge having acquiesced, the Speaker announced that being under provisional government he would require first the test oath and then the oath prescribed by the Constitutional Convention.

Upon request of a member the different oaths were read by the Clerk.

Mr. Briout, of St. Martin, protested against the members being sworn in, and raised the point of order that the House not being organized could not qualify the members.

The Speaker decided that under preliminary organization the members would be duly sworn in.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair decided that no appeal would be put to the House at the present moment.

The Speaker was then duly sworn in by Judge Hyman.

The roll was called, and the following members were sworn in:

Morris, Hill, Mollere, Washington, Guigonet, Le Blanc, Mahier, Wren, Wm. Pierce, Faulkner, McMillen, Yorke, D. Young, Abbott, William C. Williams, Taylor, Deslonde, Dufresne, Raymond, Evans, Garstkamp, Page, Reese, Murrell, H. Williams, Melvin, Leroy, Collins, Carr, Isabelle, Antoine, Belot, Mansion, Rey Adolphe, Alexander, Morey, Brewster, Morand, Smith, Calhoun, Cuny, Lott, Harper, Gray, Tureaud, Burrel, Esnard, Mathews, Holland, Dupart, Guidry, Hutchinson—54 members.

The seats of the following members were contested, to wit:

John N. Howell, of Caddo, by Mr. Lowell.

Zac. Howell, of Caddo, by Mr. Lowell.

J. M. Gatlin by Mr. G. G. Walls.

J. D. Wemple by S. Humphreys.

Mr. Wemple offered to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The Chair objected.

J. C. Humble—Seat contested by Isaac A. Crawford.

M. Judice—Seat contested by M. Casey.

Mr. J. E. Rengstorff—Seat contested by Mr. Carter.

W. P. Noble refused to take the oath.

Charles Eager, of Orleans—Seat contested by Mr. Battles.

Dr. Knapp denies the right of the House to require or administer the test oath, and declines to take said oath.

The seat of Dr. Knapp, of St. Bernard, was protested by A. L. Lee.

Mr. E. Detiege protests against the admission of L. P. Briout, of St. Martin.

Mr. M. Carr protests against the admission of Jacob Zoelly and G. H. DeGrange, of Orleans, as members of the House.

Messrs. Heidenhain and Hall protested against the admission of Messrs. Stringer and Zacharie, from the Fourth Representative District.

The seat of C. Q. Butler was contested by Mr. E. W. Dewees.

The Clerk having announced fifty-four members having been sworn in, and there being a quorum.

The Speaker announced the House ready for the transaction of business.

Colonel Yorke, of Carroll, moved that a committee to be known as Committee on Elections and Returns, composed of five members, be appointed by the Chair.

Carried.

The Chair appointed Mr. Yorke chairman, C. C. Antoine, O. H. Brewster, H. Lott, and W. B. Gray.

Mr. McMillen moved that the Committee on Elections and Returns be instructed to take charge of the subject of contestants and report immediately.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Yorke the House adjourned till Tuesday at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Clerk pro tem.

**Second Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, June 30, 1868.

At twelve o'clock M. the House was called to order by Hon. R. H. Isabelle, Speaker pro tem.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Abbott, Antoine, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, Yorke, Young—53 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. S. M. Kingston.

The following communication was received from headquarters Fifth Military District:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, June 30, 1868.

Hon. R. H. Isabelle, Speaker pro tem. House of Representatives:

SIR—I am directed by the General commanding this District to furnish you with the following copy of the telegram just received from General Grant.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1868.

Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.:

I have no orders at present to give; but I repeat to you as heretofore that the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisian are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own constitution, and are not required to take the test oath prescribed in the reconstruction acts.

Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the Constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.,
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the communication was received and referred to a Special Committee of three members.

The Speaker appointed the following members on the Special Committee of three.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, chairman; D. Burell, of St. John Baptist, John Carr, of Orleans.

Mr. Chaney, of East Baton Rouge, asked permission to have a protest spread on the journal.

Permission granted.

Mr. Chaney then submitted the following protest.

In the name and behalf of the people of East Baton Rouge enters this, his protest, to the illegal proceedings of this body in the temporary organization of this House; that the same was illegal, oppressive, and unjust, and that the seats of the Democratic members being now contested by their opponents, as I am informed from the Secretary's desk, without notice to us, as required by law.

The Committee on Contested Elections having been selected by this body in the most illegal and oppressive manner; that the people of East Baton Rouge will not submit to this act of violence against their rights, nor will they be bound by any legislation of this body for the reasons which I have stated, to wit: That everything which has been done thus far is absolutely illegal, null, and void, and in direct violation of the orders received from military headquarters.

That the test oath was not required of the members of the Legislature, and this having been made by the illegal action of the Radical members of this body a *sine qua non* for membership, ruled out the voice of Democratic members duly elected.

Therefore, everything so far is illegal, unjust, and not binding on any one.

(Signed) J. E. CHANEY,
East Baton Rouge.

O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that Mr. Honore, of Pointe Coupee, be called, and that he be permitted to qualify.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to amend by adding that the roll be called, and that those who wished to qualify be sworn in.

Adopted.

Chief Justice Hyman was invited to administer the oath.

The following members were sworn in:

Messrs. Honore, of Pointe Coupee, Demarest, of St. Mary, William H. Pierce, of Livingston, D. C. Fouts, of Winn.

The following members declined to take the oath prescribed by the House:

Messrs. Bergeron, of St. Martin, Bryant, of St. Landry, Gatlin, of De Soto, Pratt, of Claiborne, Slaton, of Jackson, Bennett, of Claiborne.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. McMillen, chairman, asked further time, and stated that the committee would report to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Report received.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RETURNS.

Mr. P. Jones Yorke, chairman, submitted the following report:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned Committee on Election Returns, appointed by your honorable body, do report that they have carefully investigated the case of contested election of Representative in the parish of Bienville.

They report that from conclusive evidence adduced before them there was violence and force used at precinct No. 1 and precinct No. 2, (where the polls were opened in said parish) to such an extent as to prevent a fair expression of popular wil'.

It has been proven to our satisfaction that the supervisors of said polls and legal voters were assaulted and driven away from said polls by lawless men with force of arms; that said supervisors were prevented thereby from performing their duty, and many loyal voters were assaulted and driven away from said polls by lawless men and therefore prevented from casting their votes. That the whole proceedings of said two precincts were utterly illegal, and the returns of election from said precincts should not be counted in estimating the legal returns of election in said parish.

They further show that after excluding said two polls they found that E. W. Dewees received a majority of forty-one in said parish over his opponent C. Q. Butler. For the above reasons we recommend that E. W. Dewees be permitted to take his seat as member from the parish of Bienville.

P. JONES YORKE,
CHARLES GRAY,
HARRY LOTT,
O. H. BREWSTER,
FELIX C. ANTOINE.

Which on motion, was read and adopted.

Colonel Yorke, chairman, submitted the following report in regard to the contested seats, parish of De Soto:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, Committee on Elections and Returns, appointed by your honorable body, do report that they have investigated the case of contested election of Representative in the parish of De Soto.

They report that M. Gatlin, whose election as Representative has been announced by the commander of the Fifth Military District, is a person disqualified by law from holding said office.

That it has been proven before your committee that said M. Gatlin held an office of Judge of an inferior court in the State of Georgia prior to the war, and afterward rendered active aid and comfort to the rebellion carried on by the so-called Confederate States.

That under article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State he is precluded from holding the office of Representative.

They further show that fraud and intimidation were used by lawless persons to prevent a fair election in said parish.

They further show that James J. Walsh received a majority of votes legally cast in said parish for Representative.

Therefore, your committee do recommend that James J. Walsh be permitted to take his seat as Representative from the parish of De Soto.

P. JONES YORKE,
CHARLES GRAY,
HARRY LOTT,
O. H. BREWSTER,
FELIX C. ANTOINE.

Which, on motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, was received and adopted.

Mr. Yorke, chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report in the matter of the contested seats of St. Bernard:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom was referred the case of A. L. Lee, who claims the seat of F. H. Knapp, from St. Bernard parish, respectfully report that they have investigated the claims of said contestant and found that gross fraud was committed at the election in said parish; and that according to the evidence which is herewith submitted and made a part of this report the said A. L. Lee was duly elected to represent said parish; we therefore recommend that he may be permitted to take his seat as a Representative from the parish of St. Bernard.

P. JONES YORKE,
CHARLES GRAY,
HARRY LOTT,
O. H. BREWSTER,
FELIX C. ANTOINE.

On motion of Mr. P. Jones Yorke, of Carroll, the privilege of the floor was extended to Dr. Knapp, of St. Bernard, to speak.

Dr. Knapp declined, but submitted the following protest, which was ordered to be spread on the journal:

The undersigned respectfully protests against any business being transacted by this House, it not having been organized according to law.

1. That demanding any oath other than prescribed by the Constitution under which we were convened was an outrage on the rights of a large number of the members legally elected to this body, and the constituency which they represent.

2. That even some persons who were willing to take the oath were refused to be sworn in.

3. That among the fifty-three names reported to have been sworn in that two or more are positively known not to have been present or sworn, and hence no quorum present.

4. That the call of the roll was repeatedly made to ascertain if a quorum was present, and refused.

F. H. KNAPP.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, Mr. A. L. Lee, of St. Bernard, contestant, was permitted to speak.

Mr. Lee availed himself of the privilege.

On motion of Mr. McMillen one hour was granted to Mr. Knapp, of St. Bernard, to plead his case.

At the expiration of the hour the previous question was demanded on the adoption of the report.

The previous question being sustained.

Mr. Garstkamp moved that the report be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. P. Jones Yorke, chairman of the Committee on Election Returns, submitted the following report:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom was referred the case of John H. McVean, Moses Sterrett, and Charles W. Lowell, contestants: who claims of John H. Howell, James Christian and Z. Howell, from the parish of Caddo, respectfully report, that they have investigated the claims of said contestants, and find that gross frauds were committed at the election in said parish, and according to the evidence which is herewith submitted and made a part of this report, the said John McVean, Moses Sterrett, and Charles W. Lowell, were duly elected to represent said parish.

Therefore your committee do recommend the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That John McVean, Moses Sterrett, and Charles W. Lowell be declared elected to represent the parish of Caddo, and they be permitted to take their seats as Representatives on the floor of this House.

Respectfully submitted.

P. JONES YORKE,
CHARLES GRAY,
HARRY LOTT,
O. H. BREWSTER.
FELIX C. ANTOINE.

Which, on motion of *Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, was received and adopted.

*Mr. McMillen* moved that the names of the contestants admitted to seats be called, and that they be permitted to qualify.

Adopted.

The following gentlemen were then duly sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman:

*Messrs.* J. H. McVean, *M.* Sterrett, of Caddo, Charles W. Lowell, of Caddo, A. L. Lee, of St. Bernard, E. W. Dewees, of Bienville, J. G. Walsh, of De Soto.

The following communication was received from the Senate and ordered to be filed.

SENATE CHAMBER, 1:25 P. M., June 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker pro tem, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

SIR—I am directed to inform you that this body is now permanently organized and ready for business.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. MERRIT.
Secretary of Senate.

On motion of *Mr.* Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock *M.*

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Clerk pro tem.

**Third Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment the House was called to order at twelve o'clock *M.*, R. H. Isabelle in the Chair.

Roll call by the Clerk.

The following members answered to their names:

R. H. Isabelle, (Speaker), Abbott, Antoine, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Lowell, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Frank Alexander, Fouts, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, A. L. Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Pierce, W. H. Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Washington, H. Williams, Wm. C. Williams, Henderson, Yorke, Young—53 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. *Mr.* Kingston.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

*Mr. McMillen*, chairman, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker pro tem and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee, to whom was referred the communication of General Buchanan, commanding Fifth Military District, beg leave to submit the following report:

The committee find it difficult to harmonize the position assumed by General Buchanan with any conceivable theory as to the character of this body. If, as is claimed, we are only a provisional assembly, then clearly it is the duty of the Military Commander of this District to exact the test oath as prescribed in the "act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862."

Any other course on the part of the commanding officer of this district is a direct violation of this law. If, on the other hand this body is a State assembly, convened under and by authority only of the Constitution of the State, then General Buchanan has no authority whatever to interfere with the action of this House. In neither view of the case can his order be justified; but your committee have concluded, after due consideration and in view of the fact that the General of the army has expressed an opinion that members of the Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed in the Constitution, and of the further fact that the officer in command of the army of the United States in this district has seen proper to order that no oath be required, to recommend that the rule of the temporary Speaker requiring members to qualify according to the reconstruction laws of Congress be so far modified as to permit any person declared elected who is not disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, to qualify by taking the oath prescribed in the new Constitution.

W. L. McMILLEN,
MORTIMER CARR,
DENNIS BURREL.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the report was received.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, called for the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The previous question being sustained, the report, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was adopted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the House adhere to the rule heretofore established by the Speaker pro tem. in regard to contested seats.

Adopted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the roll be called, and that those who had not yet qualified, and whose seats were not contested, and who were not disfranchised by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, be permitted to qualify by taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and that the Chair be directed to demand of applicants whether they are or not disfranchised.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the proposed fourteenth Constitutional amendment of the United States, and the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution of Louisiana were read by the Clerk.

The following members were sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman:

W. Pope Noble, of Orleans; C. R. May, of Orleans; M. D. Kavanagh, of St. Landry.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. Yorke, Chairman, reported progress.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that two members be added to the Committee on Elections.

Which, on motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, was laid on the table.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the House take a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

At the expiration of the recess the House was called to order, Mr. R. H. Isabelle in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Isabelle, Abbott, Antoine, Alexander, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Lowell, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Lee, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, John Pearce, Page, William H. Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, Henderson Williams, Yorke, Young—57.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the roll of members of this House as returned by General Buchanan be called, and that those members returned as elected on that roll be allowed to be sworn whether their seats be contested or not.

Which, on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was laid on the table.

Mr. McMillen moved that the House proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker.

Carried.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, nominated Mr. Charles W. Lowell, of Caddo.

There being no other nominations, on motion of Mr. F. Morey, of Ouachita, Mr. Lowell was elected by acclamation.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that a committee of two be appointed by the Chair to escort the Speaker elect to the chair.

The Chair appointed Mr. Noble, of Orleans, and Mr. McVean, of Caddo.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the House proceeded to the election of a Chief Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. Charles, Mr. William Vigers was elected Chief Clerk by acclamation.

On motion, the House proceeded to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Brewster nominated Mr. Dunford.

Mr. McVean nominated Mr. Burgess.

Mr. Williams nominated Mr. Barrett.

The names of Messrs. Burgess and Barrett having been withdrawn, on motion of Mr. Yorke Mr. Dunford was elected by acclamation.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms be empowered to appoint their assistants.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment:

Provided they do not exceed two.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered to R. H. Isabelle, chairman pro tem., for the able manner in which he has discharged his duties.

Which on motion was adopted.

The Clerk was ordered to notify the Senate that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to wait on the Governor, and notify him that the House was organized, and ready to receive communications.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Morey, of Ouachita, Isabelle, of Orleans, McVean, of Caddo, a committee to wait on the Governor.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and to be known as article fourteenth of said Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—*Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of a Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representavive in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said constitutional amendment, in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the rule laid down in the forty-second article of the Constitution, in regard to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions be dispensed with.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion was adopted by the following votes:

Yeas 57, nays 3.

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Frank, Fouts, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, John Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, Henderson Williams, Yorke, Young—57.

Nays: May, Noble, W. H. Pierce—3.

Mr. McMillen moved that the resolution be put through its several readings.

Carried.

On the third reading the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote, as follows—yeas 57, nays 3:

Yeas: Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, John Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, Henderson Williams, Yorke, Young—57.

Nays: May, Noble, Wm. H. Pierce.

And the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that the House adopt as far as applicable the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States until rules shall have been drafted for the government of the House.

Seconded and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

A true copy:

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

**Fourth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 21, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment the House was called to order at twelve o'clock M.

Hon. C. W. Lowell, Speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Charles W. Lowell, Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Garslkamp, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, J. Pearce, Page, W. H. Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—55.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stubs.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, the members who had not yet qualified were invited to take the oath.

The oath was then administered by Judge Hyman, after the reading of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the United States Constitution, to the following members:

Messrs. W. W. Bennett, of Claiborne; J. B. Bergeron, of St. Martin; Alcee Dupre, of St. Landry; J. T. Hanlon, of Orleans; Amos Kent, of St. Helena; E. F. L'Hoste, of Orleans; J. B. Landry of Union; Jacob Magee, of Washington; C. B. Pratt, of Claiborne; Willis Prescott, of St. Landry; H. C. Slaton, of Jackson; Onezame Tate, of St. Landry—12.

A. W. Faulkner moved that the Committee on Election and Returns be discharged from any further consideration.

The above motion was laid on the table by a rising vote of 37 to 21.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the Committee on Election and Returns was requested to report; whereupon the said Committee on Election and Returns reported as follows:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Election and Returns, appointed by your honorable body:

They report that they have investigated the case of contested elections in the parish of DeSoto.

They report that the said Jacob D. Wemple is not a registered voter of the parish of DeSoto; that he was rejected by two Boards of registration, and is consequently not qualified to vote or hold office.

Jacob D. Wemple held the office of Clerk of the Tenth District Court prior to the war; he also held the position of Parish Treasurer; also, that of member of the State Legislature prior.

They further show that frauds and intimidations were perpetrated by lawless persons to prevent a fair election in said parish.

They also show that Stephen Humphrey received a majority of votes cast legally in said parish for Representative over any other person legally entitled to hold said office.

Therefore, your Committee recommend that Stephen Humphrey be permitted to take his seat as Representative from the parish of DeSoto.

Respectfully submitted.

P. JONES YORKE,
CHARLES GRAY,
HARRY LOTT.
O. H. BREWSTER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

For the Committee on Elections and Returns.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to adopt the above report.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, opposed the adoption, and moved to lay on the table, which was carried by a rising vote of 38 yeas to 24 nays, consequently the report was laid on the table.

The same committee made the following report, which, on motion, was also laid upon the table:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Election and Returns appointed by your honorable body:

Your committee report that they have investigated the case of Frank Borge, and that, although in possession of his registration certificate, the said Frank Borge is a registered enemy to the United States. [Register, page twelve.]

There is no proof before your Committee to show that he has openly and actively assisted loyal men. Nor has he certified that he believes the rebellion to be morally and politically wrong, (article ninety nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana), and therefore is not entitled to a seat in the Legislature.

Therefore your committee recommend a new election.

P. JONES YORKE,
O. H. BREWSTER,
F. C. ANTOINE,
HARRY LOTT,
CHARLES GRAY.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the Committee on Returns and Elections was discharged from all further consideration.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to which all cases of contested election should be referred.

Mr. McMillen offered the following substitute:

That a committee of five be appointed to report rules and regulations for the government of this House, and the number of standing committees necessary for the transaction of business.

The amendment being accepted by Mr. Gray, was adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered a bill entitled an act relating to the finances of the State, which went through its first reading.

An Act Relating to the Finances of the State.

WHEREAS, By special orders No. 40, issued from the headquarters of Fifth Military District on the twenty-second of February last, 1868, Major General W. S. Hancock, for the reasons stated in the said special orders, and on the recommendation of His Excellency Governor Joshua Baker, did order the licenses, revenues, taxes, and dues of the State of Louisiana to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes; and,

Whereas, It is important and proper that no change giving rise to uncertainty, inconvenience and confusion should be suddenly instituted before the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, and the Committees on Finance in the two Houses of the Legislature shall have made an examination into the condition of our State finances with a view to their improvement; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until further legislation all the licenses on trades, professions, and occupations, the revenues, dues, and taxes of the State of Louisiana shall continue to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment as above.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Lee moved for a suspension of the rules in order to get the bill through its second and third readings.

Which motion was voted down.

Consequently the bill lies over under the rules.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, under suspension of the rules, introduced the following bill, which was read and passed its first reading:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of five Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, who shall have full power to appoint and remove and control the officers and men of the police force of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. That no officer or member of the police force shall be removed except for good and sufficient cause, and after a fair and impartial trial by the Police Board.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Carr moved that the rules be suspended in order that the bill be placed on its second and third readings.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Mansion, Mathews, J. Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, W. C. Williams, Yorke, Young—48 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Brewster, Bergeron, Dupre, Demarest, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, W. H. Pierce, Preston, Reese, Slaton—20 nays.

Rules not suspended.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved a reconsideration of the vote last taken.

Yeas and nays called.

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—55 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, William H. Pierce, Prescott, Slaton—15 nays.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to put the bill on its second and third readings.

Yeas and nays called, which was lost by the following vote:

To suspend the rules were:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Foute, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, John Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Reese, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young: 55 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, W. H. Prescott, Slaton—15 nays.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following bill:

An Act Making an Appropriation to Defray the Expenses of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of any money now in the State Treasury, and out of the first money hereafter paid into the State Treasury, to be held and used for the sole purpose of paying the per diem of the members of the Legislature and the salaries of the several officers thereof, and such other expenses, incidental and otherwise, as may be incurred in holding the present session of the Legislature.

Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Which, under a suspension of the rules, underwent its several readings and adopted, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

At this stage of the proceedings the Secretary of the Senate was announced, and informed the House that Messrs. Lynch and Ogden were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to act conjointly with a committee from the House to inform the Governor that the General Assembly is properly organized and ready for business.

On motion, the committee appointed by the House to confer with the Governor withdrew, and shortly after reported that they had communicated with the Governor, and that his Excellency had nothing to communicate at present, but would do so from time to time.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the members of the late Constitutional Convention, and who signed the constitution adopted on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last, and who are not members of the General Assembly, that the privilege of seats within the bar of the House be and are hereby cordially tendered to them.

Which was, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, laid on the table.

Mr. McMillen moved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to employ a competent Enrolling Clerk.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolution, offered by Mr. Carr, of Orleans, passed its first reading:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all disbursements from the treasury of this State cease from and after the passage of this act, except in accordance with appropriations made by this General Assembly.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to admit all members declared elected by General Buchanan's order;

Which, on motion of Mr. Morris, was laid on the table.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table;

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Burrell, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Mathews, J. Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, H. Williams, Wm. C. Williams, Yorke, Young—48 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Brewster, Bergeron, Dupre, Demarest, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Guidry, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Wm. H. Pierce, Prescott, Slaton—21 nays.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, asked leave to introduce the following bill:

An Act Directing the Governor of the State to Enforce the Third Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Provisions of Article Ninety-nine of the Constitution of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized and required to inquire into the qualifications of all persons holding or claiming to hold any office or exercising or claiming to exercise the functions of any office by appointment of the Governor or by virtue of any election, State, judicial, or parochial, heretofore held or which may be hereafter holden in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the Governor of the State shall ascertain that any person holding and exercising the functions of any office, or claiming the right to exercise the functions of any office in this State by virtue of appointment or election as aforesaid, is disqualified by the provisions of the third section of the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or by the terms of article ninety-nine of the constitution of Louisiana, he shall withhold the commission from such person required by law to be issued to him by the Governor of the State, and he shall, moreover, declare such office vacant.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall have received a commission, and in violation of said constitutional provisions shall have assumed the duties of office; or if any person shall have, without a commission and in violation of said constitutional provisions, assumed the duties of any office by virtue of any appointment or election as aforesaid prior to the passage of this act, who may be disqualified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor and he is hereby authorized and required to declare such office vacant, and such office shall so be and remain vacant as if no such disqualified person had ever been appointed or elected thereto.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever a vacancy in any office is created by the operation of this law, and the constitution does not provide for filling the same, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a qualified citizen therto, who shall hold such office until his successor is duly appointed or elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent any person from whom a commission has been withheld as aforesaid or who has been removed as aforesaid from contesting before any competent court with any person who may be appointed to such office his right thereto.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this law shall take effect from and after its passage.

Which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its first reading.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Rules and Regulations:

McMillen, of Carroll, Taylor, of West Feliciana, Kavanagh, of St. Landry, Rey, of Orleans, Harper, of St. Charles.

Mr. McMillen having declined to serve, Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was appointed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered a bill entitled an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer.

Mr. McVean moved that 150 copies of the bill be printed for the use of members, and that the Speaker be authorized to contract for printing the same.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morey the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Fifth Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment the House was called to order at twelve o'clock, C. W. Lowell, Speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Speaker C. W. Lowell, Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alex-

ander, Fouts, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, J. Pierce, Pratt, Page, W. H. Pearce, Prescott, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Taylor, Turead, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—70.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the minutes were approved.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, announced that Mr. Wilson, of Catahoula, was present, and ready to be sworn in.

Mr. Wilson appeared, and the Speaker asked him if he was disqualified under the fourteenth artice of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or the ninety-ninth article of the State constitution.

Mr. Wilson answered that he was not, and was then sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following joint resolution:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds that may come into the treasury, and not otherwise disbursed, for the purpose of celebrating the national anniversary tomorrow in this city, and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate to choose a suitable place and select speakers for the same.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to lay on the table the above resolution.

Yeas and nays called and ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, J. Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—54 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Demarest, Fouts, Guidry, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Mollere, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Wm. H. Pierce, Prescott, Slaton—20 nays.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that two hundred copies of the minutes be printed daily.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, moved to amend to one hundred and fifty copies.

The amendment being accepted, was adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations reported as follows:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee on Rules and Regulations beg leave to report the following standing committees and the members composing the same:

Committee on Elections and Qualifications, seven members.
Committee on Claims, five members.
Committee on Finance, seven members.
Committee on Judiciary, seven members.
Committee on Ways and Means, seven members.
Committee on Militia, seven members.
Committee on Internal Improvements, seven members.
Committee on Corporations, nine members.
Committtee on Banks and Banking, nine members.
Committee on Public Education, seven members.
Committee on Enrollment, seven members.
Committtee on Commerce and Manufactures, nine members.
Committee on Public Printing, five members.
Committee on Parochial Affairs, nine members.
Committee on Penitentiary, five members.
Committee on Federal Relations, five members.
Committee on Public Lands and Levees, eleven members.
Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions, seven members.
Committee on State Library, five members.
Committee on Contingent Expenses, five members.

Your committee will report the rules and regulations for the government of this body to-morrow.

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman;
R. J. TAYLOR,
PETER HARPER,
HENRY L. REY,
M. D. KAVANAGH.

New Orleans, July 3, 1868.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to adopt the above report.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to strike out the Committee on Finance.

Carried.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that a Committee on Railroads be added.

Lost.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to amend the report on Rules and Regulations as follows:

Elections and Qualifications, seven members.
Claims, five members.
Judiciary, five members.
Ways and Means, five members.
Militia, seven members.
Internal Improvements, seven members.
Corporations, seven members.
Banks and Banking, seven members.
Public Education, seven members.
Enrollment, seven members.
Commerce and Manufactures, nine members.
Public Printing, five members.
Parochial Affairs, nine members.
Penitentiary, five members.
Federal Relations, seven members.
Public Lands and Levees, five members.
Charitable Public Institutions, nine members.
State Library, eleven members.
Contingent Expenses, five members.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to lay the amendments on the table, which motion did not prevail.

On motion, the report, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to draw seats.

Lost.

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, moved to reconsider the vote taken on the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns relative to the contested election of Mr. Wemple, of De Soto, by Stephen Humphrey.

Motion lost by a rising vote of 42 nays, 15 yeas.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to suspend the constitutional rule in order that the bill creating a Police Board might be placed on the third reading.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, objects to the House proceeding to any business before the adoption of the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

The Chair decides the point of order not well taken, that the House could proceed to put bill upon its passage.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the Chair was sustained by the following vote—yeas 58, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Morrison, Morey, Morand, Mathews, J. Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—58.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Demarest, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, W. H. Pierce, Prescott, Slaton—18.

The question recurring on the suspension of constitutional rule No. 42,

The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

The motion to suspend the rule was lost by the following vote:

Yeas 59, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, J. Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureand, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—59 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, W. H. Pierce, Prescott, Slaton—17 nays.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to adjourn.

Motion lost.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following bills passed through their second reading:

House bill No. 2, entitled an act relating to the finances of the State.

House bill No. 3, entitled an act creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

House bill No. 5, entitled an act relating to disbursements from the treasury.

House bill No. 6, entitled an act directing the Governor of the State to enforce the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the bill be printed.

Adopted.

House bill No. 7, entitled an act defining the duties of the State Printer.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the bill on the table until the several standing committees be appointed.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to amend by referring the bill to its appropriate committee.

Lost on a rising vote of 33 yeas to 30 nays.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Adopted by a rising vote of 38 yeas to 31 nays.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to draw lots for seats.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to elect two Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms and a Postmaster.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to amend by adding "and all necessary officers."

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion as amended on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to adjourn to Monday morning at twelve o'clock M.

At the request of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, requested the Speaker to announce immediately the standing Committee on Election and Returns.

The Chair announced the following members composing the Committee on Election and Qualifications: P. J. Yorke, chairman; M. Carr, M. P. Kavanagh, H. Lott, D. Burrel, F. C. Antoine, C. B. Pratt.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the committee be authorized to employ a clerk.

Adopted.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Adopted.

*Mr.* Morey, of Ouachita, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

Lost.

*Mr.* Burrel, of St. John Baptist moved to adjourn till *M*onday at ten o'clock A. *M.*

Lost.

*Mr. McM*illen, of Carroll, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Sixth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, July 4, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House met at ten o'clock A. *M*

The Speaker, C. W. Lowell, in the chair.

The following members answered to their names, fifty-nine members present:

Lowell, Abbott, Adolphe, Dewees, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupre, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Sterrett, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Pratt, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Smith, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—59.

Prayer by Rev. S. *M.* Kingston.

On motion of *Mr. M*orey, of Ouachita, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to adjourn until *M*onday at twelve o'clock *M.*

*M*otion lost.

*Mr. McM*illen, of Carroll, called up the bill creating the Board of Police Commissioners, in order that it might be put upon its final passage.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, called for the yeas and nays, which, being ordered, resulted as follows: yeas 53, nays 10.

Yeas: Abbott, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrell, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, J. Walsh, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—53 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Haskell, Hanlon, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Prescott—10 nays.

On motion of *Mr. McM*illen, of Carroll, the bill was put on its third reading and adopted.

On motion the bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

*Mr.* Lee, of St. Bernard, called for the third reading of House bill No. 2, entitled an act relating to the finances of the State, and asked for the yeas and nays on its final passage, which resulted as follows: yeas 50, nays 9:

Yeas: Abbott, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, Walsh, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Sterrett, Honore, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pierce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—50 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Haskell, Kavanagh, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt—9 nays.

The bill being adopted, was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, moved to adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, called for the third reading of House bill No. 6, directing the Governor of Louisiana to enforce the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

On motion of the same member, the bill was put on its final passage, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas 54, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Adolphe, Dewees, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Alexander, Guigonet, J. Walsh, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, McVean, Sterrett, Honore, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, J. Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—yeas 54.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Dupre, Humble, Hanlon, Kavanagh, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Prescott—nays 11.

Ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the report of the temporary Committee on Election and Returns, and which was laid on the table, be taken up and refer the same to the permanent Committee on Election and Qualifications.

Motion carried.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that the following oath be administered to the members of the Committee on Election and Qualifications:

I, A B, do solemnly swear or affirm that in all cases of contested elections which may be brought before us as a committee, we will give a fair and impartial hearing, both to the parties whose seats in this House are contested and to the parties contesting, and will take into due consideration all the evidence pertaining to such case or cases, and will give our decision according to the principles of truth and justice, to the best of our knowledge and ability. So help me God.

Mr. Abbot, of Concordia, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried by the following rising vote:

Yeas 34, nays 23.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Seventh Day's Session.**

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. C. W. Lowell, Speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-six members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Burgeron, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Durfresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchison, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Wasihbgton, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—66.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kingston.

The journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carr, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Orders, submitted their report, the reading of which, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, was dispensed with, and 200 hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the follow lowing resolution:

*Resolved*, That a number of tickets equal to the number of members now sworn in—each ticket to be numbered—be placed in a hat, and that the roll of members be called, and as each member's name is called he draw a number, and that when all the members have drawn numbers, they be allowed to choose seats in the order of the number drawn by each, from number one to the end.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Division being called resulted in the following vote:

Yeas 30 ; nays 30.

There being a tie, the Chair voting in the negative, declared the motion lost.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following substit ute:

That the numbers corresponding with the whole number of the members of the House, commencing at No. 1, and proceed to the whole number, the numbers placed in a hat and as the roll is called each member draw a number which shall be the seat of that member.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Carried,

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to refer the question to a committee of three.

Lost.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that the whole matter be referred to the Speaker.

Lost.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to take up from the table the resolution offered by Mr. Morey, of Ouachita.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to postpone until to-morrow.

Lost.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, moved to postpone until the contested election cases be decided.

Lost by the following rising vote:

Yeas 24, nays 37.

The question recurring on the original resolution offered by Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was lost by the following rising vote:

Yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution:

I move that the names of the parishes and representative districts be written upon slips of paper, and placed in a hat, and that the Speaker authorize a person to draw from the hat, that the representatives of the parish or district first drawn shall have the first choice of seats, and so proceed to the last.

Which, on motion, was adopted.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried by the following rising vote:

Yeas 33, nays 17.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that three tellers be appointed to superintend the drawing of seats.

Carried.

The Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Noble, of Orleans, Lott, of Rapides, and Harper, of St. Charles.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the House took a recess of fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which the House was called to order and proceeded to draw for seats, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin parish | 92 |
| Orleans, Sixth District | 41 |
| West Baton Rouge | 55 |
| Bienville | 26 |
| St. Tammany | 72 |
| St. James | 31, 32 |
| Lafourche | 39, 40 |
| Carroll | 49, 65 |
| Orleans, Seventh District | 7, 8 |
| Claiborne | 29, 30 |
| Rapides | 11, 12, 13 |
| Orleans, Tenth District | 14, 15, 16 |
| Orleans, Third District | 51, 52, 53, 71 |
| Jackson | 17 |
| Catahoula | 91 |
| Orleans, Eighth District | 100 |
| Pointe Coupee | 67, 68 |
| East Baton Rouge | 18, 19, 20 |
| De Soto | 35, 36 |
| St. Landry | 21, 22, 23, 24 |
| Union | 99 |
| Lafayette | 89 |
| Orleans, Fifth District | 56, 57 |
| Tensas | 61, 62 |
| Bossier | 73, 74 |
| St. Mary | 84, 85 |
| Winn | 63 |
| Caddo | 66, 47 |
| Iberville | 76, 77 |
| St. Helena | 46 |
| Washington | 94 |
| Jefferson | 83, 86, 87 |
| Sabine | 81 |
| Terrebonne | 78, 80 |
| Ouachita | 69, 70 |
| Calcasieu | 47 |
| Livingston | 28 |
| Caldwell | 10 |
| Plaquemines | 47 |
| Concordia | 6, 9 |
| Orleans, right bank | 45 |
| Morehouse | 93 |
| Assumption | 4, 5 |
| Vermilion | 87 |
| St. Martin | 43, 44 |
| Orleans, Fourth District | 97, 98 |
| Madison | 58 |
| Orleans, Ninth District | 95, 96 |
| Avoyelles | 34, 54 |
| Orleans, First District | 64, 65 |
| West Feliciana | 59 |
| Orleans, Second District | 25, 27, 48 |
| Ascension | 2, 3 |
| St. John Baptist | 33 |
| Natchitoches | 79, 80 |
| East Feliciana | 60 |
| St. Charles | 37 |
| St. Bernard | 90 |

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the Speaker appoint eight Pages for the House.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the motion on the table until the report on rules and order be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. Mansion, of Orleans, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Which was carried by a rising vote of yeas 37, nays 24.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Eighth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, July 7, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-six members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresnes, Dupre, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Moran, May, Matthews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Wm. C. Williams, Young—66 members.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

The journal was read and, on motion, approved.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved that the names of E. F. Buckingham, of Morehouse, and Barbee Leslie, of Sabine, be called to be sworn in.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved that the name of Nicholas Young, of Vermil on, be also called.

The above named members approached.

The Speaker asked them whether they could qualify under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

The answer being in the affirmative, Chief Justice Hyman administered the oath.

The Committee on Election and Qualifications reported progress.

House bill No. 5, entitled an act relative disbursements from the treasury of the State, came up on its third reading.

The bill being read,

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved to adopt on its final passage.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Lercy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Moran, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—56 yeas.

Nays: Messrs. Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Dupre, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, L'Hoste, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Preston, Slaton, Young—19 nays.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, gives notice of a reconsideration of the vote on the final passage of bill No. 5, entitled an act relative to disbursements from the treasury of the State.

Mr. Lee gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills, entitled:

An act relative to notaries public.

An act to amend the charters of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City and Carrollton, and to establish a Metropolitan Police District in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City and Carrollton, and in the towns of Algiers and Gretna, and to provide for the government thereof.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this House do now proceed to an election, by viva voce vote, of United States Senators to fill the existing vacancies, and that we do first proceed to an election to fill the vacancies for the long term.

On motion, the above resolution was laid on the table by a rising vote of 37 yeas to 31 nays.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, asked permission to introduce a bill entitled:

An act to amend the twenty-fourth section of the act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Rules not suspended.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was laid on the table:

That the Speaker of the House shall be and he is hereby authorized at any time to administer the oath of office to members of this House or other officers of this House.

Mr. Faulkner moved to adopt the report made by the Committee on Rules and Order.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Page moved to postpone the consideration of the report until to-morrow.

Lost.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the report on Rules and Order was adopted as reported.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to proceed to the election of officers, which was carried.

Mr. W. H. Finigan was nominated for Assistant Clerk, and he received the unanimous vote.

Mr. Finigan was declared duly elected.

Messrs. Engene Staes, Collins and Major Halsey were nominated for Minute Clerk, which resulted as follows:

For Minute Clerk:

For Mr. Collins—Mr. Brewster—1.

For Mr. Halsey—Messrs. Dupre, Fouts, Kent, L'Hoste, May, Magee, Pierce, Preston, Slaton, Young—10 votes.

For E. Staes—Messrs. Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—55 votes.

Mr. Eugene Staes, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of one First and one Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. C. F. Ladd, J. A. Craig, W. B. Barrett, A. Armstrong and A. Whittier.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

The following members voted:

For Mr. Ladd—Speaker Lowell, Isabelle, Page, Raymond, Washington—5 votes.

For. Mr. Barrett—Calhoun, Cuny, Hill, Honore, Lott, McMillan, Taylor, Tureaud, William C. Williams, Young—10 votes.

For Mr. Armstrong—P. Harper—1 vote.

For Mr. Whittier—Abbot, Bennett, Dupre, Kent, May, Pierce, Slaton—6 votes.

For Mr. Craig—Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hutchinson, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke—38 votes.

Mr. J. A. Craig, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

*M*essrs. A. Whittier, A. Armstrong, C. F. Ladd and W. Barrett were nominated for Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. Whitter—Abbott, Brewster, Fouts, Gray, Kent, Morey, May, Magee, Slaton, Wren, Wilson, Young—12 votes.

For *Mr.* Armstrong—Adolphe, Harper, Rey—3 votes.

For. *Mr.* Ladd—Collins, Carr, Dewees, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Mahier, Page—10 votes.

For *Mr.* Barrett—Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, *McM*illen, McVean, *M*elvin, Morand, *M*athews, Pearce, Raymond, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Washington, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—32 votes.

*Mr.* Barrett, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

*M*essrs. George Jones and John Jordan were nominated for Doorkeeper.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For *Mr.* Jones—Antoine, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Gray, Hill, Hutchinson, Lott, Morris, Mahier, *McM*illen, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Reese, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—23 votes.

For *Mr.* Burgess—Bergeron, Dupre, Hanlon, *M*ay, *M*athews, *M*agee, Noble, Pierce—8 votes.

For *Mr.* Jordan—Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Dewees, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Mollere, Melvin, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, William C. Williams, Wren—30 votes.

*Mr.* John Jordan, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

*M*essrs. W. H. Green and C. F. Ladd were nominated for Postmaster.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For *Mr.* Ladd—Dennis Burrel, Fouts, Harper, Isabelle, Lott, Reese, Taylor—7 votes.

For *Mr.* Green—Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, *McM*illen, McVean, Melvin, *M*ansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Yorke, Young—49 votes.

The following voted blank:

*M*ahier, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Nicholas Young—6 votes.

Mr. W. H. Green, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Mr. E. Gautheir was nominated for Chief Enrolling Clerk, and on motion was declared unanimously elected.

J. P. Smith, G. E. Yarrington and P. M. Tourne were nominated for Warrant Clerk.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For *Mr.* Tourne—Antoine, Belot, Collins, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Honore, *McM*illen, Mansion, Pearce, Rev. H. Williams—15 votes.

For *Mr.* Yarrington—Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Carr, Dewees, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Lee, Leroy, Morris, *M*ollere, Mahier, *M*athews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Tureaud, Wilson, Yorke, David Young—23 votes.

For *Mr.* Smith—Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Dupre, Faulkner, Guigonet, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, L'Hoste, Lott, *M*cCullen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, *M*agee, Noble, Pratt, Prescott, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, Nicholas Young—33 votes.

Neither candidate having received the required majority, the House proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows, the name of *Mr.* P. *M.* Tourne having been previously withdrawn as having received the less amount of votes:

For Mr. Smith—Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Cuny, Dupre, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Haskell, Hanlon, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Lott, *M*cCullen, *M*cVean, *M*orey, *M*agee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Sterrett, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, Young, N. Young—33 votes.

For *Mr.* Yarrington—Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Le Blanc, Leroy, *M*orris, *M*ahier, *M*elvin, *M*ansion, *M*oran, *M*athews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Washington, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—41 votes.

For *Mr.* Torne—*McM*illen—1 vote.

*Mr.* G. E. Yarrington, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

*Mr.* Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock *M.*, which was carried by a rising vote of 36 yeas to 28 nays.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock *M.*

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Ninth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-three members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Harris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke—73.

Prayer by Rev. *Mr.* Kingston.

On motion of *Mr.* Ray, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

*Mr. M*orey, of Ouachita, gave notice that he would offer to-morrow a resolution to amend the report of the Committee on Rules and Order, so as to add more committees therein.

*Mr. M*orey, of Ouachita, read an act of Congress relative to the election of Senators, and invited the Speaker to send a message to the Senate informing that honorable body that the House was ready to receive the Senators in joint session to proceed to the election of United States Senators.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, objected, on the ground that the House had only organized on Wednesday last, and could not go into an election until the second Tuesday after.

The Chair decided that this was the day on which the joint session was to take place for the election of United States Senators, and instructed the Chief Clerk to deliver the message to the Senate, inviting the Senators to meet this House in joint session to elect two United States Senators.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair decided that no appeal could be taken, as the law of Congress made it obligatory to proceed to the election of Senators on this day.

The Chief Clerk came in and announced to the Speaker that the Senate had complied with the invitation of the House, and would meet that body in joint session in a few moments.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to take a recess of one hour.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to lay the above motion on the table.

Which was carried.

At a quarter after one o'clock the honorable President of the Senate and Senators were announced and took their seats.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, President of the Senate, called the House to order, announced the object of business, and ordered the Secretary of the Senate to call the roll of the Senate.

The following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—36.

The Speaker ordered the roll of the House to be called.

The following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Haskell, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—75 members.

Senator Ray called for the reading of that part of the journal of the Senate relative to the election of United States Senators made yesterday.

The Secretary of the Senate then read from his journal the resolution relative to the election of United States Senators.

The Clerk of the House then read from his journal that part of the proceedings relative to the same subject.

Mr. Harris, of Concordia, nominated Mr. W. P. Kellogg for United States Senator, long term.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, nominated Mr. Allen C. Hill.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, nominated Mr. S. H. Torrey.

The roll of the Senate being called resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, long term—

For Mr. Kellogg:

Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—23 Senators.

For S. H. Torrey:

Anderson, Blackman, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, White—12 Senators.

For Mr. Hill:

Senator Futch.

The House roll being called, resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, long term.

The following Representatives voted for W. P. Kellogg:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke and D. Young—55 votes.

For S. H. Torrey:

Messrs. Bergeron, Dupre, Demarest, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Host, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Slaton, N. Young—15 votes.

For A. C. Hill:

Messrs. Bennett, Barbee and Pratt—3 votes.

Blanks—Deslonde, Guigonet, Mansion—3 votes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes cast | 112 |
| Necessary for a choice | 57 |
| W. P. Kellogg received | 78 |
| S. H. Torrey received | 27 |
| A. C. Hill received | 4 |
| Blanks | 3 |

The President of the Senate then announced that Mr. W. P. Kellogg, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected United States Senator of Louisiana for the long term.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, then nominated Mr. J. S. Harris, of Concordia, for United States Senator (short term.)

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, nominated Mr. Joseph H. Wilson.

The nominations were closed.

The roll of the Senate being called, resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, short term, the following Senators voted for J. S. Harris:

Senators Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20 votes.

For Mr. Wilson:

Senators Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden—13 votes.

The roll of the House being called resulted as follows:

For United States Senator, short term:

The following Representatives voted for Mr. J. S. Harris:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, and D. Young—51 votes.

For Mr. Wilson:

Bennett, Buckingham, Bergeron, Calhoun, Dupre, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Taylor, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, N. Young—24 votes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes cast | 108 |
| Necessary for a choice | 55 |
| Mr. J. S. Harris received | 71 |
| Mr. J. H. Wilson received | 37 |

The President of the Senate then announced that Mr. J. S. Harris, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected United States Senator of Louisiana for the short term.

On motion of Senator Ray the members of the Senate retired.

The Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn in order to allow the Committee on Elections and Qualifications to report.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, submitted the following report, which, on motion of Mr. Rey, ot Orleans, was received and adopted:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, states—

That in the case of C. B. Young against P. H. Waters, of the First Representative District of the parish, and that after having examined the evidence carefully, they conclude that said P. H. Waters is eligible and duly elected, and therefore entitled to his seat, and recommend that he be allowed to qualify.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
DENNIS BURREL,
HARRY LOTT,
F. C. ANTOINE,
M. CARR,
C. B. PRATT,
M. R. KAVANAGH.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was read:

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Contested Elections, taking into consideration the unavoidable delay attendant upon their action in relation to the numerous cases referred to them, and the injustice of depriving whole districts and parishes of representation upon the floor of the House, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That those members who are returned as elected from districts and parishes not now represented, and whose seats are contested, be admitted to seats in this House and participation and votes in its deliberations until said contested seats are reported upon and decided by the House.

P. JONES YORKE,
DENNIS BURREL,
MORTIMER CARR,
CLARENCE B. PRATT,
M. D. KAVANAGH.

The following members dissent from the report of the committee: F. C. Antoine, H. Lott.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the majority report on the table.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Cuny, Dewees, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Lott, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams—27 yeas.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Dufresne, Dupart, Fouts, Gray, Guidry, Haskell, Hanlon, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, McCullen, Mahier, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Reese, Slaton, Tureaud, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke—40 nays.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to adjourn until twelve o'clock M. to-morrow.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Tenth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called sixty-eight members answered to their names as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Foute, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce,

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

OFFICE OF ORPHANS' HOME,
New Orleans, September 28, 1868.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

It is with profound gratuitude on the part of this institution, that I acknowledge the receipt, from the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., for the Orphans' Home, the following sums of money:

| | |
|---|---|
| From the Rev. Dr. Reddy, of Utica, New York | $ 32 50 |
| From the Rev. A. Foss, of Sing Sing, New York | 40 00 |
| From the Rev. John McLean, No. 44 Mouton street, New York city being a collection taken at Sing Sing Camp-meeting | 359 50 |
| From the Rev. Willard Hunter, No. 38 Mouton street, New York city, being the collection from Bedford Street Church | 34 50 |
| From Miss Anna Hayden, Haydensville, Massachusetts | 24 00 |
| | $490 50 |
| Received previously from Dr. Newman's collection | 431 85 |
| Making a total of | $922 35 |

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer Orphans' Home.

### Items.

Mr. Samuel Pollard, (colored), who recently spoke at a Democratic meeting, desires us to say that he is a Republican, and that the speech above referred to was an error, and he repents.

As we go to press, the intelligence reaches us of a bloody riot in Opelousas, between the blacks and whites. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. The trouble originated between two white men, which soon involved both races.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### The Attakapas Register.

Messrs. Roberts and Joyner have commenced in Franklin, St. Marys parish, the publication of the above Republican journal. It is one of the best looking of our loyal papers, courteous and fearless in manner, varied and brilliant in matter, evidencing thorough acquaintance with both editorial and mechanical work. The *Register* is destined to be the people's banner.

### The Weather.

Until the the twenty-fifth ultimo the thermometer reached nearly ninety degrees. On the twenty-fifth it fell about twenty degrees. The great change in the temperature caused people to lay aside their linen clothing and array themselves in woolen fabrics. The thermometer, however, is again rising, and for a few days has stood at eighty degrees.

### State Elections.

The election in Nebraska will be held October 6; in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio October 13; in West Virginia October 22; in New York, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Massachusetts on November 3.

Ladies after bathing, who suffer from the smarting effects of the soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston. New York office, 592 Broadway.

### Religious Prosperity.

Good old Nehemiah had some such experience as God's people are passing through at present in the South. In troublous times, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other, they labored to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, broken down and left desolate by civil commotions. In similar circumstances we labor, and we hear the same taunts, "that which they build, if a fox go up he shall even break down their stone wall."

Friends and foes of the Advocate family call us political preachers, and point to the display in our columns, of the names of Grant and Colfax; they mourn over our interest in the Presidential contest, and seem to fear a neglect of religion. It is perhaps to be expected that such a concern should be felt and expressed by friends and that our enemies and the envious should seize so good an opportunity to misrepresent and injure us. We are in the midst of a great civil commotion; the whole land is convulsed, but more especially our section. With us it is a question of existence, and not simply a struggle for the control of the Government and possession of the offices. The party we oppose declare that we have no business here, and by force, fraud and flattery seek to expel or perplex us. We are styled the Northern Yankee, Abolition Church, and the same elements that combined against us before the war, oppose us now. Then it was political, now it is the same; our friends should underrtand this, our enemies do.

It is a great mistake, however, to conclude that we neglect religion; that real Gospel work is not done here, of the same character as that observed in quieter sections of the land. There our preachers are not absorbed in politics; on the contrary, with every opportunity and inducement to accept of office and emolument, we know of very few who have yielded, only one in this Conference. They have sometimes stood alone in large parishes, the friend and counselor of the freed people, the most intelligent of their color, but have preferred the humble self-denying position of Methodist Circuit preacher, to that of town, parish or State official. One says, "I have had no trouble with politics or the Democrats, for I am trying to gain the people for Christ; and politics is dangerous for ministers. I fight my battle with prayer." They have the most unquestioning faith in the Republican cause, and a lofty disdain of bribes. Another writes, "the Democrats offer to build me a large church and school house, but I believe I will make out with the old sugar house a little longer."

As to revivals and their results, our Conferences will compare favorably with any others in this connection. There is scarcely a circuit or station that has not already enjoyed a revival; and at the next Annual Conference, conversions by thousands and new churches by scores will be reported. We have not the materials at hand for an exact statement of the religious prosperity enjoyed during the year, but a glance at the "letters from the Churches," published within two or three months, give us three or four hundred conversions. One preacher writes, "I could name fifty or sixty here, who a few days ago were reprobates, but now are most faithful in the Church. We have had a six weeks' protracted meeting." Another says, "I have just organized a church of forty-four members;" another, "I have just taken twenty-three new members, and have more calls for preaching than I can meet;" another, "we closed our pretracted meeting with great joy. I had the pleasure of taking the hands of thirty who had been redeemed." At the Bayou Goula camp-meeting about thirty professed conversion." Away up in Sabine parish one writes, "I have a hundred and ninety members, and have had twenty conversions." The Cypremot Church reports a thorough work, with thirty or forty adults converted. In far off Ouachita, among fierce persecutions, churches are being formed and many souls converted to God. The cities, perhaps, are less favored, being more disturbed by excitement, but sufficient evidence is shown to satisfy all concerned, that the old Methodist fire is burning here. The Gospel has its usual effect, and our preachers are the men for the times; some of them have had to "hug the black-jack," have been "staked down," have felt the cruel bull whip for the Gospel sake. They mean to be true to the Lord Jesus and to the Church of their choice.

### Excitement Subsiding.

It is gratifying to observe the manifest change in the popular feeling within a few days. Our city is quiet. Dark looks and muttered threats are not now the order of the day. Be it owing to General Rousseau's plain talk, Governor Warmoth's veto, or a discovery that the Republicans refuse to be scared, we rejoice in the fact. Doubtless the warlike utterances of Democratic papers and orators cost the merchants many thousands of dollars, in loss of trade and credit during those days of excitement. This may be an additional reason for the change. Let us have peace

### The Governor's Veto.

In another column we print what is known as the "Civil Rights Bill" and also Governor Warmoth's veto thereof. The bill was introduced into the House by Hon. Mr. Isabelle, and having passed both branches of the General Assembly was sent to the Governor for his signature but instead received his veto. The message of his excellency was sent to the House on Saturday last where it produced wild and angry excitement, but after a debate which lasted two days was finally sustained. The bill and its veto together with their historical incidents are subjects for profound reflection.

The intent of the bill is eminently proper, which is to secure to the colored citizens at hotels, at places of amusements and refreshments, and on all public conveyances, *equal accommodations*, for the *same money*, to those extended to our white citizens. This is all the people of color can demand; this is all they ask. They do not demand that when they travel on a steamboat they shall sleep in the same stateroom or eat at the same table with a white man; but they do demand, and of right, that they shall not be kept down below with the mules and bales of cotton and hogsheads of sugar, when they are willing to pay for a cabin passage and for a seat at the first table. Let there be staterooms assigned them and a first class table exclusively for them. At the Opera House let them be admitted to seats equally elegant to any others, on the one condition, that they pay the customary fee of admission. In all of our hotels they should be admitted to apartments furnished for them and to tables of equal elegance and bounty provided for their accommodation. If the proprietor of a soda fountain is unwilling to furnish his beverage to a person of color from the same fountain at which the whites drink, then let him provide a fountain equally good at another counter. This is all the people of color ask, and this is *true* equality. They will not force themselves into the society of white men unbidden, but they have a right to demand equal accommodations for an equal price.

And this should be reached by the General Assembly passing a law to the effect, that whenever a license is issued to a person to keep a hotel, a place of amusement, or of refreshment, said license shall provide for the accommodation of all citizens, and that a failure to extend such accommodations shall work a forfeiture of the license. Thus it shall be left optional with a citizen whether he will take out a license under such circumstances. And the same provision should be inserted into the charter of all railroad and steamboat companies. How this accommodation shall be provided, must be left to the licensed. This will obviate two difficulties in the bill under consideration. Proprietors of the abovenamed places and conveyances now complain, that if they accommodate the blacks on the same footing with the whites it will ruin their business; while we have no fear of such a result, yet it is optional with the proprietor whether he will take out such a license in view of such a result. It may be said that the object of a license is not a mere permission to engage in this or that business, but to secure a revenue to the State. Doubtless this is true, yet the *revenue* is a condition imposed by the licensing power, and that same power may impose other conditions and among them, that all citizens shall be accommodated on equal terms. And this will obviate class legislation and of making that penal, which by no sound principle of jurisprudence can be made penal.

Thus we have expressed the intent of the bill and suggested what we regard a safe and practicable remedy to the present system of gross injustice under which our colored citizens are compelled to live. Some may suggest that this is perpetuating *caste* and that all barriers should at once be broken down and all travel and eat indiscriminately. This is so in Europe and it will be so in America when a purer Christianity and a better civilization obtain, but until then we must wait the coming of the good time. Yet, the question is not *what* is right but *how* far can the *law* go in securing this right. Can we force a landlord to put a traveler in this room or that room, or seat him at this table or that table? By no means. The internal regulations of his hotel must be left to himself, and he may so dispose of his guests as may best profit his business; provided that he shall not practice extortion and that he shall entertain all citizens on conditions equal and fair. The law can go no further and can go only thus far by the expressed conditions of a license which is a mutual contract.

Mr. Isabelle's bill is exposed to fatal objections and we are surprised that the House enacted it into a law. It has been an evil under aristocratic governments that class legislation has prevailed. In Greece and in Rome there were laws for plebeians, and laws for patricians. In England the aristocracy have privileged rights secured by law of which a poor man is deprived; in the South, in the days of slavery, there were laws for the master and laws for the slave. This bill is taking us back into the shadowy past; it is reviving the old days of slavery; it is wholly in the interest of the colored people, and admit the principle and we shall soon have laws in favor of religious sects, political organizations, and the rich against the poor. The colored man is a citizen and upon his citizenship let him base the claim to the rights of his franchise and let him not ask for privileges which white men have never had.

In the construction of this bill, its author fails to discriminate between crime and civil obligations. Suppose Mr. Isabelle should apply to the captain of the Robert E. Lee for a first cabin passage, and the captain politely informs him that he can not accommodate him. What crime does he commit against the State? The refusal lacks the elements of crime; it is an act which has neither an existence, nor a name in the criminal code of this or of any other civilized country. Yet it proposes to fine and imprison the man who makes such a refusal. Had the bill become a law there is not a judge, either in our city, State, or national courts, who would not have pronounced it unconstitutional. In addition to his refusal, should a steamboat captain knock Mr. Isabelle down that would be a crime of assault and battery, but the mere refusal would not be considered even a ground of complaint, unless the party refused could show that he had suffered in person or property and thereby claim damages. But while we dislike the bill itself we, insist that our colored citizens should be relieved of their present embarrassments; that on all roads, on all rivers, in all hotels, in all places of amusement, they should receive the same accommodations, for the same money, as white men do, and that the General Assembly is competent to legislate in the matter by modifying the license law as above suggested.

Viewed from this standpoint, we believe the majority of the colored people will sustain Governor Warmoth in his veto. As a true citizen and Republican he cannot desire otherwise than to secure to the colored man all his rights; and our colored people should make the distinction between the principle of the bill and the manner in which that principle is sought to be carried out. The Governor's objections are against a bad law and not against the rights of the colored man. Present to the Governor a law without these objectionable features and we will guarantee his signature.

It required no ordinary courage to veto this bill passed by both Houses of the Legislature by a large vote, advocated by many of our best white Republicans, and regarded by our colored citizens as their Magna Charta. It was a hazardous step for our young Governor to take; yet rising above the ties of party, alike indifferent to the smiles and frowns of others, he only aimed to secure for Louisiana a jurisprudence that shall endure the test of ages. The law was defective and he vetoed it. And by this official act he has proved himself equal to the situation. During the balance of his executive term he will not, probably, be called to pass through a more trying ordeal than the one under consideration, and should not this prove true we have the uttermost confidence in Governor Warmoth's integrity, ability, patriotism and courage.

### How Will the Colored Man Vote?

Less than three months ago the Democratic press, both North and South, commenced to publish a series of reports and editorials on the sudden conversion of the colored people to Democracy.

To one not posted in the tricks of political journalism the result appeared inevitable that nine-tenths of the colored voters of the South had openly espoused the cause of Seymour and Blair. Especially was this said to be true of Louisiana and particularly so of New Orleans. But the opposite is the truth. Never did politicians work more desperately to gain votes than did the Democrats of this city, to secure the suffrages of our colored people. Promises and threatenings; blessings and cursings; plenty and starvation, were the potent agencies employed. But the attempt is a downright failure. They did secure a negro by the name of Rollins, who, for a while, was Seymour's black elephant. Where he came from is not material, but where he went is more important. Pleased with their "colored pet," the Democrats provided lodgings for him in the rooms of the "Constitution Club," and to treat him like a "distinguished guest," they had his meals sent to him from one of our best restaurants. They called on "de stinguish gemmem," sent a carriage for his service, and lauded him to the heavens. But Rollins was too smart for his new friends. His *bills* which were sent to the Democrats were altogether too large, and utterly failing to impress the colored people with the benefits of Democracy, they found the black elephant a too expensive animal and turned him out to pick up a straw or lift a stick of timber as fortune might smile or disposition incline.

Then the Democrats found a colored man by the name of Sam Pollard, unto whom they said in this wise: "Now, Pollard, you ought to be a Moses unto your people, and go down into Egypt and say to the crrpet-baggers, 'let my people go,' for these carpet-baggers are like the old Egyptians pursuing after Israel, and in the language of one of your fine hymns you should

Go down, Moses, go down;
And tell King Pharaoh
To let my people go."

Pollard was overcome by this sublime comparison and mounting the platform at a Democratic meeting began to preach a sermon on "Moses among the bulrushes." But Sam had a hard time speaking, for some of his brother Methodists were there out of curiosity and in seeing their brother among the *true* Egyptians called out to him: "Is dat you Sam?" "What are you doing there, Pollard?" Which so confounded Sam that he hasn't made a Democratic speech since. Indeed, Mr. Pollard has been to see us and says that he always was a Radical and is a Radical and would not be anything else but a Radical.

Having grown wise by past experience the Democrats of Louisiana have about given up all hopes of a large colored vote; and have concluded that a white man's government must be sustained by white men. There are not in New Orleans a hundred colored men who will vote for Seymour and not a thousand in the whole State. If Grant fails of the colored vote of the South, violence and not choice will cause the failure. The great General who finally broke the slave power to pieces, like a potter's vessel, is the man unto whom the freedmen of the South look as their friend and protector. Next to the name of Abraham Lincoln no name is so dear to our colored people as the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

### Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

It is now fifty years since the organization of our Missionary Society, and it is proposed to celebrate the Semi-Centennial of the Society in April, 1869. In commemoration of an event so illustrious, and as a memorial structure, it is proposed to erect a Mission House in New York for the accommodation of the officers of the society. The South should respond nobly to the call for funds for the erection of this building, for the Missionary Society has appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars to build up our Church in the South, both in the erection of places of worship and the support of our ministers. And now we propose that our Church in the South shall give $25,000 towards the new Mission House. What say you, preachers and laymen? Twenty-five cents per member will realize the amount. Louisiana Conference will raise her quota. What say you, Texas? What say you, Mississippi? And what say ye Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holston, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington? Let this amount be given over and above our regular collections. We may plead our poverty, yet remember that less than twenty-five cents for each member will be sufficient. It can be done; it should be done. Let us say, it shall be done.

### Free Speech.

The Camilla, Georgia, outrage on free speech has its admirers and imitators in Louisiana. At Washington, St. Landry parish, the Democrats armed and mounted, prepared to prevent or disperse a meeting of Republicans. Only by great circumspection was a fearful tragedy prevented. Failing to intimidate the Republicans, and finding it doubtful which side would suffer most loss, the rioters subsided, not without threats and curses equal to those of a certain army in Flanders. The same thing has been tried lately in St. Martinsville. Democratic papers have published partisan statements reflecting upon their opponents, but we have a letter from Rev. Mr. Bryan, which gives the facts. "On Sunday, the twentieth, we had morning service and Sunday-school, as usual, dismissing at twelve o'clock, because of the excitement of the political meeting. It was a day long to be remembered. At least fifteen hundred people were in town, and as I passed the stand, the speaking was going on. Every thing proceeded finely until old Dr. Smith came up. He had been severely beaten by a Democrat, on account of their different political views. This incident threw the meeting into confusion. At the same time the Democrats were preparing their guns, unloading and putting in fresh charges. I went home to see about my wife and children. When I met them, my wife said some one had told her the white people were preparing to fire upon the colored procession as it passed through the streets. It was a dreadful day. I soon heard the Republicans coming and cheering; the Democrats formed a line of battle across the streets; the two parties met, each daring the other to shoot. The Mayor called for peace, but others cried to kill the colored people; these replied let us go out into the prairie and fight it out; the end would have been burning the town; but God was stronger than all, and we were saved from these dangers; in a little while the excitement was over, the Democrats finding they could not intimidate the others. We hope peace will now prevail.

### Imported Congressmen.

It is more than whispered that it is the purpose of certain gentlemen to become residents of particular districts and therein run for Congress. Whatever may have been the necessity for this in the commencement of the organization of our State, we hold that no such necessity exists at the present time. We have heard old citizens of such districts, and who are tried Republicans, condemn this practice of imported Congressmen. We know the boundless patriotism of such gentlemen, and that to serve their country's cause in Congress they are perfectly willing to sacrifice themselves and run from the most distant parish in the State. But, gentlemen, don't run before you are sent. Remain where you are, restrain your ardent patriotism and cherish the belief that you can serve your country's cause as well by the faithful discharge of the little office you now hold, or working at your trade, or by raising corn and sweet potatoes. Don't gentlemen, be unduly anxious lest there may be a district without a man to go to Congress. Should such be the case we promise to inform you by telegraph and otherwise aid you in your patriotic and self-sacrificing endeavor to serve your country's cause. In the meantime let our friends in each Congressional District choose their man to the "manor born," one who knows your wants, one who owns a foot of land, and stand not upon his color, for that matters not. Yet we would suggest that a colored man would look well in the Congress of the United States.

### Read the Laws.

We are now publishing the doings of our General Assembly and we desire to impress upon all our readers the importance of reading with care the proceedings and laws of that legislature which your votes created. By a careful perusal of the proceedings you can trace the course of your representative, and judge whether he has faithfully met the great responsibility which you committed to him. By reading the laws you will therefrom learn your own duty; for you should remember that, while it is the duty of the State to publish its laws, it is the duty of the citizens to read those laws. You will also become familiar with public and legislative matters. We now write more particularly to our colored readers. You are now citizens; you are now eligible to office; you have entered upon a new life and should therefore qualify yourselves for your duty. Especially should our preachers take it upon themselves to see that the Advocate is carried into each family. We have enlarged our edition and send each preacher an additional number of copies.

### Book Notices.

Bulwer's Miscellaneous Works. By Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. In two volumes of about 400 pages each. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The writings of Bulwer are too well known to the reading public to need words of ours to recommend them. All that is necessary from us is simply to state the subjects on which the author treats. Volume one—on "The Beign of Terror; its Causes and Results;" "Oliver Goldsmith;" Charles Lamb and some of his Companions;" "Gray's Works;" "Sir Thomas Browne;" "Pitt and Fox;" "Pym vs. Falkland; "The Life of Schiller." Among the table of contents of the second volume we find "On the difference between authors and the impressions of them conveyed by their works;" 'Monos and Diamonos;" "On the Departure of Youth;" "The World as It Is;" "Lake Leman and its Associations;" "The True Ordeal of Love; on the want of sympathy; on satiety; on infidelity in love; many-sidedness and self-completion; conversations with an ambitious student in his last illness. etc.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

Children with the Poets.—By Harriet B. M'Keever. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A beautiful work of 360 pages, being a compilation of poetry for children between eight and fourteen years of age, by the best American, English and German Poets. It contains a great variety of selections, but all high toned.

As it is a generally admitted fact that the songs, the poetry, etc., learned in childhood exercises a great influence in moulding the character of the child, it becomes a matter of importance as to the reading furnished them, the poetry they commit to memory, etc. The influence of this work can be only good.

For sale by James A. Gresham, Bookseller and Stationer. 92 Camp street, New Orleans.

The Dower House.—A story by Annie Thomas, author of "Dennis Donne;" "On Guard;" "Theodore Leigh," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

### Notices of Periodicals.

*Harper's Magazine* for October contains accounts of Explorations in Lower California; The Chinese Embassy to the Foreign Powers; The Fire Log; George and Robert Stephenson; The Day of My Death; The military Form of the Civil War; Origin of Printing; The Woman's Kingdom, a love story; Our Neighbors, the Birds; Maximilian in Mexico, etc.

*The Galaxy.*—This large magazine of over 140 pages has in its table of contents: Cipher, a novel; Vittoria Colonna; The History of Tears; John Lester Wallack; The Death of Hope; Beechdale; Words and their Uses; Is Labor a Curse? Tides; The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift Wood; Nebula, etc.

The *Phrenological Journal* for October is as interesting as those of previous months. Among its contents we notice an article on Charles Darwin, the eminent naturalist; Variety vs. Pride; Who are the Yankees, and What? My Creed; Does Affection Spring from the Heart? Self Culture; Address to a Jug of Rum; How to Travel, etc.

### Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, father of Bishop Pierce, is still able to preach occasionally. Recently he has accompanied his son to several of his episcopal appointments.

The *Jackson* (Miss.) *Methodist* announces "a temporary suspension on account of the stringency of the times, the scarcity of money, the failure of a large number of its subscribers to pay their subscriptions, together with the fact that labor and all printing material necessary to the publication of a newspaper have to be paid for in cash."

Dr. Redford, book agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has undertaken the task of collecting funds to make up the deficiency in the salaries of the Bishops. He is forwarding circulars to all the preachers in the southern conferences urging them to raise for the purpose in their congregations the small sum of *five* or *ten dollars*.

The papers of the Church South mention numerous accounts of revivals said to be now in progress.

*Fiake's Galveston* (Texas) *Bulletin* prints the following, dated at Bethel, Anderson County, and signed by the Pastor, Rev. H. Clay:

Brother King: On last Saturday a charge was preferred against you in our church for inconsistency as a follower of Christ. The charge is here below copied:

I charge Brother W. H. King, a regular member of our Church, and our former clerk, with having openly avowed himself as a Black Republican and Radical by accepting of the appointment as County Clerk under the military authority.

H. M. MORRIS.

The Church wants you to be in attendance next meeting, and bring your Church letter. The Church will not fellowship a radical. I am one of the committee to notify you. Your brother in Christ.

The "Residence Buildings" of Female College, Sharon, Mississippi, were burned with all the furniture, etc., a few days since. The professors lost their libraries and all their other effects, their families barely escaping with their lives.

Rev. L. Q. Allen, of the North Georgia Conference, died of cancer at Cumming, Georgia, August 10.

Bishop Paine's health has so far improved that his friends hope he will be able to attend the sessions of his Conferences.

Dr. William A. Smith has consented to take the Presidency of Central College, Missouri.

There has been some religious interest of late in both the Felicity street and Moreau street Churches. At the latter place, on last Sunday evening, the 29th ultimo, six persons came forward for prayers two of whom professed conversion. An extra service was given out for the following Wednesday evening.

Incendiarism in Algiers.—A short time before daylight this morning, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Henry Carter, known as the Brooklyn House. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to check them. The conflagration extended over all the buildings contiguous to Carter's, consisting of five frame houses, belonging to Mr. Olivier, which were all consumed. Had there not been vacant lots on the north and east sides of the burning houses the whole square, including the Catholic church of St. Bartholomew would have been burned to the ground. The proprietor of the Brooklyn House, Mr. Carter, did not reside on the premises; he moved his family away after the attempt to fire his premises a few weeks ago. There is information already in the hands of the authorities to prove incendiarism, and the matter is undergoing a rigid investigtion.

A young Democrat at Lewiston, Maine, was converted to Republicanism, just before the recent election, by a brickbat. He had accepted an invitation to attend a Tanner's meeting, and while in procession was hit by a brick, thrown by a brother Democrat, which carried him over, and he voted for Chamberlain. For once this favorite Copperhead argument carried conviction to the young man.

## VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

### Message of the Governor.

Governor Warmoth this morning returned the Civil Rights bill to the House without his approval, accompanied by the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an Act to Protect all Persons in their Public and Civil Rights without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill and sought to be enforced thereby are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the Constitution of the State. Even a foreigner, not a citizen, has the same right to travel and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color, except in so far as relates to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to "all persons" perfect equality of civil and political rights, including the privilege of enforcing these rights in the courts and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure their rights to all persons; the means, however, proposed in the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men.

There is, and always ought to be, a broad line of demarcation fixed between a crime and the breach of obligations growing out of civil contracts, and we demoralize the public conscience and confuse its conceptions of right and wrong when we seek to obliterate so evident a distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be, until public opinion rises to their respective levels. The history of the world is full of examples of this sort, when acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so, and in this way a levity, or feeling in regard to real crimes produced, we relapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period, when we try to convert an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offense against the peace and dignity of the State. And it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we cannot hope by legislation to control questions of personal association; much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or courteous, or Christian-like. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man, must spring from a higher source than the fear of punishment. They can never be forced to grow by pains and penalties.

Again, so far as railroads and steamboats are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce between the several States was wisely confided, under the Constitution of the United States, to the national Congress. The object of this grant of power was clearly to prevent the confusion which would arise from conflicting legislation on such subjects by the different contiguous States; and the wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day as the means of transportation are increased and improved. By the second and third sections of this act, no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State, and those whose routes are beyond. Of course, our criminal jurisdiction cannot go beyond our State lines, and in this respect the act seems impolitic and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation. For experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced, a more unfavorable occasion than the present, could hardly be imagined. In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, ammosities, and resentments consequent upon a great war, and attendant upon great and sudden changes in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and when the prejudices regarding race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically class legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinctions. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act, would be to defeat rather than to promote the ends apparently had in view by the author of the bill. The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in height and breadth, in firmness and strength. So long as these barriers are maintained, so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the State, to which mutual harmony and good will are essential, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The prejudices upon which these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature, and will surely give way to the softening influences of time, unless they are constantly fretted into activity. In the mean time any person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, and in his remedy for their infringement. The couris are open to all alike; the same rule obtains in National and State Courts. The Judges of the State Courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all citizens alike. Colored and white alike constitute juries. Those of the lately enfranchised who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more. They will rather deprecate a kind of legislation which, instead of advancing their present condition, only renders the enemies of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons whereby to assail the rights which the colored men have already acquired. In returning this bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, so far as lies in my province and power, to enforce the new Constitution as it exists; such is my desire, as well as my duty. But when I find the act in question to be, in my best judgment, unnecessary and unwise, and, for the reasons I have stated, calculated to demoralize the public conscience, and intensify distinctions which will surely yield to the power of time, and the growth of more catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The following is a copy of the bill above referred to by the Governor:

An act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling, being entertained, etc., upon any conveyance of a public character, or place of public resort or any place of business where a license is required in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons commanding any steam or sailing vessel or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above mentioned vessels to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line, or vehicle, to make any distinction or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisoned not less than three months, and not exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts, parts of acts, and ordinances in force in this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed and of non-effect.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

A grim old Judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barister, advised him thus: Pluck out the feathers from the wings of your imagination and stick them in the tail of your judgment.

## The Crimes of the Loyal North.

When the war ended the world was amazed at the magnanimity of the victor to the vanquished; none were more astonished than our enemies, who expected their punishment to be commensurate with their guilt. They remembered the stern order of the Confederate Government expelling all Northern men from the Southern States; the barbarous military orders, refusing quarter to colored Union soldiers; the fiendish system of starvation established in the Southern prisons; they knew the magnitude of the evils they had brought upon the country, and their just fears were increased by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by an instrument of the rebellion. They had given us no mercy; they expected little in return, and when Lee surrendered his sword, the whole South trembled at the feet of the Government. Many of its leaders fled to Mexico and Europe; Jefferson Davis, pursued by a few hundred men, hid himself, disguised, in Alabama. A plea for mercy came from the entire South; it stood appalled at the greatness of its own crimes, and the terrors of its stupendous failure.

Into almost every Northern family the war brought death; rebel bullets had laid the flower of the North low in nameless graves; the treachery of the South had imposed upon the North a vast debt, which generations will have to bear. The wrath of the loyal people had been wrought to excess by a struggle of unparalleled ferocity. Our foes had even invoked foreign interference to aid in the destruction of the Union. What could they expect but punishment—confiscation, banishment or the gallows? Such penalties had been inflicted by all other civilized nations in dealing with a conquered rebellion. Austria had shot the Hungarian leaders, and England had hung her Irish patriots, and had blown her Sepoys to fragments at the cannon's mouth. If America had so understood human justice, if she had but faintly imitated this severity, all civilized precedents would have justified her action. But Christianity had made unknown progress in the North; its spirit triumphed over all counsels of vengeance; and for the first time in the history of the world a great nation was found great enough to live up to the doctrine "forgive your enemies, and do good to those that despitefully use you." We forgave them all. Our pardon was as free and general as the air. Four murderers were hung; the miserable Wirz atoned upon the scaffold for crimes for which, perhaps, he was not responsible; but all the great criminals of the South were unconditionally pardoned. Not an inch of Southern land was confiscated; Jefferson Davis was imprisoned, it is true—but not at Andersonville. All that we demanded was this: that the leaders of the rebelliion should not retain the control of the South, and that none but loyal men should take part in its reconstruction. At first the people of the Southern States were bewildered by the generosity they received. For a time they were unable to understand that it would continue; but now how do they repay it? Let the New Orleans massacre, the reign of terror in Texas, the speeches of Wade Hampton and Howell Cobb, the threats of the rebel press, the cruelties of the Ku-Klux Klan, answer for their gratitude.

Under the guidance of a party controlled by professional politicians and office-hunters, the South now assumes the attitude of a wronged and outraged people. It has forgotten all that has happened since 1860, and remembers only the golden age of Buchanan and Pierce, when none but Southerners were permitted to rule the country; when the North was regarded only as a mighty slave to do the work of its Southern masters. It has forgotten all that it did to destroy the Constitution, and claims to be the especial champion of that document which Davis trampled in the dust, and Lee riddled with bullets. It has forgotten that to all crimes penalties are attached, and has transferred to the North the entire responsibility of the war and the miseries which the rebellion caused. Democratic orators and conventions accuse the Government of the United States of military despotism; of overthrowing the freedom of speech and the press; of converting the National Capitol into a Bastile, and of aiming to effect the subjugation of the people "amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution." Rebel Generals meet in the North to nominate a President for the Republic, and to dictate the principles of reconstruction. A pirate and a guerrilla declare the General of the Union armies an enemy of the country he saved. From all parts of the Rebel States comes the cry that American magnanimity is worse than Russian tyranny, and it is the favorite theme of the Rebel Ciceros to represent the South as a beautiful and bleeding Poland, trampled upon by the brutal heels of Northern Huns, and tortured because of her virtues. Mouths which are most eloquent in curses, represent the South as drenched in her own tears, and men whose highest inspiration is hatred of the negro, whose dearest hope is to reduce him again to abject servitude, denounce their merciful conquerors as traitors and vandals. The North is arraigned as the Judas of the age, the enemy of all good, and the authors of the rebellion claim to be the sole possessors of what little patriotism is left on the American continent.

This picture of the relations of the conquered rebellion to the Union is but faintly drawn; the great change since the close of the war has been so gradually effected that it is not easily understood. Then the South crouched at our feet; now it towers above us. Then its hands were clasped in supplication; now they are uplifted in menace. No one could have believed when Lee surrendered to Grant, begging generous terms for his army, that in a few years he would dare to arraign his magnanimous conqueror as a tyrant and oppressor. This he has done, not directly, it is true, but by the strongest implication, in that letter which holds up the government which Grant represents as an unconstitutional despotism. It is unpardonable insolence that the military chief of the rebellion should pretend that his rights under the Constitution are withheld; that he endures oppressive misrule, and that he can talk of self-government as his birthright—he who eight years ago broke the oath he had taken to support the Constitution of his country, and who fought for years to destroy the Republic he now claims an inalienable right to govern. Effrontery could go no further than General Lee has carried it when he says that if the action of the Southern people, in submitting to the govern ment when they could no longer resist, "had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality" by loyal men, our national troubles would have ended. He and his comrades, and the corrupt leaders of the Democratic party, throw the whole blame of the war, and the debt, and the miseries which have followed, upon the North. The men who saved liberty are accused of plotting to destroy it, and the worst Rebels in the land announce themselves as the only true defenders of the Republic. To this have we been brought by a generosity without example. Do we regret it? No. The insolent ingratitude which repays the magnanimity of the American people makes it the greater virtue. We would still forgive the rebellion, but we will not surrender the Union.—*New York Tribune.*

## The Southern Press.

We copy the following from a late Western journal:

There is something contemptibly mean in the conduct of the Northern Copperhead press toward their Southern brethren, the rebel press, and traitors generally. The Northern traitor press never copy any of the sharp and spicy articles found in Southern papers, or the sharp sayings of Southern orators. This is contemptible. They find means, however, to convey to their Southern friends that they are in full sympathy with them; but they have not the manliness to lay before their Northern readers the Southern programme. There are some Democrats in the North who are not really anxious for another rebellion, and it would not really be prudent to lay the thing before them. Therefore, for the benefit of our Northern Democratic friends, we lay before them the Democratic programme, which is not to be revealed until the proper time, anywhere but in the South.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS — WAR THREATENED—BLAIRISM JUSTIFIED, DEFINED AND ILLUSTRATED.

After quoting Blair's letter, the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"For uttering similar sentiment to the above, we would have been denounced and called imprudent. Had the above appeared in the *Avalanche* as editorial, the political fossils would have raised their hands in holy horror, and stigmatized us as revolutionists. We would have been taunted with the worn out stereotyped complaint that such imprudent expressions injure the Northern Democracy and the Southern people in the North. But, strange to say, it was the publication of the letter from which we take the above extract that secured Mr. Blair his nomination for the Vice-Presidency! Thus it will be seen that the North is far ahead of the South. They are ripe for revolution. They are determined that all the infamous and unconstitutional legislation of Radicalism shall be wiped out. The position which General Blair has taken, strong as it is, had been echoed by the Democracy of the North. This fact shows an intensity of feeling against Radicalism more bitter than that which exists in the South."

"In fact, it is right here that the shoe pinches—Blair has devoted himself, not only to defeating the Radical party, but to undoing their infamous work! They know from the character of the man that he will devote his life to this work."—*Missouri Blair paper.*

"We venture the assertion, that if he were elected President instead of Vice-President, and there should be left out some States of the South by virtue of the recent legislation of Congress, he would wipe it all out, take possession of the White Honse, and blot out the record of infamy made by Congress since 1865."—*Kentucky Times.*

"There is no obligation resting on the citizens to obey every law that the Legislature of a republic or free State may pass any more than every enactment of a parliament or emperor."—*Memphis Appeal.*

"If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall gain all that we lost in the 'Lost Cause.'"—*Mobile Tribune.*

"If Governor Seymour should undertake to smooth off the rough corners of General Blair's platform, he will only injure the cause he desires to promote, and lessen the chances of his own success. This is no time for temporizing."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"The country is by far too large to remain very long under one government; and the day will come when the South will be independent."—*Memphis Appeal.*

"Not one honest man south of Mason's and Dixon's line is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it lies. Let every honest man at the North be sure of the fact, that the man who says so wants to swindle money out of somebody. He is a knave either in the first or last degree."—*Charleston Mercury.*

"The people of all this Union, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have an account to settle with the Radical party, and a terrible reckoning will it be for the latter; such a one as will make them hide their heads in shame and compel many of them to fly the country to escape the retribution that will befall them for their wickedness."—*Norfolk* (Va) *Journal.*

"A WAR OF RACES.—Then let us prepare for it! We sound the note of warning to the people, and bid them be on the alert. Preparations may be preventive; but, if in spite of preparations the conflict is precipitated upon us, it can have but one conclusion. The negro element in the South is like a gangrene upon the body politic, and the first drop of blood shed in a servile war will be the signal for the extermination of the whole race.

"If such a war must come, let it come quickly. The South wants peace, and if it is now to be required to wade through a sea of blood to reach it, the sooner commenced the sooner ended. Our white allies in Maryland and Kentucky, not to mention States further North, may be relied on for assistance, if we need it."—*Richmond Examiner.*

"The bold declaration of Frank P. Blair, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, that if duly elected he would have his rights, and the rights of those electing him, by force of arms, if necessary, alarms them. They do not relish such bold declaration. They tell of freemen who know their rights, and knowing, will dare maintain them. * * * The Democratic party has also declared the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, null and void, and if their candidates are elected the legal Governments of the Southern States shall be reinstated, though the sword has to be invoked."—*Augutsa Constitutionalist.*

"We do not admit that the consolidation of the States and the destruction of their sovereignty are legitimated by the result of the appeal to arms. We do not love, and will not pretend to love, that Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror. If the old Union can not be restored, we will hope to see the South independent before we die; and if Jacobinism is to became supreme in the North, we wish there could be an impassable wall or gulf of fire between it and our Southern States. The day will come when the South will be independent."—*Memphis Appeal.*

"Some old fogy New York politicians recently telegraphed to Frank Blair asking him to moderate the tone of his speeches. His reply was decisive. He told them that he had studied the situation carefully, thought he understood it, and meant to treat it freely and fearlessly. It is said that Governor Seymour is very much pleased with General Blair's speeches."—*Louiscille Journal.*

"Are we meekly to bow whenever traitors choose to issue their mandates? Virginia will with brave determination resist all and every effort of traitors who shall rashly endeavor to strip her of her guaranteed rights."—*Petersburg* (Virginia) *Express.*

"The Northern people announce that the reconstruction acts are illegal, unconstitutional and void; that they are conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin, and without warrant of law; that they do violence to every vital principle on which our institutions are founded; that they are arbitrary, unjust and despotic, and that they shall be wiped out."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

"Go on, boys; swear to murder Northern Huns! Arm yourselves and organize, and be ready to respond promptly when called on, and fight bravely even if you get killed!"—*Memphis Appeal.*

"Should deliverance from Radical rule fail to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on their adversary."—*Petersburg Index.*

"The reconstruction acts are null and void, and shall not stand. * * * * The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. All these things shall be swept away from the bosom of the country. * * * * It is needless to tell them (the Republicans) that there is but one great principle of justice which should rule, and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."—*Robert Toombs.*

"These are, indeed, revolutionary times, and call for revolutionary heroes—men of nerve, backbone and physical courage. Whoever hopes to deceive the Northern people, and make them believe that it is only an ordinary Presidential election, pays but a poor compliment to his powers of perception, and makes himself unfit to be a leader of any party. There was evidently a faction of the Democratic party at the North which hoped to do this thing; but Blair's letter has rendered it impossible for them to deceive themselves much longer. They will wake up and trim their lamps soon."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"Under our laws, Virginia has a right to vote at the next Presidential election. Traitors would deny us that right and accompany that denial with threats. Virginians are not to be frightened. Virginia has an unquestionable right to vote, and Virginia will vote. We owe it to ourselves—to truth—to the National Democracy. The law is clear. Virginia must vote. To the counting of our votes the National Democracy stands solemnly pledged. Let us do our duty—and vote. Let us leave to the people of the North their duty—counting our vote."—*Petersburg Express.*

"We have aroused in our might once more, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, to raise the Constitution from the dust. Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. Let them be like Arnold, forever accursed. We have seen our soldiers fall, our cities in flames, our citizens torn from peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved and unblanched. But we can bear it no longer. We will now, at all hazzards, recover our lost liberties and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more under their now folded banner, and will try the issue at the ballot-box. Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battalions. We did not make the other war; it was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our forefathers bled! And we will stand there again, come peace or war!"—*J. M. Ramsay, of the Georgia State Courier.*

"I want to express it and urge it upon you, until there shall exist in the heart and soul of every son and daughter that walks and breathes her pure air, and lives upon her happy soil, this conviction that these men of the North, these Chicago men, these men who called upon you to vote for Grant and Colfax, and that Grant and Colfax, who have endorsed these things, are neither worthy of your vote, your respect or of your confidence, much less of your kindness and hospitality. My friends, they are your enemies. I state it in a cool and calm debate. Enemies they were in war, and enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance; in peace we gather up the manhood of the South and raising the banner of Constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are."—*Howell Cobb.*

"I yield to none in devotion to that 'Lost Cause' for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as 'rebels' or 'traitors.' Should this dear old mother of ours call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself."—*Wade Hampton.*

"I have been a Democrat all my life—before the war, during the war and since the war—and fought the war on principles of Democracy,' and as such 'I drew my sword against the old flag. * * * The grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality, and I have come here to-night to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair."—*Pirate Semmes, at Mobile.*

"Young men, it is for you to bring back to the country those golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehannah and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live."—*Alber Pike.*

"Secession is not dead; it is more alive to-day than ever. * * * I support Blair because he promises a revolution."—*Governor Wise, Richmond.*

"Denounce the loyal league upon every occasion; organize a Ku-Klux-Klan whenever they organize a league; meet in friendship and peace as Christians should; meet midnight leaguers and enemies as manhood dares."—*John Forsyth, Mobile.*

## The Law of Veracity Violated

When we state as true what we do not know to be true.

When we intentionally produce a false impression.

When we find that we have, though undesignedly, conveyed a false impression, and do not hasten to correct it.

When we state a matter in the least degree different from the shape it has in our own minds.

When in the statement of what may be true in fact, we purposely omit any circumstances which are necessary to a correct apprehension of the truth.

When we exaggerate or extenuate any of those circumstances.

When we purposely arrange the facts of a true representation in such a manner as to deceive.

When, with intention to deceive, we accompany a statement with a look of the eye, a tone of the voice, a motion of the head, or anything which may influence the mind and conduct to a false impression.

When we answer a question evasively, so as to deceive, under the secret pretence that the inquirer has no right to know the truth.

When by word or act we create an expectation which we do not intend to fulfill.

When we create an expectation which, though we intended to fulfill it, we afterward fail to fulfill, without due care to explain the cause of the failure.

When we do not fulfill a promise in every respect precisely as we supposed the promisee understood it.

When we fulfill a contract or a promise in every particular, except as to time, and make no effort, show no disposition, to give early notice that the delay was unavoidable.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* is inclined t obe severe on the parties mentioned in the following extract from one of its editorials:

It appears from New Orleans papers that Captain T. P. Leathers, of the General Quitman, discharged from his boat all hands who did not belong to the Democratic party; that a public meeting was held at Point Coupee applauding his proscription of political opponents as the most patriotic thing in the world, and that the New Orleans *Times* has the meanness to indorse it. * * * * * *

We need not say that we have always condemned and do now most emphatically condemn this spirit of proscription. It is mean, unmanly, contemptible, at war with the first principles of free government. The men who resort to it show that they have not the slightest conception of the freedom of an American citizen. To attempt to control a man against his convictions by proscription in business is hardly less villainous and much more mean than to resort to force and compel voters at the point of the bowie-knife and the muzzle of the revolver to sacrifice their opinions and convictions. Any party is disgraced in whose behalf such efforts are made, and to the honor of the Republican party be it said that it never stoops to such meanness. In almost every State, before the war and since, Democrats have resorted to proscription, especially at the South. But men who feel the justice of their cause can afford to rely upon argument.

### A Sensible Democrat.

Last Sunday, as the Republican clubs were marching through the streets in Plaquemine to attend a mass meeting of their party, at the Courthouse, several white Democrats were standing on the corners of the street, and as the procession marched by, one of them said, "Look at that—there are all the men in the d—d Radical procession that were at our barbecue yesterday at Bayou Goula, and ate our beef and drank all our Democratic whisky, etc. I tell you what it is, there is no use in spending our money in trying to deceive the colored men, and I, for one, am done lying to niggers."—*Iberville Pioneer.*


SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

AT FORT GAINES.

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1 BUILDING, 45½ feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 44 feet by 24½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 40½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 55 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 28 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 170 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ fe-t by 30 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 29½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 15 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 75 feet by 23 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 38½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 34½ feet by 12 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 19 feet by 18½ feet.
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(Companion Pictures.)

Of the last pictures, George L. Brown, the celebrated American artist, unrivaled as a colorist and and painter of atmospheric effects, says:

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STATEMENT
OF THE
Germania Life Insurance
COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,560 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

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After 10 years the $1000 will amount to.....$887 44
After 15 years the $1000 will amount to..... 785 28
After 20 years the $1000 will amount to..... 666 02
After 25 years the $1000 will amount to..... 484 73
After 30 years the $1000 will amount to..... 230 47
After 33 years the $1000 will amount to..... 32 53
After 34 years the $1000 will amount to.....Nothing.

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

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EXTRACT FROM THE "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING,"

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

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In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. [See circular.]

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[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—69 members.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to reconsider the vote taken on the election of Warrant Clerk of the House.

The Chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the name of Mr. P. H. Waters, of Orleans, be called, and that he be sworn in.

The Speaker ordered the Chief Clerk to call the name of Mr. Waters.

Mr. Waters, of Orleans, came up, and having stated that he would qualify under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, was sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman.

Mr. Page moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet every morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the motion on the table, upon which a rising vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Yeas 44; nays 20.

Lost.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That until otherwise provided the Sergeant-at-Arms will purchase stationery and other articles necessary for the transaction of business in the House.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to employ a sufficient number of persons to clean the committee rooms in the fourth story of this building for the use of the various committees to be appointed, and authorized to purchase what is necessary for fitting up the same.

Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, moved to adopt.

Carried by a rising vote of 40 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment to the rules and orders, in conformity with the notice given the day previous:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the House be amended so as to include a Committee on Registration, a Committee on Pensions, a Committee on Railroads, a Committee on Constitution, a Committee on Immigration, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, to consist of seven members each.

That article eighty-two of rules and regulations be amended so as to include one Chaplain, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; and that rule thirty-four be so amended as to read twenty-six standing committee instead of nineteen; and that the names of the committees be added thereto, the first one being No. 20.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, objected to the consideration of the above resolution, and raised the point of order that a resolution for a change of the rules required one day's notice; that the member from Ouachita gave the notice that he would offer a resolution to amend the rules, but did not specify the nature of the change.

The speaker decided that the notice given by the member of Ouachita was sufficient.

Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

That the Speaker invite a clergymen of each denomination to open the House daily with prayer.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Which was carried by a vote of 38 yeas to 28 nays.

The question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, to amend the rules, was adopted.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported progress.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a Commissioner for that purpose."

Lies over under the rules.

Documents relative to contested elections in the parish of St. Landry were offered, and on motion referred to the Committee on Election and Qualifications.

Mr. Carr gave notice that he would on to-morrow make a motion to amend rule number eighty-two so as to allow the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ three Assistant Porters.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications on motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, was taken up and read.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to postpone it indefinitely.

Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost by a vote of 46 nays to 27 yeas.

The question recurring on the indefinite postponement was carried by a vote of 48 yeas to 27 nays—as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Moran, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—48.

Nays: Abbott, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Bergeron, Dupre, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell; Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, McCullen, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—27.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion on table.

Carried.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Claims—McVean, of Caddo, Chairman; Noble, of Orleans; Cuny, of Rapides; Garstkamp, of Jefferson; Yorke, of Carroll.

Committe on Corporations—McMillen, of Carroll, Chairman; Page, of Jefferson; Adolphe, of Orleans; May, of Orleans; Leroy, of Natchitoches; Guigonet, of Avoyelles; Kavanagh, of St. Landry.

Committee on Education—Rey, of Orleans, Chairman; Fouts, of Winn; Mansion, of Orleans; Deslonde, of Iberville; Dewees, of Bienville; Antoine, of Orleans; Pierce, of Livingston.

Committee on Internal Improvements—Demarest, of St. Mary, Chairman; Melvin, of Natchitoches; Williams, of East Feliciana; Raymond, of Jefferson; Dupre, of St. Landry; Young, of Concordia; McCullen, of East Baton Rouge.

Printing—Dewees, of Bienville, Chairman; Moran, of Plaquemines; Barbee, of Sabine; Faulkner, of Caldwell; Murrell, of Lafourche.

Ways and Means—Lee, of St. Bernard, Chairman; May, of Orleans; Honore, of Pointe Coupee; Dufresne, of Iberville; Tureaud, of St. James.

Enrollment — Brewster, of Ouachita, Chairman; Guidry, of Terrebonne; Holland, of Tensas; Hanlon, of Orleans; Magee, of Washington; Sterrett, of Caddo; Belot, of Orleans.

Judiciary—Harper, of St. Charles, Chairman; Pratt, of Claiborne; Wren, of Bossier; McMillen, of Carroll; Lee, of St. Bernard.

Contingent Expenses—Morey, of Ouachita, Chairman; Collins, of Orleans; Washington, of Assumption; Slaton, of Jackson; Evans, of Jefferson.

Militia—Mathews, of Tensas, Chairman; Alexander, of Orleans, right bank; Noble, of Orleans; Wilson, of Catahoula; Pearce, of Bossier; Mollere, of Assumption; Bergeron, of St. Martin.

Commerce and Manufactures—Carr, of Orleans, Chairman; Hutchinson, of St. Tammany; Morey, of Ouachita; Young, of Vermilion; Isabelle, of Orleans; Reese, of Lafourche; Haskell, of Calcasieu; Dupart, of Terrebonne; Waters, of Orleans.

Public Lands and Levees—Reese, of Lafourchere, Chairman; McMillen, of Carroll; Prescott, of St. Landry; Mahier, of West Baton Rouge; Calhoun, of Rapides.

The Speaker announced the following appointments of subordinate officers and employes:

Enrolling Clerks—B. McLeran, A. J. Selover, J. E. Mathieu, J. R. Verbois, P. E. Collins, F. Boemarde.

Page to Committee on Enrollment—J. E. Staes.

Messengers—Richard Kenner, Louis Hubbard.

Porter—Jeff Stokes.

Pages—Eddie Simpson, Jos. Comart, J. M. Vance, Jr., William Murrell, Robert Hamilton, Ed. Schaeffer, Albert Relf.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, was laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to take a receipt from every member, officer, committee and employe of this House for all stationery furnished. And at the expiration of each month the quantity of stationery and the amount which it has cost the State, together with the names of members, officers, committees, and employes using the same, shall be reported to this House and spread upon the journal.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act relative to Justice of the Peace for the town of Alexandria.

Lies over under under the rules.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to take up an act relative to Notaries Public introduced by him.

The bill was taken up and passed its first reading.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint as many Notaries Public as may be deemed necessary without the limits of the parish of Orleans, who shall hold their office for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint not less than forty nor more than seventy Notaries Public for the parish of Orleans, who shall hold their office for the term of four years.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall appoint one of the Notaries for the parish of Orleans to be Parish Notary and Custodian of Notarial Records. In addition to the other duties and powers conferred upon Notaries Public, such Notary shall be the Notary of the State of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans, before whom shall be passed and executed all contracts, agreements, acts of sale, and purchase, and all other authentic acts in which the State of Louisiana, the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans may be a party or have any interest, and also shall have the charge and possession of the records of all Notaries in the parish of Orleans who shall have ceased to be such either by death, removal or otherwise.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall not appoint or commission any Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans who shall fail to furnish him with a certificate from the Judges of the Supreme Court, certifying to his having the qualifications requisite to perform the duties of said office.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all Notaries Public in and for the parish of Orleans shall give bond, with one or more solvent sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, subscribed in favor of the Governor of the State, and conditioned as the law directs for the faithful performance of his duties: which bond shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Conveyances for said parish of Orleans in a special book kept for that purpose, after the said bond shall have been duly approved by the Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans. Said bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall be renewed whenever one or more of the sureties therein may become insolvent, or shall have died.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That Nortaries Public shall have power within their several parishes to make inventories, appraisements, partitions; to receive wills, make protests of bills of exchange, notes and other obligations, marine, and other protests, matrimonial contracts, conveyances, mortgages and generally all contracts and instruments of writing to hold family meetings and meetings of creditors, to take and certify depositions, administer any and all oaths, receive the acknowledgments of parties to instruments made under private signature, affix the seals upon the effects of deceased persons, and raise the same; and all acts executed by them in conformity with the provisions of article two thousand two hundred and thirty-one of the Civil Code shall be authentic acts.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Parish Notary and Custodian of Notarial Records shall collect together, and safely keep in his possession the records of all Notaries in the parish of Orleans who shall have ceased or may hereafter cease to be such, either by death, removal, or otherwise; provided, that the foregoing shall not be construed as embracing the records of such persons who may be within three months again commissioned under the provisions of this act. He shall classify said records according to their dates, and in such manner as will most facilitate access to them, and shall have power to certify as true any and all copies of acts and records of all kinds made by him from such records.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all notarial acts shall be drawn in the English language, and made and executed in the office of the notary, unless where the illness of the parties or some other sufficient cause shall prevent them from attending in such office.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever they shall pass any acts wherein a married woman or a widow is a party they shall be bound to mention the Christian and family name of such women, adding that she is the wife, or widow of ——, husband's name.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That they shall insert in their acts the Christian name of the parties in full, and not with the initial letters alone, and shall also state whether the vendor or mortgager in any act is single, married, or a widower.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all Notaries, or other persons acting as such, contravening the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half for the benefit of the informer.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall be authorized to grant leave of absence to Notaries Public for a period not exceeding eight months, to date from the day of the permission granted by the Governor; Notaries Public thus permitted to absent themselves shall be required to name and designate another Notary Public of the same parish to represent them during their absence.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of all Notaries Public within this State without the limits of the parish of Orleans to deposit in the office of the Parish Recorder of the parish in which they may be respectively commissioned, within fifteen days at farthest, after the same shall have been passed the original of all acts passed before them, and in the order of their respective dates, first having caused such acts to be recorded in the records of conveyances or mortgages as the case may require, of said parish Recorder; provided, That the foregoing shall not be construed as embracing inventories, family meetings, partition, or any other act (not of sale or mortgage) required by law to be performed by them under any order of the court, but the original of all such acts without being recorded shall be returned to the court from which the order issued.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That all Notaries without the limits of the parish of Orleans who may contravene the provisions of the preceding section shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each infraction of the same, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, one half for the benefit of the informer.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of all Notaries in the parish of Orleans to cause every act of sale, donation, or other conveyance of real estate situated in said parish passed before them respectively, even when the parties shall agree to dispense therewith, to be registered in the office of the Register of Conveyances for the parish of Orleans within forty-eight hours after the passage of said acts. A certificate shall be affixed to each such original act by said Register of Conveyances to the effect that the same has been enregistered.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of all Notaries Public in the parish of Orleans to cause every act of mortgage or donation, as also any other act or instrument importing a mortgage, and required by law to be placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages for the parish of Orleans, to be recorded in said office within forty-eight hours after the passage of such act.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That all Notaries Public in and for the parish of Orleans who may contravene the provisions of the two preceding sections, or either of them, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars for each infraction of the same, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, for the use and benefit of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and also liable in damages toward any person who shall suffer thereby.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That every Notary Public in the city of New Orleans having the custody of public records shall have his office in a brick building, covered with slate, on the ground or lowest floor thereof, and cause the same to be opened to the public for access to his records from nine o'clock A. M. until three o'clock P. M. of each day, (days of public rest excepted), in default whereof he shall be deprived of office.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That hereafter neither the Sheriff nor the Notaries Public of the parish of Orleans shall pass or execute any act for the sale, exchange, or transfer of any real estate situated within said parish, unless the State, parish, and municipal taxes due on the same be first paid, to be shown by the Tax Collector's receipt or certificate to that effect; provided, that the party acquiring by such act may, by a written clause therein, assume the payment of all such taxes, or waive on his or her own responsibility, their payment by the vendor, and relieve the Sheriff or Notary from all responsibility therefor.

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff or Notary Public violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be liable to a fine of two hundred dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction by the District Attorney of the said parish of Orleans, for the use and benefit of the public schools of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for each and every Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans to appoint one or more deputies to assist him in the making of protests and delivery of notices of protest of bills of exchange and promissory notes; provided, that each Notary and his sureties shall be responsible for the acts of each deputy employed by him. Each deputy shall take an oath faithfully to perform his duties as such, as also the oath prescribed by the Constitution. The certificate of notice of protest shall state by whom made or served.

SEC. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish Notary and Custodian of Notarial Records be and is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy, who shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and when appointed and sworn shall have power, in case of the sickness or absence of said parish Notary and Custodian of Public Records, to certify as true copies of acts and records of all kinds made from the records of said office; provided, That said parish Notary and Custodian of Notarial Records, and his sureties, shall be responsible for all official acts of said deputy.

SEC. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the offices of each and every Notary Public appointed previous to that date shall be and they are declared to be vacant, and their commissions null and void.

SEC. 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws upon the same subject matter, except what is contained in the Civil Code and Code of Practice, be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 25. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to fix the bonds of Sheriff.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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**Eleventh Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Turead, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, W. C. Williams, Waters, Young—72 members.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with on a vote, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, objecting.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, presented the following petition of J. Madison Wells, which was read, and on motion referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, convened:

Your petitioner avers that under the provisions of the Constitution of 1864 he was elected Governor of the State for a term of four years, commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1866, and continuing to the first of January, A. D. 1870; that the Constitution of 1864 was at the time recognized by President Lincoln, his successor, and the Congress as the fundamental law of this State.

Your petitioner further represents that on the second day of June, A. D. 1867, he was superseded in the functions of his office, and the duties thereof assigned to a military appointee. Your petitioner further avers that he is legally and justly entitled to his salary from the day of his supersedure to the inducting of H. C. Warmoth to office as the civil Governor of the State.

That your petitioner most respectfully requests your honorable body cause to be paid as provided for in the Constitution of 1864, and grant any other equitable relief in the premises you may deem proper.

J. MADISON WELLS.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, through its chairman, Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, made the following report:

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, report that having carefully examined the cases of Joseph H. De Grange and Jacob Zoelly, beg leave to report that no evidence has been elicited as to the ineligibility of those gentlemen, and it having been further proven tnat those gentlemen did aid the reconstruction of the State under the reconstruction acts, do recommend that Jacob Zoelly and Joseph De Grange be admitted to their seats as Representatives from the Second Representative District from the parish of Orleans.

P. JONES YORKE.
Chairman;
HARRY LOTT.
CLARENCE B. PRATT,
DENNIS BURREL,
M. CARR.
M. D. KAVANAGH,
F. C. ANTOINE,

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to receive and adopt the above report.

Several members opposing the adoption, Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, called for the previous question.

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Wren, Wilsen, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke—58 yeas.

Nays: Alexander, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Guidry, Hill, Mollere, Murrell, Morand, Raymond, Reese, Smith, Taylor, Washington, William C. Williams—18 nays.

Consequently the report was adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings the Secretary of the Senate was announced with a message informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 2 and 4.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr Pratt, of Claiborne, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act granting the exclusive navigation of Bayous Winson and Pierre to Thomas E. Paxton for a term of years, upon certain conditions.

Mr. Williams, of Madison, gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the assistance of the government of the United States in reconstructing the levees.

Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled an act providing additional duties for the Parish Judges.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, obtained permission to introduce a bill entitled an act granting certain powers to Parish Judges.

The rules being suspended, the bill went through its first reading.

An act granting certain powers to the several Parish Judges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several Parish Judges shall have the power, in the absence of the District Judge from the several parishes, or when he is interested, to act in cases before the District Court in granting orders of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure, orders of seizure and sale, to issue writs of possession and distringas, to grant orders setting aside sequestration, and fixing the amount of the bonds therefor; to grant injunctions in all cases, and fix the amount of bonds, except in cases where it is now fixed by law; to grant appeals and fix the amount of the bonds thereof when the same is not fixed by law; to issue commissions to take testimony of witnesses residing out of the parish, and in the parish where it is made to appear that the witness is about to depart, or where from any other cause the party, his testimony, may have cause to apprehend that he will be otherwise deprived of it, and to appoint a Commissioner to execute the same, and fix a return day thereof, and to appoint curators *ad hoc* in all cases, and that Parish Judges are empowered to grant these orders or writs when application is made to them in proper form according to the laws of this State therefor; and when the party or his attorney makes oath that the District Judge is absent from the parish, or that being interested he is unable to give the orders.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Upon the motion to suspend the rules in order to place the bill on its second and third readings, Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, objected, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Fouts, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—49 yeas.

Nays: Buckingham, Bergeron, Carr, Deslonde, Dufresne, DeGrange, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Guidry, Haskell, Harper, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Mahier, May, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Reese, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—28 nays.

Rules not suspended.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the rules being suspended, the bill was placed on its second reading, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act granting certain powers to Parish Judges.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bill, offered by Mr. Carr, of Orleans, went through its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Education:

An Act providing for the Administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans shall be vested in a Board of Directors, to consist of seventeen members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one-half of said members to be appointed for one year, and one-half for two years, and thereafter respectively for two years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the first meeting of the said Board, the time for which shall be designated by the Governor, a permanent organization shall be effected by the election of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Superintendent, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of said Board.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Directors shall have power to establish rules for the government of the Board, as also of the Superintendent, teachers and schools, arrange the gradation of the schools, prescribe the course of study, and text books to be used, regulate the salaries, furnish all supplies, have power to define or change the districts of the schools, and do everything relating to finances and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Under a suspension of the rules a bill introduced by Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights, passed its first reading, as follows:

An act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling, being entertained, etc., upon any conveyance of a public character, or place of public resort or any place of business where a license is required in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons commanding any steam or sailing vessel or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above-mentioned vessels to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line, or vehicle, to make any distinction or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person or persons violating the intents and spirit of this act, on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts, parts of acts, ordinances in force in this State, contrary to the intents and spirit of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed and of non-effect.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, introduced a joint resolution, and asked that the rules be suspended in order to place it on its second and third readings.

Carried.

And asked that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, which was granted:

Joint Resolution to aid in the restoration of the Credit of the State of Louisiana, and the Redemption of the State Notes.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana has issued its circulating notes to a considerable amount, which has not been redeemed, and no provision has been made for their redemption; and

Whereas, The said notes are now greatly depreciated in the hands of the people of this State, to their serious injury and loss, owing to the fact that no adequate measure for their redemption has been adopted; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the notes of the State of Louisiana issued in pursuance of law be hereafter received by the State Treasurer and State Tax Collectors at par in payment of all taxes and dues payable to the State.

Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles, gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled an act to abolish the penalty of death.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

An act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the Police Juries of the State.

Mr. May, of Orleans, gave notice that he would introduce the following bill:

An act to amend article 1120 of the Civil Code.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

An act permitting Judges of the several Courts of this State to appear as Counsel in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Judges of the several Courts of this State be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to act as counsel in cases in which they had been employed and have appeared in Court as attorneys before they were commissioned and qualified as Judges of the courts of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, gave notice of his intention of introducing the following bills:

An act to create a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof.

An act to repeal article 601 of the Louisiana Code of Practice.

An act providing a remedy against usurpation, intruding into or exercising a public office in this State.

Under a suspension of the rules the following motion, offered by Mr. Morey, was adopted:

It is moved that the rules and regulations governing the House be so amended as to include a Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of seven members; and that rule thirty-four be so changed as to read twenty-seven instead of twenty-six standing committees.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, be entitled to and shall receive the extra compensation of eight dollars per day, that has been herefore customary.

The following message from the Governor was received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 10, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

And an act creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

FRANK C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, moved to add: The chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to add: The chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Abbot, of Concordia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the resolutions and amendments be laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, called up the following bill:

An act to amend and extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the provision of an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose, approved February 28, 1866, shall have effect until the first of January, 1875, and shall not extend beyond that time, and if not decided shall not be affected by this limitation.

Which underwent its first and second readings, and on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was referred back to the delegation of Rapides.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following motion:

It is moved that all persons declared members elect of this House by General Buchanan's order, whose seats are now contested and who have not taken their seats, be allowed to take their seats upon taking the Constitutional oath.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called up the following bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Corporations:

An act to explain and amend the forty-second section of the act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the forty-second section of the act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, approved April 1, 1833, be amended so as to read as follows: That when, after the expiration of thirty-five years, the said corporation of New Orleans shall be inclined to buy the said Waterworks from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, the price shall be fixed by arbitrators, five of whom shall be chosen by the president and directors of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, and five by the City Council of New Orleans; said arbitrators not to be stockholders in said company, nor members of the City Council of New Orleans.

Said arbitrators shall take into consideration the value of the Waterworks and grounds appertaining thereto for supplying the city and faubourgs of New Orleans with water by said company; and if said arbitrators shall unanimously agree, and so report in writing, the award shall be binding on the respective parties; but in case of any disagreement on the part of any of said arbitrators, the Judge of any of the District Courts of New Orleans shall, upon application of the city of New Orleans or the said Commercial Bank, or of any resident taxpayer of the city of New Orleans, appoint as umpires five disinterested individuals residing in the city of New Orleans, whose decision and award in writing, reported to the Judge who shall have made the appointment, shall be binding and conclusive.

And the amount so agreed upon shall be payable in the bonds of the city of New Orleans, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the day on which said award shall be signed, and the said Waterworks delivered over to the said corporation of New Orleans.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that House bill No. 7 be read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that House bill No. 8, relative to notaries public, be placed on its second reading.

Carried.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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**Twelfth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-five members answered to their names, as follows:

Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Lee, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Tate, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Cuny moved that the name of Mr. John Gair, of East Feliciana, be called and that he be sworn in.

Mr. Gair was then sworn by Chief Justice Hyman, and took his seat.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, submitted the following petition, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY,
New Orleans, July 8, 1868.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The Southwestern Bible Society respectfully petition your honorable body to enact a law exempting the property of the Southwestern Bible Society from taxation, viz: Their house and lot, 163 Camp street, and their stock of Bibles and Testaments, with special relief from the tax now assessed as due, as appears from the Collector's bill hereto attached, for the following reasons:

1. This society is purely a benevolent one, supported by contributions from its friends and the public.

2. Its sales of Bibles and Testaments are at cost. Its donations of the same are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars worth every month.

3. The society makes no profit, nor are any of its officers pecuniarily benefited by its operations.

4. Our contributions of Bibles and Testaments to colored schools and Sunday schools all over the State constitute a large part of our donations.

We also respectfully represent that the last Common Council of New Orleans passed an ordinance exempting us from the payment of the tax of last year, after full discussion of the merits of our appeal, on the ground stated herein.

We pray your relief, special and general, and your petitioners will ever pray.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the Southwestern Bible Society.

J. E. C. DOREMUS,
General Agent Southwestern Bible Society.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, made the following motion, which lies over under the rules:

That the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested to furnish the members of the House the New Orleans *Daily Times*, in addition to the other papers now furnished.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported progress.

The Committee on Enrollment made the following report through its chairman, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The House Committee on Enrollment respectfully report that the following bills have been duly enrolled, viz:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Also, an act relative to the finance of the State.

Also, an act creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

Also, an act relative to the appropriation of $150,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly.

Also, an act relative to disbursements from the State treasury.

Respectfully,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

NOTICES ON BILLS.

Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to provide for opening and excavating bayou Plaquemines, and cutting and removing the dike or dam that now closes its mouth, and to restore the navigation of that great outlet of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to establish an additional Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Jefferson, parish of Jefferson, Louisiana.

Mr. Williams, of East Feliciana, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An act for the immediate organization of the State militia."

Mr. Melvin, of Nacitoches, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An act declaring, constituting and making the clerks in the several parishes of this State ex-officio clerks of Parish Courts."

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An act to incorporate a hook and ladder company in the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary.

Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An act to create a preference docket for the Supreme Court."

The following communication from the Board of Registration was received:

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
New Orleans, July 10, 1868.

Hon. Charles W. Lowell, Speaker House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an official report of the Board of Registration, created by ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention, adopted February 13, 1868.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Board of Registration for the bold, the able and patriotic manner in which it has discharged its duty.

Which was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the bill entitled an act relative to notaries public, be printed.

Carried.

The Secretary of the Senate announced a message from the Senate, as follows:

The Senate asked concurrence in the following bill:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That both Houses of the General Assembly meet in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday next, at twelve meridian, to participate in the inauguration of the Governor.

Under a suspension of the rules the above resolution passed its three readings, and a message was sent to the Senate announcing the concurrence.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that 200 copies of rules and orders, as amended, be printed.

Carried.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Board of Registration be referred back to that body, with instructions to specify the cases in which violations of the election laws occurred.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved to adjourn until Monday, at twelve o'clock, M.

Lost.

Yeas 15, nays 30.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, called up House bill No. 9, and moved that it be made the special order of the day for Monday next immediately after the joint session.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Lost.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. McMillen making bill No. 9 the special order of the day for Monday next, after the joint session, was adopted.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved to adjourn until Monday, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Lost.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, moved to adjourn until Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

Carried.

Yeas 31, nays 28.

The House then adjourned until Monday next, at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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**Thirteenth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, July 13.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-four members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—74.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Diossy.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that a leave of absence of four days be granted Mr. Magee, of Washington.

Carried.

The Speaker requested the Chief Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was now ready to meet the Senate in joint session to inaugurate the Governor.

The message being delivered, the Chief Clerk announced that the Senate would meet the House in a few minutes.

The Senate was then announced, entered the hall and took their seats.

The President of the Senate ordered the roll to be called, which resulted as follows:

Thirty-three members of the Senate answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

The roll of the House was then called and seventy-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Marion, Morand, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, David Young, Yorke, Zoelly—79.

The President announced that the joint session was now ready to proceed to the inauguration of the Governor.

Senator. F. L. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, moved that a committee of five be appointed, composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session were ready to receive his Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The motion being carried,

The President of the Senate appointed the following members of the Senate: Messrs. F. L. Jewell and George Y. Kelso.

Of the House—Messrs. McMillen, Noble and Burrel.

The committee repaired to the Governor's room and a few moments after appeared, escorting his Excellency the Governor.

Senator F. L. Jewell introduced the Governor to the President, who then introduced him to the General Assembly.

The Governor then read his inaugural address, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume. I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first Legislature as an equal member of the American Union that has set for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results. Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present. We have met here not to speculate upon the past nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established. So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace, order and tranquility refuse to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner stone of these foundation laid and fixed forever by a great war, sealed as I firmly believe by the hand of God himself, and recognized by that organic law under which we have assembled and which I am here to swear to support and defend is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new Constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her. It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the Constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion and inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded. Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiments of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than to outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the Gneeral Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as may seem expedient. I venture however, to urge immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State. From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and outrage—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the taxpayers prefer to support a strong constabulary force to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them and not the State administration. Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders and those who claim and command the respect of their parishes, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too, vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil doers. You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work, who consume and produce nothing more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of our State. My object will be to enforce the law, protect the people and aid in advancing the social, material and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and readmission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, receding floods and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

He then announced that he was ready to take the constitutional oath. Chief Justice Hyman being called upon, administered the oath of office.

The President of the Senate announced a recess of ten minutes for the purpose of allowing the friends of the Governor to shake hands with him.

The recess having expired, on motion of Senator Bacon the Senate retired.

The House was called to order, and resumed its business.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that one thousand copies of the inaugural address be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to amend to print five thousand copies.

Carried.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following, which was read, and lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be authorized to appoint a special committee of five, to be composed of the best legal talent, who are not members of this House, whose duty shall be to revise the Statutes and Civil Code of the State, and recommend amendments to such laws as are in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that they be requested to report the result of their labors as early as practicable.

By Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana tender thanks to R. L. Bradley, Aid to the Chief of Police, and special officer in charge of the police force detailed in and about the Legislative Hall, for the efficient and energetic manner he has discharged the critical and important trust confided to him since the meeting of this body.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

*Resolved*, That three hundred copies of the weekly journals of this House be printed for the use of the members, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure files for the preservation of the same.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

Motion, that mileage and per diem be and hereby is allowed to contestants who have been unseated. Per diem to be allowed from the twenty-second of June up to time of being unseated, or declared by the action of the House to be not entitled to seats.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Dewees, of Bienville.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendment:

That per diem be allowed to contestants from the commencement of the session, and mileage according to law.

On motion, the resolution as amended was adopted.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, chairman of the Committee on Printing, made the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Printing herewith report House bill number seven, with amendments, and recommend its final passage:

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
R. J. MORAND,
A. W. FAULKNER,
L. BARBEE,
W. MURRELL.

The bill is as follows:

An Act relative to Public Printing.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, shall be and are hereby authorized and directed to contract with such person as they may deem proper in the interest of the State to do and perform all the printing and publishing of whatever nature shall be necessary for the use of both Houses of the General Assembly, for the Executive Departments of the State, and for the Supreme Court. Such person contracting to do and perform such printing as provided in this act, shall, for purposes of reference herein, be termed the State Printer, and the terms, provisions, and conditions of the contract with him executed shall be as hereinafter provided. The newspaper in which he shall publish the journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the laws of the State, and other official matter as herein provided, shall be known and designated as the official journal of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said contract shall be entered on and concluded for the term of the existence of the present General Assembly, and until a further contract shall be consummated, as provided in this act or otherwise.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall print each bill, report, or other document that may be delivered to him by order of either House of the General Assembly, in the order in which it shall be numbered and delivered to him; and shall return them in like manner, so that no subsequent number shall be printed and returned until all previous numbers shall have been first returned, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all bills, reports, or other documents which may be ordered for printing shall be printed and returned to the House which may have ordered them within three days after the delivery of the copy of the same to the State Printer, unless, on motion, a longer delay be granted.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all officers of the several departments of the State who, by existing and future laws, may be required to make reports to the General Assembly, shall cause the same to be printed by the State Printer for the use of the Legislature, and shall present the same within the first week of each session.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall furnish and have ready for delivery the acts of the General Assembly, and the journals of both Houses of the Legislature, within sixty days from the time when copies of the same shall have been delivered by the Secretary of State, under pain of forfeiting and paying the sum of ten dollars for each and every day he shall be in default after expiration of the time. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver to the State Printer within thirty days next after the adjournment sine die of both Houses of the Legislature, duly certified copies of all the acts passed during the session, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every day he shall be in default after the expiration of the time. The Secretary of State shall forward to each member of the Legislature one copy of the journal, and one copy of the acts of the Legislature.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall publish the journals of each day of both Houses in the official journal, within two days after the same shall have been read and approved.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall deliver to the Secretary of State copies of his official journal containing any of the laws or resolutions of the General Assembly of this State which shall have been hereafter enacted or agreed to, immediately after the same shall have been published therein; and as soon as practicable thereafter the said Secretary of State shall cause the said official journal to be sent to the Judges and Clerks of Courts, and it shall be their duty to preserve all copies of the official journal so received carefully in their respective courts for the use thereof, until they shall have received the copies of the laws in pamphlet form.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall receive sixteen dollars for every three hundred papers delivered to the Secretary of State, as directed by the preceding section.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all printing for the State, or for any department of the State Government, or for the Supreme Court, or for the corporation of New Orleans, shall be performed by the State Printer, who shall execute the same according to the specifications, and at the prices set down in the following items:

Item First—The laws shall be published in the English language only, with a list of the acts, the date of their promulgation, and an index thereto attached; they shall be printed on good strong book printing paper, in long primer type, solid, each page twenty-four ems pica in width, and forty-seven in length, including the running title and white line under it, and foot line, with marginal notes in nonpareil, five ems pica in width to be added thereto. The same to be stitched and covered with colored paper, and delivered to the Secretary of State within the time fixed by law, for which there shall be allowed six dollars per page for five hundred copies, and fifty cents per page for each hundred copies ordered in excess of five hundred.

Item Second—The journals of each House shall be printed in the English language only, in book form, in minion type, and made up from the journal matter as published in the official newspaper, the pages to be forty-five ems pica in length, including head and foot line, the book to be covered and stitched in the same manner as the laws, delivered to the Secretary of State within the time fixed by law, for which there shall be allowed three dollars per page for two hundred and fifty copies, and for each additional hundred copies ordered fifty cents per page.

Item Third—Bills and resolutions shall be printed on foolscap paper, in pica type, leaded with pica slugs or reglets, to be sixteen ems pica in width, and sixty-five in length, and printed broadside; the lines and sections to be numbered. Two hundred copies shall be printed, one hundred and fifty to be furnished the House and fifty to the Senate. For the two hundred copies five dollars per page shall be paid, and two dollars per page for each additional one hundred copies.

Item Fourth—For all reports, documents, or other matter in book or pamphlet form, in long primer type, twenty-four ems pica in width and forty-three in length, including head and foot line, three dollars per page for one hundred copies, and fifty cents per page for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

Item Fifth—For all rule and figure work contained in any description of work performed by the State Printer, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand ems shall be allowed in addition to the other charges specified herein; and the State Printer shall embrace such charges in separate items in his accounts rendered to the proper auditing officer.

Item Sixth—For all printed blanks, folio post size, whole sheet, twenty-eight dollars per ream; each additional half ream, twelve dollars; if only a half ream or less be ordered, seventeen dollars and fifty cents shall be paid for it. For all blanks cap size, twenty-two dollars per ream; for every additional half ream, ten dollars; if only a half ream or less is ordered, fifteen dollars shall be paid for it. For all blanks letter size, fifteen dollars per ream: and eight dollars for each additional half ream; if a half ream or less is ordered, ten dollars shall be paid for it.

Item Seventh—For all matter published in the official journal in obedience to the provisions of this act, the State Printer shall be allowed one dollar per square for each insertion. A square shall consist of the space of ten lines solid agate.

Item Eighth—For all binding, octavo size, in calf, two dollars and fifty cents per volume; in sheep, one dollar and fifty cents; in muslin, seventy-five cents.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the other duties herein imposed upon the State Printer, he shall be required to publish in his official journal all judicial advertisements required by law to be published in the parish of Orleans, including Sheriffs' and Constables' sales, notices of elections, succession notices, and all proceedings and orders of any court that may be ordered published in said parish, whether in the English or French language, or both. Also all municipal advertisements of every description whatsoever of the corporation of the city of New Orleans, whether the same may be authorized by a law of the State, or an ordinance of the Common Council, or by any officer or department of the city government. And any such publication or advertisement, whether parochial or municipal, shall be utterly null and void, unless so published in the official journal: Provided, That advertisements of the city of New Orleans may be published in one or more additional papers whenever in the opinion of the Common Council the public interests may demand such additional publication. And the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans is hereby authorized to insert notices of elections in one or more papers in addition to the official journal.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall render once in each month to the Auditor of Public Accounts a detailed statement of all the printing and advertising done for the State, for either house of the General Assembly, or any officer or department of the State government, and the said Auditor shall examine the same, and if he find it to be correct, shall audit the said account and draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of the State Printer, upon the payment of the printer's fee, to file in the clerk's office of the court having jurisdiction his affidavit, with a copy of any judicial advertisement ordered by said court to be published, appended together with his receipt for the payment of the printer's fee, paid by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made, to be collected as other costs, which affidavit shall give the dates of the paper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the clerk as the legal evidence of the publication of the same, to be read, or a certified copy thereof, in all courts of law or equity; and no other evidence of such publication shall be required or allowed. The State Printer shall render once in each month to the Controller of New Orleans a detailed statement of all advertising done for the corporation of New Orleans, or any department or officer thereof; and it shall be the duty of the said Controller to examine the same, and if found correct he shall immediately give his warrant on the City Treasurer in payment, and it shall not be necessary for any other officer or department of the city government to examine or approve said account.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the State Printer to perform all printing of every description, for which the city of New Orleans may be chargeable, at the rates fixed by section ten of this act, and he shall be paid therefor in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the payment for municipal advertisements.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, shall also select and contract with such other papers in the parish of Orleans, as they may deem proper and necessary, to publish either the laws of the State or the journals of the General Assembly, or both, at such rates as are provided by this act.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, That in any of the parishes of this State other than the parish of Orleans, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker, etc., or a majority of them, shall also select and contract with journals published in such parishes, to publish either the laws of the State or the journals of the General Assembly, or both, as may be deemed necessary and proper, and also be and hereby are empowered to designate certain journals to perform and publish the parochial and judiciary printing and advertising of the parishes respectively in which such journals may be published. In case no paper is published in any parish of this State, such publication may be authorized to be made in a paper published nearest thereto. Such selection and contract shall be for the same period prescribed by the second section of this act. Each paper so contracted with shall be the official journal of the parish wherein it shall be published, and all parochial and judicial printing and advertising for or in said parish shall be done by and published in said journal, and after such selection and contract, and notice thereof to the Police Jury, Clerk of Court and Sheriff of said parish, every publication and advertisement in any other paper than the one so selected shall, during the term of such selection and contract, be null and void for any legal purpose.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that 100 copies of the bill be printed in French, and that it be made the special order of the day for Wednesday at one o'clock P. M., in Committee of the Whole.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment, through its chairman, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, reported progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Gray, of St. Charles, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to organize the Police Juries of the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. Charles, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Fourteenth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, July 14, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-six members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrell, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—76.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. L'Hoste, of Orleans, moved to correct the minutes relative to the per diem and mileage of contestants, so as to read as follows:

That per diem be allowed to members whose seats are contested from the commencement of the session, and mileage according to law.

The correction was ordered.

The Speaker announced the following additional standing committees:

Banks and Banking—Collins, of Orleans; Abbot, of Concordia; Morris, of Ascension; Bennett, of Claiborne; Walsh, of De Soto; L'Hoste, of Orleans; Taylor, of West Feliciana.

Parochial Affairs—Calhoun, of Rapides; Williams, of Madison; Harper, of St. Charles; Landers, of Union; Isabelle, of Orleans; Smith, of Pointe Coupee; Esnard, of St. Mary—two vacancies.

Penitentiary—Melvin, of Natchitoches; Hill, of Ascension; Le Blanc, of Avoyelles; Hanlon, of Orleans; Mathews, of Tensas.

Federal Relations—Isabelle, of Orleans; Dufresne, of Iberville; Buckingham, of Morehouse; Gair, of East Feliciana; DeGrange, of Orleans; Guidry, of Terrebonne; Cuny, of Rapides.

Charitable and Public Institutions—Gray, of St. James; Brewster, of Ouachita; Hutchinson, of St. Tammany; Zoelly, of Orleans; Abbot, of Concordia; Alexander, of Orleans Right Bank; Wren, of Bossier—two vacancies.

Railways—Esnard, of St. Mary; Yorke, of Carroll; Evans, of Jefferson; McVean, of Caddo; Kent, of St. Helena; Rey, of Orleans; Morey, of Ouachita.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster be hereby authorized to procure postage stamps, to be placed upon the newspapers, public documents and letters which members may desire to send to their constituents, and that the amount necessary to carry into effect this resolution be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

By Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the following resolution, which was not entertained by the chair. The Speaker stated that if the vote of any member was not correctly recorded in the election held for the Warrant Clerk, the member complaining should make it known, and then a resolution of the kind would be considered:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the election of Warrant Clerk of this House be annulled, owing to error in the recording of the votes cast in said election, and the House at once proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That each standing committee be authorized to employ a page.

Lies over under the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules, M. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution, which underwent its several readings, and was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be authorized to employ a clerk for the transaction of their business and hire an apartment for their use.

By Mr. May, of Orleans, notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act relative to appeals.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Carr, of Orleans, introduced the following bill, which was placed on its first and second readings, 200 copies ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

An act relative to taxes and debts due the city of New Orleans, and to the certificates or notes known as city money, heretofore issued by said city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the authorities of the city of New Orleans are authorized and required to demand and enforce the collection of all back taxes due said city for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seizures for which have heretofore been postponed by virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes, and hereafter all taxes, licenses and debts coming, belonging and payable to said city of New Orleans, shall be due and payable at the time regularly designated by law, and no seizure or legal proceedings from the non-payment of such obligations shall be interfered with or postponed under any pretended authority of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and sixty-seven.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the issue of certificates or notes known as city money hitherto made by the city of New Orleans shall always be received by the proper officers of said city at par in compensation and payment of all taxes, licenses and debts due said city.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to suspend the rules in order to place on its second reading the following bill:

Carried.

Rules suspended, 200 copies ordered to be printed, and the bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceding.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the eleventh section of an act entitled an act relative to monitions and modes of proceedings be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The provisions of the foregoing sections, as far as practible, shall extend to tax sales; and the Clerk of the District Court of the parish in which is situated the land sold at tax sale, shall grant the monition in the name of the State; and the judgment of homologation shall cure all defects, irregularities and illegalities in the proceedings preceding the monition, such as informality in the assessment, irregularity in the manner of giving notice to pay taxes, etc.

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce an act relating to the back taxes due the State and city of New Orleans.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson parish, gave notice that he will introduce a bill proposing amendments to the charter of the city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, Louisiana.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienvillle, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, notice to introduce a bill entitled an act relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier, notice of bill entitled an act for the improvement of navigation in Lake Bisteneau and Loggy Bayou.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches, an act relating to State and parish tax collectors.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration.

Under a suspension of the rule Mr. Carr of Orleans, offered the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 18, an act to amend the charters of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City and Carrollton, and to establish a Metropolitan Police District in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City and Carrollton, and in the towns of Algiers and Gretna, and to provide for the government thereof.

The bill went through its second reading, and on motion of the same member two hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution under a suspension of the rules, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That all bills on their second reading be referred to their appropriate committees.

The following messages were received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the General Assembly; and

An act relative to the finances of the State.

FRANK C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 14, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a copy of special orders No. 154, from headquarters Fifth Military District, declaring that military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868.

Special Orders No. 154.

[Extract.]

* * * * * *

2. The Commanding General, having been officially notified of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the ninth instant, it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law July 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless under a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the Commanding General of the district. Military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters will at once transfer their offices, with the records, funds and other property pertaining thereto to their successors, who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The Commanding General can not sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

* * * * *

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to take up bill No. 8, which was made the special order of the day for Monday, but which was not reached.

Carried.

The bill being read, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

To strike out after the word "law," in the twentieth line, to the word "to," in the twenty-third line.

To strike out the words "his testimony" in the thirtieth line.

To strike out the word "cause," in the thirty-first line, and insert the word "reason."

Which were accepted by the mover.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that the bill be rhferred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill was referred to the committee by the following vote:

Yeas: Alexander, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, De Grange, Fouts, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, May, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Reese, Smith, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—41.

Nays: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Gray, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Lott, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Prescott, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, H. Williams, D. Young—37.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved that the following House bill No. 16, entitled an act granting the exclusive navigation of Bayous Winson and Pierre to Thomas E. Paxton for a term of years upon certain conditions.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The several standing committees reported progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Faulkner called up the following resolution:

It is moved that all persons declared members elect of this House by General Buchanan's order, whose seats are now contested, and who have not taken their seats, be allowed to take their seats upon taking the Constitutional oath.

Which was laid on the table by the following rising vote:

Yeas 43; nays 25.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, called up his resolution:

That the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested to furnish the members of the House the New Orleans *Daily Times*, in addition to the other papers now furnished.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to amend that three copies of the daily papers, at the option of the members, be furnished to them by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adoptd.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, called up his resolution:

Joint resolution to aid in the restoration of the credit of the State of Louisiana, and the redemption of the State notes.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana has issued its circulating notes to a considerable amount, which have not been redeemed, and no provision has been made for their redemption; and

Whereas, The said notes are now greatly depreciated in the hands of the people of this State, to their serious injury and loss, owing to the fact that no adequate measure for their redemption has been adopted; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convend, That the notes of the State of Louisiana issued in pursuance of law be hereafter received by the State Treasurer and State Tax Collectors at par in payment of all taxes and dues payable to the State.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, which was adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called ap the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That three hundred copies of the weekly journal of this House be printed for the use of the members, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure files for the preservrtion of the same.

Adopted.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, called up the following:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be authorized to appoint a special committee of five, to be composed of the best legal talent who are not members of this House, whose duty shall be to revise the statutes and Civil Code of the State, and recommend amendments to such laws as are in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that they be requested to report the result of their labors as early as practicable.

Mr. Wren moved to amend by striking out the words "Speaker of the House," and inserting the "Attorney General of the State."

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the resolution was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, asked leave of absence for ten days for his colleague, Mr. Yorke, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Fifteenth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, seventy-seven members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Adolph, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufrense, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—77.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fiske.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The bill of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and provide for the government thereof, announced under the head of Notice of Bills in the proceedings of July 14, should have been given as having gone through its first reading by its title, the notice having been given on Friday, the tenth.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered a memorial of John N. Howell, of Caddo, asking the privilege of being heard in person or by counsel, or both, in relation to the ruling of this House by which he was ejected from his seat.

The memorial being read,

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, moved to lay it on the table.

Carried by rising vote—32 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, presented a memorial of C. Q. Butler, contesting the right of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, to a seat as a member of the House of Representatives, which was read.

Mr. Pratt moved that it be referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, moved to lay the above motion on the table.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Calhoun, Cuney, Evans, Harper, LeBlanc, Lott, Mollere, McVean, Morand, Raymond, Smith, Sterrett, Walsh, Washington—16 yeas.

Nays: Abbott, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Deslonde, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Tureaud, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—59 nays.

Blank: E. W. Dewees.

The motion to lay on the table being lost, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, which was carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following resolution, which lies over:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be and hereby is instructed to furnish each standing committee of this House one copy of the revised statutes of the State and all the general laws passed since the year 1856, also a copy of the Code of Practice of this State.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Elections and Contested Cases created by the House during its temporary organization was composed entirely of Republican members, and

Whereas, Said committee was not empowered to administer an oath or to send for person or papers, and

Whereas, A number of the parties whose seats were contested failed to receive notice of the same, and their seats were contested without their knowledge, and

Whereas, The present committee is larger in numbers, and is composed of members of both political parties, and is clothed with full power to bring before it persons and papers, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all those cases wherein either of the parties failed to have a hearing before the committee of this House be reconsidered, and referred to the present Committee on Elections and Returns.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be allowed five porters, and he be allowed to appoint the same.

Lies over under the rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Education offered the following report, which was read and received, and the bill therein reported, entitled an act to empower the State Superintendent of Public Education to hire a suitable building for his office, and to appoint one Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary, lies over under the rules.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
New Orleans, July 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—As the public schools will open in September, and as there is a vast amount of work to be done by Thomas W. Conway, State Superintenpent of Public Education, we beg leave to submit to your kind consideration, and urge its prompt passage, a bill here annexed, authorizing said State Superintendent to hire a suitable building, and to appoint one Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary.

Respecfully submitted,

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman;
P. G. DESLONDE,
E. W. DEWEES,
DAVID C. FOUTS,
JOSEPH MANSION,
W. H. PIERCE,
F. C. ANTOINE.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

Bill entitled an act to authorize the Government of the State to appoint a provisional Board of Levee Commissioners.

By Mr. Washington, of Assumption:

A bill entitled an act to fix the compensation of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany:

A bill entitled an act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:

A bill entitled an act relative to the Harbor Masters and Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

By Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne:

An act to amend the law of Louisiana in regard to the issuing of attatchments.

By Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne:

A bill entitled an act to amend the twenty-ninth article of the Constitution of the State.

By Mr. Morris, of Assension:

A bill entitled an act to establish a uniform rate of taxes and licences on real estate, professional callings and other business, and on carriages, hacks, drays and other vehicles.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

A bill entitled an act to regulate the pub-

lication of the legal notices of the journal of the Legislature and laws enacted by it.

By Mr. Noble, of Orleans:

A bill entitled an act to transfer the causes now pending before the courts of the State to those created under the Constitution.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Reese of Lafourche, introduced the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

An Act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. The District Courts of New Orleans shall be opened at ten o'clock A. M., and shall remain open until three o'clock P. M., on all legal days—except from Christmas to the second of January—from the first Monday of November to the fourth of July, and for every day that any Judge of said courts shall fail to sit as herein provided, twenty dollars shall be deducted from his salary, unless he shall send to the Clerk a certificate of sickness given by some practicing physician of good standing; and the Clerk shall certify each day in which there is no court as provided in this section, to the Auditor, on pain of dismissal from office.

SEC. 2. From the fifteenth of October to the first Monday of November the Clerks of said Courts shall have the right to fix cases at ten o'clock A. M. on Saturdays without the presence of the Judges.

SEC. 3. Six cases and no more, except promissory note cases, shall be fixed for each day; and no case shall be continued nor witnesses discharged by the Judges before three o'clock.

SEC. 4. No case shall be continued over to a particular day in preference to cases fixed for that day: but if not concluded on the day of trial, shall be continued in its order for that day two weeks. Cases may be contiaued to any day, to be taken up after the cases fixed for that day. Jury cases shall not be governed by this section.

SEC. 5. All cases when continued shall be placed at the foot of the docket, except such as may not be reached or concluded on the day fixed for trial for want of time.

SEC. 6. No judgment shall be confessed in order to have judgment entered up *via ordinaria*, except on sworn affidavit of debt, or setting forth the consideration.

SEC. 7. When a case is at issue either party shall have the right, upon suggesting to the Court that he fears that he may be deprived of the testimony of his witnesses by delay, death or other accident, to obtain upon motion an order of Court to have the testimony of said witnesses reduced to writing by the Clerk, after notice to the opposite party, reserving to each party the right to except to any question, and such exceptions shall be written out with the testimony and inclosed in brackets, and the testimony and exceptions thus taken shall be argued and used on the trial.

SEC. 8. Judges shall not allow counsel to consume time unnecessarily when the question is plain and they are satisfied that there is no need of further argument or authority.

SEC. 9. Cases shall be tried in their order. There shall be no preference cases, except State and City cases, promissory note cases, and injunction cases against executory process, and writs of *fieri facias*, which shall be placed, as soon as they are at issue, on one trial or call docket, to be called the summary docket, and shall be called in their order. All other cases shall be placed as soon as at issue on another trial or call docket, to be called the ordinary docket, and shall be called in their order. Clerks shall not fix nor refix cases without calling them in a loud and audible voice. Any Clerk or Deputy Clerk who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction by a rule taken by any one interested, before the Judge of the Court, be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, to be paid to the plaintiff in rule; and for the second offense he shall be dismissed from office.

Under a dispensation of the rules, Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, introduced the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, called up his bill relative to the opening and excavating of Bayou Plaquemine, etc., which was placed on its first reading.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called up his bill entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights, which underwent its second reading by title, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill relating to printing, which was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, the fifteenth, at one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, was called to the chair.

The bill was read by its title.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be reported back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill be passed, which was carried by a rising vote of 34 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the committee rise and report through its chairman.

Carried.

The chairman then submitted the following report:

That the committee report the bill relating to public printing back to the House without amendment, and recommend its immediate passage.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be placed on its final passage, and on that motion called for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered by a majority of the members.

Mr. Kent, of Orleans, raised the following point of order:

"That the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill relative to public printing; that no consideration or debate was permitted, but that the committee rose immediately and reported progress, when no progress had been made."

The Chair rules that he has no knowledge of what was done in the committee, except by their report.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved to adjourn till to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

Yeas and nays demanded.

Motion to adjourn lost.

Yeas 24, nays 49, as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, DeGrange, Demarest, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Le-Blanc, L'Hoste, McCullen, Mollere, Morey, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Washington, Waters, Zoelly—24.

Nays: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mabier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—49.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of House bill No. 7, the printing bill, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mabier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—50.

Nays: Abbott, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, DeGrange, Demarest, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, L'Hoste, Mollere, McCullen, Magee, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Slaten, Washington, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—30.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the last vote taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

The following message was received from the Senate:

The Senate asked concurrence in the following bills:

An act to transfer certain funds in the treasury of the State to the general fund.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, approved April 1, 1833.

Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, moved to adjourn until to morrow, at twelve o'clock.

Lost.

Leave of absence of four days was granted to Mr. Young, of Concordia.

The following resignation was received from Mr. Yarrington, which was read and accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I most respectfully tender my resignation as Warrant Clerk of this honorable House.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. E. YARRINGTON.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that Mr. J. P. Smith be elected Warrant Clerk by acclamation.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the House concur in Senate bill No. 16; that the rules be suspended in order that the bill be placed on its several readings and final passage.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that 4000 copies of the inaugural address of Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn be printed for the use of the members of the House.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that 2000 copies be printed in the German language.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 78.

### AN ACT

Relative to the Appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Clerks of District Courts shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as they may deem advisable, who shall perform ministerial acts only, and who shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and who shall discharge the duties imposed upon them as such by law: Provided, that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each District Court in this State to appoint a deputy competent to discharge the duties of Minute Clerk to such Court when the Clerk does not perform this duty, and no such Deputy Clerk shall act as Minute Clerk until his appointment shall be approved by the Judge of such Court.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws conflicting therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 80.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of R. B. Love.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of R. B. Love, for the sum of five hundred dollars, in payment of a reward offered by the Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State, for the arrest of J. N. Mathews, indicted for murder, said J. N. Mathews having been arrested by R. B. Love.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 81.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of Warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof Funds to meet the Current Expenses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrants upon the State Treasury to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, in such sums as may be most convenient, of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be made payable out of the first money that may be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the general fund, except the proceeds of the aforesaid warrants.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Warrant Clerk of both Houses of the General Assembly and the Treasurer of the State be and they are hereby authorized and required to sell said warrants at the highest marketable value, not to exceed fifteen per cent discount, and to place the proceeds thereof in the State Treasury, to the credit of the general fund.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the proceeds raised by the negotiation and sale of the warrants provided by the foregoing section of this act be exclusively applied to the payment of the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly; the pay of officers and employes thereof; the expenses of office rent for committees, and stationery for the use of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That until the close of the present session of the General Assembly no payments shall be made out of the funds provided by this act of warrants for mileage or per diem of members of the General Assembly or employes thereof, except to the member or employe himself, or the proper warrant in his favor.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the warrants authorized to be issued, negotiated and sold according to the provisions of this act, shall be received in payment of any tax levied by this State or to be levied, the proceeds of which is to go into the general fund of the treasury: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent tax collectors from taking from any member of the General Assembly or officer thereof his warrants, giving him par funds in full therefor, but they shall make oath that they received the same from such persons directly, and not through any other. Such warrant so received they may pay into the treasury, the same as if they were lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 87.

### AN ACT

For the Relief and in Aid of the Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, for the relief of the "Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum," upon the return to the State bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State to a like amount, now in the possession and ownership of said "Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Treasurer of the State be and is hereby empowered, authorized and instructed to pay the said sum of one thousand dollars to the authorized agent of said "Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum" forthwith, when returning bonds, certificates of indebtedness, as provided for in first section of this act.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 88.

### AN ACT

To Establish the Fees due Witnesses who are duly Subpenaed before the Senate and House Committees.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That witnesses that have been or who may be duly summoned to appear before any of the several Senate and House committees shall be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars per day for each and every day they may be required to appear before said committees.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 89.

### AN ACT

To Repeal an Act entitled "An Act to authorize Planters and Farmers to furnish their Freedmen and other Employes with articles of Merchandise without incurring the penalty of Retail Merchants," approved March 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, The act of the Legislature, the title of which is set forth in the title of the present act, is against the interest of the laborer, and an act of injustice to the taxpaying storekeeper:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the same be and is hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 84.

### AN ACT

To Provide for Taking the Testimony of Witnesses in Suits Pending in the Courts of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in the several parishes of this State (the parish of Orleans excepted) the Clerks of the several District and Parish Courts of the several parishes of the State be and they are hereby constituted Commissioners for the taking of depositions of witnesses to be used in any of the courts of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever any party to a suit pending in any of the Courts of this State shall desire to have the depositions of witnesses, on whose testimony he relies, taking in writing, said party shall apply to the Clerk of the Court in which said suit is pending to take the testimony of his witnesses, and thereupon said Clerk shall proceed to take the testimony of such witnesses in writing, either by himself or some other disinterested person, in his presence, after giving to the opposite party or parties, or their attorneys, at least two days previous notice of the time and place specified in said notice; and if the party or his counsel reside out of the parish, ten days' notice shall be given, to date from the service of notice; which depositions, when so reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be sworn to and signed by each witness if they know how to write, if not, by their ordinary mark, attested by the Clerk taking the same, which depositions, when so taken, shall be certified to by the Clerk taking the same, under the seal of the Court attached thereto, and forthwith filed in the records of the suit.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That should any objection be made by either of the parties, or their attorneys, to the taking any part or the whole of the deposition of any witness, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to take down the question of the party, the answer of the witness thereto, as well as the objections made to the same, stating by whom such objection is made, as a part of the proceedings had, the regularity of which, or any part of which, objection shall be determined by the Court in which the depositions are to be made on the trial of the cause.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all depositions of witnesses taken as aforesaid, shall be evidence for either party desiring to use the same on the trial of the suit in which they are taken, subject to the rejection by the Court of such portion or the whole thereof, as may have been objected to at the taking of the same, or such other legal objection as may be made to the introduction thereof at the trial of the cause.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the Clerks of the Courts be and they are hereby empowered to compel attendance of witnesses by subpena or attachment, as the case may be, issued in the case and in the name of the court where the testimony is to be taken.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all notices, subpenas or attachments issued by said Clerk shall be served by the Sheriff of the Parish or by his Deputy, or by a Constable in case of the absence of the Sheriff or his Deputy, who shall make due return of the mode and manner of the services.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff or Constable serving such notice, subpena or attachment shall be entitled to charge the same fees and mileage allowed by the fee bill for serving subpenas, and that the Clerk taking such depositions shall be allowed to charge and receive the following fees, and no more, to wit:

For issuing each notice to parties, with seal, twenty-five cents, including copy of the same.

For issuing each subpena or attachment, with seal, twenty-five cents, including copy of the same.

For swearing each witness, twenty cents.

For writing each caption and deposition of each witness and certificate for each one hundred words, twenty cents.

For affixing seal, twenty-five cents, which fee shall be charged like other costs, with the cost of the suit they are taken.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purposes of this act within the parish of Orleans, any notary public or clerk of a District Court is hereby appointed Commissioner to take testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of the parish of Orleans, before either of whom the parties to any suit pending in any court of the parish of Orleans may proceed to have the testimony of witnesses taken in the mode and manner hereinbefore specified, and said commissioners shall be vested with all the powers hereingranted to the Clerks of the Courts out of the parish of Orleans; and provided that said commissioners, or either of them, may proceed to take such deposition, on giving twenty-four hours' notice to the opposite party, or his counsel, of the time and place of taking the deposition: for this purpose notaries public are authorized to administer oaths and to execute commissions, to take testimony issued from other States or parishes of this State in the manner required by law.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That said commissioners shall, on the completion of the deposition taken before them, securely inclose the same in an envelop and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Court in which the suit is pending.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans or any of his lawful deputies, or any constable of said parish shall serve all notices, subpenas, attachments or other process herein authorized to be issued, who shall make due return of the mode and manner of service to the Commissioner who issued it, and for which he shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees and no more:

For serving each notice or subpena fifty cents.

For serving each attachment one dollar.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That each of said Commissioners shall be authorized to charge and receive the following fees and no more, to wit:

For issuing each notice twenty-five cents, including copy of the same.

For each subpena or attachment twenty-five cents, including copy of the same.

For writing depositions of witnesses, with caption and certificate, for each one hundred words, twenty cents.

For affixing official seal, twenty-five cents.

For swearing each witness, twenty cents; to be charged like other costs, with the costs of the suit in which the testimony is taken, the above fees and no more may be charged when executing commissions from other parishes or States.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That any party to a suit or proceeding in any of the courts of this State shall have the right to have the personal attendance of any witness in open court, on the trial of his case, by his filing in the suit his application for a subpena for any such witness, accompanied by the affidavit of himself or his attorney, that the personal attendance of such witness in open court on the trial of the case is necessary, in order to elicit the truth from such witness, which cannot be done by taking his deposition out of court, and that in all cases where a jury is prayed for and granted by the court, the party shall be entitled to have the witnesses subpenaed to attend in open court without the above affidavit, if he shall so desire in writing filed in the suit.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect thirty days from its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved September 16, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 96.

### AN ACT

An Act Authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to Donate or Will by Testament Property to his Natural Children.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Joseph St. Cyr, a resident of the parish of Pointe Coupee, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to donate or will by testament to his natural children, Evariste St. Cyr and Marie Louise St. Cyr, (colored persons), acknowledged by him by notarial act as his natural children, all or any or such part of his property as he may think proper to donate or will to them in the event of his death, without prejudice to any of his forced heirs, if any there be.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 83.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over Lands in the State of Louisiana set apart for National Cemeteries.

WHEREAS, The United States of America have purchased, or are about to purchase and set apart certain tracts of land in the State of Louisiana, hereinafter described, to be used and maintained at their own expense, *in perpetua*, as National Cemeteries for the interment of the remains of United States soldiers, deceased; and

Whereas, The laws of said United States provide that no public money shall be expended for the purchase of any land within any State of the United States until a cession of the jurisdiction by the Legislature of the State; and

Whereas, A formal application has been filed by the said United States, through their properly accredited representative, for the aforesaid cession, so far as relates to the lands hereinafter described; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the State of Louisiana relinquish all jurisdiction over the hereinafter described lands and premises in said State purchased, or to be purchased and set apart for the purposes aforesaid, and that such jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby ceded to and forever vested in the said United States, said land and premises being bounded and described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being in the city of Baton Rouge and designated on a map of a survey of said city made by Henry and Wm. G. Waller, City Surveyors, as squares numbers nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) and bounded and described as follows:

Squares nineteen (19) and twenty (20) commencing at a point on the south side of Florida street, at the intersection of Dufrocq street with Florida street, thence by said Florida street north eighty-eight degrees and six minutes, east seven hundred feet to the land of Pierre Baron, thence by the land of said Baron south one degree and fifty-four minutes, east three hundred and ten feet to Convention street, thence by said Convention street south eighty-eight degrees and six minutes, west seven hundred feet to Dufrocq street, thence by said Dufrocq street north one degree and fifty-four minutes, west three hundred and ten feet to the first named point, containing two hundred seventeen thousand square feet, more or less, being the same land which Semonia Barreno bought from Victorine Hende as per deed, dated April fourteen, 1862.

Recorded in book F, folio 230, of the notarial acts at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Square number twenty-one (21), commencing at a point on the south side of Florida street, seven hundred feet from Dufrocq street, thence running by said Florida street, north eighty-eight degrees and six minutes east to the boundary line which marks the corporation limits of the city of Baton Rouge; on the east two hundred and sixty-three and one-half feet; thence by said line of incorporation South one degree and fifty-four minutes east, three hundred and ten feet to Convention street; thence by said Convention street, eighty-eight degrees and six minutes west, two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half, to the land of Miss Semonia Barreno; thence by said land of Semonia Barreno north one degree and fifty-four minutes west, three hundred and ten feet, to the first-named point, containing eighty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less, being the same land which Pierre Baron bought at Sheriff's sale on the twenty-third day of March, 1853, said sale being recorded on the National Acts at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Book O, folio 65.

Also, all that certain other tract of land, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Chalmette, in the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana, about four miles below the city of New Orleans, and on the easterly bank of the Mississippi river, and designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E and F on a map or plan drawn by Louis H. Pilie, late City Surveyor, dated January 29, 1867, and deposited in the office of the city notary for reference as plan number twenty (20), according to which plan said tract measures as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty (250) feet front, fifteen hundred (1500) feet in depth from A to B, the same depth from C to D, eight hundred and thirty-eight (838) feet ten (10) inches in depth from A to E, and nine hundred and twenty-one (921) feet eight (8) inches in depth from D to F, equal in the aggregate to about 13 60-100 acres being a portion of the same property which was acquired by the said city of New Orleans by purchase from Charles Rixner, by an act passed before Charles E. Fortier, late a notary of the city of New Orleans, on the eleventh day of November, 1861.

Also, All that certain other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate in the parish of East Baton Rouge, in said State of Louisiann, and being a portion of a tract of land said to contain four hundred (400) acres, belonging to J. H. Gibbons, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: commencing at a stake on the east bank of the Mississippi river, at about one mile below the town of Port Hudson, and at the northwest corner of the said four hundred acre tract, running thence with north line of said tract, south eighty-two degrees and fifteen minutes east, four thousand two hundred and eighty feet to a stake on said line, thence south one thousand five hundred and fifty feet to a stake which establishes the northwest corner of the cemetery thence south five hundred and eight feet, thence east six hundred and eighty-nine feet, thence north five hundred and eight feet, thence west six hundred and eighty-nine feet, to the point mentioned as the northwest corner of the cemetery, containing about eight acres according as above described, more or less.

Also, All that certain other tract, piece or parcel of land, situated at Pineville in said State, and bounded and described as follows:

Measuring from a large iron pin on the north bank of the Red river at Pineville, and at the foot of Sulphur Springs and Harrisonburg road to the public road leading to Marksville, north forty-seven (47) degrees east, thirty-seven hundred and twenty (3720) feet, and from thence south forty-one (41) degrees, east (150) one hundred and fifty feet, which establishes the northwest corner of the cemetery; thence north forty-one (41) degrees, east six hundred and twelve feet, thence south forty-nine (49) degrees, east five hundred and sixty-four feet, thence south forty-one (41) degrees, west six hundred and twelve feet, thence north forty-nine degrees, west five hundred and sixty-four feet to commencement or northwest corner of cemetery.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved September 16, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 79.

### AN ACT

Relative to the Tutorship of the Minor Children of R. W. and S. L. Godwin, deceased.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Joseph Hay and Mrs. Virginia Godwin, his wife, of the county of St. Charles, and State of Missouri, be and they are hereby authorized to apply for the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. Godwin and Sarah L. Godwin, late of the parish of Jefferson, deceased, viz: of Mary Godwin, Sallie Godwin and Lillia Godwin, and they shall be confirmed as such tutor and tutrix, notwithstanding their residence in the State of Missouri, upon giving such reasonable bond as may be required by the Parish Judge of the parish of Jefferson, with the usual conditions, and with the usual sureties resident anywhere in the State of Louisiana, or in the event such sureties can not be obtained, then upon like sureties resident in the State of Missouri, and certified as to their solvency and sufficiency by the court holding probate jurisdiction in and for said county of St. Charles.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 93.

### AN ACT

To Define more fully the Powers and Duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the Registration of the Qualified Voters of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Registration to compile a series of rules together with a transcript of the constitutional, naturalization, and other laws pertaining to the qualifications of electors upon which said rules shall be based, and cause the same to be printed in pamphlet form at an expense not exceeding the regular legal rates for State printing; and said Board shall cause ten copies to be sent to each Board of Supervisors in the various parishes and districts in the State for the guidance of said Supervisors in making said registration, said copies shall be forwarded with other books, etc., forthwith to the Supervisors of Registration.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration shall immediately after entering upon their duties proceed to provide all necessary books and stationery of substantial qualities and suitable sizes appropriately ruled and printed at rates not exceeding the legal rates under the State printing laws, and as fast as said books and stationery can be procured the same shall be sent to the Supervisors of Registration in each parish and district by the most feasible mode of conveyance, at the expense of the State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration shall authorize the Supervisors of Registration in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson to employ, for each of the municipal districts of the city of New Orleans and for the right bank of the Mississippi river and parish of Jefferson, two competent clerks, at a salary not exceeding three dollars per day, during the time the registration is going on, at the expense of the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That a majority of the members present at any meeting of the Board of Registration or Supervisors of Registration of any of the parishes or districts as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business that may come before them.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors of Registration appointed by the Governor to open the registration books for revision, shall be allowed a salary of five dollars per day for the time they are employed in said revision in each of the parishes.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration shall approve all bills for the expenses of the aforesaid books, stationery, clerk, hire, etc., and shall draw the warrants for the same, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be paid out of any fund not otherwise appropriated from the treasury.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act to take effect from and after the date of its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 97.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

To Provide for the Payment of the Mileage and Per Diem of Members and Clerks of Committees who are Required to Sit During the Recess of the Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the mileage and per diem of members and clerks of committees who are required to sit during the recess of the Legislature shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Warrant Clerk of each House.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 94.

### AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Town of Monroe, in the Parish of Ouachita and to provide for the government of the same, approved on the eighth of March, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved on the eighth of March, 1866, be amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

That the following geographical limits shall constitute the boundary of the corporation of the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, to wit: Commencing at a point on the east bank of the Ouachita river, in the parish of Ouachita, at the lower corner of Bry's Saw mill lot; thence parallel with Mrs. Nancy Bry's upper plantation line, eastwardly two hundred yards; thence north to said upper line of Mrs. Nancy Bry's plantation: thence along said plantation line to a point two hundred and fifty yards beyond a point intersected by Jackson street; thence from said point and parallel with Jackson street to a point on James Hart's upper line; thence along said James Hart's upper line to a point from which a line run at right angles to De Siard street will include the Monroe Cemetery; thence along H. Filhiol's lower line, northeastwardly to Young's bayou; thence up said bayou to H. Filhiol's upper line: thence westwardly along said H. Filhiol's upper line to Sixth street; thence along Sixth street through Breard's addition to Monroe, to the upper side of Pine street; thence along Pine street to the Ouachita river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for the election and commission by the Governor of a Justice of the Peace for the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to define his powers," approved March 13, 1866, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter the Justice of the Peace elected for the ward in which the town of Monroe is situated, shall have power and authority to enforce the laws and ordinances of the town of Monroe, in all cases which may come under the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That section second of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved March 8, 1866, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That to provide for the government of the town of Monroe, there shall be elected on the first Monday of May in each year by the qualified voters of said corporation, from among themselves, one Mayor, one Treasurer who shall be ex-officio Secretary, one Assessor who shall be Collector of Taxes, and seven Trustees, whose powers and duties are hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Constable for the ward in which the town of Monroe is situated, or the Sheriff of the parish of Ouachita, or any of his lawful deputies, shall and do perform all the duties required by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same," approved March 8, 1866, to be performed by the town Constable of said town of Monroe, and that office of town Constable for the town of Monroe be and the same are hereby abolished.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect twenty days after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 99.

### AN ACT

To Fix the Salaries of the District Judges in the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the salaries of the District Judges of this State shall be five thousand dollars each per annum, the same to be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer upon their own warrant upon the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the salary as above fixed to the present District Judges shall be allowed to them from the day they qualified by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR. J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 100.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of the Office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby authorized to lease a suitable room or rooms for his office in the city of New Orleans; provided the lease shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) per month.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500) be and the same is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury to purchase books for said office; provided, that such books and other articles purchased by the said Attorney General, shall become State property, to pay rent and other contingent expenses, which shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Attorney General, stating specially for what purpose, and which expenditures shall be reported to the General Assembly by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 24, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 102.

### AN ACT

To Amend an Act to Provide for Supplying the Loss of the Public Records and other Papers consumed by the Burning of the Courthouse, in the Parish of Rapides, during the month of May, 1864, (eighteen hundred and sixty-four), and to ratify the Appointment by Governor Wells of a Commissioner for that Purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the appointment by Governor Wells of A. N. Ogden, Jr., as a Commissioner to restore the lost records of Rapides parish, and the acts done by the said A. N. Ogden, Jr., under the authority conferred by the Governor, are hereby ratified and approved.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the functions of the said Commissioner shall cease from and after the passage of this act, and that hereafter any person desiring to establish any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or any writing whatsoever which was of record or deposited in any office in said parish, and destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864), may have the same established by applying to the Judge of the District by petition, setting forth the contents and description of the deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or any writing whatsoever which he, she or they may wish to establish, with as much specific certainty as possible which petition must be served on the maker, or their party or parties in interest of the said maker or other party or parties in interest, residing in the parish of Rapides; but if the said party or parties in interest reside out of the State, it shall be set forth by the petitioner under oath, and the Judge of the District Court shall appoint a curator *ad hoc* for such person or persons, upon whom service of citation and petition shall be made.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the party defendant in all applications as aforesaid shall have the usual legal delay as in other suits, but when the said party answers he shall admit the petition or deny it partially or wholly, and said denial shall be under oath; whereupon the Judge shall proceed to the trial without the intervention of a jury, and upon hearing the evidence shall decide and render judgment, establishing or not, such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing as the evidence proves to have existed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the plaintiff or applicant make oath to the allegations of his petition, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which may be rebutted by the denial, under oath, of the defendant; provided that the only issue to be raised shall be the existence or non-existence, registry or non-registry and date of the document or instrument of writing in controversy and sought to be established.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the costs incurred in suits to establish instruments of writing by this act shall be paid by the plaintiff if no opposition be made, and if opposition be made, it shall be paid by the party cast.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases in which there are costs due, the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer, they shall be collected as in other cases, upon the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer making out specific fee bill verified under oath.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the recording in the proper books in the office of the Parish Recorder, of a copy of any judgment rendered under the provisions of this act, establishing any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or other writing, shall have the same force and effect, as the recording of the original deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which was destroyed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the registry in the Recorder's office of a certified copy of any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing, the original of which has been destroyed by fire, shall have the same force and effect as the original had previous to its destruction.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all criminal prosecutions, when bills of indictment had been formed and destroyed by the burning of the courthouse of the parish of Rapides aforesaid, the Grand Jury shall be authorized to find new bills and substitute them in the place of those destroyed.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Judges of the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all suits brought under the provisions of this act when the amount in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars and all amounts of five hundred dollars and under in dispute, the parish Judge in and for the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive jurisdiction; but when there is no amount in dispute, then either judge can act accordingly with the provisions of this act, whether as against persons residing in or out of the parish, and that that they shall have power to try the cases contemplated by this act in chambers.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act shall not extend beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five: Provided that this limitation shall not apply to applications made and decided within that time.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 104.

### AN ACT

Entitled An Act for the Relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair, of Ouachita.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Hettie Sinclair, widow of Frank Sinclair, of Ouachita parish, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

SUPPLEMENT TO NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

# OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE

# STATE OF LOUISIANA

## An Act. No. 1.

*Creating a Board of Police Commissioners.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of five Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, who shall have full power to appoint and remove and control the officers and men of the police force of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. That no officer or member of the police force shall be removed, except for good and sufficient cause, and after a fair trial by the Police Board.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

*Signed* CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Signed* OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 9, 1868.

*Signed* HENRY C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true Copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State

## *A Joint Resolution* No. 2.

*Ratifying a Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

WHEREAS, The Cougress of the United States has adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the several States, and to be known as article fourteenth of said Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—*Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherin they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according so their respective members, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-Presidents of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States. or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engage in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a two-third vote of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligation, and clams shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Passed June 13th, 1866.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the said Constitutional Amendment, in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States be and the same is on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

*Signed* CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Signed* OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 9, 1868.

*Signed* H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true Copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## *An Act.* No. 3

*Making Appropriation to Defray Expenses of the General Assembly.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of any money now in the State treasury and out of the first money hereafter paid into the State treasury, to be held and used for the sole purpose of paying the per diem of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of the several officers thereof, and such other expenses, incidental and otherwise, as may be incurred in holding the present session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted. etc.*, That this act take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 11, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 4.

*Relative to the Finances of the State.*

WHEREAS, By special orders No. 40, issued from the Headquarters of Fifth Military District on the twenty-second day of February last, 1868, Major General W. S. Hancock, for the reasons stated in said special orders, and on the recommandation of his Excellency. Governor Joshua Baker, did order all the licenses, revenues, taxes, and dues of the State of Louisiana to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes; and

WHEREAS, It is important and proper that no change giving rise to uncertainty, incovenience, and confusion should be suddenly instituted before the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, and the Committees on Finance in the two Houses of the Legislature shall have made an examination into the condition of our State finances with a view to their improvement, therefore.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate andHouse of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until further legislation all the licenses on trades, professions, and occupations, the revenues, dues, and taxes of the State of Louisiana shall continue to be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes of the treasury, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment as above.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 11, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEORGE E. BONEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 5.

To amend an act entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the city of New Orleans be and it is hereby authorized to execute and deliver to the President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans its bonds, pursuant to the provisions of section forty-two of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833, whenever there shall have been such award or decision as is provided for therein, any law in force to the contrary notwithstanding, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 22, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 6.

Transferring certain funds in the State Treasury to the General Fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be authorized and required to transfer all moneys now in the treasury known as the Levee fund, and all other funds except the school fund and the convention tax fund, to the general fund, as a temporary loan for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the General Assembly, to be returned to the respective funds from which they were taken as soon as collected for the general fund.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Treasurer be also authorized to receive warrants for payment of expenses of the General Assembly from State Tax Collectors in making their settlement.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signad CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

[This act was passed over the Governor's veto by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly of Louisiana on the twenty-second day of July, 1868, and becomes a law.]

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 7.

To transfer all Causes now pending before the Courts of Orleans under the Constitution of 1864, to the Courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the records, dockets, books, and papers in any of the District Courts of the Parish of Orleans under the constitution of 1864 shall be removed to the several district Courts, created for the said parish of Orleans by the constitution of 1868, in the following manner, to wit: Those in the First District Court of the parish of Orleans to the First District Court of said parish created by the constitution of 1868; those in the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, to the Second District Court for said parish created by the constitution of 1868; those in the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans created by the constitution of 1868, except the records of appeals from Justices of the Peace, which last mentioned records are hereby transferred to the Third District Court of said parish under the constitution of 1868; those in the Fourth District Court of the parish of Orleans to the Fourth District Court of said parish of Orleans created by the constitution of 1868; those in the Fifth District Court of the parish of Orleans to the Fifth District Court of the parish of Orleans created by the constitution of 1868; those in the Sixth District Court of the parish of Orleans to the Sixth District Court of the parish of Orleans created by the constitution of 1868.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Courts to which any suits now pending may be transferred under this act shall entertain and exercises juridiction over the same, and the cases so transferred shall be proceeded with in the new courts in all respects as if no change had been made.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the records, dockets, indexes, and all other papers on file in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans, shall be delivered over to the clerks of those of the District Courts created for the parish of Orleans by the constitution of 1868, to which they have been removed by the first section of this act, and the original records of suits not finally disposed of in accordance with this act in the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans, created by the constitution of 1864, shall be transferred to the Seventh District Court of said parish, except the records of appeals from Justices of the Peace above mentioned. Provided, that all costs in said transferred suits shall be paid before said suits shall be filled in the Seventh District Court, and that the receipt of the Clerk of the Third District Court shall be evidence of the payment of said costs,

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act go into effect immediately on its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOOELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 23, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 8.

Relative to Public Printing.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, shall be and are hereby authorized and directed to contract with such persons as they may deem proper in the interest of the State, to do and perform all the printing and publishing of whatever nature shall be necessary for the use of both houses of the General Assembly, for the executive department of the State, and for the Supreme Court. Such person contracting to do and perform such printing as provided in this act shall, for purposes of reference herein, be termed the State Printer, and the terms, provisions, and conditions of the contract with him executed shall be as hereinafter provided. The newspaper in which he shall publish the journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the laws of the State, and other official matter as herein provided, shall be known and designated as the official journal of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said contract shall be entered on and concluded for the term of the existence of the present General Assembly, and until a further contract shall be consummated, as provided in this act or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Printer shall print each bill, report, or other document that may be delivered to him by order of either House of the General Assembly, in the order in which it shall be numbered and delivered to him; and shall return them in like manner, so that no subsequent number shall be printed and returned until all previous numbers shall have been first returned, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all bills, reports, or other documents which may be ordered for printing, shall be printed and returned to the house which may have ordered them within three days after the delivery of the copy of the same to the State Printer, unless, on motion, a longer delay be granted.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all officers of the several departments of the State who, by existing or future laws, may be required to make reports to the General Assembly, shall cause the same to be printed by the State Printer for the use of the Legislature, and shall present the same within the first week of each session.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Printer shall furnish and have ready for delivery the acts of the General Assembly and the journals of both Houses of the Legislature within sixty days from the time when copies of the same shall have been delivered by the Secretary of State, under pain of forfeiting and paying the sum of ten dollars for each and every day he shall be in default after expiration of the time. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to deliver to the State Printer within thirty days next after the adjournment sine die of both Houses of the Legislature duly certified copies of all the acts passed during the session, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every day he shall be in default after the expiration of the time. The Secretary of the State shall forward to each member of the Legislature one copy of the journals and one copy of the acts of the Legislature.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., Thatthe State Printer shall publish thejournals of each day of both Houses in the official journal, within two days after the same shall have been read and approved.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Printer shall deliver to the Secretary of State copies of his official journal containing any of the laws or resolutions of the General Assembly of this State which shall have been hereafter enacted or agreed to immediately after the same shall have been publish therein; and as soon as practicable thereafter the said Secretary of State shall cause the said official journal to be sent to the Judges and Clerks of Courts, and it shall be their duty to preserve all copies of the official journal so received carefully in their respective courts for the use thereof until they shall have received the copies of the laws in pamphlet form,

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Printer shall received sixteen dollars for every three hundred papers delivered to the Secretary of State, as directed by the preceeding section.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That all printing for the State, or for any department of the State Government, or for the Supreme Court, or for the corporation of New Orleans, shall be performed by the State Printer, who shall execute the same according to the specifications, and at the prices set down in the following items.

Item First—The laws shall be published in the English language only, with a list of the acts, the date of their promulgation, and an index thereto attached; they shall be printed upon good strong book printing daper, in long primer type, solid, each page twenty-four ems pica in width, and forty-seven in length, including the running title, and white line under it, and foot line, with marginal notes in nonpareil, five ems pica in width to be added thereto. The same to be stitched and covered with colored paper, and delivered to the Secretary of State within the time fixed by law, for which there shall be allowed six dollars per page for five hundred copies, and fifty cents per page for each hundred copies ordered in excess of five hundred.

Item Second—The journal of each House shall be printed in the English language only, in book form, in minion type, and made up from the juurnal matter as published in the official newspaper, the pages to be forty-five ems pica in length, including head and foot line; the book to be covered and stitched in the same manner as the laws, and delivered to the Secretary of State within the time fixed by law, for which there shall be allowed three dollars per page for two hundred and fifty copies, and for each additional hundred copies ordered fifty cents per page.

Item Third—Bills and resolutions shall be printed on foolscap paper, in pica type leaded with pica slugs or reglets, to be sixteen ems pica in width and sixty-five in length, and printed brevier: the lines and sections to be numbered, Two hundred copies shall be printed, one hundred and fifty to be furnish to the House and fifty to the Senate. For the two hundred copies five dollars per page shall be paid, and two dollars per page for each additional one hundred copies.

Item Fouth—For all reports, documents, or other matter in book or pamphlet form, in long primer type, twenty-four ems pica in width and forty-three in length, including head and foot line three dollars per page for one hundred copies, and fifty cents per page for each additional hundred copies of fraction thereof,

Item Fifth—For all rule and figure work contained in any description of work performed by the State Printer. one dollar and fifty cents per thousand ems shall be allowed in addition to the other charges specified herein; and the State Printer shall embrace such charges in seperate items in his accounts rendered to the proper auditing officer.

Item Sixth—For all printed blanks, folio post size, whole sheet, twenty-eight dollars per ream; each additional half ream twelve dollars; if only a half ream or less be ordered seventeen dollars and fifty cents shall be paid for it. For all blanks, capsize, twenty-two dollars per ream; for every additional half ream, ten dollars; if only a half ream or less is ordered, fifteen dollars shall be paid for it. For all blanks. letter size, fifteen dollors per ream; and eight dollars for each additional half ream; if a half ream or less is ordered ten dollars shall be paid for it.

Item Seventh—For all matter published in the official journal in obedience to the provisions of this act the State Printer shall be allowed one dollar per square for each insertion. A square shall consist of the space of ten line in solid agate.

Item Eighth—For all binding, octavo size, in calf, two dollars and fifty cents per volume; in sheep, one dollar and fifty cents; in muslin seventy-five cents.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc. That in the addition to the other duties herein imposed upon the State Printer, he shall be required to published in his official journal all judicial advertisements required by law to be published in the partsh of Orleans, including Sheriffs' and Constables' sales, notices of elections, succession notices, and all proceedings and orders of any court that may be ordered published in said parish, whether in the English or French language, or both. Also municipal advertisements, of every description whatsoever of the corporation of the city of New Orleans, whether the same may be authorized by a law of the State, an ordinance of the Common Council, or by any officer or department of the city government. And any such publication or advertisement, whether parochial or municipal, shall be utterly null and void, unless so published in the official journal; provided, That advertisements of the city of New Orleans may be published in one or more additional papers, whenever, in the opinion of the Common Council, the public iuterest may demand such additional publication. And the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans is hereby authorized to insert notices of elections in one or more prpers in addition to the official journal.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall render once in each month, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, a detailed statement of all printing and advertising for done the State, for either house of the General Assembly or any officer or department of the State Government, and the said Auditor shall examine the same, and if, he find it to be correect shall audit the said account, and draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of the State Printer upon the payment of the printer's fee to file in the Clerk's office of the court having jurisdiction, his affidavit, with a copy of any judicial advertisement ordered by said court to be published appended together with his receipt for the payment of the printer's fees, paid by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made, to be collected as other costs, which affidavit shall give the dates of the paper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the Clerk as the legal evidence of the publication of the same; to be read, or a certified copy thereof, in all the courts of law or equity, and no other evidence of such publication shall be required or allowed. The State Printer shall render once in each month to the Controller of New Orleans a detailed statement of all advertising done for the corporation of New Orleans, or any department or officer thereof; and it shall be the duty of the said Controller to examine the same, and if found correct he shall immediately give his warrant on the city treasurer in payment, and it shall not be necessary for any other officer or department of the city government to examine or approved said account.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc. That it shall be the duty of the State Printer to perform all printing of every description for which the city of New Orleans may be chargeable at the rates fixed by section ten of this act, and he shall be paid therefor in the manner prescribed in the preceeding section for the payment for municipal advertisements.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representative, or a majority of them shall also select and contract with such other papers in the parish of Orleans as they may deem proper and necessary to publish either the laws of the State, or the journals of the General Assembly, or both, at such rates as are provided by this act.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc. That in any of the parishes of this State other than the parish of Orleans, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker etc., or a majority of them, shall also select and contract with journals published in such parishes to publish either the laws of the State or the journals of the General Assembly, or both, as may be deemed necessary and proper, and also be and hereby are empowered to designate certain journals to perform and publish the parochial and judiciary printing and advertising of the parishes respectively in which such journals may be published. In case no paper is publish in any parish of this state, such publication may be authorized to be made in a paper published nearest thereto. Such selection and contract shall be for the same period prescribed by the second section of this act. Each paper so contracted with shall be the official journal of the parish wherein it shall be published, and all parechial and judicial printing and advertising for or in said parish shall be done by and published in said journal, and after such selection and contract, and notice thereof to the police jury, clerk of court and sheriff of said parish, every publication and advertisement in any other paper than the one to selected shall during the term of such selection and contract, be null and void for any legal purpose.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc. That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 22, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 9.

Granting Certain Powers to the Several Parish Judges.

SECTION. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the several Parish Judges shall have the power, in the absence of the District Judge from the several parishes, or when he is interested, to act in cases before the District Court in granting orders of arrest, attachment, sequestrations, provisional seizures, and orders of seizure and sale, to issue writs of possession and distringas; to grant orders setting aside sequestrations, and fixing the amount of the bonds therefor; to

grant injunctions inall cases where it is legal to do so; to grant appeals and fix the amount of bonds thereof when the same is not fixed by law; to issue commission to take testimony of witnesses residing out of the parish, where it is made to appear the witness is about to depart, or where from any other cause the party desiring his testimoney may have cause to apprehend that he will otherwise bedeprived of it; and to appoint a commission to execute the same; and to fix the return day thereof; and to appoint tutors or curators ad hoc in all cases; and that Parish Judges are empowered to grant these orders or writs when application is made to them in proper form according to the laws of this State therefor, and when the party or his attorney make oath that the District Judge is absent from the parish, or that, being interested, he is unable to give the orders.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be ir fursher enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true Copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretaay of State.

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***A Joint Resolution. No. 10***

To appoint a Committee to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating the issue of Four Million Dollars in Levee Bonds.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana appoint a joint committee of five, viz: two from the Senate and three from the House, to investigate and examine the act created by the late Legislature, whereby four millions of dollars in Levee Bonds were issued, and to ascertain what disposition has been made of the same.

Adopted in General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenanant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***An Act* No. 11**

In Relation to the trial of Contested Election Cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the District Courts of the parish of Orleans shall proceed, within 20 days from the passage of this act to hold a special term to try all cases of contested elections pending before them, and for that purpose the Judges of the said courts are authorized to order the Sheriff to summon a sufficient number of persons to serve as jurors to try and determine such of the cases in which a jury may have been prayed for by either party.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 25, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Lonisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***An Act.* No. 12.**

Relative to the First and Second District Courts of the Parish and City of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houss of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the First and Second District Courts for the parish of Orleans shall be and remain open during the whole year for the trial of all causes in their respective courts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved Jnly 25, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***Joint Resolution. No. 13.***

Referring to the appointment of a Joint Committee to examine into the Accounts, Vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State.

RESOLVED, That a Joint Committee, to consist of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives be appointed to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and other official documents in the offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Govornor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 25, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***Joint Resolution. No. 14***

Authorizing the Actin[illegible]k of the District Court and [illegible]ish Recorder of the Parish [illegible]Caldwell to count and compile [illegible]e votes cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4. of said Parish of Caldwell and the Sheriff of said Parish of Caldwell to make returns of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

WHEREAS, At the election held in the State on the seventeenth and eighteen days of April, 1868, for State, parish, judicial and municipal officers, the military registras and election officers made no returns of the votes cast for Justices of the Peace and other municipal officers of the parish of Caldwell; and

WHEREAS, There is no Justice of the Peace for Ward No. 4. in the said parish, which embraces the town of Columbia (an incorporated town) and the courthouse of said parish, and it is indispensable to the civil and criminal administration of justice therein that there be a qualified Justice of the Peace in said Ward; therefore.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell count and compile the votes cast for Justices of the Peace in and for Ward No. 4, of said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, and that the Sheriff of said parish make return of the result thereof as soon as practicable to the Secretary of State and the Governor of the State issue a commission or commissions to successful candidates for a Justice of the Peace for said ward.

Be it further resolved or enacted, That said act or joint resolution will take effect immediately after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 27, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Goaernor of the State of Louisiana.

A rrue copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***Joint Resolution. No. 15.***

Requiring the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement separately of Warrants issued by him, to whom etc.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assambly convened, That the Warrant Clerk of the late constitutional convention be required to furnish to the General Asaembly a statement, showing seperately the number of warrants issued by him to whom and for what purposes, and the amounts of said warrants, and that he be also requested to deliver to the State Auditor, the books, papers, and other pubiic documents in his possession.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 29, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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***Joint Resolution. No. 16***

Providing for the Appointment of a Joint Committee of five Members of the General Assembly to Investigate the Conduct of late Elections, and the present condition of Peace and Order in the State.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in Genural Assembly convened, That a Joint Committee be appointed, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of the late election and the present condition of peace and order in the State, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to procure all needed evidence, and that said committee shall, as soon as practicable, make report of their proceeding in the premises to the General Assembly; Provided, That the committee so appointed shall not receive any compensation for their services other than their per diem as members of the General Assembly during the session of the same.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 30, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Luisiana.

A true copp:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 17.

To Amend and re-enact the First Section of an act entitled "An Act Relative to Bonds of State and Parish Officers," approved March 12, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled "An Act relative to the Bonds of the State and Parish officers," approved March 12, 1855, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

That all bonds given by the tax collectors of the State, and by pr[illegible]sons charged with the collection of the parish taxes, and by all public officers, together State or parish (except the Treasurer of the State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Parish Recorders, and Clerks of the District Courts,) who by existing laws, or those to be hereafter enacted, may be required to give bonds, shall, when the securities given on such bonds reside in the parish where the officer is to exercise his office, be accepted by the Parish Recorder, the Clerk of the Court, and the President of the Police Jnry of the parish for which such officers have been elected or appointed and in which the securities reside.

That if the securities on such bonds reside out of the parish for which such officer was elected or appointed, such bonds shall be approved by the Parish Recorder, the Clerk of the Court, and the President of the Police Jury of the parish in which such securities reside.

That in either of the above cases, if either the Parish Recorder, Clerk of the Court, or President of the Police Jury should be absent from the parish or unable to act, then the Parish Judge of the parish in which the security may reside, or the Judge of the District Court of the district in which such security may reside, shall act in place of such absent officer.

That when the securities on any such bonds reside in the city of New Orleans, such bonds shall be approved by the Recorder of the district where the security resides, and the Recorder of Mortgages of the the parish of Orleans, and in that part of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river by the Justice of the Peace for that district, and three members of the Police Jury, to be designated by the President thereof; said bonds in all cases to be executed within thirty days from the date of the commission, and before entering into the discharge of the duties of the office.

That all such persons required to give bonds as State or Parish officers as above provided for, shall be required to furnish security residing in any parish in the State.

That all such bonds shall be authencated by the attestation of two witnesses and the signature of the Recorder of the parish in which the securities reside, and shall be marked in a separate book kept for that purpose, and also be registered in the mortgage book of judicial mortgages of the parish where the officer giving the bond exercises his office.

That bonds when registered as above prescribed shall opperate from and after the date of the registry as a mortgage upon all the real estate of the principal obliger therein, in the parish where he exercises his office. The bonds of all State officers to be made payable to the Governor of the State, and those of the parish officers to the President of the Police Jury of the parish.

That if it becomes necessary to enforce the collection of any of the bonds that may be taken under and in pursuance to this act, and the securities reside out of the parish in which the officer exercises the duty of his office, the court of the parish in which the officer exercises or may have exercised the duties of the office for which the bond was given shall have jurisdiction ove the securities, it matters not in what parish they may reside. That each and every security on any of the bonds provided in this act shall made oath that he has property over and above his liabilities sufficient to respond to the amount for which he obligates himself in said bond.

SEC. 2. Be it fusther enacted that this act take effect from and after the passage thereof.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 1st, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## Joint Resolution No. 18.

WHEREAS, A message from the Governor inclosing a memorial from citizens of the Parishes Franklin, Tensas, Rapides, Caldwell, and Ouachita, sets forth the fact that the most horrible murders and outrages upon the lives and rights of loyal men are being perpetrated in Franklin parish and adjoining parishes, and that there are secret organizations in said parishes to destroy Union men, as is fully set forth in said memorial; and

Whereas, There exists as yet no sufficient peace force in the State to protect the citizens thereof; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in accordance with article four, section four, of the Constitution of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby requested to furnish the civil authorities of this State such force as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, and to send such forces to such points as the Governor may deem necessary to protect the peaceable citizene against domestic violence, and to aid the civil authotities in the execution of the laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the Governor be and he is requested to forward this joint resolution with a copy of the memorial to the President of the United States.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and Predent of the Senate.

Approved August 1st, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,

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## Joint Resolution No. 19.

Providing for a Joint Committee of the General Assembly to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration with authority to examine their books and accounts.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed, to whom shall be referred the financial report and vouchers accompanying of the Board of Registration, with power to examine their books and accounts, and to verify the same; and to examine into and report upon convention tax and the best means of enforcing the collection of the residue, and all matters pertaining to the financial operations of said Board.

Adopted in General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-third of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 4, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 20.

To provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the Supreme Court established under the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all causes pending in the Supreme Court organized under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or any previous Constitution of this State, together with all the proceedings of every kind pending therein, with all the records, books, papers, furniture, and whatever appertained to said Court, be and the same are hereby transferred to the Supreme Court organized under Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and said Supreme Court shall have full power and jurisdiction over the same to hear and determine the undecided cases, or to make any decision, rule, or order, in any cause so transferred that could have been legally made by the Supreme Court organized under any constitution previous to that of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that no suit or cause shall abate on account of the transfer hereby made.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 5, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana,

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 21.

Fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the Grand Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Secretary of the State and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable one-half during the session of the General Assembly, and the other half at the completion of their labor, upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Assistant Clerk of the House of representatives and the Minutes Clerks of both Houses shall each receive the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable one half during the session of the General Assembly and the other half at the completion of their labors, upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall receive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives shall receive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly upon their own warrants, on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Chief Enrolling Clerks and Warrant Clerk, shall each receive the sum of eight dollars per diem, during the session. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms shall each receive the sum of eight dollars per diem during the session; the Enrolling Clerks as well as other Clerks employed by the Senate, House, or Committees not enumerated in any of the foregoing sections shall each receive the sum of seven dollars per diem during the session; the Postmaster and Doorkeeper shall each receive the sum of six dollars per diem during the session; the Messengers shall each receive the sum of four dollars per diem during the session; the Porters shall each receive the sum of three dollars per diem, and the Pages two dollars per diem during the session, payable upon the warrant of the Warrant Clerk.

SEE. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act, and all laws on the same subject matter, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That section first, section second and section third of this act shall take effect from the commencement of this session, and that the other sections of this act shall take effect from and after the first day of August, 1868.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 10, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. 22.

To regulate proceeding in reference to persons claiming the benefits of Article 99 of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION. 1. Be it enated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That any person claiming the benefit of article 99 of the Constitution of State shall forward to the Secretary of State a written certificate in the following form:

I, ——— a resident of the parish of ——— having been disfranchised by the provisions of article 99, of the Constitution of this State, in consequence of having——— do hereby voluntarily certify that I acknowledge the rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid or confort I have given it.

Signed,

And upon filing this recantation in the office of the Secretary of State, he shall receive a certificate setting forth the fact of his full compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That each certificate of recantation so received by the Secretary of State shall be filed and numbered, and a copy of the same furnished to the State Printer to be published in the State Journal for one day.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person shall be required to make the above recantation who, prior to the first of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union; the oath of such person before any authority authorized to administer the same shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the fact.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted; etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 11, 1868,

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Govenor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 23.

Relating to the Master and Wardens of the Portof New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans, or any one of them, on being required by the captain or other interested party to proceed on board of any sea going vessel, river steamboat, or barge, and examine the hatches, or stowage, and condition of the cargo, and shall cause to be made ina book kept for that purpose a record of all their proceedings to which all persons may have access, and that said Master and Wardens for every survey of hatches shall be entitled to demand and receive five dollars; for every subsequent survey of cargo, three dollars; and for each certificate issued, one dollar.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That if after the arrival in port of any sea going vessel, the hatches shall be first opened without a member of the board of wardens be present, and the cargo, or any part thereof shall come from on shipboard in a damaged condition, these facts shall be presumptive evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper stowage or negligence on the part of the person in charge of said vessel, and such default shall be chargeable to the owner, consignee, master, or other persons in interest (as part owner or master) of said vessel, each and all of whom shall be primarily liable for such damage; provided, that stress of weather or accident does not render necessary that the hatches of a vessel shall be opened after said vessel may be in charge of a pilot at this port.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing of this act requiring hatches to be surveyed by the Port Wardens shall be construed to apply to river boats or barges.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That section third of an act entitled "An act concerning the Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans," approved March 16, 1865, be amended as follows; That the Master and Wardens may demand and received the same fees, to be paid by the parties calling survey, when a compromise is made, that they would receive had no compromise been effected.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That section fourth of an act entitled "An act concerning the Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans," approved March 16, 1865, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOVELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 11, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretay of State.

SUPPLEMENT TO NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

## Joint Resolution. No. 24.

Authorizing the Committee on Election to employ one or more Clerks and Messengers.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Committee on the conduct of the Elections and the peace and good order of the State be authorized to employ such Clerks and Messengers as may be necessary.

Adopted in General Assembly, in the city of New Orleans, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Indorsed: "Received in the Governor's Office, August 7, 1868.

[Note by the Secretary of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana fof his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

## An Act. No. 25.

To Increase the Revenues of the State, and to authorize the Incorporation and Establishment of the Louisana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain Acts now in force.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That whereas many millions of dollars have been withdrawn from and lost to this State by the sale of Havana, Kentucky, Madrid, and other lottery tickets, policies, combinations and devices, and fractional parts thereof, it shall hereafter be unlawful to sell, offer or expose for sale any of them, or any other lottery, policy or combination ticket or tickets, devices or certificates, or fractional parts thereof, except in such manner and by such persons, their heirs executors and assigns as shall be hereinafter authorized.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following named persons, to wit: Robert Bloomer, Jesse R. Irwin, John Considine, Charles H. Murray, F. F. Wilder, C. T. Howard, Philip N. Luckett, be and they are hereby constituted and declared a corporation for the objects and purposes and with the powers and privileges hereinafter specified and set forth.

ARTICLE OF INCORPORATION.

ART. 1. The same and title of this corporation shall be the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and the domicile thereof shall be in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

ART. 2. The objects and purposes of this corporation are, first, the protection of the State against the great losses heretofore incurred by sending large amounts of money to other States and foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets and devices, thereby impoverishing our own people.

Second—To establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery, policy, and combination tickets, devices, and certificates, fractional parts thereof, at terms and prices in just proportioned to the prizes to be drawn, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of such prizes.

Third—To provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the citizens of Louisiana.

ART. 3. The capital stock of this corporation shall be one million ($1,000,000) dollars, represented by ten thousand (10,000) shares of one hundred dollars each.

ART. 4. Sec. 1. The Company shall have the right to commence operations when one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the stock is subscribed and paid in.

SEC. 2. All power of the corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors to consist of seven persons, each of whom shall own at least ten shares of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The corporation shall have the right to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, and to appear in any court of justice and to do any other lawful act such as any person or persons might do for their own defense, interest, and safety.

SEC. 4. The President of the Board of Directors shall be the proper person upon whom to serve citations, notices, and other legal process wherein this corporation may be interested.

ARTICLE 5. Section 1. The corporation shall pay to the State of Louisiana the sum of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars per annum, which sum shall be payable quarterly in advance from and after the first day of January, 1869, to the State Auditor, who shall deposit the same in the Treasury of the State, and which sum shall be credited to the educational fund; and said corporation shall be exempt from all other taxes and licenses of any kind whatever, whether from State, parish, or municipal authorities.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall furnish bonds to the Auditor in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as security for prompt and punctual payment of the sums set forth in the preceeding section.

ART. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to establish as many agencies as may be necessary, and to appoint a President, Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, and such clerks and agents as may be required, and may remove them at pleasure, fix the salaries of all officers and employees of the corporation, and the amount of the securities, and shall make and established such rules and by-laws for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary and proper.

A majority of said Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, as also to elect or remove any officer or employee.

The Board shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur by death or resignation.

ART. 7. Each stockholder at all meetings for the election of directors or for other purposes, shall be entitled directly or by proxy to cast one vote for each share of the capital stock held by him; all transfers of stocks shall be made on the books of the corporation.

ART. 8. The aforesaid named persons in section second of this act shall be and are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall at their first meeting appoint one of their number President, and the said board shall serve for two years from the first of January, 1869, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified; at the expiration of which time a meeting of the Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors shall be held and a day fixed for all elections thereafter.

A two-third vote shall be necessary to constitute an election, and if no election is had the meeting shall adjourn over for one year.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That any person or persons selling or offering or exposing for sale after the thirty-first day of December, 1868, any lottery, policy or combination tickets, devices, or certificates, or fractional parts thereof in violation of this act, and of the rights and privileges herein granted to this corporation, shall be liable to said corporation in damages in a sum not exceeding five thousand nor less than one thousand dollars for each offense, recoverable by suits before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That this corporation shall be and continue for and during the term of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1869, for which time it shall have the sole and exclusive privilege of establishing and authorizing a lottery or series of lotteries, and selling and disposing of lottery tickets, policy, combination devices, and certificates and fractional parts thereof.

SEC 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said corporation shall also have the sole right and privilege, during the whole term of its existence as hereinbefore provided for, to dispose of by lottery or series of lotteries, any lands, improved or unimproved, which said corporation may become possessed of by purchase or otherwise.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the expiration of this corporation three commissioners shall be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to liquidate its affairs on such terms and in such manner as shall be determined by a majority of stockholders voting.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following acts be and the same are hereby repealed, viz: An act entitled an act to license the vending of lottery tickets, approved February, 17, 1866; also, an act entitled an act to authorize the sale of stamps to venders of lottery tickets, approved February 28, 1866; also an amendatory act entitled an act to amend section first of an act entitled an act to authorize the sale of stamps to venders of lottery tickets approved March 22, 1866, and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN.
Luitenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

Indorsed "Received in the Governor's office August 11, 1868."

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE. The foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

## *Joint Resolution* No. 26.

Appropriating exclusively the balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the payment of the members, officers, and employes of the General Assembly.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the balance of the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the per diem and mileage of members, officers, and employes, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly unexpended, be and is hereby appropriated exclusively to pay a per diem and mileage of members, officers, and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Adopted in General Assembly iu the city af New Orleans, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Indorsad "Received in the Governor's office August 11, 1868.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE. —The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

## *An Act* No. 27.

To Determine the Mode of Filling Vacancies in all offices for which Provisions is not made in the Constitution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That whenever a vacancy occurs in any office, State, parish, or municipal, in this state, now existing, or which may hereafter be created, from death, resignation or from any other cause whatever, the mode of filling which is not provided for in the constitution, all such vacancies shall be filled, if they be State or parish offices, by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which appointment shall be for the entire unexpired term of such vacant office. If the Senate be not in session at the time the appointment is made, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, which appointment shall expire on the third Monday after the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly thereafter, unless the time for which the vacancy exists expires sooner; and if the time of such vacancy has not expired, it shall then be the duty of the Governor to fill such unexpired vacancy by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and if it be a municipal office, the vacancy must be filled by appoinment by the Governor for the unexpired term of the person whose office is so vacated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of vacancy in the office of Senator or Representative of the General Assembly of this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue to the Sheriff of the parish or to the Sheriffs of the parishes of such Senatorial or Representative District, his writ of election; and such Sheriff or Sheriffs shall proceed forthwith, and after advertisement in such newspaper or papers as may be designated for the publication of judicial and legal advertisements in such parish or district fifteen days, to cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, and that all Commissioners and other persons required to officiate at elections in such parishes shall be required to hold and act at such elections, and the returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner to the officer to whom by law the returns of regular election are required to be made in such cases.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 19 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true Copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 28.

Relative to the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in Generrl Assembly convened, That the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated, organized, and existing under and by virtue of its act of incorporation duly enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, approved November 24, 1866, and anended by an act approved February 12, 1867, is hereby recognized and approved as a body politic and corporate, with all the powers, privileges, rights, and franchises granted to it by the said State of Alabama, in and by said act of incorporation, hereby adopting, confirming, and approving all the provisions of said act of incorporation granted to said company, so far as the same may be applicable to this State, and may be adopted, approved, and confirmed thereby. The said company is hereby invested with the powers, privileges, and franchises granted to it in its said acts of incorporation, and is empowered and authorized to exercise and enjoy the same in the State of Louisiana, and to have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises pertaining to corporate bodies within the said State of Louisiana necessary for the full enjoyment and exercise of said rights, powers, privileges, and franchises granted and secured to it by its said acts of incorporation, and necessary to secure, attain, and accomplish the objects and purposes of its incorporation, in the same manner and with the like power and effect as if said company had been incorporated by virtue of any grant or law of this State, subject only to the conditions, provisions, and restrictions of this act as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That to enable said company to accomplish the purposes and objects of its incorporation, the furtherance and pursuit of which in the State of Louisiaua is hereby granted, the said company is hereby empowered and authorized:

First—To locate, construct, and build, and thereafter to own, maintain, and use, by running thereon its engines, cars, and trains of cars, a railroad, with one or more tracks and suitable turnouts from any point between Calliope and Girod streets and between Delta street and the Levee in the city of New Orleans, along and upon the Levee of said city, or along and upon a street or streets near the Levee, as may be deemed most proper and expedient (provided that the grounds and buildings now owned by the Pontchartrain Railroad company or any other railroad company between Girod, Poydras, Delta, and Water streets, shall not in any manner be interfered with), to a point at or near the junction of the Levee and Spain street, thence by a curve line to Enghein street; thence along and upon Enghein street and Lafayette Avenue to Claiborne street, and thence upon such a course or route as may be deemed by a majority of the directors of said company most proper, expedient, or necessary, and best adapted for the public accommodation, to any point on the line between the State of Louisiana and the State of Mississippi, and thence extending the same through the States of Mississippi and Alabama to the city of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and thence to other places as provided in said act of incorporation. Provided, That in the construction of that part of said railroad and tracks and turnouts thereof between Calliope street and Claiborne street the said company shall not in any manner obstruct or impair the drainage of the streets along, upon, or across which the said part of said railroad is hereby located, and that the said company at all times, in the construction and maintenance of the said part of said railroad, conform with the levels and grades to be established by the City Surveyor of New Orleans; and whenever the company shall find it necessary to cover the channel of any drain, the sides thereof shall be first protected with brick or wood in a good and substantial manner, and such covered channel shall be kept in repair, open and clear for the passage of water, by said company; and the said part of said railroad shall be so constructed and maintained as not to in any manner unnecessarily impair the usefulness of any street, or impede the traffic thereon.

Second—To locate, construct, and build, and thereafter own, maintain, manage, and use, by running thereon its engines, cars, and trains of cars, and railroads, with one or more tracks and suitable turnouts, from a point on Rampart street, between Lafayette street and Girod street, in the city of New Orleans, across, along, and upon intervening streets and grounds, to Locust street, thence across, along, and upon intervening streets in such course as may be deemed necessary by a majority of the directors of said company, to the said neutral ground in the centre of Claiborne street; thence along and upon the central portion of said neutral ground in the centre of Claiborne street to St. Bernard Avenue; thence in a direct line with Claiborne street to the line of Lafayette avenue, and thence upon such a course or route as may be deemed by a majority of the directors of said company most proper, expedient, or necessary, and best adapted for the public accommodation (to any point on the line of railroad hereinbefore authorized, between the junction of Lafayette avenue with Claiborne street and the said line and the State line; and thence along said line of railroad), to any point on the line between the State of Louisiana and the State of Misssissippi, and thence extending the same through the States of Mississippi and Alabama to the city of Mobile, in the State of Alabama; and thence to other places, as provided in said act of incorporation. (And the said company may, if it shall be deemed by a majority of its directors expedient and necessary for its interests locate, construct, maintain, and use, as hereinbefore designated, a railroad, with one or more tracks, and necessary turnouts, from the junction of Claiborne street and St. Bernard avenue, along the central portion of the neutral ground in the centre of Claiborne street to Elysian Fields street; and thence easterly by such a course as may be deemed proper and expedient by a majority of the directors of the company, to a junction with the line of railroad hereinbefore authorized, and southerly along and upon Elysian Fields street to the levee line hereinbefore authorized.) And the said company may locate, construct, and build, and therefore own, maintain, manage, and use, by running thereon its cars drawn by the power of horses or mules, a railroad with one track upon and along Girod street, from Liberty street to the Mississippi river, with necesssary turnouts, to and from a freight depot located on any grounds near the levee which the said company may acquire for the purpose; but in the construction of such railroad in Girod street, and the turnouts thereof, only such iron rails shall be used as shall least impede the traffic of the streets, and such as shall be approved by the City Surveyor. And the said company may locate, construct, and thereafter maintain and use, for the safe and convenient transaction of its business, a passenger depot and a freight depot, and other structures, as it may deem necessary for its business and purposes, upon the three blocks of ground bounded by Girod street, Lafayette street, Liberty street, and Rampart street, in the city of New Orleans; and may close and occupy for such purpose that portion of Franklin street, and that portion of Basin street lying between Girod street and Lafayette street, in said city; and the said company may inclose for its business and purposes the three blocks of ground bounded by Perilliat street, Locost street, Lafayette street, and Liberty street, in said city; and may close and occupy for its business and purposes that portion of Freret street, and that portion of Howard street lying between Perilliat street and Lafayette street, and that portion of Perilliat street lying between Liberty street and Locust street, in the city of New Orleans, Provided, however, That the said company shall, before constructing said depots, acquire the title to all private property to be occupied and used therefor, by purchase or in accordance with the provisions of this act.

And provided further, That the said company shall, for its crossing of Carondelet canal, construct and maintain a drawbridge adapted and suitable for its own use, and the free use of the public, and the passage of carriages and vehicles, which, when open, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than fifty (50) feet in width, and said company, after the construction of said drawbridge, shall at all times thereafter provide that said drawbridge shall be opened for the passage of any and all vessels seeking to pass through the same, without unnecessary delay, and to keep the same always in repair and good order for the aforesaid use of the public.

And provided further, That in the construction of that part of said railroad, and the tracks and turnouts thereof, between the levee and Elysian Fields street the said company shall not, in any manner, obstruct or impair the drainage of the streets along, upon, or across which the said railroad is hereby located, and that the said company shall at all times in the construction and mamtenance of the said part of said railroad, conform with the levels and grades to be established by the City Surveyor of New Orleans; and whenever the said company shall find it necessary to cover the channel of any drain, the sides thereof shall be first protected with brick or wood in good and substantial manner, and such covered channel shall be kept in repair, open and clear for the passage of water by said company; and the said part of said railroad shall be so constructed and maintained as not to in any manner unnecessarily impair the usefulness of any streets, or impede the traffic thereon.

Third—To construct and build, and thereafter to own, maintain, manage, and use, by running thereon its engines, cars, and trains of cars, a railroad, with one or more tracks and suitable turnouts, upon such course or route as may be deemed by a majority of the directors of said company most proper, expedient, or necessary, and best adapted for the public accommodation, and most for the interest of the said company, from its terminus, as hereinafter designated, on or near the levee, in the city of New Orleans in the State of Louisiana, toward and to any point on the line between the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas. Provided, however, That the part of the said railroad within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans shall be located and built upon and along the levee, or upon and along a street or streets near the levee, unless otherwise authorized by the municipal council of the said city of New Orleans. And provided further, That the crossing of the Mississippi river, unless otherwise authorized hereafter, shall be by means of a ferryboat of suitable construction for the transfer of engines, cars, and trains of cars.

Fourth—To construct, establish, or purchase in the State of Louisiana, and thereafter to own, maintain, and use suitable wharves, piers, warehouses, steamboats, harbors, depots, stations, and other works and appurtenances connected with and incidental to said railroad and the business of said company, and by the directors of said company deemed necessary and expedient for said company to own or manage.

Fifth—To take, transport, carry, and convey persons and property upon its said railroads and its boats, by power of steam or any other power, and to receive for the the same such tolls and charges as shall be established by the directors of said company.

Sixth—To obtain and receive by purchase, grant, gift, devise, and bequest, and to have and to hold real and personal estate in the State of Louisiana for the objects, purposes, and business of said company, and to extent provided and set forth in its said acts of incorporation, and in this act, excepting that in the taking and holding of lands for the use of said company, as lands taken for public use, the said company shall take and obtain the same as in this act provided.

Seventh—To lay out its said railroads and to construct the same not exceeding two hundred feet in width upon any lands of the State of Louisiana, and to take, hold, and use for the purpose of necessary depots, stations, cuttings, turnouts, and for obtaining stone, gravel, earth, and timber for the construction of its said railroad, any lands of the State of Louisiana lying along or upon or adjacent to the route or course of said railroad that may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and security of said railroad; Provided, however, that any and all damages that may be occasioned or that may arise to any person, corporation, or association other than the State of Louisiana by the taking and using of such lands and material for the use of said company as aforesaid, shall be assessed and paid for by said company, as provided in this act.

Eighth—To construct and maintain its said railroad or any part of the same, and to have the right of way therefor across or along or upon any waters, water course, river, lake, bay, inlet, street, highway, turnpike, or canal within the State of Louisiana which the course of said railroad may intersect, touch or cross, provided the said company shall preserve any water course, street, highway, turnpike, or canal which its said railroad may so pass upon, along, intersect, touch, or cross, so as not to impair its usefulness to the public unnecessarily; or if temporarily impaired in and during the construction of said railroad, the said company shall restore the same to its former state, or to such a state that its usefulness and convenience to the public shall not be unnecessarily impaired, or materially impaired or injured; and it is also provided that said company is authorized and empowered to construct and maintain its said railroad over and across the waters of the State of Louisiana, known as the Pass Chef Menteur, Little Rigolet, Great Rigolet, or that part of Lake Pontchartrain east of the west line of Point aux Herbs, and the West Pearl river, and other streams and bayous between Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl river, and Pearl river by bridges; provided, however, that in the channel of that part of Lake Pontchartrain hereinbefore named there shall be constructed and maintained by said company a drawbridge, which, when open, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than one hundred feet in width; and in the channel of the Pearl river the said company shall construct and maintain a drawbridge, which, when open, shall give clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than sixty feet in width, except in case the company shall locate their road across the Great Rigolet at a point South of (or below) the principle entrance of Pearl river into the Great Rigolet, when the company shall only be required to construct one drawbridge, which shall be in the channel of the Great Rigolet, as hereinbefore named; and said company, after the construction of the said drawbridges or drawbridge, shall at all times thereafter provide that said drawbridges or drawbridge shall be opened for the passage of any and all vessels seeking to pass through the same, without unnecessary delay. It is also provided that such part of this section as relates to Pearl river, if the line of the road shall be located across the said river at a point where it constitutes the boundary line between the State of Louisiana and the State of Mississippi, shall not take effect until the State of Mississippi has consented to, and authorized the same, or said company has built such a bridge across said Pearl river for its said railroad as shall be in accordance with this section, and also with any authority or power granted to said company by the State of Mississippi in the premises; and such drawbridge may be built in the centre of the channel of said Pearl river, or in that portion of the same within the territory of the State of Mississippi or of this State, as most convenient for public use.

Ninth—That the said Company is hereby authorized and empowered to obtain by grant or otherwise, from any incorporated city or village within the State of Louisiana that may be situated upon its railroad, any right, privileges, or franchises that any of said incorporated cities or vilages may choose to grant in reference to the construction, maintenance, and management of the railroad of said Company, its depots, cars, locomotives, and its business within the limits of such, or any of said incorporated city and villege as herein before named, is hereby authorized and empowered to grant to said Company any such rights, privileges, and franchises when granted to and accepted by said Compony from and such incorporated city or village, shall be deemed and taken as rights, privileges, and franchises vested and confirmed in said company, and not liable to be hereafter revoked, changed, injured, or impaired, except with the consent of said company, and the rights, privileges, and franchises which have been heretofore granted to said company by the city of New Orleans are hereby recognized, approved, and vested and comfirmed in said company, subject to all the benefits and provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company, being hereby authorized to purchase, receive, and hold such real estate as may be necessary and convenient in accomplishing the object for which said company is organized, it may, by its agents, surveyors, engineers, and servants, enter upon all lands and tenements through which it may conclude to make such railroads, and survey, lay out, and construct the same, and may agree and contract for the land or right of way, with the owners of the land through which it intends to make said roads. In case said lands belongs to the estate of any deceased persons, then with the executor or administrator of such; or in case of the same belonging to a minor, or a person *non compos mentis*, then with his or her guardian, or in case said lands be held by trustees of school sections, or other trustees of estates, then with such trustees. And said executors, administrators, tutors, guardians, and trustees, are hereby declared competent for such estate, person, or minor, to contract with said company to use, occupy, and possess the lands of such estates, persons, minors, or trustees, so far as may be useful or necessary for the purposes of said railroad, and the act and deed of such executors, administrators, tutors, guardians, or trustees in relation thereto shall pass a title in such lands in the same manner as if the said deed or act was made or done by a legal owner, of full age and sound mind; and such executor, administrator, tutor, guardian, or trustee shall account to those interested in their respective bonds for the amount paid him in pursuance of such agreement and composition; and if the said company and the parties representing lands prefer, they may refer the question of compensation to arbitrators mutually chosen, whose award or that of their umpire (in case of disagreement) shall vest title according to its terms.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc,, That if said company is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate, or the right of way thereupon, or any estate therein required for the use and purposes of said company, as provided in the preceding section, or is unable to obtain the title or right of way therein, it shall have the right to acquire title of the same in the following manner: The said company may apply to the District Court of the parish in which the land—the title wherein is sought—is situated for the appointment of commissioners of appeal, at any general or special term, or to any judge thereof, in vacation; such application shall be made in writing and signed by the president or one of the directors of said company, or by an agent or attorney of said company authorized for that purpose, and shall substantially set forth and state.

First—It must be entitled so as to describe the court wherein or the judge to whom the application is made, and the character of the application.

Second—The name and official character of the person applying in behalf of the company must be stated.

Third—The real estate which the company seek to acquire must be described by metes and bounds, and the estate therein which the company seeks to acquire must be set forth; and severa parcels of land, owned by differen

persons, may be included in one application.

Fourth—That the company has not been able to acquire the estate in said lands required, and the reason of such inability.

Fifth—The names of all owners or parties interested in said real estate, so far as the same are known to the applicant, must be set forth, and if not known, that fact must be stated; a copy of such appplication and notice of the time and place the same be presented, must be served on all persons named in said application, as owners or interested in said real estate, at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same, provided such owners so named are residents, and can be found within the State of Louisiana, and are not infants, idiots, or persons of unsound minds, in that case, their tutors, curators, or guardians.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That on the presentation of the application to the court or judge therein named, and no person appearing to oppose said application, and whenever it shall satisfactorily appear, from said application, and proofs thereunto attached, that service of notice of the time and place of the presentation of said application upon all the owners and persons interested in said land has been made, the said court, or the judge thereof, shall forthwith make an order appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders who reside in the parish where the premises are situated, or an adjoining parish thereto, as Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners or persons interested in the real estate proposed to be taken by said company for its purposes, and shall fix the time and place for the first meeting of said Commissioners. In case any person who shall be an owner, or who shall have a vested interest in said premises, shall appear at the time and place of the presentation of such application, the said court or judge, before making said appiontment of Commissioners, may hear such person and said company in relation to any persons proposed for appointment as such Commissioners, their place of residence, their competency and interest; and after such hearing, the said court or judge shall make an appointment of three Commissisners, as aforesaid, in accordance with the discretion and judgment of said court or judge. In case it shall appear by said application that any person, or any of the persons owning or interested in the said premises described in the application, or any part of the same, are not knows to the said company, or are not residents of the parish wherein said real estate is situated, or can not be found therein after due diligence, or are infants, idiots, or persons of unsound mind, then, and in such case, the Court or Judge, before making said appointment of Commissioners, shall make such inquiries as to such owners or parties interested in said premises, and shall make such orders for service of notice upon them, or upon any persons in regard to said application, and such other order or orders in the premises as the said court or judge may deem necessary, proper, and just; and shall then make such appointment of Commissioners as aforesaid; and in connection therewith make such order as to the service of any future notice upon the owners of said premises, of the meeting and appraisement of said Commissioners, and the confirmation of the same, as may seem to said Court or Judge equitable and just.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Commissioners so appointed, or a majority of them, shall hold their first meeting at a time and place appointed by the Court or Judge, and may adjourn from time to time at their discretion: they shall take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the State of Louisiana, to the effect that they and each of them will impartially, and to the best of their judgment and ability, perform the duties of said Commissioner. And any one of said Commissioners may issue subpenas and administer oaths to witnesses. Whenever they meet to take testimony or hear the parties, except by appointment of the said Court or Judge, or putsuant to adjournment, they shall cause reasonable notice of such meeting to be given to any of the parties in interest who shall have theretofore appeared before them, or to their agent or attorney. They shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and reduce the same to writing, and after all the testimony ofiered in the case that in the judgment of said Commissioners is pertinent to the value of said premises is taken, they, or a majority of them, shall, without unnecessayy delay, ascertain and determine the compensation which ought justly and equitably to be made by the said company to the owners or persons interested in said real estate appraised by them; and said Commissioners shall take into consideration the advantages that the said owners or persons interested in said real estate may derive from the construction of said proposed railroad, for which said real estate is proposed to be taken. They shall make a report in writing to the Court or Judge by whom they were appointed, which shall contain the proceedings in the cases before them, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any, and their award and determination. They shall be compensated for services as such Commissioners by the said company at the rate of five dollars per day for actual service.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That on such report being made by said Commissioners, the Court or Judge shall appoint a time and place for the hearing of said company, and all parties interested in said lands in regard to the confirmation of said report, and shall by order direct the manner and form of the service of any notice of the same upon any persons that in the judgment of the said Court or Judge should be notified; and, on the day of such hearing, if no person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of the said report, the same shall be confirmed by the said Court or Judge, and an order shall be made reciting the proceedings of the appraisal, the confirmation of the same, and a description of the real estate, and directing to whom the money or value of said real estate is to be paid, or in what manner the same shall be deposited by said company for the use and benefit of said owners. And if any person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of said report, the said Court or Judge shall hear the parties for and against such confirmation, and if said Court or Judge shall decide in favor of such confirmation, then the same proceedings shall be had in the premises as heretofore provided in case no person appeared to oppose such confirmation; and if said Court or Judge shall decide against such confirmation, an order shall be entered directing said Commissioners or other Commissioners named in said order to proceed to a reappraisal of the said premises, the proceedings of which shall be afterwards conducted as in the first instance, except that the appraisal and report of the Commissioners on the reappraisal order shall be final, and shall be confirmed by said Court or Judge and the order of said Court or Judge confirming any appraisal as aforesaid shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested; Provided, That any party to said decree shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from any decree adverse to their interests or the interests of those they represent.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the order of the said Court or Judge confirming an appraisal of lands as heretofore provided, or a certified copy of the same, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the district in which the said real estate appraised shall be situate, and there shall remain a record, and such order so entered and filed shall vest in said company the lands described therein, and such estate as may therein be set forth, on the payment or tender of payment or deposit of the amount of the appraisal and damages by said company, as provided in said order, and said order, or a duly certified copy thereof, with proof of such payment and deposit as therein provided, will be considered as legal evidence of the title and estate of said company to the real estate acquired by said company under and pursuant to this act, shall be deemed to be acquired for public use.

Sec 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is hereby authorized to cross, intersect, join, and unite its railroad with any other railroad heretofore or hereafter constructed in the State of Louisiana at any point upon its route, and upon the ground of such other railroad company, with the necessary turnouts, sidings, switches, and other conveniences in furtherance of the objects of its connections; and every railroad company in the State of Louisiana whose railroad shall be hereafter intersected by the railroads of this company, shall unite with it in forming such intersections and connections, and grant the facilities aforesaid; and if the said railroad companies cannot agree upon the points and manner of such crossing, intersection, and the division and apportionment of the cost and expense of the same between said companies, the same shall be ascertained and determined by Commissioners appointed by the Court, as provided in this act, in respect to acquiring title to real estate.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is empowered and authorized to purchase or lease from any railroad company or corporation its railroad, and the charter, franchises, property, and appurtenances thereof, and maintain and use the same as a part of the property of said company, and the said company is also authorized and empowered to enter into any mutual contract with any other railroad company or corporation by which the capital stock and property of said other company or corporation shall become merged and consolidated with this said company, and into joint and common stock, and be and exist as one company, professing and enjoying all the powers, franchises, rights, and privileges granted to or vested in each and all of the companies so consolidated and united by the State of Louisiana, or by other States through which the railroad of said company so consolidated and united may pass, the provisions of any statute heretofore passed by the State of Louisiana to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is authorized and empowered from time to time to borrow money or to purchase property upon its own credit, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining said railroads, or establishing continuous and connecting lines of railroads as heretofore and in its act of incorporation provided, and as evidence of the indebtedness of said company for such loans or the purchase of such property, may issue its corporate bonds or promissory notes, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed eight per cent per annum; and to secure the payment of said bonds and notes, may mortgage its railroads, its capital stock, its corporate franchises, and any of its real or personal property, or any part or portion of the same; and it may, by its President or other officers or agents duly authorized by its Directors, sell, dispose of, or regulate such bonds and notes, or may sell, dispose of, or negotiate its capital stock; said capital stock being declared to be personal property and transferable as such, or any of its personal property, at such times and places, and at such rates and for such prices, either within or without the limits of this State as in the judgment of said Company or its Directors will best advance its interests; and if such bonds, notes, or stocks are thus sold at a discount, such sale shall be in all respects valid and binding upon this Company, and such stocks, bonds, or notes shall be as valid for the par value thereof as if the same had been sold at par value.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Company can sue and be sued in Courts of the State of Louisiana of competent jurisdiction, and in such manner and form only as corporations of the State of Louisiana can sue and be sued; and service of process in any action against the said Company can be made only by service of the same upon either the President, the Secretary, Treasurer, or any of the Directors of said Company, or upon the agent of the Company resident in the City of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and designated by the Company to receive such service; and it shall be the duty of the Company to designate one of its agents residing in the said city of New Orleans as the agent upon whom such service of process can be made, and to give public notice thereof by advertisement for four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans; and like public notice shall be given whenever any change is made in such agency.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall willfully do, or cause to be done any act or acts whatever, whereby any building, construction, or works of said Company, or any engine, machine, or structure, or any matter or thing appertaining to the same shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured or destroyed, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay to the said Company double the amount of damage sustained by reason of such offenses or injury, to be recovered in the name of said Company, with costs of suit, by action of debt; and such offenders shall also be subject to indictment, and shall be sentenced, on conviction, at the discretion of the Court, for a period not exceeding eighteen months.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be favorably and liberally construed, so as to favor all the purposes and objects of the same, and the operations of the provisions thereof.

Signed Chas. W. Lovell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 19, 1868.

Signed H. C. Warmoth,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretay of State.

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## An Act. No. 29

For the Relief of Charles O. Hard yan, A. F. Wrotnowski.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski, as compensation for the copying and furnishing the laws of the State of Louisiana to the State Printer for the years 1864, 1865, and 1867: Provided, That Charles O. Hardy receives twelve hundred dollars, and A. F. Wrotnowski twelve hundred dollars of said appropriation.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 22, 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 30.

Authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional Clerks and one Messenger.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby authorized to employ two additional Clerks at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, per annum, and one Messenger at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 22, 1868,

Signed H. C. Warmoth,
Govenor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 31.

To provide for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character.

Whereas, It is a matter of great public importance that the public statutes of this State should be revised, their language simplified, their incongruities corrected, their deficiencies supplied, and the whole arranged in order and reduced to one connected text with a view to their adoption as the revised statutes of this State to the end that all may know the law; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Asembly convened, That a joint committee, to be composed of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, with power to sit during the recess of the Legislature, at such place or places as they may designate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said committee shall select some suitable person or persons, whose duty is shall be, under the supervision and direction of said committee, to revise the Statues of the State of a general character, to simplify their language, to correct their incongruities, to supply their deficiencies, to arrange them in order, and to reduce them to one connected text, with a view to their adoption as the Revised Statutes of the State.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the members of the committee shall be entitled to their mileage and per diem while going to, attending, and returning from the meetings of the committee.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of five thousond dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated as part payment of the compensation to be allowed to the person or persons to be appointed in accordance with the second section of this act, the same to be paid quarterly, on the warrant of the committee, as the work progresses.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the compensation of the person or persons appointed by the committee shall be dependant on the approval of the work, and shall be hereafter fixed by law.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy: Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

Indorsed: "Received in the Governor's Office, August 17, 1868."

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[Note by the Secretary of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.]

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## An Act. No. 32.

Making a new division of the State of Louisiana into Five Congressional Distrcts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until otherwise directed by law, the State of Louisiana shall be divided into five Congressional Districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall choose one Representative to Congress, as follows:

The first Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and so much of said parish on the left bank of said river as is below and east of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Representative Districts, of the parish of Orleans, and parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, and Livingston.

The Second Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river above and west of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the First, Second, Third, and Tenth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parish of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Lafourche and Terrebone.

The Third Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Assumption, Ascension, Vermillion, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry, Iberville, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge,

The Fourth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of West Feliciana, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo Bossier and Winn.

The Fifth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Ouachita, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 22, 1868.

Signed H. C. Warmoth,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. 33.

Granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across the Amite river.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the exclusive right is hereby given to Gabriel Mullen, of the Parish of Livingston, to build a toll bridge across the Amite river at a point to be selected by him, between McKay's ferry and T. Bradford's on said river.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all persons are prohibited from building any toll-bridge or bridges across said river Amite within five miles above and five miles below the point selected for the bridge contemplated by this act, provided the said Mullen completes his said bridge within twelve months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Gabriel Mullen, his heirs and assigns shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges, and emoluments for the time of ten (10) years, to date from the passage of this act; provided said bridge is built and completed for and within twelve months from the passage of this act; and provided further, that all the expenses in constructing and keeping in repair said bridge shall never be a charge upon the State, but be hereby borne by the said Mullen, his heirs or assigns.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the rate of toll or transfer for crossing shall be charged by the said Mullen as fixed by the police jury of the parishes of Livingston and East Baton Rouge.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell.
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

Indorsed—"Received in the Governor's office August 19, 1868.

Note by the Secretary of State. The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval and not having been returned by him to the House in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

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## Joint Resolution No. 34.

Expressing the Respects of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in Memory of the Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late Member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and Tendering Their Sympathy to the Many Friends and Relatives of the Deceased.

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from the councils of the nation one whose identity with the interests of the common country he has left the heritage of the people; and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that an expression is due the memory of the deceased; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late Member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, the country has lost an able son, the cause of Republicanism an ardent advocate, and the people a sincere friend.

Be it further resolved, That the sympathy of the Senate and the House of Representatives is hereby tendered the relatives of the deceased; that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of both Houses of the General Assembly and published in the official journals of the State of Louisiana, and that copies thereof be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the desks of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be drped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. Warmoth.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

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## PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS No. 35.

To have the United States Flag to wave over all Public Offices and Institutions.

Whereas, It is the custom, if not the law or regulation of the United States, to have the United States Flag, from a certain hour of the morning to a certain hour of the evening, waving over the several departments and institutions thereof; and

Whereas, The same motives and reasons which justify said custom now prevail in a higher degree; and

Whereas, The stars and stripes are emblematic of power, protection, justice, and civilization, and should beacon the people. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of September, A. D., 1868, the Flag of the United States, from sunrise to sunset shall wave over the public departments and institutions of the State on all public occasions, over the State House during the sessions of the Geneal Assembly, and over the Court House in the several parishes during the sessions of the Courts.

Be it further resolved, That the several public officers respectively, shall enforce and execute, or cause to be enforced and executed, the provisions of these resolutions. Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed Chas. W. Lowell,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed Oscar J. Dunn,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. Warmoth,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

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## Joint Resolution No. 36.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; respectively, for the purpose of inquiring into the number of clerks and employes of the General Assembly, and to report as soon as possible whether said employes are excessive in number, and whether or not the services of many of said employes could not be dispensed with.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Luisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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## An Act. No. 37.

To Fix the Time of Holding Courts in the Twelfth Judicial District.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the terms of the District Courts of the Twelfth Judicial District shall be as follows: For the parish of Ouachita on the first Monday of March and September of every year; for the parish of Franklin on the fourth Monday of March and September; for the parish of Caldwell on the third Monday of April and October; for the parish of Catahoula on the first Monday of May and November; for the parish of Morehouse on the first Monday of June and December.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with, and contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 24, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E, BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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A recent financial article in the Public Ledger, says, that the greenback plank in the Democratic platform is "literally a discreditable assault on the integrity, and good faith of the nation.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 41. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868. WHOLE NO. 141.


## Poetry.

From the Changed Cross.

### GOD OUR STRENGTH.

Man, in his weakness, needs a stronger stay
Than fellow-men, the holiest and the best:
And yet we turn to them from day to day,
As if in them our spirits could find rest.

Gently untwine our childish hands, that cling
To such inadequate supports as these
And shelter us beneath Thy heavenly wing,
Till we have learned to walk alone with ease.

Help us, O Lord! with patient love to bear
Each other's faults, to suffer with true meekness,
Help us each other's joys and griefs to share,
But let us turn to Thee alone in weakness.

### THROUGH THE WORLD.

Some hearts go hungering through the world,
And never find the love they seek;
Some lips with pride or scorn are curled,
To hide the pain they may not speak.
The eyes may flash, the mouth may smile,
The voice in gladdest music thrill,
And yet beneath them all the while
The hungry heart be pining still!

These know their doom and walk their way
With level steps and steadfast eyes,
Nor strive with Fate, nor weep, nor pray—
While others, not so sadly wise,
Are mocked by phantoms evermore,
And lured by seemings of delight,
Fair to their eye, but at the core
Holding but bitter dust and blight.

I see them gaze from wistful eyes,
I mark their sign of fading cheeks:
I hear them breathe with smothered sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redresses wrong,
No eye with pity is impearled,
Oh, misconstrued and suffering long,
O hearts that hunger through the world!

For you does life's dull desert hold
No fountain shade, no date-grove fair,
No gush of waters clear and cold,
But sandy reaches wide and bare.
The foot may fail, the soul may faint,
And weigh to earth the weary frame,
Yet still ye make no weak complaint,
And speak no word of grief or blame.

O eager eyes which gaze afar!
O arms which clasp the empty air!
Not all unmarked your sorrows are,
Not all unpitied your despair.
Smile, patient lips so proudly dumb—
When life's frail tent at last is furled,
Your glorious recompense shall come,
O hearts that hunger through the world!

## "Hallow My Sabbaths."

"I will show you next autumn as nice a field of grain as ever was raised in this town; and, in defiance of your God, I will perform all the work on the Sabbath," said a bold impious man to a pious neighbor who had expostulated with him upon the sin of laboring upon God's holy day.

In accordance with his threat, the ground was prepared and the seed sown upon the Sabbath; and he who had defied the God of Heaven sat down to wait for the gentle showers and genial sunshine, little realizing that even in this he was dependent upon the forbearance of Him whose laws he was setting at naught. But He who sendeth His rain upon the just and upon the unjust, permitted this bold blasphemer to prosper in his undertaking, until he could say to those about him, "I have plowed and sowed, and garnered into my barn, the best field of wheat ever raised in the town of M.; and all the labor has been performed on the Sabbath."

Even the quiet of God's holy day was disturbed by the clashing sound of separating the chaff from the wheat; and heaps of golden grain lay in the autumn sunshine, waiting to be stored away for future use.

Suddenly the low muttering thunder was heard, growing stronger and stronger, until crash followed crash, and the impious crew fled in dismay from such a manifestation of a power they had so recently disregarded. In a few hours the tempest ceased; but they returned not to their labors; for the lightning's stroke had finished their work. The huge barn, with all its contents, was laid low; and the language of its smouldering ruins was, "Hallow my Sabbath, and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the Lord your God.—*Christian Banner.*

## Future Punishment.

Let the fairest star be selected, like a beauteous island in the vast and shoreless sea of the azure Heavens, as the future home of the criminals from the earth, and let them possess whatever they most love, and all that it is possible for God to bestow: let them be endowed with undying bodies, and with minds which shall forever retain their intellectual powers; let no Savior ever press his claims upon them, no God reveal himself to them, no Sabbath ever dawn upon them, no saint ever live among them, no prayer ever be heard within their borders; but let society exist there forever, smitten only by the leprosy of hatred to God, and with utter selfishness as its all-prevailing and eternal purpose—then, as sure as the law of righteousness exists, on which rests the throne of God, and the government of the universe, a society so constituted must work out for itself a hell of solitary and bitter suffering, to which there is no limit except the capacity of a finite nature. Alas! the spirit that is without love to its God or to its neighbor, is already possessed by a power which must at last create for its own self-torment a worm that will never die, and a fire that can never more be quenched!—*Dr. Norman Macleod.*

## The Selection of Rulers.

BY OLD MORDECAI.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness: and place such over them to be rulers of thousands and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens. And let them judge the people at all seasons.—*Exodus* xviii, 21, 22.

This wonderful book, unfolding as it does, the mind of God, leaves no darkness on the pathway of duty, or the destiny of man.

The principles of Revelation are comparatively few, but clearly defined, embodying everything necessary to the happiness of man in all his relations to God and his creatures. The subjects for pulpit discussion are supposed to be limited in range, though diversified in elucidation, and too much has been yielded to this narrow demand. Whatever tends to enlighten and guide the public conscience, to elevate and sustain virtue, to promote the peace and order of society, to build up and firmly establish government is as much the theme for pulpit discourse as any of the essential doctrines of Christianity; and may and ought to share attention as necessity demands.

Government, for example, is as much an institution of God as the Christian church, and as such may challenge pulpit discussion, and kindred to this the proper Selection of Rulers.

A glance at the eighteenth chapter will show the Israelites emerging from degradation to a higher civilization: chaos was yielding to order and the appointments of law. Moses, the civil law-giver, was dispensing justice according to divine precept. Jethro, his father-in-law, seeing the labor imposed on him, suggested that to avoid wearing himself and the people out, he should appoint suitable persons to share these toils. Further, Moses was the legislator and executive while Aaron ministered at the altar: both were divinely appointed. Moses as a ruler was the representative of God; this accords with the New Testament view of this subject. "For he is the minister of God," says St. Paul, and "the powers that be are ordained of God."* The minister of the law should fear God as well as the minister of the gospel, and hence the qualifications of rulers set forth in the text. Notice: 1. *A ruler should be an "able man."*

The ability referred to is more than a sound body, capable of enduring the toils of office: it embraces intellect, a mind well balanced and cultivated. It is *mind* that rules the world. Man's intelligence is a part of the divine nature imparted to him; and it is only as man receives wisdom from God, is he properly his agent, in governing the beings under his control. A ruler without intelligence is no better than an idiot. As a wise son maketh a glad father, while a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother, so a wise ruler is the joy of a nation, while a foolish one fills the nation with sorrow and covers it with shame. A ruler should be eminent for understanding and common sense; without these his mind is like an ill-adjusted scales—heavy on one side and light on the other. Without wisdom he is unable to use knowledge aright. It was these qualities that distinguished the government of David and Solomon. Solomon asked God to give him a wise and understanding heart to rule the people; he understood the interests of society and how to secure them, and therefore the glory af his reign was such as had never crowned an earthly sovereign. A wise ruler will know men as well as subjects: this is a branch of knowledge essential to good government, because its toils are to be divided among the several grades of rulers as indicated in the divisions of "thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens."

It is said that a certain man applied to President Jackson for an appointment to a foreign mission; pending the consideration of the case, the man and the President attended church; the next day a friend of the applicant inquired of the General if he intended to make the appointment, to which indeed he had at first been rather favorable, he replied with emphasis, "No, sir, he is no judge of gospel preaching. I shall not appoint him; he with myself was yesterday at the "Foundry" Methodist Church, and heard Dr. Deubin preach as sound a gospel sermon as I ever heard; he found fault and criticised it. Sir, he is no judge of gospel preaching; I shall not appoint him!" This man's criticism of the sermon opened an avenue to his heart and head, and revealed his character; the sequel proved the man's total unfitness for the mission.

2. *A ruler should fear God.* "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding."

To fear God is to recognize his august authority and man's personal responsibility to him; and while the term "fear of God," may not here imply the regeneration of the nature, yet a rulers moral qualification must not fall below this standard. For as he is God's deputy he must reflect the moral character of his superior. "It is an abomination to (rulers) commit wickedness; for the throne, or government, is establishment by righteousness."* "When the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." This is God's account, and history confirms it. The fear of God is a principle serving as a foundation on which the superstructure of government is reared, and foundation and fabric alike immovable. This principle gives unity, loftiness, purity and stability to the ruler's purpose; it is the fountain of motive; and to his actions the tower of his strength and the shield which quenches the fiery darts of enemies. It is the bulwark of character, and the lustre of reputation. Virtue can never be put to shame.

3. *A ruler should be a man of truth.* This includes truth as the basis of moral character, and all that is righteous in government. God demands of rulers to speak the truth and to love and pursue it. "Excellence of speech becometh not a fool, much less do lying lips a ruler." "If a ruler hearken to lies, all his servants are wicked." If a man is born a fool no law of his nature can make him wise; it is unreasonable and absurd to expect of him propriety and excellence of speech. So the office of a ruler is the symbol of all truth and virtue; these qualities inhere there, and the very being of it is not only outraged, but entirely subverted, when it is associated with falsehood and hypocrisy. Lying brings man into close relationship to the devil; he is styled "the father of lies," and is therefore held up to human gaze as the basest and most detestable of all beings. A lying, hypocritical ruler, then, represents the devil, and not the God of truth; and toward such there is no law of human nature that will allow any other feeling than profound contempt. It is as impossible to avoid classifying character as it is objects or animals. A mouse on the mountain top is nothing but a mouse; position does not class him with the mammoth. Satan is called "the prince of the power of the air," and though the sway of his infernal sceptre might be extended over other regions, still he would be nothing but Satan, as he is now; position would not class him with the ministering spirits that do God's pleasure; and so with the deceitful ruler; his excellent positon, the power wielded, the resources at his command, the vast treasures he might distribute, would not, could not shield him from being classed with the base and vile, if his character were marked by falsehood instead of truth.

4. *A ruler must "hate covetousness."* Covetousness is an intense and inordinate desire for gain, and may take a wide range in the thoughts, and may be formed into corresponding actions. God has forbidden covetousness in the tenth commandment, and therefore it is under ban in all persons.

God declares his hatred of this sin in the tenth Psalm. The prophet Micah denounces it because of the cruelty and oppression and robbery it engenders. Throughout the Scriptures it is denounced and classed with the vilest sins and abominations. Covetousness is the mainspring of unholy ambition. What plunder, bloodshed, carnage and desolation has it instigated! It rends the heart to contemplate the warring elements and the destruction that follow—the harvest a heap of desperate sorrow, homes laid waste, thousands on thousands in community hurled in a moment from luxury and comfort to wander as houseless vagabonds, and moving heaven with wails and lamentation. The earthquake girded with omnipotence asserts its power; Islands disappear, vast mountains are hurled from their foundation, ocean bursts the rocky bars, navies are driven like chaff before the whirlwind, while a continent trembles in convulsions. Such widespread ruin but faintly represents the blasting influence and devastations of a covetous ruler. Cruel as death and insatiable as the grave it has darked heaven with arrows of vengeance, swept the ship of state from her moorings and given her to the surges of merciless anarchy; it deified reason and dethroned God and forced out human blood like water, till insulted heaven commissioned the tempest of his wrath to break the tyrant's sceptre and sepulchre the covetous ruler amid the wreck of empires.

The Sovereign of the universe, from whom government emanates, holds up to the admiration of all ages the noble Samuel as an example of inflexible integrity as a ruler: one who hated covetousness, resisted bribery, despised oppression, dispensed justice and mercy, established peace and established the prosperity of his coventry, and died amid their lamentations and tears of affection, his character spotless, his memory blessed. The same hands present a character the reverse of this. Ahab, foolish as he was haughty, weak as he was wicked, he scattered fire brands, arrows and death; hated of God, despised of men, the companion of lying spirits, he was pierced by the archer amid his battle for plunder, and dogs licked his blood in the pool of Samaria! It is impossible for a government long to stand if God be ignored in the appointment of its rulers, unless indeed such a government may be designed as a scourge to others.

To modern times belong the shame of that senseless cry, "No mixture of politics and religion!" Now, by politics we understand the science and interest of government; and as the stream can never rise higher than its fountain, so no nation can ever rise above its religion. From what source comes this wail and dread of religious influence in government? Does it proceed from the virtuous statesman, the sound philosopher, or the devout worshipper in Christian assemblies? No, verily. This cry is Satan's watchword, echoed, it may be by a few who mistake him for an angel of light, but more generally by those wandering stars in body politic, from the pulpit demagogue to the rude fellows of the baser sort. Marvellous indeed that such should tremble for the Ark of the Lord!

The blessed Redeemer enjoined "the things due to Cæsar," then the things of Cæsar must be studied to be understood; otherwise "our liberty in choosing may be used as a 'cloak' for covetousness."

In our heaven-favored country the appointment of rulers belongs primarily to the people; if the constituency be virtuous and enlightened, the representative will bear its image. The privilege to choose is a glorious one, but the exercise of it is of fearful responsibility, but nevertheless imperatively demanded. As nations have no existence in another world, their follies and vices are punished in this life: by reading the past, it is easy to unvail the future; as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, to them that seek for glory, and honor, and immortality, a life of prosperity shall be the reward; but to them that are contentious and disobedient, tribulation and anguish, indignation and wrath, shall be the portion of such a nation.

Let the ignorant be instructed, the low elevated, the vicious reclaimed; let it be written on the hearts of the people, on the walls and altars of our temples—*The nation that fears not God shall be blotted out!* Then shall our rulers be able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and our country and government shall continue while the sun and the moon endure!

A YOUNG THEOLOGIAN.—A missionary among the freedmen of Tennessee, after relating to some little colored children the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them why God does not strike every body dead who tells a lie, when one of the least in the room quickly answered: "because there wouldn't be any body left!"

A little girl seeking celestial information, asked her mother, "have angels wings?" The unsuspecting mamma, full of memories of pictures and traditions, answered, "certainly they have." Straightway young inquisitive sprung her trap; "then what did they want a ladder for to get down to Jacob?" Mamma's answer is not recorded.

*Rom. 13, 1—4.

*Prov. 16—12, and Prov. 29—2.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

General Howard's lecture, on Tuesday night, was attended in Dr. Boynton's large church; the lecture was delivered by request of several leading friends of progress in this city and Baltimore. It was a narrative of what the General saw and heard during his recent tour of inspection of the affairs of the Bureau in the South. The speaker made the audience his companions in travel, dashing along the railway or traveling the deck of a steamer, introducing them to fellow passengers of all shades of color, positions in society, political opinions and grades of intelligence, stopping here to examine an object of interest to contemplate a scene of beauty, or survey the blood-stained battle field where he and some of his fellow-passengers had met in deadly conflict; he had mingled with the crowds at political meetings of Democrats and others, visited workshop and plantation, talked with the most educated and illiterate, but had received no mark of disrespect, or breach of courtesy from any one, excepting some newspaper articles. This kind reception was not considered personal, but in deference to a government officer, and was cited as an evidence that its authority was not ignored. The conversations he held with different classes and persons were detailed, representing the candid and the most inveterately prejudiced, facts were stated as he saw or heard them from others; he concealed nothing, he apologized for nothing; not a harsh epithet was employed, no approbrium was fastened here or there, existing evils were more heartily deplored than censured, whether among the native born or emigrant; the crops were rather hopeful than otherwise; the trials of Union men were such as the Southern papers represent them to be. The General did not spare the improper persons who had in some cases been sent there, or employed there, in the interests of the Bureau. In view of all that he saw and heard his inferences were hopeful. The violence existing in some parts he believes does not meet the approval of the majority of the people, but at the same time they do not address themselves to remedy it; he believes that existing prejudices must give way, and that freer intercourse and candid exchange of opinions will contribute to hasten the restoration to fraternal feeling; he found more candor among those who had served as officers in the Southern army than among any others not in sympathy with the government. Several interesting incidents were introduced exhibiting the commendable candor and common sense of large planters, in dealing with the Freedmen, and their manly conduct in accepting in faith the mutual interest pledged to them by their employer; where candor triumphed over prejudice and distrust, things worked well and smoothly. It is impossible for the most stupid victim of prejudice to find fault with the spirit and language of this interesting narrative. Considering the peculiar relation sustained by General Howard to the people and subjects presented in this discourse, and also the prejudices of his education, it is difficult to imagine a more beautiful representation of a noble Christian statesman than was presented in the faultless language, tone and sentiments of that address.

The President has consented to furnish troops to the civil authorities of Alabama; the interviews held by them with the President and Secretary of War were highly gratifying to all parties.

On Sunday last, part of the 29th Infantry left here for Tennessee; an allusion was made to it in the Young Men's Association prayer meeting, Monday evening. One of the speakers narrated some incidents of his interview with these troops, just taking up the line of march; some of them cursed and gnashed upon him with their teeth. He offered tracts to one who raised his gun at him, but was told he feared no such threats of violence; the soldier after lowering his gun remarked, "If it will do *you* any good I'll take one." "Ah, my boys," remarked the Evangelist, "you will want something more than your rations when you leave this place." On Monday the train carrying these troops was run off the track and some thirty wounded and four killed! "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy.

SELIM.

## Protestant Episcopal Controversy.

The issues involved in the controversy between the High Church and Low Church parties in the Protestant Episcopal Church, begin to assume a more practical shape. Low Churchmen are determined on relief. They will not suffer themselves to be cramped and hindered any longer in their ministerial work by the "restrictions and limitations imposed upon them by the church formularies and canons." The last *Protestant Episcopalian* contains several articles, written by able and leading men of the denomination, which are exceedingly expressive on this subject. One of these writers repeats (what he says "every one knows") that "there are clauses in the Offices and Catechism which have been a well-nigh intolerable burden on the consciences of men for three hundred years," and then asks, "have we borne this burden long enough? or should we carry it to our graves, and bequeath it as a legacy to our children?" As to the mode of obtaining relief, he says: "There are but two ways. One is for each man, according to his view of duty, either to leave this church, or, with such strength and courage as he may possess, to fight the battle singly and alone, and of course, be overwhelmed and crushed. The other is, by a kind and Christian, but a united and determined demand that will not be denied, for our whole birthright liberty. If all whose consciences approved the course of Hubbard and Tyng, had by concert simultaneously done the same things, there would not have been High Churchmen enough in the land to sit as judges to try them. Persecution would have been silenced by the universal derision and indignation with which the attempt would have been greeted."

Another writer boldly suggests a General Council of Low Churchmen preliminary to a thorough expurgation of the prayer book from "every Romanizing Germ," and from every unfraternal and offensive canon, and preliminary also to the formation of a new denominational organization. The writer says, and his statements are fully and emphatically indorsed by the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*:

1. Let a call at once be issued for a General Council of all the evangelical members of our commuion, to sit, before, during, or immediately after the session of the "General Convention," as may seem most expedient. The "call" to embrace the clergy of every Low Church parish in the land, together with a full delegation of the laity. And there need be no difficulty as to who shall issue this call. This is no time to stand upon ceremonial. Let Drs. Tyng, Muhlenberg and Newton, or any half dozen or more of the leading clergy at the East convene the council, and we have no doubt of a hearty response. Nor need there be serious difficulty as to attendance. We say, state the object of the convocation clearly and concisely, and invite all who can attend personally to do so. For those who can not attend in person there remains the litera scripta resort.

2. The Council, once assembled, should proceed to the appointment of (1) A committee of Liturgical Revision, whose duty it shall be thoroughly to expurgate the prayer book of every "Romanizing Germ," and suggest improvements and alterations. It is worse than useless to await the action of the High Church and Ritualistic majority in the interests of Gospel truth. Any revision under such auspices, would, of course, be a revision in favor of their views. Should concessions be made to meet our demands, as for alternate forms, they would ask concession in return. And the result would be a mongrel production deserving only the contempt of the wise and good, and the indignation of the God of truth. The longer revision is postponed, therefore, the more difficult it becomes. Nor care the Ritualists for revision; the book is sufficiently Romanized already to answer their purpose as a stepping-stone to Rome. (2) And furthermore, a Committee on Canons and Church Relations, men of fraternal spirit, imbued with a love of those who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and make His law their guide. Such committee might be deputed to invite all friends of evangelical truth, whether in this church or out of it, who favor a liturgical form of worship and a moderate historic episcopate, to unite with us in the formation of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church of these United States. And they would not invite in vain.

3. The Council, duly organized by the election of provisional officers, should next invite the evangelical Bishops of the present House—men known as such—to head the movement for the establishment of a pure reformed church, distinctively evangelic in doctrine, fraternal in aim, catholic in spirit; a movement having for its object to secure the respect and love, not the fear and hatred, of the people of this land, and to afford an asylum to the thousands who, by reason of the objectionable portions of our Liturgy and of the exclusive unchurching spirit of many of our clergy and members, have been heretofore restrained from entering the fold.

4. In the improbable event of refusal by all the Bishops, then let truth be above order. Thereupon the church might proceed to organize in all the States, electing provisional Bishops or overseers, these to hold office until, in the ordering of Divine Providence, a permanent polity shall have been agreed upon. The funds heretofore given so largely toward the building up of High Church dioceses and Ritualistic parishes, would be devoted to better uses; and in a few years, by God's blessing, the Reformed Church would be numerically larger, and incalculably more a power for good than we are to day.

## Contrasts—Which do You Prefer?

"An athiest's laugh is a poor exchange
For Deity offended."

Dr. Johnson, after speaking of various spectacles of human suffering, and of the sighs and groans by which the afflicted seek relief, once remarked, "The laugh of a merry and careless sinner is worse than all." Few remarks of the learned apothegmatist convey a more instructive moral lesson.

Madame Guyon was imprisoned for loving her Savior more than the glitter of courts; when put in a dungeon she was blessed with the presence of Christ and delightful views of heaven, and she triumphantly sung,

"Strong are the walls around me
That hold me night and day;
But they who thus have bound me
Cannot keep God away:
My very dungeon walls are dear,
Because the Lord I love is here.

"They know who thus oppress me
'Tis hard to be alone;
But know not One can bless me
Who comes through bars and stone;
He makes my dungeon's darkness bright,
And fills my bosom with delight."

Not long after the death of Madame Guyon, Madame de Pompadour was made mistress of Versailles by that voluptuous old monarch, Louis XV. Alluding to the popular dissatisfaction of her imprudent conduct, and to the revolution which she saw approaching, she used to remark, "*Après nous, le deluge*"—after us the deluge. During her life the French court was the scene of unexampled gayety and dissipation. She died in misery, trembling at the wrath of the people, and the judgment of God.

"My whole life," she said in a gloomy hour, "has been a continual death."

Which appears the most enviable situation, Madame Guyon, feeding on angel's food in her dungeon, or Madame de Pompadour, trifling with the most important concerns in the most splendid court of Europe?

John Bunyan sung in Bedford jail,

"I am indeed in prison now
In body, but my mind
Is free to follow Christ, and now
Unto me He is kind.

"For though men keep my outward man
With their locks and bars,
Yet by the faith of Christ I can
Mount higher than the stars.

"This jail to me is as a hill
From whence I plainly see
Beyond this world, and take my fill
Of things that lasting be."

His conscience was clear, his spirit free. His soul soared aloft amid the glories of a celestial atmosphere, and drank from the fountains of heavenly bliss.

Robert Burns suffered no persecution. His genius was universally admired, and he held a conspicuous place in the polished circles of Edinburgh. But though not circumscribed by the walls of a prison, he was helplessly bound by his own vices. Once, during sickness, he wrote an affecting prayer, in which he thus confesses his moral weakness:

"With Thy controlling power assist even me
These headlong, furious passions to confine;
For all unfit I feel my power to be
To rule their current in the allowed line—
O, aid me with Thy strength, Omnipotence."

Burns died from exposure, occasioned by tarrying too long at the wine cup, and his last words were a careless jest.

Sad are the afflictions of the Christian, and more melancholy are the trials of those who have no religious comforts, but the laugh, and jest, and trifling of an unconcerned soul are indeed worse than all.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE BOYS.—Boys, let me talk to you about one hundred and five boys who were arrested one night by the police in New York.

Where did the police find them, think you? Not in pleasant homes, you may be sure. No not there, but in gambling houses, where they were smoking bad cigars and drinking bad liquor. What a place for boys!

Why did the police arrest them? Because they were thieves, pickpockets and gamblers. Think of it, one hundred and five boys between the ages of nine and thirteen given to a life of crime! the bare thought of their sad fate makes my flesh creep. Doesn't it make you tremble?

Those bad boys have already lost every trace of moral beauty. They are unlovely, vile, wretched creatures. Their lives are poisoned at the fountain, and will pour out streams of sin and misery until they come to an untimely end. Don't you pity them? Don't you shrink with terror at the bare idea of being like them?

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# OFFICIAL:

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifteenth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, and only fifteen Senators answered to their names, as follows:

Anderson, Blackman, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Packard, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams—15.

No quorum being present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring in absent members.

Absent members having arrived, their names were called, as follows:

Campbell, Jewell, Lynch, Monette, Poindexter, Ray, Whitney, Wittgenstein—8.

A quorum being present,

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

The journal of the previous day's proceedings was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 16, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

In compliance with resolutions adopted on the fourteenth and fifteenth instant, requesting the Governor to send to the Senate the report of the Board of Control of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, for the year 1867, and the report of the Clerk of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, I am instructed by his Excellency to transmit herewith the same.

F. C. REMICK, Private Secretary.

On motion, the message was received.

Mr. Bacon moved that the documents lie on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that he was authorized by a majority of the committee to report favorably upon the joint resolution of the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Representatives to investigate the conduct of the late elections and the present condition of peace and order in this State.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the report was received.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported Senate bill No. 9, an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund, as having been duly enrolled.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on House bill No. 5, an act relative to all disbursements of the State.

On motion the report was received.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to subscribe for three daily newspapers each, for the use of the presiding officer of the Senate, and for the Secretary and his assistants.

Mr. Todd moved its adoption.

Adopted.

Mr. Coupland, of Orleans, moved that one hundred copies of the Senate journal be printed daily for the use of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered.

The roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ray, F. L. Jewell, Thompson, White, Williams—14.

The motion was adopted—yeas 15, nays 14.

Mr. Day asked leave of absence for Mr. Darrall until Monday next.

Leave was granted.

Mr. Day moved that 250 copies of the report in reference to the State Penitentiary be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Whitney moved that the Committee on Elections be instructed, in all cases of contested elections, where the question of eligibility is involved, to investigate that question first, and apart from any questions of fraud or irregularity, and report upon the same to the Senate as soon as practicable.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Todd, White—11.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Anderson asked leave of absence for Mr. Offutt for one week.

Leave was granted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to originate a bill compelling a change of grade on the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the President be authorized to appoint two additional Pages for the Senate.

Mr. Wilcox offered a substitute that an Assistant Doorkeeper be elected, and act also as messenger.

The substitute was adopted.

On motion the vote upon the substitute was reconsidered, and the substitute withdrawn by Mr. Wilcox.

The resolution of Mr. Smith being then before the House,

Mr. Whitney moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Braughn, Day, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Ray, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—13.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Egan, Foute, Kelso, Poindexter, Smith, Wittgenstein—10.

The resolution of Mr. Smith was laid on the table.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to proceed to the election of Assistant Doorkeeper.

Adopted.

Mr. Day nomitated Mr. Perrin.

Nominations closed.

Mr. Perrin received 23 votes.

Mr. Perrin was declared elected.

Mr. Day gave notice—

First, that on a future day he would introduce a bill to provide for the registration of the qualified electors of the State.

Second, that he would introduce a bill to repress and prevent larceny.

Third, that he would introduce an act to amend article ninety-nine of the State Constitution.

Mr. Campbell introduced, according to notice, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire and report to the Senate the names of the sufferers by the massacre of the thirtieth of July, 1866, the disposition made of the dead and wounded by the municipal authorities.

And asked that it be read.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Campbell introduced, according to previous notice, the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives. That in honor of the martyred dead of the thirtieth of July, 1866, both Houses of the General Assembly will adjourn over from the twenty-ninth to the thirty-first day of July, and that they do recommend to the good citizens of this State the observance of that day by the observing of suitable ceremonies in respect to the memory of those who on that day laid down their lives in the cause of liberty and equal rights to all.

And asked that it be read.

The joint resolution was read.

Mr. Anderson asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act relative to public roads.

The rules were suspended. The bill was introduced and read for the first time.

The rules were then suspended and the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the bill was then referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

The order of the day was then called.

Mr. Lynch called up House bill No. 7—an act relative to the public printing—introduced by W. L. McMillen.

The bill was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended, the bill read for the second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 7—an act to provide for the removal of causes pending in the Supreme Court, under the Constitution of 1864, to the Supreme Court established under the new Constitution.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be adopted section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was then read.

Mr. Bacon moved that the first section be amended by striking out the words "*ipso facto*" in the tenth line, and insert the words "to be" at the beginning of the twelfth line.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Bacon's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Jewell moved to amend by inserting the words "and the same are hereby" after the words "*ipso facto*" in the tenth line.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the first section was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the second section was read, and the following corrections made;

In line thirteen, strike out "kinds of appeal" and insert "causes."

In line fifteen, strike out "case" and insert "cause."

In line nineteen, strike out "case" and insert "causes."

Debate ensued with regard to section second, when,

On motion of Mr. Ray, the whole bill was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill fourteen, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish of Orleans.

The bill was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the first section was adopted.

The second section was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the second section was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the bill was then adopted as a whole.

The bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the bill was adopted.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

Mr. Ray moved it be adopted section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was then read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out "or sooner, if possible," in the eighth line; and in place of the words "asked by" in line eighteen, to insert the words "prayed for."

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the first section was then adopted as amended.

The second section was then read, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was then adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 17, an act to transfer all causes now pending before the courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be adopted section by section.

The first section was then read.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the first section.

Adopted.

The second section was then read.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the second section with a proviso.

The second section, with the proviso, was adopted.

Section three was then read.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by inserting the word "original" at the commencement of the twelfth line, and by inserting in lines twelve and thirteen, in place of the words "books, dockets and minutes of," the words "of suits not finally disposed of in accordance with this act in."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of section three, with the following proviso added:

Provided that all costs in said transferred suits shall be paid before said suits shall be filed in the said Seventh District Court, and that the receipt of the Clerk of the Third District Court shall be evidence of the payment of such costs.

The section, with the proviso, was then adopted.

Section four was then read, and on motion of Mr. Ray adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote adopting the proviso to section two.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out the proviso.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill as amended be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved that the title be amended by inserting in place of the words "of the State," the words "of the parish of Orleans."

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The bill was then adopted on its final passage.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Mr. Lynch moved that the rules be suspended for the introduction of a joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee of the General Assembly to examine into the accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State.

The rules were suspendeded, and the joint resolution read and adopted.

The President announced the following standing committes:

On Corporations and Parochial Affairs—Campbell, O'Hara, Wittgenstein, Bacon, Futch.

On Claims—O'Hara, Kelso and Bacon.

On motion of Mr. Day, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Sixteenth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called seventy, members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Waters, Wilson, H. Williams, N. Young, Zoelly—70.

Prayer by Rev. *Mr.* Kingston.

On motion of *Mr.* Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following corrections to the minutes were ordered:

In the disposition of the bill reported by the Committee on Education, it should have been mentioned that a suspension of the rules had been asked and refused, and consequently the bill lies over under the rules.

In the notice given by *Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, of his intention to introduce a bill entitled an act to amend the twenty-ninth article of the Constitution of the State, it should have been the ninety-ninth article, instead of the twenty-ninth of the Constitution of the State.

Under the head of notices of bills, and after the following paragraphs, the following bill should have been inserted:

Under a dispensation of the rules, Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, introduced the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By D. H. Reese, of Lafourche:

An act to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for all persons elected or appointed to office in any parish of this State, who by the laws thereof are required to furnish bonds, to furnish as bondsmen any person or persons resident of this State, and owning a sufficient amount of property within the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases where an officer furnishes bondsmen from without the parish in which his office is located, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court, or parish Judge of the parish in which the property of the said bondsmen is situated to certify to the sufficiency of the bond, and the certificate, or a certified copy thereof, together with the bond, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the parish in which the office aforesaid is established.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That if after the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act any officer who was elected to office on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, and has failed to furnish the bond required by law, such office shall then be considered vacant, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of such office.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion a leave of absence of four days was granted to *Mr.* Mollere, of Assumption.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

*Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, acting chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, asked to be relieved from further services on that committee.

*Mr.* Wren, of Bossier, moved that the request be granted.

The motion was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

*Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was read under a dispensation of the rules:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to inquire and report as to the safety of the Canal street ferryboats plying between this city and Algiers.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to suspend the rules in order to place the above resolution on its several readings and final passage, which was carried by a rising vote of 53 yeas to 3 nays.

The resolution then went through its several readings and was adopted.

*Mr.* Isabelle, of Orleans, asked permission to introduce the following resolution, and asked that the rules be suspended in order to place it on its first reading.

The rules being suspended, the resolution was read as follows:

Joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That a committee to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed, which committee shall have authority to take possession of the ballots cast at the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, at the city of New Orleans, for municipal officers thereof; to recount said ballots; to take such action as in their judgment may enable them to ascertain the number of legal votes cast for each of the candidates; to investigate the conduct of said election; to send for persons and papers: to employ clerks, not to exceed twelve in number, to assist in carrying out the objects of this resolution; and the said committee are instructed to report at the earliest practicable moment to the General Assembly the result of their labors.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, asked permission to introduce the following resolution, and to have it read under a suspension of the rules.

Permission was granted and the rules suspended.

The resolution was read a first time and lies over.

*Resolved*, That the members of this House and the citizens of Louisiana, without distinction of race and color, be invited and requested to join in the grand illumination and celebration to come off on next Saturday night, under the auspices of the Democratic party of this city in honor of the restoration of Louisiana to the Union under a Constitution guaranteeing equality of civil and political rights to all citizens.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, asked permission to introduce the following joint resolution, which was granted, and then underwent its several readings under a suspension of the rules, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Joint resolution for the State bonds and other property now detained at Washington by the Federal authorities.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for the purpose of recovering the State bonds and other property now detained at Washington by the Federal authorities, the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to communicate with such authorities and to appoint some proper person to receivesuch bonds and other property.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, asked permission to introduce the following resolution, and that the rules be suspended in order to place it on its several readings and final adoption.

Permission being granted and the rules suspended, the resolution went through its several readings and was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Warrant Clerk be authorized to pay the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem. for his services.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, asked permission to introduce the following resolution, which was granted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be discharged from further services.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the rules be suspended in order to place the resolution on its several readings and passage.

The rules were not suspended and the resolution lies over under the rules.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

A bill entitled an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

An Act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressienal Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until otherwise directed by law the State of Louisiana shall be divided into five Congressional Districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall choose one Representative to Congress as follows:

The First Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river and so much of said parish on the left bank of said river as is below and east of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of the parishes of Orleans and the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena and Livingston.

The Second Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river above and west of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, St. James, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

The Third Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Assumption, Ascension, Vermillion, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry, Iberville and West Baton Rouge.

The Fourth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto and Caddo.

The Fifth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Winn, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Ouachita, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall be in force and take effect from aud after its passage.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James.

An act to establish a school of pharmacy public and dispensary.

By Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville:

An act to prohibit prostitutes and lewd and abandoned women from exposing their vices in the corporate towns and cities in Louisiana.

BILLS PRESENTED.

The following bills underwent their first reading:

By Mr. Washington, of Assumption:

An act to fix the compensation of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

An act providing remedy against usurpation, intruding into and the unlawful holding or exercising a public office in this State.

The following bills, under a suspension of the rules, underwent their first and second readings, and were referred to the appropriate committees:

By F. Morey, of Ouachita:

An act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Cuny, of Rapides:

An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations and 200 copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

A Joint Act to regulate the publication of legal notices, the journal of the Legislature and the laws enacted by it.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Governar, upon the passage of this act, to designate one newspaper in each and every parish in the State in which all legal advertisements required by law to be made in a newspaper, viz: Orders of publication, attachments and non-resident's notices, sales of lands by decrees, executions, mortgages, and for taxes by sheriff's clerks and all other officers, together with all other advertisements required by law to be made and published in a newspaper, of whatever nature, shall be published, which newspaper shall be printed and published in the parish in which it shall be designated, and that in case there is no loyal newspaper published in a parish, then and in that case all the legal notices shall be published in a loyal paper most convenient to said parish, to be designated by the Governor, for the publication of legal notices.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That each newspaper so designated shall be the official newspaper for the parish or parishes for which said newspaper shall be so designated, in which all the legal advertisements of such parishes shall be made as required by law. And it shall be the duty of the editor or publisher of such newspaper, upon the payment of the printer's fee, to file in the Clerk's office of the Court having jurisdiction, his affidavit, with the printed copy of such advertisement appended, together with his receipt for the payment of the printer's fee, paid by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made and to be collected as other costs. The said affidavits shall give the date of the newspaper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the Clerk as legal evidence of the publication of the same, to be read or a certified copy thereof, in all courts of law and equity; and any such publication made contrary to the provisions of this act, in districts where newspapers are so designated, shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the compensation to the publishers of newspapers in this act shall be one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first insertion and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion of the publication of the notices hereinbefore mentioned, one square being ten lines solid agate.

SEC. 4. That no such paper so designated shall become an official newspaper for the publication of legal advertisements for any parish which it may be so designated, unless such appointment shall be confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 5, Be it further enacted, That the Governor is hereby directed to designate at least one paper, and not more than two, in each Congressional district in the State, for the publication of the journal of the two Houses of the Legislature and for the publication of the laws enacted by them. The fees to be charged for the publication of the journal one dollar per square. The measurement of the journal and laws to be the same as that specified in section three for legal advertisements.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts not consistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and 200 copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to reconsider the vote in the case of Butler vs. Dewees, which was referred yesterday to the Committee on Election and Qualifications.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, called for the previous question.

Ordered.

Yeas and nays demanded.

Motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Le Blanc, Lee, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams—40 yeas.

Nays: Abbott, Adolphe, Bennett, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Carr, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Gray, Guidry, Haskell, Hanlon, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Leroy, L'Hoste, Mahier, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce. Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—32 nays.

Blank: E. W. Dewees.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, called up the following resolution offered by Mr. Kent, of St. Helena:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster be hereby authorized to procure postage stamps, to be placed upon the newspapers, public documents and letters which members may desire to send to their constituents; and that the amount necessary to carry into effect this resolution be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

That the Postmaster shall furnish each member with postage stamps or stamped envelopes to the amount of eighteen dollars per session.

The amendment being accepted, the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Abbott, Antoine, Buckingham, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Dewees, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper Hutchinson, Holland, Kent, LeBlanc, Lott, Morris, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Wren, William C. Williams—38.

Nays: Abbott, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Hanlon, Leroy, L'Hoste, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, Melvin, Mansion, Noble, Pratt, Page, Rey, Washington, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—31.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called up the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be allowed five porters, and he be allowed to appoint the same.

Several amendments were offered and laid on the table. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called up the following bill, Senate bill No. 9, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, approved April 1, 1833, and moved that the rules be suspended that the bill be placed on its several readings.

The rules were suspended, and the bill underwent its several readings, and a notice was ordered to be sent to the Senate notifying that body of the concurrence.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Gray until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Seventeenth Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, May, Mathews, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—68.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker ordered the Clerk to announce the following additional committees:

COMMITTEES APPOINTED JULY 17, 1868.

State Library—Burrel, of St. Charles, chairman; Adolphe, of Orleans; Bergeron, of St. Martin; Deslonde, of Iberville; Demarest, of St. Mary; Mollere, of Assumption; Mansion, of Orleans; Sterrett, of Caddo, and three vacancies.

Registration—Belot, of Orleans, chairman; Garstkamp, of Jefferson; Dupart, of Terrebonne; DeGrange, of Orleans; three vacancies.

Pensions—Antoine, of Orleans, chairman; Guigonet, of Avoyelles; Kavanagh, of St. Landry; Williams, of East Feliciana; Wilson, of Catahoula; two vacancies.

Public Buildings—Page, of Jefferson, chairman; McCullen, of East Baton Rouge; Melvin, of Natchitoches; Morris, of Ascension; Williams, of East Feliciana; Mahier, of West Baton Rouge; Waters, of Orleans.

Public Health and Quarantine—Faulkner, of Caldwell, chairman; Gray, of St. James; Murrell, of Lafourche; Wren, of Bossier; Fouts, of Winn; two vacancies.

Special Committee to Examine Canal Street Ferry—Carr, of Orleans, chairman; DeGrange, of Orleans; Melvin, of Natchitoches.

Constitution—Gair, of East Feliciana, chairman; Leroy, of Natchitoches; Buckingham, of Morehouse; Hill, of Ascension and three vacancies.

Immigration—Lott, of Rapides; Honore, of Pointe Coupee; Young, of Concordia, Walsh, of DeSoto, and three vacancies.

Agriculture—Morand, of Plaquemines, chairman; Tureaud, of St. James; Smith, of Pointe Coupee; Prescott, of St. Landry, and three vacancies.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The petition of Widow Ann Preusch, praying for relief, was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following joint resolution, which lies over under the rules, the motion to suspend the rules for its passage being lost:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Attorney General of the State be authorized to appoint a special committee of five, to be composed of the best legal talent, who are not members of the Assembly, whose duty shall be to revise the Statutes and Civil Code of the State, and recommend amendments to such laws as are in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of this State; and that they be requested to report the result of their labors as early as practicable.

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish to each member of this House the Weekly New Orleans *Advocate* during the present session.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to employ a porter to serve each committee of this House.

*Be it further resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to furnish one copy of Cushing's Manual for each member of this House.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, at the request of Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Chairmen on Internal Improvements and on Charitable and Public Institutions, and the Chairman on Parochial Affairs, be empowered to rent a suitable room for the use of those three committees, there being no accommodation in this building.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Pratt at the request of Mr. Gray, of St. James.

The rules being suspended, the resolution was read, and

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Education, through Mr. Rey, of Orleans, made the following report, which was accepted:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, New Orleans, July 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee on Education beg leave to report progress, and inform you that with the assistance of the State Superintendent of Public Education they are preparing a bill which will embrace a whole and harmonious system of schools for the State, which will be submitted to you at some future day.

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman:
F. C. ANTOINE,
E. W. DEWEES,
D. C. FOUTS,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH MANSION,
W. H. PIERCE.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported the following House bill No. 21, heretofore referred to them, and recommended its passage:

By D. H. Reese:

An Act to Facilitate Parish Officers in Furnishing Bonds, and for Other Purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for all persons elected or appointed to office in any parish of this State, who by the laws thereof are required to furnish bonds, to furnish as bondsmen any person or persons resident of this State, and owning a sufficient amount of property within the State. And when such bondsmen are residents of the parish for or within which the officer is elected, the approval of the Parish Judge of said parish of the sufficiency of such bond shall only be required.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases where an officer furnishes bondsmen from without the parish in which his office is located, it shall be the duty of a Clerk of the District Court, or Parish Judge of the parish in which the property of the said bondsmen is situated to certify to the sufficiency of the bond; and the certificate, or a certified copy thereof, together with the bond, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the parish in which the office aforesaid is established.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That if after the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act any officer who was elected to office on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, and has failed to furnish the bond required by law, such office shall then be considered vacant, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of such office.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In the third section I move to strike out the words "appoint some suitable person," and insert "issue writs of election," in order that the vacancy may be filled, and insert after the word "office" the words "may be elected as required by law."

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the bill be placed on its second reading.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the bill be placed on its third reading.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

An act to amend the second clause of the thirty-first section of act No. 346, passed March 15, 1855.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

An act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State, the conduct of elections, and the mode of contesting elections.

By Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides:

An act to organize the Supreme Court and to fix the terms thereof.

By Mr. Washington, of Assumption:

An act extending protection to laborers upon plantations.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

An act to increase the revenue of the State of Louisiana by authorizing the alienation of plantations and other real estate therein by lottery.

BILLS PRESENTED.

The following bills passed their first reading:

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 30, an act relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

House bill No. 31, an act to repeal article 161 of the Louisiana Code of Practice.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

House bill No. 32, an act to amend article 1120 of the Civil Code.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:

House bill No. 33, an act relative to the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 34—An act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Third Judicial District.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

An act to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint a provisional Board of Levee Commissioners.

An act authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint a Provisional Board of Levee Commissioners.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint seven (7) citizens of this State, who shall constitute the Board of Levee Commissioners of the State until a proper and permanent board be organized by law. Four (4) of them to be selected from citizens, resident of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, one (1) to be a citizen resident of one of the parishes bordering on the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Red river down to the upper line of Jefferson parish, and two (2) to be citizens, residents of some of the parishes bordering on the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Red river up to the Arkansas line.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Levee Commissioners shall have full and entire control and management of all levees in the State, with the power to prescribe and regulate the dimensions and specifications of the levees to be built or repaired, and that they shall have power to let out the contracts for the building and repairing of the levees in the State, and to contract for and use all means, which in their judgment, may be proper or necessary to guard the State against the danger of inundation by crevasses or otherwise. Said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one Secretary and one Chief Engineer of the Board, and to fix their salaries and said Chief Engineer shall have power, by and with the consent of the Board, to appoint one or more Assistant Engineers not to exceed four (4) in number at any one time, and as many chain carriers and draughtsmen as the demand of the service may require.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all moneys drawn from the State Treasury by the Board shall be authorized by a resolution of the Board, and be drawn on the warrant of the Chairman of the Board, countersigned by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the members of the Board of Levee Commissioners shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day for each and every day they shall actually be in attendance at the session of the Board, and mileage at the rate of fifteen [15] cents per mile; Provided, that the session or sessions of the Board shall not consume more than sixty (60) days in any one year.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 36—An act for the improvement of navigation on Lake Bistineau and Loggy Bayou.

By Mr. Ray, of Orleans:

An act to empower the State Superintendent of Public Education to hire a suitable building for his office, and to appoint one Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary.

By Mr. Cuny, of Rapides:

House bill No. 38—An act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the police juries of the State.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier, for Mr. Gray, of St. James:

An act to establish a school for pharmacy and public dispensary.

By Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany:

House bill No. 40—An act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles:

House bill No. 41—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration.

By Mr. Cuny, of Rapides:

House bill No. 42—An act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn.

By Mr. Guigonet, of Avoylles:

House bill No. 43—An act to abolish capital punishment.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 44—An act declaring, constituting and making the Clerks of the District Courts in the several parishes of the State ex-officio Clerks of the parish Courts.

Mr. Melvin, of Nathitoches:

House bill No. 45—An act relating to State and parish Tax Collectors.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

By Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville:

House bill No. 22, referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

House bill No. 25, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Washington, of Assumption:

House bill No. 27, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

Joint resolution relative to the recounting of votes in the late election.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following bills passed their second reading:

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

House bill No. 39, referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

House bill No. 35, referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on House bill No. 29, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 26, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Carried.

MESSAGES FROM THE SEANTE.

The Secretary of the Senate presented the following bills for concurrence:

Senate bill No. 14, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts of the parish and city of New Orleans.

Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

Senate bill No. 17, and act to transfer all causes now pending before the courts of the parish of Orleans under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

A joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Carried.

Mr. Harper was called to the chair.

House bill No. 26, entitled an act making

a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts, being under discussion.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the committee do now rise and recommend the passage of the bill.

Carried.

The chairman reported that the commitee recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to suspend the rules in order to place the bill on its third reading.

Rules not suspended, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ray, of Orleans, called up his resolution relative to the employment of Pages by the different committes, which was adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolution offered by Mr. Lott, of Rapides, was adopted:

*Be it resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to inquire into the action of the State Auditor in relation to the payment of the per diem of the members of this House.

The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Messrs. Lott, of Rapides; Pratt, of Claiborne; and Isabelle, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Eighteenth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called sixty members answered to their names;

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Gartskamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchison, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, LeBlanc, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murell, Melvin, Mansion, Moran, Magee, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Slaton, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, N. Young, Zoelly—60.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at-Arms be authorized to employ one Clerk to assist him to keep his books, etc., and that he be instructed to furnish each member with one copy of the Revised Statutes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following majority report from the Committee on Elections and Qualifications was made through its chairman pro tem., Mr. Carr, of Orleans, and received:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Contested Elections and Qualifications appointed by your honorable body—

That in the case of Stephen Umphreys, contesting the seat of J. D. Wemple, your committee reports that the said J. D. Wemple being ineligible, that the said Stephen Umphreys be admitted to his seat as a Representative from the parish of De Soto.

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman, pro tem.
HARRY LOTT,
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Which was received.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, submitted also a minority report from the same committee, as follows, and which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

We the undersigned members of the Committee on Elections and Returns, appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to submit the following minority report:

The contest between S. G. Umphreys and J. D. Wemple is based upon the ineligibility of J. D. Wemple.

The evidence adduced shows that prior to the war said Wemple did hold office as a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, but no facts have been elicited to show that he either held office under the Confederate government, or gave aid and comfort to the same.

J. D. Wemple states that he was always a Union man, and did not give aid and comfort to the rebellion. He acknowledges to have acted in the capacity of clerk for the Receiver of Public Money, but he did it to gratify a friend, without compensation, and without taking any oath or giving any bond.

Should the House decide that said Wemple is ineligible, we protest against S. G. Umphreys being admitted to a seat as Representative from the parish of De Soto, as it is clear that he is not the choice of the legal voters of said parish, and we recommend that the case be referred back to the people, where the power of selecting their Representatives properly belongs.

Very respectfully,
C. B. PRATT.
M. D. KAVANAGH.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the report of the majority be adopted.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to postpone the consideration of both reports until Monday next.

Mr. Garstkamp moved to lay the motion on the table.

Yeas and nays demanded, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Morrison, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—46 yeas.

Nays: Abbott, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, De Grange, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Kavanagh, Lott, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, N. Young, Zoelly—21 nays.

Motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved that permission be granted to Mr. J. D. Wemple to address the House in his defense.

*Mr.* Rey, of Orleans, moved that half an hour be granted to *Mr.* Wemple.

Carried.

*Mr.* Wemple then addressed the Chair.

*Mr.* Reese was called to the Chair.

After which, documents accompanying both reports were read.

*Mr.* Isabelle objected to the reading of the documents.

The Chair decided that as the majority report had introduced documents in evidence that the minority report had the same privilege.

*Mr.* McVean appealed from the decision of the Chair, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett. Buckingham, Brewster. Bergeron, De Grange, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lott, McCullen, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Slaton, Wren, N. Young, Zoelly—26 yeas.

Nays: Alexander, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams—37 nays.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained.

*Mr.* Faulkner moved to adjourn until *Monday* at twelve o'clock *M.*

Lost.

*Mr.* Raymond, of Jefferson, called for the previous question, which was not ordered.

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, moved to adjourn.

Lost.

The question recurring on the original motion to adopt the report of the majority, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

*Mr.* Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to divide the report of the majority of the committee into two parts, and that the vote be taken separately on each.

The Speaker decided that the question could be divided, and so ordered it.

The yeas and nays being taken on the first part of the report resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—50.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Bergeron, De Grange, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kavanagh, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Zoelly—15.

The first part of the report was consequently declared adopted.

The question now being on the second part of the report,

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, Mcvean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—50 yeas.

Nays: Messrs. Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, De Grange, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Kavanagh, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Zoelly—16 nays.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary made the following report, which was received:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, July 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered the bill herewith returned, an act entitled an act granting certain powers to Parish Judges, report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
B. C. WREN,
A. L. LEE,
W. L. McMILLEN.

And the House bill No. 9, reported by the committee, was, on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, placed on its third reading and final passage as follows:

An Act granting certain powers to the several Parish Judges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the several Parish Judges shall have the power, in the absence of the District Judge from the several parishes, or when he is interested, to act in cases before the District Court in granting orders of arrest or attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure, order of seizure and sale, to issue writ of possession and distringas; to grant orders setting aside sequestration and fixing the amount of bonds therefor; to grant injunctions in all cases, and to fix the amount of the bonds, except in cases where it is now fixed by law; to grant appeals and fix the amount of bonds thereof when the same is not fixed by law; to issue commissions to take testimony of witnesses residing out of the parish, and in the parish where it is made to appear that witness is about to depart or where from other causes the party desiring his testimony may have cause to apprehend that he will otherwise be deprived of it; and to appoint a commission to execute the same; and to fix the return day thereof; and to appoint curators ad hoc in all cases; and that Parish Judges are empowered to grant these orders or writs when application is made to them in proper form according to the laws of this State therefor, and when the party or his attorney make oath that the District Judge is absent from the parish or that, being interested, he is unable to give the order.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved that Mr. Stephen Umphreys be sworn in.

Carried.

Chief Justice Hyman administered the oath and Mr. Umphreys took his seat.

The Committee on Enrollment made the ollowing report, which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, viz:

An act, No. 26, making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts; and

An act, No. 21, to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds, and for other purposes.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses made the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses, New Orleans La., July 18, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Contingent Expenses having considered the resolution offered by the member from St. James, authorizing the Committees on Charitable and Public Institutions, Internal Improvements, and Parochial Affairs to hire a suitable room outside of the House for the use of said committees, beg leave to report favorably thereon, provided, that the rent of such rooms will not exceed fifty dollars per month.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Lott, Chairman of the Select Committee, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE AUDITOR.

Your committee report that the difficulty lies in the apparent withholding of the Governor's signature to the bill transferring certain funds from the special to the general fund.

Your committee are of the opinion that the Governor did sign the bill, and that his signature was afterward withdrawn.

HARRY LOTT, Chairman.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered amendments to House bill No. 21, as follows:

Strike out in section first the words "the approval of the Parish Judge of said parish of the sufficiency of said bond shall only be required," and insert "it shall be the duty of the Parish Judge of said parish to determine the sufficiency of said bond and accept the same."

In section second strike out the words "Clerk of the District Court," and insert the words "Recorder, and recorded in the mortgage book of said Recorder."

The amendments, on motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, were adopted.

House bill No. 21, as amended, was adopted on its third reading, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

The following bill passed its third reading, and was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 31, an act to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds, and for other purposes.

The following bill, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, was referred to a special committee of five, one from each Congressional district:

House bill No. 26, an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings:

A joint resolution relative to the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State. One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases. One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 14, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules Senate bill No. 17, entitled an act to transfer all causes now pending before the courts of the parish of Orleans under the Constitution of 1864 to to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868, passed its first, second and third readings, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 30.

Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

House bill No. 31.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

House bill No. 32.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:

House bill No. 33.

Referred to Committee on Commerce. One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 34.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 36.

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Rey, of Orleans:

House bill No. 37.

By Mr. Cuny, of Rapides:

House bill No. 38.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany:

House bill No. 40.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles:

House bill No. 41.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Cuny, of Rapides:

House bill No. 42.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles:

House bill No. 43.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 44.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By. Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 45.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following resolution, and asked that the rules be suspended to place it on its passage:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana hereby censures the action of the State Auditor in his refusal to recognize the signature of the Governor and seal of the State, whereby the members of this House have been hindered from receiving their per diem.

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the House adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Nineteenth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, July 20, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Antoine, Brewster, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Murrell, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Reese, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams—32 members present.

No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Mr. L'Hoste, of Orleans, was reported sick.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twentieth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-seven members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, and Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Zoelly—67.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

The journal was read, and on motion adopted.

The Speaker announced the following special committee on House bill No. 26, making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts:

Messrs. McVean, of Caddo, Fifth Congressional District; Noble, of Orleans, Second Congressional District; Lee, of St. Bernard, First Congressional District; Burrel, of St. John Baptist, Third Congressional District; Leroy, of Natchitoches, Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, chairman of the select committee appointed to inquire into the difficulty existing about the transferring of certain special funds to the general fund, moved to withdraw the last part of the report relative to the Governor as having signed the bill making the transfer, for the reason that the Governor had given him the assurance that he had not signed the bill.

Mr. Pratt objected to the withdrawal, and stated that he was still of the opinion that the bill had been signed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The following petitions, presented by Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, were referred to their appropriate committees:

Petition of Mrs. H. Fox, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Petition of Widow Mary Loupe, referred to Committee on Claims.

Petition of Mrs. Martha Hurst, referred to Committee on Claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Leroy, of Natchitoches:

*Be it resolved*, That the Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana is hereby authorized to subscribe for two weekly newspapers published in this State for the members giving him the names of the papers they desire.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the thanks of this House be and they are hereby tendered to the patriotic and loyal citizens of New Orleans for the prompt and enthusiastic manner in which they responded to the invitation to attend the Democratic mass meeting on Saturday night last, so courteously extended by Hon. W. L. McMillen.

2. *Resolved*, That we hail with unbounded satisfaction the great civil reaction that is now taking place in the hearts of the loyal people from Maine to California, and view it as an unmistakable indication that anarchy and misrule are about at an end.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne:

WHEREAS, Article thirty-four of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana says that

"Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as prescribed by law;" and

Whereas, Article one hundred and forty-nine says, "All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted, except the following laws:

An act in regard to the New Canal and Basin;

An act relative to crimes and offenses;

An act relative to slaves;

An act relat ng to the punishment of apprentices;

An act relative to parish and city taxes;

An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall;

An act relative to levee bonds;

An act to organize the police of New Orleans; and

Whereas, A majority of the Committee on Elections and Returns appointed by this body are of opinion that the committee should not be governed by the existing laws of the State: therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the Committee on Elections and Returns be and they are hereby instructed to take the law of Louisiana in regard to contested elections as their guide, and that they be governed by the letter and spirit of the same.

Lies over under the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Kent, of St. Helena:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the House shall be so changed that the Committee on the Penitentiary shall consist of seven instead of five members.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

*Resolved*, That 100 additional copies of the metropolitan police bill be printed for the accommodation of the members.

By Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of each of the standing committees of this House be and is hereby authorized to call upon the Sergeants-at-Arms of this honorable body for all necessary furniture for the furnishing of rooms of their respective committees, and it shall be the Sergeant-at-Arms's duty to furnish said rooms.

By Mr. Mansion, of Orleans:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the clerks of each committee to have a copy of the journal which publishes the proceedings of this House for the performance of their duties.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby authorized to furnish every day to each clerk of said committees one copy of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved that the Sergeant at-Arms be instructed to furnish the Judiciary Committee with a copy of the Revised Statutes of 1856, a copy of the Civil Code and Code of Practice; also a copy of the Statutes of the State for each year since 1856.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections, in order to expedite business, may require depositions of witnesses of the respective parties to be taken before any Justice of the Peace in the city of New Orleans.

Either party intending to so take depositions of witnesses shall give the opposite party or his attorney one day's written notice of the time of taking such depositions, and before what Justice of the Peace.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Election and Qualifications through its chairman, Mr. Carr, reported as follows:

On motion the report was adopted.

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The Committee on Contested Elections and Qualifications appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to report that they have fully investigated the cases of J. Battel Payne against C. A. Eager, and Isaac Fuller against W. Pope Noble and C. R. May, and that after a careful examination they find no grounds of contests. Therefore your committee respectfully recommend that said C. A. Eager, W. Pope Noble and C. R. May be allowed to take their seats as Representatives from the Tenth Representative District of the parish of Orleans.

Respectfully submitted,
M. CARR, Chairman;
DENNIS BURREL,
HARRY LOTT,
F. C. ANTOINE,
C. B. PRATT,
M. D. KAVANAGH,
Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN--Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully reports that the following bills have been duly engrossed, viz:

An act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans.

An act relative to the trial of contested election cases.

A joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer.

An act to transfer all causes now pending before the courts of the parish of Orleans, under the Constitution of 1864, to the courts created under the Constitution of 1868.

An act relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans and to the superintendent, officers and employes of said asylum.

An act to establish in the city of New Orleans a college of pharmacy, and in connection therewith a public dispensary, which dispensary shall be connected with a medical institute for the gratuitous treatment of the poor and indigent of the city of New Orleans.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, reported progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Belot, of Orleans:

An act to fix the salaries of each of the two Coroners designated by the new Constitution for the parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

An act relative to a certain salary.

An act relative to the costs of fees of courts.

By Mr. Page, of Jefferson:

An act to suppress the city money of New Orleans.

By Mr. Washington, of Assumption:

An act extending protection to laborers upon plantations.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

An act to authorize all persons to open and keep open at all business hours of the day private markets and stores, and stands for the sale of fresh meats, fish, game, and poultry on public license, throughout the State of Louisiana, except the parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Noble, of Orleans:

An act to facilitate the taking of testimony in civil causes.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

An act to regulate the salaries of District Judges.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

An act to consolidate the debts and to protect the credit of Louisiana.

Under a suspension of the rules the following joint resolution, offered by Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, passed its first reading:

Joint resolution directing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best plan of supporting paupers.

WHEREAS, The article 126 of the Constitution directs that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits;"

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives each appoint a joint committee from their respective chambers to inquire into the best plan of supporting paupers, with a view of submitting a bill for the future action of the Legislature, that shall direct a uniform, practical and economical system of supporting paupers by the several parishes.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following joint resolution:

Joint resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to negotiate a loan of $250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) for the use of the State.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan for the use of the State of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said loan not to extend for a greater period than twelve months from its inception, and moneys received therefrom to be placed to the credit of the General Fund in the State treasury.

Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of effecting the said loan the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to sign and issue or pledge collateral security for the payment of the obligations incurred in pursuance of this resolution such number of the bonds known as the levee bonds, authorized by act 115, Legislature of 1867, as may be necessary to effect said loan.

All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the constitutional rules be suspended, in order to place the joint resolution on its final passage.

After some discussion the last motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved that the rules be suspended in order to place the joint resolution on its second reading.

Carried.

The joint resolution passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following bill:

An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans and of the town of Algiers, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, parish of Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That hereafter it shall be unlawful to land, keep, or slaughter any cattle, beeves, calves, sheep, swine, or other animals, or to have, keep or establish any stock landing yards, pens, slaughterhouses or abattoirs at any point or place within the city of New Orleans, or the parish of Jefferson, or at any point or place on the left bank of the Mississippi river extending ten miles from the Waterworks, or at any point or place within the parish of Orleans, right bank, above the present line of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person or persons, firm, or corporation exercising or carrying on any business or doing any act in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, shall be amenable to the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) for each offense, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in the manner provided by law; and the said Board of Health is hereby charged and directed to enforce a strict compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall go into effect from and after the thirtieth of September, 1868.

Which passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Moved to refer it to a select committee of eleven, composed as follows: Two from each District of the city of New Orleans, one from the parish of Jefferson, one from the parish of St. Bernard, and one from the parish of Orleans (right bank).

Yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendment was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Bergeron, Carr, De Grange, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Slaton, Umphreys, Zoelly—34.

Nays: Abbott, Alexander, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Faulkner, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Holland, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams—37.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings:

By Mr. Mathews, of Tensas:

House bill No. 48, an act to organize a State police force for the State of Louisiana.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

House bill No. 51, an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State, the conduct of elections, and the mode of contesting the same.

Referred to the Committee on Registration, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Noble moved that Mr. Eager be sworn in.

Carried.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Hyman.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, offered the following bill, which passed its first and second readings:

House bill No. 50, an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Gretna, parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, and was referred to the Committee on Corporation.

Under a suspension of the rules the following joint resolution, offered by Mr. Wren, of Bossier, passed on its first and second readings:

*Resolved*, That the Senate and House of Representatives appoint a joint committee of five, viz: two from the Senate and three from the House, to investigate and examine the act created by the late Legislature, whereby four millions of dollars in levee bonds were issued, and to ascertain what disposition has been made of the same.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended in order to place the joint resolution offered by Mr. Wren on its final passage.

Carried.

Yeas and nays demanded, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Moran, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Zoelly—71.

Nay: Lee—1.

And the joint resolution was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence of the House in the following joint resolution:

1. Joint resolution requesting the late Warrant Clerk of the Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement separately of warrants issued by him, to whom, etc.

2. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections, and the present condition of peace and order in the State.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

House bill No. 37 being on its third reading,

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to strike out the words, "one assistant superintendent."

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to strike out on the table.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, raised the following point of order:

That the motion to strike out not being an amendment, the motion to lay on the table could not be entertained.

The Chair decided that the motion was in order.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed by the following rising vote:

Yeas 32, nays 22.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to lay on the table, subject to call, the bill offered by the Committee on Education.

Carried—Yeas 35, nays 29.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The following Senate bills passed their first reading:

By Mr. Campbell, of Orleans:

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections, and the present condition of peace and order in the State.

By Mr. Lynch, of Carroll:

A joint resolution requesting the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement separately of warrants issued by him, to whom, etc.

Leave of absence of ten days was granted to Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-First Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-three members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris; Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Tate, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—63.

Prayer by Rev. C. P. Lemaistre.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, presented the following petition, which on motion was referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned, Benjamin Weil, of New Orleans, respectfully represents that on the twenty-eighth of November, 1866, the State Auditor (as authorized by the sixteenth section of the revised statutes of Louisiana, page twenty-eight), issued to him fifteen certificates of indebtedness, amounting in the aggregate to $140,894 32 100 (one hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents) for goods delivered to the State; that said certificates were duly approved by Hon. J. M. Wells, then Governor of Louisiana; that they are justly due, and still unsatisfied in whole or part, and not convertible into available means.

He, therefore, earnestly begs that an appropriation be made to pay them.

Very respectfully, B. WEIL.

New Orleans, July 20, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That after this day the House of Representatives meet at ten o'clock A. M. in place of twelve o'clock M., as we have business of great extent and importance which we will not be able to attend to without the House of Representatives meet at an earlier hour than twelve o'clock M.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The examinations into cases of contested elections in this House and in the Senate have elicited the fact that most startling and outrageous frauds were committed at the late election in the city of New Orleans, and abundance of proof exists that the many present officers of the city of New Orleans owe their election to frauds; and

Whereas, the present charter of the city of New Orleans, adopted in the days of slavery, is unsuited to the present times, and replete with various defects; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of five members of this House from the city of New Orleans to frame and report a new charter for the city of New Orleans, guaranteeing fair elections and equal taxation, and securing the same rights to all citizens of said city.

Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, moved to refer the above resolution to a select committee composed of one member from each ward of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the resolution was adopted.

RERORTS OF STANDING COMMITEES.

None.

Select committees report progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. McVean, of Caldwell:

An act empowering the Governor to fill all vacancies under the provisions of Article 120 of the Constitution.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. William H. Pierce, of Livingston:

An act granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across Amite river.

Lies over under the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules the following joint resolution, offered by Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, underwent its several readings, was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

A Joint Resolution authorizing the Acting Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell to count and compile the votes cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4, of said parish of Caldwell, and the Sheriff of said parish to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

WHEREAS, At the election held in this State on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, for State, parish, judicial, and municipal officers, the military registrars and election officers made no return of the votes cast for Justices of the Peace and other municipal officers of the parish of Caldwell; and

Whereas, There is no Justice of the Peace for Ward No. 4 in the said parish, which embraces the town of Columbia (an incorporated town) and the courthouse of said parish, and it is indispensable to the civil and criminal administration of justice therein that there be a qualified Justice of the Peace in said Ward; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell count and compile the votes cast for Justices of the Peace in and for Ward No. 4 of said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, and that the Sheriff of said parish make return of the result thereof as soon as practicable to the Secretary of State, and the Governor of the State issue a commission or commissions to the successful candidates for a Justice or Justices of the Peace for said ward.

Be it further resolved or enacted, That said act or joint resolution will take effect immediately after its passage.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following bill, which went through its first and second readings:

House bill No. 54, an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Abbot, of Concordia, moved to amend by allowing pages $3 instead of $1 50.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Abbot on the table.

Carried.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Mr. Milton Morris, of Ascension:

House bill No. 55, an act to establish a uniform rate of taxes and licenses on trades, professions and occupations throughout the cities, towns, villages and parishes of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

Joint Resolution relative to a certain salary.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That W. W. Handlin having performed the duties of Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans during the whole business season up to the fourth of July, 1864, is entitled to his salary for four months during the vacation or summer months, until his successor was installed in office.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

House bill No. 17, an act to amend the second clause of the thirty-first section of act No. 346, passed March 15, 1855.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and announced that the bill making a transfer of the special fund to the general fund had been returned without the signature of the Governor, and that the Senate had passed the bill over the veto of the Governor.

The Senate asked concurrence in the joint resolution requesting the General Commanding the armies of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced the following bill:

House bill No. 56, an act in relation to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its first and second readings.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole and it be made the special order of the day for Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Lost by a rising vote—yeas 23, nays 38.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Railroads, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bill passed its first and second readings:

By William C. Williams, of East Feliciana:

House bill No. 59, a bill for the organization of the militia of the State of Louisiana.

Referred to the Committee on Militia, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

The veto of the Governor on House bill relative to the transferring of the special fund to the general fund was taken up.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the action of the House and that the bill be passed over the veto of the Governor.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor,

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

### General Cyrus Bussy.

We are right glad to see our honored friend again in our midst. He and his family reached here on the evening of the 4th, and are stopping at the City Hotel. The General is in excellen health and spirits. He is an ornament to the church and the city.

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### Mississippi Conference.

It may not be known by some of our ministers that the last General Conference created a new Conference of the State of Mississippi, the first session of which will be held this winter, probably at Vicksburg.

We are led to speak of this by having received letters on certain matters, which should be addressed to the Presiding Elders of the districts from whence the letters were sent.

### Inforationm Wanted.

By Mrs. Maria Curtis, of her brothers Isaac and Edmond, Thomas and her sister Sophia. Her brother and herself were sold from Tennessee, by Lawrence Sipherd, in 1837. Her brother that was out here with her is named Isum. When last heard from they lived in Lebanon, Tennessee.

Address Mrs. Maria Curtis, in care of Rev. Evens Green, Green's Chapel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### Beautiful Epitaph.

In the country grave-yard, where sleep in peace honored parents, we were wandering last summer, and on a tablet erected to the memory of a beloved wife, we found the following touching epitaph:—[Ed.

"The heart was throbbing
Is calmly at rest,
Hands that were busy
Are laid on her breast,
Eyes that were brilliant
Ne'er shall unclose,
Beautiful sleeper,
How sweet thy repose."

### Editorial Enterprise.

Our enterprising young friends, Roberts & Joyner, who lately established a Republican journal in St. Mary's Parish, at the earnest solicitations of citizens, send us quite a complimentary letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have truly had a pretty hard road to travel so far; open insult and personal violence have been employed; but we have taken a high stand and intend to maintain it. No notice has been taken by us of the many slights and indirect insults we have met with on all occasions, until recently, and I am happy to say we are surely winning our way. Since the affair in our office, the feeling has rapidly subsided, and now we can walk Main street from one end to the other generally without audible comment from men or boys. * * We are struggling along manfully, and intend to leave no stone unturned to give a respectable and reliable paper to this parish. We are doing our own work and living as economically as possible, determined to succeed and content to abide our time. With Grant's election, which can hardly be doubted, we expect a cessation of persecution of Union men and a decided revolution in public feeling. All goes on slowly here but surely; the Democrats have lost much of their aggressiveness, and grown quite indifferent."

### Democratic Programme.

We venture the judgment, from events transpiring in the parishes, that a deliberate purpose has been formed to disarm and devote to death the Republicans of our State, whenever this is practicable. Any and every circumstance is seized upon as the pretext—some personal difficulty, a newspaper article or a political meeting and "the citizens rally to protect their wives and children from the enraged and murderous negroes." This is the usual phraseology employed to express their idea and purpose, which is to kill off "niggers and saddle baggers." No appeal to law is thought of or desired, with the instinct of the slave driver, these "citizens" rush to the weapon of the ruffian and the argument of the murderer.

It is wonderful to see how coolly the papers in the interest of the rioters say in their report of the Opelousas massacre: "The plantations were visited and the negroes made to understand that unless they surrendered their arms, they would be taken out and shot," and "the whites pursued them and only desisted after *killing* all they found with arms in their hands." Then the usual climax, corresponding with Millican, Texas, Camilla, Georgia, Shreveport and the New Orleans massacres, "over a hundred negroes were killed and about fifty wounded; the whites had four wounded, but *none killed*."

In a labored editorial of the 6th inst., this massacre is commended by the New Orleans *Crescent* as salutary and necessary in order "to save white civilization from the tide of African barbarism, which threatens to overwhelm it." Save us from this sort of civilization; it is worse than bogus, Christendom and humauity abhor it. The same paper reports "a negro riot" in Shreveport, in this absurd manner. A drunken teamster fired his revolver in the air, whereupon some negroes seized and bound him to a tree, but soon released him; immediately a few other negroes, from an adjoining plantation, came up, and *without any provication*, shot Messrs. Ogden, Brownlee and Thompson, white citizens. Then "the citizens" of Shreveport turned out *en masse* and killed about nineteen negroes, after which everything was *quiet!* Unquestionably this was one of the struggles "to save white civilization from the tide of African barbarism." No word is said of appeal to law, no hesitation shown as to the proper course to be taken. Who are these "citizens" so often referred to as above all law, and who are so prompt to execute vengeance? They are the scum of society, worthless, infamous, mercenary outlaws. Such men are instructed by the New Orleans *Times*, *Crescent* and like journals, to administer to such as differ with them politically the "salutary" discipline of the revolver and bowie knife.

In the St. Landry affair the rioters have been more than usually unfortunate in their pretext. Their first victim, Mr. Bentley, is a youth of eighteen years, who has for three or four years been teaching school under the Freedmen's Bureau. He has always sustained an excellent character, is unusually amiable and talented, and the last man to give an affront or do an act of injustice. It is to his honor that the proprietors of the St. Laundry *Progress* employed him as one of its editors. On Monday morning, September 29th, three men, with white skins, entered his school, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Opelousas, drew their pistols and proceeded to brutally whip this unarmed boy. How chivalric! how brave! and this for an honest statement, susceptible of proof, which these heroes professed to consider offensive. The Church was crowded with school children, who naturally made some ado, and this drew to the place many of their parents and friends, who of course were indignant and excited about the outrage upon their friend. They were disposed to defend Mr. Bentley, but he calmed and sent them home, saying he would appeal to the laws for redress. He at once made complaint, and warrants were made out for the arrest of the parties; no officer, however, would serve them, but instead, an alarm was spread that the negroes had arisen and were bent upon terrible carnage. No gatherings of armed colored men took place in or around the town, excepting one small company from the prairie, who had heard that fighting was going on in Opelousas. This party was met near town and dispersed. At first the advantage was with the colored men, but large reinforcements came from the town and several negroes were killed and wounded. The rioters then proceeded to search dwellings and visit plantations, plundering arms and committing outrages upon colored and white Republicans. Mr. Durand, a French citizen, and one of the editors of the *Progress*, was seized, dragged off and probably murdered. Active search was made for Mr. Bentley and other obnoxious persons. The *Progress* office was broken open, the press destroyed, and its types strewn in the street. A young gentleman connected with the paper, and chairman of the parish Republican committee, Mr. F. D'Avy, was shot, in bed, but escaped with a slight wound. Probably the number of the colored people killed and wounded will never be known. It was such an occasion as the chivalry know how to improve. The statements we have given may be relied upon, as they were obtained from a gentleman who was present during the riot, and they are confirmed by other witnesses. We have churches, schools, preachers and teachers, in this and adjoining parishes, and we appeal to the country and the laws for the protection guaranteed to us by the constitution. Shall we have it or shall we and our people continue to be the victims of the Democratic programme?

### New Orleans United States Custom-House.

We do not know that there ever was a time when the utterance of the words "New Orleans Custom-House" did not suggest to the mind fraud, bribery, theft and rascality in general. But we do know that of late it has not had the reputation of being managed by saints. And if the business thereof has been transacted with any aim at honesty and integrity, then the managers have been badly defamed.

We generally expect that the party in power, or the appointing power, will, under all ordinary circumstances, have the chief offices filled with men from their own ranks, and perhaps we might expect that most of the appointees and laborers would be from such party. But when the enemies of the country are found among that party, whom the President, the appointing power, would favor, we do not consider the circumstances ordinary, and therefore we look upon the late action of the Collector of Customs as a piece of gross injustice.

We bear no hatred toward those who were lately rebels, and who did their best to destroy the Government, and who have to-day no regrets for their course, but rather glory in it; yet we do decidedly affirm that they have not as good a claim to the offices or the position of laborers in the Custom-House as the men who fought against them and periled their lives to save the country. In other words, the employes of a government should in all justice and wisdom, be the friends of that government and not its enemies; who, in their hatred, sought to destroy it; who hate and curse it to-day while it feeds them, and who hourly wish it to be sundered: who, regarding it as an enemy now the same as during the war, apparantly think it no crime to rob and defraud it to the greatest extent in their power. Especially do we consider it an outrage on justice and common sense to allow prominent enemies of our country and leaders in the great rebellion to have such influence and control over the collector, that at their bidding scores of Union men and ex-officers and soldiers of the Federal army are kicked out of employment to make places for twice as many ex-rebel officers and soldiers, some of whom are from the worst class of society.

But to the men thus thrust out we say *be patient*. The present administration will not last long. Grant will soon be at the helm of State. Such acts of injustice as has been shown you together with the wanton attacks on, and slaughter of Union people through the South, as at Camilla and Opelousas, will only tend to bring about this much desired end. They will make votes by the ten thousands for Grant.

Be patient, for the coming spring will bring a change. This Custom-house and others too will doubtless have a cleansing. To the one who shall then seek to be an employe therein, the best recommend toward securing a situation, will not be that signed by a prominent ex-rebel officer, nor the ground of that recommend be that said applicant was a soldier in the Confederate Army. No! Such recommends will not be required then, and therefore you, the friends and defenders of your country, will stand some chance for employment by her. Therefore, we say again, *be patient*.

But as to the article which called forth these remarks we give it below as it appeared in the New Orleans *Republican* of the 5th inst.

A Card.—We, the undersigned, recently discharged employes of the Customhouse, port of New Orleans, beg leave to present the following statement of facts in connection with our discharge and of the class of men appointed in our stead:

That on the thirtieth of September, 1868, we received a notice as follows:

Sir—Your services after this date will be no longer required.

To ——

PERRY FULLER, Collector.

Said notices being unaccompanied with our payrolls, while many have families and are thus deprived of the means to go elsewhere and are unable to procure employment here.

There were a number of clerks in the Auditor's office who were requested to furnish the department with their political status in writing.

We were discharged mainly through the influence of Colonel J. O Nixon, Colonel J. B. Walton, T. L. Macon and others, late of the Confederate army, and General J. B. Steedman and Colonel W. M. Smallwood, ex-officers of the United States army.

That many of us have served in the United States army during the late war in defense of the Union; and we have now been discharged to give place to those who sought in armed hostility to destroy the Government which is a direct violation of an act of Congress, and a circular issued from the Treasury Department, thereby making treason honorable, and bringing into contempt those who responded to the Government in her hour of danger.

That by way of *retrenchment* sixty-five Union men were discharged, and one hundred and fifty new appointments made of the class above mentioned.

When such characters as Eugene Du-Pratt and Lucien Adams are appointed as successors of honorably discharged United States officers and soldiers, and other good loyal men, we may well pause and reflect on the present issue.

In conclusion, we would most respectfully urge upon all good Republicans the necessity of considering well what would be their fate were the Democrats able to rule the government under Seymour and Blair for the ensuing four years.

GEO. W. DEARING, Jr.,
JAMES CRISWELL,
E. B. MENTZ,
ABSALOM FINCH.

### The Situation.

Every intelligent citizen must contemplate the present situation of Louisiana with profound regret. The baser passions of human nature have gained the mastery and now rule the land. Goaded by the misfortunes of an ill-starred war; rendered desperate by successive years of financial failure; stung to the inner soul by the loss of political power, and exasperated to desperation by the elevation of former slaves to be rulers in the land, the Democrats have reached a point when they consider patience no longer a virtue. Forgetting that in the opinion of every right-minded man, they themselves are the cause of their own misfortunes; and instead of struggling lawfully against their real and imaginary ills, they are flying to those they know not of. Every where there is a resort to arms, and, as of old, *force* is invoked to carry their point. Grim, ghastly murder holds high revels in the State. Mobs and violence rule the hour. Denuded of troops, the interior parishes of Louisiana are without law and order, and the most glaring crimes go unpunished. The helpless are without protection and loyal industry is without defense. Editors are *caned* for the free expression of opinion; newspaper offices are destroyed; churches are fired: colored citizens are forcibly disarmed, and men and women are brutally murdered. Nor is it safe for certain citizens to travel in the interior of our State: indeed, some of our Legislators dare not return to their homes. That this is not an overdrawn picture of our present situation, no one will will deny. The above facts are reported in the Democratic press of this city.

If we candidly inquire into the cause of this condition of society, it will be found in the struggle for political power. It is not in the bruited fact that "carpet-baggers" are in power, for four-fifths of all the offices in this State are filled by "old citizens," and even if the four-fifths were "carpet-baggers," this would be of nothing worth, as nineteen-twentieths of the leading Democrats throughout Louisiana are "old carpet-baggers" and it is only a question of difference of five years on an average. All the brains, all the wealth, all the intelligence of Louisiana is imported, and the "new carpet-baggers" are only a late importation. Foreign goods usually command a higher price. The cause is not to be found in the comparative economy and extravagance of the two parties. The whole expense of the Constititutional Convention of 1868, is only $240,000, while the last Democratic Legislature we had, spent and squandered THREE MILLIONS of dollars. Sheridan's Common Council was denounced for its profligacy, and the *Times* is loud in its denunciation of the rascality of the present "City Fathers." The truth is, professional politicians are professional plunderers of the public crib, whether Democrats or Republicans; yet the public have greater reason to look for economy from the latter than from the former. Much has been said against the Printing bill, and the Republicans are held responsible for its passage; yet leading citizens of New Orleans, of the Democratic persuasion, have been laboring for months to have this same Republican General Assembly to pass a bill exchanging FIVE MILLIONS of old Confederate bonds for $5,000,000 of negotiable State bonds. The holders of these bonds gave dinners to certain Republican Legislators, and by more solid influence secured the passage of the bill but which was reconsidered by the personal influence of two staunch Republicans. "Pot shouldn't call kettle black."

Nor do the parties differ as to the relative positions of the colored man and the white people. If the Democrats are unwilling to the elevation of the negro above the white man, the Republicans are no less unwilling, and such a predominance is no part of their political creed. Should the blacks attempt such a predominance of race, the Republicans would join any and every white man against them.

What then are the points of difference?

1. The Republicans believe in the political equality of the black man; in his eligibility to any office within the gift of the people; the Democrats don't.

2. The Republicans accept the Congressional plan of reconstruction; the Democrats deny that Congress is a constitutional body.

3. The Republicans are in favor of free speech and a free press, but the Democrats favor the stoppage of the former, and mobs and the destruction of the latter by riots.

4. The Democrats aim at the election of Seymour and the restoration of Confederates to power; the Republicans go for Grant and the eternal rule of loyalty.

The Republicans are in power and the Democrats want to be. This third point is the dagger point. To restore power, the supporters of Seymour and Blair would not object to stand on the reconstruction platform and would even dare to sit beside a negro in the General Assembly. Power would cover a multitude of sins and make black white as of yore. There is all the difference in the world between a Democrat in office and out of office. And the great struggle on the part of the Democracy is for official power. All ther rights are conserved under the State Constitution, and if they don't rule the land it is because they can't.

### Presidential Electors.

We are in favor of the election of Presidential electors by the people rather than by the legislature. We believe such an election would be wise and honorable. It would be a fine expression of the popular will which would reflect imperishable glory upon our political institutions, the intelligence of our citizens, and upon the Republican party. And confident that the State will go for Grant and Colfax, such an election would do much toward the pacification of our whole people. It would be an open, constitutional contest between the parties now struggling for power, and would be a development of relative strength which would reveal the future of Louisiana. In such an election the Republicans have everything to gain; the Democrats everything to lose. With a party majority of 20,000 it would be dishonorable to shrink from such a contest, it would be a confession of fear and weakness if not downright cowardice: and whoever, whether man or party, evinces such contemptible traits of character is not deserving the respect of the Southern people. Pluck commands a premium in the South, and it is about the only thing that does. All that the Republicans have thus far gained in Louisiana has been by the exhibition of a sublime courage worthy of this or any other age. A little more pluck, gentlemen, a little more pluck. Throw your banner on the outer wall bearing the magical words: "Grant and Peace, Colfax and Honesty." Teach the Democrats that you are a "foeman worthy of their steel," and that on a fair field you can conquer.

It is objected, however, that in the country parishes a fair election can not at this time be held, that the colored voters will be intimidated, that the Democrats have resolved to carry the election at the point of the knife. This is possible, and judging from the recent scenes in Opelousas and Shreveport it is even probable. But such a contest would not be a fair one; to engage in it would be madness rather than courage, the responsibility of not holding an election would then be with the Democrats, where it logically belongs, and they shall bear it. But before the proper authorities determine not to hold such an election let the Governor of Louisiana call upon General Rousseau for troops to be stationed in every parish, for the protection of our citizens in the exercise of their civil and political rights, and in doing so he will have done his duty and will receive the approval of his countrymen.

One word further. The *Crescent*, of October sixth, threatens trouble—bloodshed—if the Legislature shall cas the electoral vote. The following is its langnage:

It is reported that the insane members of the Dryades street concern are discussing the expediency of taking on themselves the task of casting the electoral vote of Louisiana. We have heard of a camel which had long endured a great load, but whose back was at last broken by a feather. This gross and crowning outrage would be something more weighty than a feather, and the camel might not be able to bear it even if it should try. We do not think, however, that even the Dryades street legislators are so crazy as to try this ridiculous experiment.

Such a threat is unworthy of so respectable a journal as the *Crescent*, and especially at this time when Colonel Nixon is the head of a party clamoring for the "Constitution as it was." Will Colonel Nixon and his Democratic followers submit to the Constitution of the United States in this matter? If so, here is the law:

Article II: Section I; P. II: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator, or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

A Democrat musician, who recently performed for a Republican demonstration in South Boston, has been converted through the influence of a stone thrown at a transparency in the procession by one of the "unterrified," but which, unfortunately for them hit him. He says that stone will be the means of giving General Grant one more vote.

### The Storm and Flood.

On Thursday afternoon, of last week, the equinoctial storm commenced. The rain was accompanied by a high wind, both of which seemed to increase until a late hour Friday night.

The wind drove in the waters into Lake Ponchartrain, until that body of water broke over its usual bounds, making gradual encroachments on the lands toward the city. It finally reached the back streets on Saturday, either by breaking through or overflowing the embankments which have been made in the rear of the city, for protection from high water.

People in the three upper districts of the city who left their houses high and dry in the morning had to wade to them in the evening, on their return. The water continued to rise, until, on Sunday the sidewalks were covered as far in as Liberty street, and the carriage road as far as Franklin street.

The street cars on Canal and other streets, extending to the rear of the city, ceased running, and also the steam cars on the Ponchartrain Railroad. It is said that this is the first time that the cars have ever been prevented by high water from running, since the building of the road, which is nearly twenty years.

Many families, who lived in one story buildings, were obliged to leave home for a few days. The vegetable gardens in the rear of the city must have been greatly damaged.

Many of the milkmen had to drive in their cows on to higher ground. Some failed, through the absence of bridges, which the water carried away, to provide their customers on Sunday morning with their usual supply of Mississippi water and milk. As many of the cows got so water-soaked, we predict that the mixture, bought as milk, will for some days taste more strongly than ever of water. We hope, if this be the case, that all will bear in mind the misfortune that has overtaken, and therefore exercise due forbearance towards the *cows*, as they have tried heretofore to do the fair thing.

Members of the Howard Association, we understand, made visits to the overflowed portions of the city, in boats, to provide for the wants of the suffering poor. There were many, doubtless, who needed their aid, and we are glad to know that this Association had the means as well as the good will to care for them.

We heard that one of the light-houses on the route to Mobile had been destroyed by the storm.

As the water has risen so much higher than usual through the effect of this storm, there is reason to fear much destruction of property and even loss of life at other points on the coast, especially on the Texas coast. There is scarcely a chance to hope otherwise. Yet up to our present writing we have heard of no great calamities.

### What Do They Mean?

The New Orleans *Times* and other papers of its kith and kin, have a malignant meaning in exaggerating the number of colored persons killed and wounded in the late massacre at Opelousas. While it is a well ascertained fact that not twenty-five, all told, were killed and wounded. Yet the *Times* states that one hundred were killed and fifty wounded. Now the palpable object of this exaggeration is two-fold: to excite Democratic sympathy in the North and to intimidate the blacks in the South. By the large numbers slain, it is sought to show that the whole negro population of Louisiana is armed and have conspired against the whites, who are exposed to all the horrors of a St. Domingo massacre, and that the slaughter of so many was a solemn necessity of self-preservation. Yet the *Times* blunders as usual in forgetting that which is calculated to awaken Democratic sympathy in the North, will as inevitably kindle Republican zeal and make for us a thousand votes to one gained on the other side. We, therefore, thank the *Times* for such reports, and while we deprecate the *lie*, we rejoice that "God maketh the wrath of man to praise him."

The intimidation of the poor freedman may be accomplished more easily, and many will not dare to manifest their political preference; yet we trust that our colored people will not lose their courage, nor throw away their confidence when the victory is so near. We do not say fight, but we say defend yourselves; we do not say arm yourselves, but we do say, "trust in God and keep your powder dry."

Never give an insult; never commence a fight; "suffer wrong rather than do wrong," but when white men, unauthorized, come into your little cabin to take your arms away, then defend yourselves; protect your wives and children, and God help you! Remember that these white men have no right to enter your little cabin and take away your property; that can be done only by the Sheriff or some appointed officer of the law.

And we are happy to know that the above sentiments are approved by such an eminent journal as the New York *Methodist*, in the following language:

Men are men, watever may be their complexion. At Camilla and elsewhere under the law of the land, they may meet to discuss the questions which involve the public safety. If the black freemen know that every white man about them is always armed, and especially if they know that clans are organized to overthrow the laws of Congress which have made them citizens; and, above all, if they know that this arming and organizing has in view the extermination of white Unionists, and the re-enslavement of the black, they ought to protect themselves, and unless they are unworthy of liberty, they will. All that is wanting to end this trouble is that the old citizens who lost their rights by rebellion, and have recovered them by pardon, shall respect the rights of the new citizens, made such on account of their devotion to the Union, and by the blunders and crimes of their former masters.

### Legislative Extravagance.

Some of our legislators feel liberal; indeed, they feel decidedly rich, and fancy that their sole business in the General Assembly is to appropriate money.

Mr. Braughn reports in favor of the purchase of a museum of old coins at a cost of $20,000. Mr. Desloude wants the State to pay $560 for a portrait of Washington. Then in the House, certain gentlemen attempt to rush through a bill without having it read, to authorize the issue of $5,000,000 of new State bonds, in exchange for certain treasury notes, which had been issued in aid of the rebellion. This infamous bill actually passed, and many of the members voted for it from the mendacious story that it was for the benfit of "Union widows and orphans," but thanks to Messrs. Lee and McMillen, the bill was reconsidered, and thanks to the gentlemen who, by this time came to understand the iniquity, the bill was indefinitely postponed. The following is the roll of honor and of dishonor, for indefinite postponent:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Gair, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Melvin, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rev. Sterritt, Sims, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young—40.

Nays: Abbot, Dewees, Faulkner, Lott, V. M. Lange, Murrell—6.

We trust that from this time forth greater economy will be practiced, for we can assure the honorable members of our General Assembly that the Republican tax-payers of this city and State, are even now bitterly complaining of your extravagance, and it is more than whispered that new party combinations will spring up in our midst to rescue the credit of our State from the impending danger of utter ruin.

### Artificial Stone.

Making stone is a business in St. Louis. There is a concern there which makes out of common sand a mantel equal to one of white marble, and sells it for about ten dollars. The sand in a few hours is converted into rock precisely similar to the strata and ledges beneath the earth, that have required ages of aqueous and igneous action to form them. The process is strictly scientific and chemical. The materils used are common brown or white sand, soda, flint, chlorine, and calcium. The flint, which is the cementing agent, is melted by being subjected to heat, in connection with soda. Flint, in its chemical constitution is an acid, and like all other acids readily combines with an alkali. Combined with soda, the flint, (silica) forms a silicate of soda—a thick, viscid, transparent substance very much like glue. If it is too thin when first made, it is reduced by evaporation in pans till it reaches the proper consistency. It is then mixed with the sand, in a mill from which the mixture comes forth a good deal like wet brown sugar. This substance is called "pug." It is very plastic and works as easily in the hand as wet clay or putty. Each moulder has a quantity of the "pug" placed in a box on the end of his work-bench, from which he takes handfuls as he requires it to press into the mold. It matters not whether the mold is a rosette, a diamond, a flowar, or a leaf ornament—a keystone, a vase, a pedestal, or the section of a mantelpiece—he moulds anything and everything with equal ease, beauty, and accuracy; and when the form is taken from the mold the product is a plastic ornament more perfect and beautiful than a carver could execute in a week of constant and patient labor.—*New York Sun.*

"Where are the victories you promised us?" said Horatio Seymour sneeringly, in a dark period of the war, just before the glorious illumination of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Now the Democratic leaders all over the country, who had relied upon the popularity of his nomination, as they witness the returns from Vermont, Maine, Colorado, and New Mexico, repeat the inquiry: "Where are the victories you promised us?"

The advantage of having a watch which strikes the hours was experienced by a gentleman in New York a few evenings since. As he was entering Niblo's his watch was taken. There were some ten or a dozen around him, and he immediately said: "Gentlemen, I have lost my watch. If you will keep quiet it will strike in one minute." The thief started for the door and was captured.

A correspondent writing from Germantown, Ohio, September 10, says that Ohio will ride through the storm with her banners flying with 30,000 majority for Grant. Schenck's Congressional District is sure. The Republicans will defeat Vallandigham easy. The letter concludes thus: "I thought when I was in New York that there was no person but Seymour, but we have got some one else out here."

When you hear a man say, "life is but a dream," tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

## Opelousas District.

ENTERPRISE IN DONALDSONVILLE—COLORED MAYOR—BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—SABBATH DESECRATION.

The little coast steamer, Hetty Gilmere, brought us in due time to Donaldsonville. Several new dwelling and warehouses have been recently erected; one very commodious establishment, occupied by an enterprising old citizen, Mr. Marx Israel, gives evidence that considerable business is now being done. The new Mayor, though a man of color, is giving great satisfaction; an excellent colored Constable is also on duty in the place. Good day and Sunday schools are now kept in the Methodist Church, and religious services as usual, with a good degree of interest.

The Benevolent Society is doing great good among the sick and burying the dead; its large toomb is nearly completed. Brother Kennedy is called upon by all classes and colors to visit the sick and attend funerals; he is very popular among the people. We learned that on the morrow a great political meeting was to be held by the Republicans, and that on the Sabbath previous the Democrats had a mass meeting; no interruption was anticipated, but it is sad to have the Lord's day thus desecrated. It is gratifying to know that our preachers and people in the parishes are using all their influence against this old and evil custom.

POLITICAL MEETINGS—ALMOST A RIOT. REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Bayou Lafourche is very low, a mere pond; only the smallest boats now run. The roads were good, and by Brother Kennedy's kindness, we enjoyed a pleasant ride to Napoleonville. This little village was the scene of much excitement, from the fact that two political meetings were being held the same day. Crowds thronged the streets, flags were waving and music helped on the enthusiasm of the people. At the Courthouse the Republican hosts were gathered, and in a grove near town the Democrats had a barbecue. They had more beef, whisky, red caps and music than the the Radicals, but the latter greatly excelled in numbers and enthusiasm, though mule carts, penies and promises were freely given to induce freedmen to attend the Democratic meetings. At an early stage of the proceedings a riot seemed imminent. While the Republicans were passing the ether meeting, some excited colored men cheered loudly for Grant and Colfax; some of the chivalry resented this as insulting, and at once rushed at the offenders, who, unlike the Democrats, had no arms; they broke column, and at a neighboring lumber yard supplied themselves with weapons. Wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and mostly by efforts of Republicans, quiet was restored. We met here the editor of the new Republican paper, styled *The Weekly Advocate*—our namesake in part, is a neat looking journal. The number we saw contained a spicy article by Senator Poindexter.

NO CHURCH AT NAPOLEON—DEDICATION AT WOODLAWN—KIND EMPLOYER—SABBATH SERVICES.

At Napoleonville our brethren have been much discouraged about their church building. A lot was given them by the late Dr. Kitredge, who died before making the legal transfer. They hope the executors will be as generous to them as the Doctor. We were very comfortably cared for by Brother Johnson, at Woodlawn; eat an excellent dinner at Harris' and enjoyed our visit greatly among these kind people. The new Methodist Episcopal Church was ready for the dedication, and it was a glorious time. The house is thirty by fifty, well built and neat in appearance; doing great credit to its builders and donors. It will be completed without going in debt. It is due to Colonel W. W. Pugh, to say that he has acted in the most honorable and kindly manner to his employes in this matter, against the inclinations of his neighbors. he sold for church purposes three acres of his plantation, and in may ways has encouraged his people in the work of building a house for religious worship. Though a Democrat and a prominent politician, with a club meeting held in his warehouse, the freed people have the kindest feeling towards him, and are glad to be in his employ; yet, so far, but one has joined his party.

Sunday morning an excellent sermon was preached by Brother Brooks, a local preacher, from the words, "Feed my sheep." It was full of instruction, encouragement and warning. The duties of ministers and members were faithfully laid down. In the afternoon the elder preached; no preparations were made for the Lord's supper because of some members requiring discipline; several were under censure for delaying legal marriage. They have a faithful superintendent who fails not to exhort and reprove, giving to each their portion. Many humble and true children of God are in Woodlawn church, and with due regard to the Bible and the Discipline, it will prosper. It was a day of glory and delight, and the beginning of precious seasons on old Lafourche.

BRAGG PLACE—CROPS GOOD—THIBODAUX—NEW CHURCH—COOLIES.

Monday with fair weather and good road, our journey to Thibodaux was very pleasant, on the way a visit was made to the old Bragg place where some of the old Colony people still reside. The schoolhouse is gone and many other changes made. The crops along the bayou are good; cane, corn, potatoes, rice, all have yielded largely this season. Political feeling is warm but no such, disgraceful outrages and proscription for opinion as is common in some parishes, have afflicted our people here.

At Thibodaux I happened to be present at the meeting of the Parish Committee and was gratified to see how orderly and business-like were their proceedings. Most of them were men of color, all were self-reliant and intelligent, and no fear was entertained as to interruption. I also attended a meeting of the benevolent society, an excellent organization which is doing much good. Preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church and examined the condition of the society. Brother Grimes has here a large and interesting circuit, with very little help; the church is feeble, and small progress is made. They have a fine church building, a good school, an active minister, and a few true children who love the old church and thei Lord better than sin and Satan. Tuesday, Brother Grimes kindly engaged a team and took me to his appointment down the bayou. At Brother Bibolet's we had the usual old-fashioned Christian hospitality, and received a good report of the class. Several miles farther down, near Raceland, we looked at a piece of ground given to us by some friends for a church and graveyard. Brother Bibolet gives a house to be removed to the spot, and a cash donation of a hundred dollars, others will give smaller sums, and the church is to be at once erected. Below Raceland a large class is organized and a day school held: here also is a prospect for church building. It will interest our readers to know that one of the teachers of our day schools, on Lafourche, is a genuine Chinaman; an intelligent and good man, who came out with others as a laborer. They have all become disgusted with plantation work as unfitted for them, and have found other occupations. The experiment of substituting coolies for negroes has signally failed.

ITINERANT.

## From the Churches.

Rev. E. Jackson writes from Washington, Louisiana:

On Monday Brother Bryan left us after holding the Quarterly Meeting. It was an interesting time, but much interrupted by the excitement among the people. At eight o'clock the Democrats raised a riot in Opelousas. I am not able to tell you the particulars. Edward and myself, with more of our people, have been under arrest and every one is in confusion and fear. I am happy and glad you were not here, as it is most certain from threats I have heard, that your life would not have been safe. I hope you will not think of going anywhere while the times are so dangerous. I have had shutters made and put up to protect the windows of our church.

The school teacher at Washington writes:

"There has been a great riot in Opelousas, in which many colored and white people were killed and wounded. It came from some white men going into Mr. Bentley's school and beating him for something he printed, which they did not like. My school, too, is broken up, and I am arrested for fear I would go and fight, but I thought it best for me to stay at home. Thank God, my life is still spared, but all of us colored people are in danger of being murdered.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, with account of his Quarterly Conference:

I write to let you know the proceedings of our third Conference, held Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20. I had given notice to all the officers of the churches in my circuit, and fifteen were present.

Rev. J. M. Bryan, chairman, and Daniel Smith, secretary. All but one member stood good examination. Perry Bean was expelled for immorality. Four appointments were reported. St. Martinsville 120 members; Cote Gelee 40; Lafayette 90; Breux Ridge 12. Total, 262 members. 31 conversions, 75 baptism, adults, 25 infants, 2 deaths, 2 preachers, 8 exhorters, 3 Sunday Schools, 2 day schools. We had a good delegation from Lafayette. Mr. Williams is doing well there. I gave him Sunday School books and papers for his school. We are trying to do our duty, but there is much confusion here at this time, from what happened at the mass meeting. The crops are good; the people are getting in their cotton, corn, rice, ground peas, by great quantities.

Rev. Mr. Fenner writes from Monroe, Louisiana:

I am still here doing what I can. It is unsafe to go out, as the brethren tell me. The Democrats are raging all through these parishes so that we dare not travel. They are killing and threatening all the poor colored Radicals they can catch, and say they won't give work to any that don't join them, and won't allow any to travel who has not a Democratic pass in his pocket as a permit. On the twenty-eighth, at night, they went to Mr. Bar Joses and fired into the quarters among the people, but as God would have it, none were killed. The boys returned the fire and wounded some of the riotous body. I can not report any travels or revivals, nor do I wish to tell my troubles and sorrows. I still remember my God, who is all my trust; my hopes and prayers are toward him. Oh God, save me from the hand of the enemy, save my person from harm and my soul from Satan and sin; in this gloomy hour be thou near to me. Brother Harson is doing his best out on the circuit, and Brother Henry is working below Monroe. But I hear sin progresses, religion grows cold, Christians are careless. The church house here is badly in debt. Brother Nichols has paid Mr. Burrell, the builder, eighty dollars received from the Bureau, which is all that has lately been paid, and the house is in a bad condition. No seats have been made, though we have the lumber.

I am glad to say the box of books has come. Mr. Roach gave a third to me, another to Brother Sims and one to the Sabbath school at Trenton. He told me to make a statement about the condition of our building and he would see what help could be given to us. He is also willing to pay me as an assistant teacher in the day school. I have taught since last March, without getting pay enough to buy my bread. I am not able to express what I feel about the sad condition of our people. I can not get about, but I send out word to my leading brethren to hold on, do the best they can, and wait for the salvation of God, for there's a better day acoming. Brother Sims is here in a store, but will return to Bastrop after the election.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.—A letter received from the pastor, Rev. Alfred Handy, reports prosperity on this circuit. He writes:

"When I came here last Conference, the church had been recently dedicated. There were then something over one hundred members. Now it numbers about two hundred and seventy-five, though we have had many troubles to pass through. At this time we are just closing up our pretracted meeting. It has continued about four weeks.

Many of our people in this, Madison county, never hear the gospel. We have no school but the Sabbath school in many places. Miss Mary Close is getting along well in her day and Sabbath schools. She helps us much and is beloved by all her scholars.

Rev. James Lynch recently held our Quarterly Meeting. We had a good meeting. Eighteen received in the church. Eight dollars and a half received for the support of the pastor.

Mr. Editor, I wonder sometimes what I shall do for supplies and clothing for my family. Winter is drawing near and I shall want fuel also. But we have good hopes of the cotton crop. Corn and peas, and pumpkins, too, are plenty.

Sharon church numbers a hundred members. Brecksville Chapel, thirty-eight members, Ross Chapel, forty-three members. All we need is preachers and the old mother church will sweep Madison County as fire in a dry stubble."

LIVE OAK CHURCH.—Rev. Amos Gunby writes from Washington parish, not so much of prosperity as of persecution:

"The whites still continue their innocent (?) amusement of shooting at colored people. They are particularly angry with him, as they think, were it not for his influence they could persuade the colored people to vote for Seymour and Blair.

Brother Gunby still remains at his post. Having been under fire in the Union army, he is not easily frightened."

NATCHITOCHES.—Rev. E. Hayward writes very encouragingly of the work on his circuit. He says:

"I have an appointment sixteen miles out from Natchitoches. From this place there came a sinner man, one year ago this month, and asked me if I would not go out there and preach for them. At once it came to my mind at the time, in the latter end of the year 1739 when eight or ten persons came to Mr. Wesley in London, who appeared to be deeply convinced of sin and earnestly gaining for redemption. So I went in the name of the Lord and tried to preach to them in the best way I knew how. After preaching in the morning I had a conversation with some of the people, and one man told me that he was twenty-five years old, and that he had never heard a sermon before in his life and he was born right there.

An old man and his wife told me that they came from North Carolina thirty years previous, and it was the first time they had ever been to any meeting.

My dear brethren, the gospel is much needed in some parts of the country, while other parts are overflowing. I am glad to say that we now have a great number of people at this appointment, out of which there are fifty members and probationers.

The Lord is blessing the labors of the old Mother Church. I pray that it may go on and never stand still until we shall see sons come from afar, and daughters from the end of the world."

## The New Orleans Times on Alexander H. Stephens.

Alexander H. Stephens, who never omits an occasion to express his disgust of political life, and deliver a lugubrious opinion upon the prospects of the country, who expects to leave to the world a written record as dreary as Josephus and as dull as Confucius, is now at Washington overhauling the rebel archives for the purpose of writing another book.

Much as we respect Mr. Stephens as a gentleman, and value his early services to the country, we hardly think him a proper historian for the South. Always doubting, weak in his adhesion, and slothful in his opposition to any measure; with no decided opinions outside of the most vague generalities, we do not know of a Southern statesman whose retirement and silence would be more appreciated by his countrymen in these stirring times, when we want only the good counsel of men of nerve, and hearts stout enough to face difficulties, with the full consciousness of there being light beyond. We look upon political croakers as the west enemies of the South, save, perhaps, those who parade a melancholy Christian resignation as an excuse for dallying with the dangerous issues of the times. The conservatism manifested by Mr. Stephens in showing such an overanxiety to court the good opinion of both antagonistic parties at the expense of unkind stabs to his friends, and puerile praise of his enemies, is too essentially selfish to command our toleration. Mr. Stephens probably owes his general immunity from criticism to the fact that for many years he has been a confirmed invalid, and the excuses conceded him have grown customary just like hoops and chignons; but, as there apparently remains enough vitality in him to write several books, and even gratify a yet unsatiated political ambition, we think the time has come to judge him by the ordinary standard, in which case his measurement as a real friend to the South may be found considerably less than heretofore estimated. If he has any opinions that may be serviceable in our present crisis; if he can point out a policy for the good of his people; if he can even defend their reputation or cheer them in their sufferings let him do it, and earn their gratitude. But if he persists in playing the maudlin sexton among the rebel archives, and only answers our appeals for aid with Mawworm groans and dusty records of A. H. Stephens's past services, let him consult the interests of his people by a well guarded silence and honorable retirement. He may then live in future generations as a Cincinnatus; on the other hand he bids fair to grace this one only as a Verges. There is something belittling in every public act he undertakes. Even his present mournful journey to Washington and the tomb of the Confederate archives, is unworthy of him, affording, as it does, an opportunity for his and our enemies to hold him up as an example of how martyrdom should be borne, and a model for all late Confederates to follow; as though we could all be writing doleful books with tears and lamentations, or the young blood of the day wrap itself in valetudinarian sack-cloth and ashes, and go forth from its homes like wandering Dervishes. That this dubious praise flatters Mr. Stephens is too evident; it is illustrated in his cringing concessions to, and associations with men whom he once taught us to despise, and for whose principles he has often called God to witness his abherrence. It is lamentable to see one of our statesmen in whom we have had such pride, so fallen. We would fain draw a vail upon the humiliating picture. His politics and his usefulness are wholly of the past; dead rotten, and entombed; whether for good or evil will probably not be determined in our age. If he chooses, let him weep in secret, and not parade his grief to the doubtful sympathy of the world.—*Times of September 25.*

## A Newspaper Article.

A good article for a newspaper is a thing of its own kind, not so easily produced as perhaps many imagine. It demands art and skill. What is it in some of its leading qualities?

First of all, it has a good title—short, terse and eminently suggestive. In this respect it is well advertised. Whether an article will be read or not depends very much upon its title. One can generally make a tolerably fair guess at its character, even before reading it, by simply reading the title. This is the first thing upon which the eye falls, and the first to make an impression. Hence the title should always be well selected.

Next to the title comes the idea of the article—mainly one, and but one, and that, too, sufficiently important to give an ample occasion for a few well written paragraphs. A newspaper article is not a book, with a series of elaborate chapters, or an exhaustive essay; but rather a brief monogram for cursory reading, to be read at least once, and perhaps never read again. The writer must make his impressions with the first blow, not expecting to get a second chance at the same reader. For this purpose he wants but one positive and central idea, sufficient in itself and sufficiently developed to do the work of the moment in a moment. This idea he should have well in hand when he starts, knowing what he wants to do with it, and trusting to mere luck and chance as to what he shall write. It should also be a living idea, one that can be worked up into a vigorous and impressive article. An opportune article that is timely, and says just the right thing at the right time, thus hitting the nail upon the head—tells upon human thought.

The greatest possible directness in approaching the idea is a third quality of a good newspaper article. Such an article wants no exordium, and needs no peroration. The better way is not to skirmish with the reader, or dig trenches toward him; but to pitch the main thought into his face immediately, and then keep pitching it at him for a few moments, and then come to a dead pause, making no apology for the abrupt beginning and none for the ending, and always having the good sense to make the fewest possible references to one's self. Write to the reader as if you were talking to him, and both were in a hurry and neither had any time to waste upon mere formalities. This will always please him best.

Short articles are always the ones most likely to be read; and, of course, long ones are the most likely to be unread. One column is better than two, and some times half a column is better than either. Two columns need a very weighty theme and a first class writer. On this subject every writer may judge of others by himself. Seldom has he time or patience to wade through a long article; and what is true of himself is equally true of nine men in ten. The writers who write for the greatest number of readers generally do not exceed a column of an ordinary sized newspaper. They know when to stop.

The style of newspaper writing should be simple and compact, progressive in order of thought; stating a few ideas very clearly, and suggesting a great many more. The people are the readers; and what they want is plain Saxon English, full of meaning, and well put together. There is a choice among words, and, of course, the best words are always those that will do the most execution. Long and involved sentences, loaded with allusions unintelligible to most persons, and that too without any suitable arrangement into paragraphs, are not the thing for the popular mind. They do not make a readable article.

Absolute honesty and sincerity of heart in the writer are essential to a good article. These qualities will make his rhetoric spontaneously eloquent. The words he uses and the figures he employs, will glow with the fervors of his own spirit, and awaken corresponding fervors in others. The reader will instructively feel that he is dealing with an earnest mind. Genuine feeling is half the battle in writing a good article.

And now, all ye newspaper writers, we beg of you to have a little compassion on type-setters and proof-readers. Write legibly. Spell your words correctly and be sure to put capital letters where they ought to be. Punctuate your sentences according to the best approved system. Divide the matter into paragraphs according to the nature and current of thought, and not leave this for the printer to do. Attend to these things, and we promise you that type-setters and proof-readers will not only be grateful, but also give your articles to the reading public just as they are written.

When is wine like a pig's tooth? When it is a hogshead.

What mass plays more tricks than a monkey? Mis-chief.

## Children Leading their Parents to Christ.

From the Life of Stephen Grellet, published in the *Friends Review*, Philadelphia, the following interesting article is taken. It seems that Stephen Grellet and his fellow-laborers, while in Russia, prepared a series of Scripture lessons by cutting up several Bibles, taking a verse here and another there, and pasting them in a book, under several heads. These "lessons" were adopted by the Emperor for the use of the schools in Russia. The happy results of this use of them is thus told in Stephen Grellet's diary:

"First of second month. At one of our late visits to the Prince Alexander Galitzin, he related to us an interesting circumstance that occurred lately in Finland. Some children, from seven to nine years of age, were so brought under the sensible influence of the spirit of God, convincing them of their sins, that, on their going to or from school, they retired into the woods, and there put their prayers to the Lord, with many tears. By degrees their number increased. The parents of some of them found them thus engaged, and with rebukes and stripes dispersed them; but the parents of others, who had noticed the increased sobriety and good behaviour of their children, encouraged them to meet together in their houses, and not to go out into the woods. The children did so, and some of these parents, observing their religious tenderness, and hearing their solemn prayers to the Lord, the Redeemer and Saviour of sinners, felt themselves strong convictions of sin. They joined their children in their devotions, and a great reform took place in that part of the country. This excited the angry feelings of the priest, who was a bad man, and a drunkard. He went to the magistrate, to enter his complaints against both children and parents. The prosecution ensued in their all being sent to prison.

They had been some months in confinement when the Prince Alexander Galitzin heard that *children* were in prison on account of religion. He thought it so strange an occurrence that he sent confidential persons to inquire into it. They found so much religious sensibility and tenderness in the children, that they were greatly surprised, especially at the simplicity with which they related how they had been brought under trouble because of their sinful hearts, and how they had felt that they must pray to the Lord Jesus Christ, who alone could forgive them and enable them to live in a state of acceptance before God. Being inquired of if their parents or others had not put them on doing this, they said that so far from that, they were afraid that their parents or any one else should know how it was with them, that they retired privately in the woods to pray and cry with tears unto the Lord. The parents also stated that the children had been the instruments of bringing them to a sense of their sinful lives, and to seek to the Lord that he might give them a new heart and pour forth his Spirit upon them. Moreover, it was found that the conduct of these people and children had been such during their imprisonment as to comport with their Christian profession. The prince ordered their release, and had the priest and magistrates severely reprimanded, and removed from their offices. The Emperor having heard of all this, and of the great sufferings to which these families are reduced in consequence of their long imprisonment, which took place last year before harvest, ordered that all their losses should be liberally made up to them, making ample provision also for their present support.

The prince told us of some other instances that occurred lately in Russia, of children who have been brought under the influences of the Holy Spirit, and rendered instruments of good to their parents and others; they felt it their filial duty so tenderly to plead with them, on account of their drunkenness, swearing, and other vicious habits, as to prevail upon them to forsake their evil ways."

HOW TO FRESHEN SALT FISH.—Many persons are in the habit of freshening mackerel or salt fish, never dream that there is a right way to do it. Any one who has seen the process of evaporation going on at the salt works, knows that salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your makerel and white fish lies smoking; and as it lies with skin side down, the salt will fall to the skin and remains there, when, if placed with the flesh side down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the flesh comes out freshened, as it should.

MAYOR CONWAY ON PROTECTION LEVEES. Mayor Conway ought to be aware that in recommending the construction of protection levees in the rear of the city he encroaches upon the jurisdiction of the Drainage Commissioners, who act under a State law. Already the jealousy of these Commissioners is slightly aroused, and Mr. Conway will find himself involved in a controversy with them unless he consults the State laws and ascertains where his duty begins and ends.

### MARRIED:

AUGUSTINE—DIXON—By Rev. E Green at New Orleans, September 30, GABRIEL AUGUSTINE and ELLEN DIXON, all of this city.

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## SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

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R. SAXTON, Brevet Brig. Gen and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the South.

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### ESTATE OF JOSEPH FLONACHER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of October, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH FLONACHER, of Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John C. Dean, register, on the thirtieth day of October, A. D., 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 994—oc8 30 A

### ESTATE OF MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John C. Dean, Register, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 991—oc6 no14 A


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STATEMENT OF THE Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 96 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 36 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely Mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 220 45 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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PHILIP D. MAYER, Local Agent.
MORRIS C. COLE, Special Agent.
J. B. COOPER, M. D., Examining Surgeon.
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EXTRACT FROM THE "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING."

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. [See circular.]

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REV. D. W. ANDERSON, Second Vice-President.
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J. P. NEWMAN, Chairman.
C. S. SAUVINET, Chairman and Secretary.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—60 yeas.

Nays: Collins, Deslonde, Dufresne, DeGrange, Fouts, Gray, Honore, Harper, Kent, Lee, Mabier, McMillen, McVean, Morand, Pearce, Page, Wren, H. Williams—18 nays.

The Speaker then announced that the House had passed the bill over the veto of the Governor by a two-thirds majority.

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE.

The following joint resolution passed its first reading:

By Senator Lynch, of Carroll:

A joint resolution requesting the General Commanding the armies of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the constitutional rules be suspended in order that the joint resolution be placed on its second and third readings and final passage.

The constitutional rules were suspended by the following vote:

Yeas 48; nays 12.

The joint resolution was then placed on its second and third readings.

Mr. Eager, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the joint resolution.

Yeas and nays ordered and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mabier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pierce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams—55.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Bergeron, De Grange, Eager, Fouts, Haskell, Kent, Kavanagh, May, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Waters, Zoelly—17.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 22, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his excellency the Governor to transmit herewith for the consideration and action of the House of Representatives the report of James C. Kathman, Chief of the Bureau of Immigration of the State of Louisiana.

Very respectfully,

FRANK C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

The report was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to take from the table House bill No. 37.

Carried.

Mr. Pratt called for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

On the final passage of the bill yeas and nays demanded, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams—48.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Bergeron, Collins, De Grange, Eager, Fouts, Gray, Kent, Le Blanc, McCullen, May, Noble, Pratt, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—19.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, leave of absence of ten days was granted to Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita.

On motion of Mr. Milton Morris, of Ascension, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-Second Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young—59.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

The Speaker announced the following special committee to revise the city charter of the city of New Orleans:

Messrs. Carr, of Orleans; Belot, of Orleans; DeGrange, of Orleans; Isabelle, of Orleans; Rey, of Orleans.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, presented a petition of Mr. L. Dillon, claiming constable fees for suits entered in 1865 in the Second Justice's Court by W. T. Stocker, then State Tax Collector in behalf of the State of Louisiana.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Alexander, of Orleans, offered the following resolutions, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report immediately on the resolution referred to said committee relative to the recounting of the ballots cast at the late election for municipal officers.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, offered the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five members from the House be appointed to investigate the issue of city notes, and more particularly the issue of one million of the same issued under the municipal adminitration of Mayor John T. Monroe.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following motion, which lies over under the rules:

It is moved that on and after the first day of August, 1868, the number of pages employed in this House and by the various committees shall be reduced to twelve; the four in addition to the eight now regularly employed in the House to be selected by the Speaker.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims, through its chairman, Mr. McVean, of Caddo, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

Your Committee on Claims have to report upon the petition of J. Madison Wells for salary: That as there are many legal points to be investigated and considered in the case, they would respectfully recommend that the following act be passed, which will authorize him to bring suit against the State in any District Court of New Orleans of [illegible] jurisdiction, to wit:

WHEREAS, J. Madison Wells, a resident of Jefferson City, parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, alleges that he has a certain just claim against the State of Louisiana, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That J. Madison Wells is hereby authorized to bring suit against the State of Louisiana in any District Court of New Orleans of competent jurisdiction, and service of citation on the Attorney General shall be a sufficient notice, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims;
W. P. NOBLE.
JOHN GARSTKAMP.

Two members absent.

The Committee upon Ways and Means, through its chairman, Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, reported on the following bills:

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration, favorably.

On House bill No. 49, favorably, with the following amendment: $100,000 instead of $250,000.

On the petition of the Southwestern Bible Society by the following act, which passed its second reading.

Be it enacted, etc., That whereas the Southwestern Bible Society of New Orleans, incorporated in 1850, is an institution for purely religious and benevolent purposes, and as such is supported by the voluntary contributions of the public, and makes no profit in the sale of its Bibles and Testaments, which constitutes its stock, but disposes of them at cost, or by actual donation.

SECTION 1. That the bill of assessment of taxes now collected, to the amount of $174 20, and the daily increments thereto on the Convention tax to date hereof, be and the same is hereby remitted.

SEC. 2. That the property of said society, to-wit: their house and lot at No. 163 Camp street. New Orleans, and the stock of Bibles and Testaments usually kept on hand for the purposes above recited, be and the same are hereby exempted from taxation under any and all of the provisions for assessment, any law or color of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Committee on Pensions, through its chairman, *Mr.* Antoine, of Orleans, reported as follows:

PENSION COMMITTEE ROOM, New Orleans, July 23, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Pensions beg leave to report, and do recommend the passage of an act entitled an act for the relief of the veterans of 1814 and 1815:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and is hereby donated annually to each of the surviving veterans of the war of 1814 and 1815, being residents of the State and in necessitous circumstances, from any amount in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever any person claiming to be a veteran of 1814 and 1815 shall show proper vouchers to the Auditor of the State he is entitled, according to the provisions of the first section, to the amount thereof donated. The Auditor shall issue a warrant to the said applicant for the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

F. C. ANTOINE,
Chairman;
E. S. WILSON,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
P. GUIGONET.

The report was received and accepted, and the bill therein recommended was placed on its first reading.

The Committee on Judiciary, through its chairman, *Mr.* Harper, of St. Charles, made the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, July 23, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered the bill herewith returned, an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Third Judicial District, report the same favorably.

And having considered the bill herewith returned, entitled an act declaring, constituting, and making the clerks of the District Courts in the several parishes of this State ex-officio clerks of parish courts, report the same unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The bill reported favorably by the committee, entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, passed its first reading.

*Mr. Morey* moved to postpone one week from Saturday next the consideration of the bill reported and amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, relative to the negotiation by the Governor of a loan of $100,000 instead of $250,000.

Carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

The following notices of bills were given. Bills lie over under the rules.

By Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary:

An act to remove obstructions and improve the navigation of Bayou Teche, Louisiana.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

An act to authorize certain persons to institute proceedings *in forma pauperis.*

By Mr. Walsh, of DeSoto:

Joint resolution authorizing the Parish Judges to enforce article 130 of the State Constitution.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

*Mr.* Isabelle, of Orleans, called up his bill No. 60, entitled an act relative to costs and fees, and under a suspension of the rules it was placed on its second reading.

Under a suspension of the rules bill No. 61, introduced by Mr. Gray, of St. James, underwent its first and second readings. Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

By *Mr. May*, of Orleans:

Bill No. 57, an act to amend the second clause of the thirty-first section of act No. 346, passed *March* 15, 1855.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By *Mr. Milton Morris*, of Ascension:

Bill No. 58, an act to establish a uniform rate of taxes and licenses on trades, professions and occupations throughout the cities, towns, villages and parishes of the State of the State of Louisiana.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans:

Joint resolution No. 58, paying Mr. W. W. Handlin his salary as Judge of the Third District Court for the four months' vacation of 1864.

By Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville:

Joint resolution No. 46, directing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best plan for supporting paupers.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BILLS OF THE SENATE FOR CONCURRENCE.

The following entitled bills and joint resolutions were placed on their third reading, concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

An act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans. By John Ray.

An act relative to the trial of contested election cases. By John Ray.

Joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State. By Mr. Lynch.

Joint resolution requesting the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement separately of warrants issued by him, to whom, etc. By Mr. Lynch.

The Speaker ordered to be read the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications:

OPELOUSAS, La., July 15, 1868.

Hon. Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

SIR—I have the honor to forward you, in compliance with instructions, the following resolutions—the report of the Committee on Petition—which were unanimously adopted by a convention of the Republican party of St. Landry, held yesterday, and respectfully ask that it be presented to the honorable body over which you preside.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
EMERSON BENTLEY,
Secretary of Republican Convention.

WHEREAS, At the late election certain parties were elected to the various parish offices, which they were disqualified from holding by virtue of the reconstruction acts, and the new Constiiution of the State of Louisiana; and,

Whereas, It is generally known, alleged and believed that numerous frauds were committed by the parties conducting the election; by allowing armed men to intimidate peaceable voters; by allowing deputy sheriffs to exchange ballots before depositing; and by tampering with the boxes, thus depriving the Republican candidates of the various offices to which they were elected by a majority of the people; and.

Whereas, Bands of men, armed and disguised, traverse the parish nightly, committing murder and outrages with impunity from the penalties attached to their crimes, and by serving notices of a threatening character upon leading Republicans and peaceable citizens deprive them of peace, liberty and happiness; therefore, be it

*Resolved* By the Republican party of St. Landry in convention assembled, That it is the opinion of this body that unless the strong arm of the Government be extended to us, the loyal people of St. Landry, free speech will be dangerous, justice at law a mockery, and the material interests of the parish will be depressed, and we respectfully petition our Legislature and his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, for the sake of peace, law, order and justice, to promptly take such action in the premises as may be in their power for our relief; also be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary forward copies of these resolutions to the presiding officers of both branches of the General Assembly, to his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, to S. B. Packard, chairman of State Executive Committee, and to the New Orleans *Republican* for publication.

H. L. FRILOT,
Chairman;
EMERSON BENTLEY,
Secretary;
WILLIAM MERCER,
FELIX LEVASSIER,
SWAN A. MILLER,
Committee on Petition.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved to reconsider the vote to postpone the consideration of the bill relative to the loan of $100,000, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, moved that House bills Nos. 18 and 23 be referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to amend by referring the bills to a select committee composed of members from the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, moved that leave of absence of ten days be granted to Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville.

Carried.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, asked leave of absence for ten days for Mr. Tureaud, of St. James.

Granted.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-Third Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, July 24, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Kent, Kavanagh, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Reese Rey, Slaton, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, Umphreys, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—68.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, presented the following petition, which was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, a loyal citizen of the State of Louisiana, and a resident of the parish of St. Martin, respectfully represents to your honorable House—

That he was a candidate in said parish at the election held in said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, for the House of Representatives; that your petitioner and E. Dutage were candidates of the Republican party, and supported by them for Representatives in said parish aforesaid; that both of them received a majority of legal and qualified votes in said parish, and are entitled to be admitted to their seats as Representatives from said parish. He alleges the following grounds why J. B. Bergeron and L. P. Briout are not entitled to their seats in your honorable body as Representatives from said parish:

First—Both of said persons are disqualified from voting either or holding their seats as Representatives from said parish by virtue of article ninety-nine of the Constitution; because they were in open rebellion against the authority and Government of the "United States," and levied war against the same, and held a military office for more than twelve months in the so-called Confederate army.

Second—Frauds were practiced to a large extent by Bergeron and Briout, and by their friends and adherents, at the various election precincts in said parish at the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last, by force and by intimidation, compelling a large number of legal voters who presented themselves at said polls, and offered to vote for your petitioner and his colleague, to vote for the said Bergeron and the said Briout; to wit, more than five hundred.

Third—That a large number of legal and qualified voters of said parish who intended and were desirous of casting their votes at said election for your petitioner and his colleague, and who would have attended said election, but were overawed by violence, threats and intimidations used, exerted and practiced by the friends and supporters of said Bergeron and Briout—to wit, at least five hundred.

Fourth—Various other illegal and fraudulent acts committed at said election by the supporters, friends and adherents of the said Bergeron and Briout, which tended to deprive your petitioner and his colleague of a fair election, and which he avers will be fully proven in such manner as your honorables may direct.

Your petitioner further avers that the return of said election was made under military orders to Brevet Major General Buchanan, who claimed to exercise and determine the result of said election at his own time and pleasure, without any legal authority to do so, and your petitioner was ignorant of the result of the examination of said returns by the said Brevet Major General Buchanan until within a short time ago, and no official announcement was made by the said Brevet Major General Buchanan in the parish of St. Martin, of the result of the election for Representatives from said parish to the Legislature, whereby he was prevented from complying with the law of the State in relation to contested elections; wherefore he prays relief in the premises from your honorable body, and as in duty bound he will ever pray.

SAMUEL WAKEFIELD.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby authorized not to receipt for any stationery or other articles purchased for the use of this House, or for any of the committees thereof unless the same be selected by him.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion to refer made by Mr. Page on the table.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the original resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of the House 300 copies of the Order of Business of the House, and of the standing committees.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Penitentiary be instructed to proceed to Baton Rouge and Clinton to inspect and inquire into all matters connected with the Louisiana State Penitentiary, and report to this House as early as practicable.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Evans, of Jefferson, was laid on the table by a rising vote of 44 yeas to 13 nays:

*Resolved*, That on and after the first of August the number of clerks of committees be reduced to ten, to be selected by the Speaker from those now employed, and assigned by him to such committees as in his judgment may most require their services, excepting those employed by the Enrolling Committee.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dewees, chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, submitted the following report:

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Public Printing have had the House bill No. 29, an act to regulate the publication of legal notices, the journal of the Legislature, and the laws enacted by them, under consideration, and would respectfully report it back without amendments, and ask its immediate passage.

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
R. J. MORAND,

We, the undersigned, members of the committee, concur in the above report, except that portion of it referring to the publication of the journal of the Legislature.

A. W. FAULKNER,
L. BARBEE.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, offered several amendments.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the amendments on the table.

No quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, the report was recommitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Mr. B. Collins, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Committee on Banks and Banking, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1868.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Banks and Banking not having received any information from the banks and banking institutions in this State, they are unable to submit any report to your honorable body relative to their condition. They therefore submit the following resolution, and ask its adoption:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be and they are hereby authorized to call on all banks and banking institutions of the State to furnish them, within fifteen days after notification, an attested statement of their condition.

Respectfully,

B. COLLINS,
Chairman;
MILTON MORRIS,
WARREN W. BENNETT,
ROBERT J. TAYLOR,
J. J. WALSH,
ISAAC A. ABBOT,

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered the bill herewith returned, an act entitled an act permitting Judges to act as counsel in certain cases, report favorably.

And having also considered a joint resolution relative to recounting of votes, report faborably.

P. HARPER, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report that the following bills have been duly enrolled, namely:

An act relative to public printing.

An act granting certain powers to the several parish judges.

A joint resolution to appoint a committee to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating the issue of four millions of levee bonds.

Respectfully,

WM. M. HOLLAND,
Chairman pro tem. of Committee on Enrollment.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and accepted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON Internal Improvements, New Orleans, La., July 23, 1868.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany, beg leave to report favorably, and recommend the appropriation to be made as asked for.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
JAMES McCULLEN,
W. C. MELVIN,
M. C. RAYMOND,
W. C. WILLIAMS.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:

An act to confer jurisdiction in certain cases to the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Belot, of Orleans:

Bill No. 65, an act to fix the salaries of each of the two Coroners designated by the new Constitution of 1868, and elected by virtue thereof, the one for the First and Fourth Districts and Algiers, and the other for the Second and Third Distsicts of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles:

Bill No. 61, an act to enforce article 151 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Page, of Jefferson, called up his bill No. 62, which was placed on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, 150 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

An Act for the purpose of suppressing the issue of the certificates or notes known as City Money, issued by the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans shall not pay any bill or other demand, amounting to one thousand dollars ($1000) or more with certificates or notes known as City Money, and from and after the first day of November, 1868, the said Treasurer is hereby prohibited from issuing for the payment of any bill or claim whatever what is known as City Money.

SEC. 2. That after the passage of this act, for the payment of all the current expenses of the city of New Orleans, until such time as the treasury is relieved from its present financial embarrassment, the City Council shall order the Controller, and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrants, payable in certificates of indebtedness, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, payable in United States currency, and to be redeemed whenever the City Treasurer has United States currency for that purpose; said certificates of indebtedness to be countersigned by the Mayor, and to be numbered and registered in a suitable book kept for that purpose in the Controller's office.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer, in his weekly report, to notify the public, through the City Council, of the amount on hand in United States currency, which can be applied to the redemption of such certificates of indebtedness. He shall begin with No. 1, and redeem from time to time as many as the funds will cover; and he shall take them in the order in which they were issued.

SEC. 4. That all employes and all persons hereafter contracting with the city shall and do agree to receive such certificates of indebtedness in pay of their claims against the city, as provided in this act.

SEC. 5. Should the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, from any cause, fail to have presented for payment their certificates of indebtedness, after public notice has been given that the city is ready to pay said certificates of indebtedness, the accruing interest upon them shall discontinue from and after the time of such public notice.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the city of New Orleans is authorized and required to collect every year from the owners of real estate a tax of one-half of one per cent., in addition to taxes collected for other purposes, until enough has been collected to redeem all the floating certificates or notes known as "city money" of New Orleans; and that the first year's installment of tax shall be due on and after the passage of this act, and shall be collected within the year 1868.

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of getting out of circulation the city money as first as possible, all taxes becoming due to the city may be paid one, two or three years in advance; and when paid in advance the last made assessment roll shall fix the amount of tax to be so paid. It is provided, however, that when improvements are afterward made so that additional tax should be paid thereupon the taxes upon such improvements must be assessed and paid thereafter.

SEC. 8. That if by strict examination made during the year 1869 it be found that the provisions of this act, granting the collection of an annual tax of half of one per cent, will not furnish enough to liquidate these city certificates or notes known as city money during the year 1870, then the City Council may increase this tax, and they shall thereafter enforce the collection of an annual tax of three-fourths of one per cent, and continue the same annual tax until enough has been collected to extinguish the whole amount of the city certificates or notes known as city money.

SEC. 9. All the plates for the printing or making of the certificates or notes known as "city money" (if any there are) remaining in the hands of the officers of the city or in the hands of the printers, or in any other place, must be destroyed. All blank sheets or certificates or notes known as "city money" on hand, and not signed or only partly signed, must be destroyed.

Should any of the said plates or blank sheets be found in the possession of any person or persons after the first day of October, 1868, it will be considered in violation of law, with the intention of committing forgery; and all persons so offending shall be prosecuted as directed for the punishment of forgery.

SEC. 10. All city money necessary for the payment of the demands permitted to be paid with this "city money" up to the first of November, 1868, as provided by section first of this act, may be retained for that purpose. All certificates or notes known as "city money" not wanted for that purpose must be destroyed. All certificates or notes known as "city money," paid into the treasury after the first of November 1868, and the certificates of indebtedness when redeemed by the city, shall at the the same time they are received be defaced by whomsoever shall receive them, in the same manner as the paying tellers of the banks cancel the bank checks.

SEC. 11. On the first, second, or on the third day of each and every month from and after the passage of this act, the plates for the printing and the making of certificates or notes known as "city money," that is such of them as can be or may be provided; the certificates or notes known as "city money," and the certificates of indebtedness that have been redeemed, shall, by the supervision of the chairmen of the Finance Committees, with the Mayor, the Controller and the Treasurer, be destroyed. And should these officers fail to see that the several sections and parts of sections of this act are fully carried out and executed, according to its full intent, then the chairmen of the Finance Committees, the Mayor, the Controller, and the Treasurer shall, on refusing or neglecting to carry out this act, be indicted before the Criminal Court, and on conviction for each offense be, each or all of them, as the case may be, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten days or more than two years, and to pay a fine of not less than two hundred or more than two thousand dollars.

All securities who are held for the faithful performance of the duties of the chairmen of the Finance Committees, the Mayor, the Controller, and the Treasurer, shall be adjudged liable to pay the fines imposed by the Court when any of these parties are convicted of offenses against this act.

SEC. 12. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the foregoing be and the same are hereby repealed.

Under a suspension of the rules, bill No. 63, offered by Mr. Washington, of Assumption, entitled an act extending protection to laborers upon plantations, passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules, bill No. 60, introduced by Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, entitled an act relative to costs and fees, underwent its first and second readings, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Demarest called up his bill No. 67, entitled an act to amend the city charter of New Orleans, and providing for the appointment of four Street Commissioners, which passed its first reading, and the rules being suspended, on the motion of Mr. Noble, went through its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to reconsider the vote by which bills Nos. 18 and 23 were referred to the delegations of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard.

Mr. Evans, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings the following message from the Governor was received and read:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, July 24, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed

An act relative to public printing;

An act granting certain powers to the several Parish Judges, and

A joint resolution to appoint a committee to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating the issue of four millions of levee bonds.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following joint resolution, reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means, was placed on its third reading, upon which Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, called for the previous question,, which was ordered.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the joint resolution, which resulted as follows:

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Registration.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the thanks of the General Assembly be and are hereby tendered to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration, said Board being created by an ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention, for the faithful, energetic, and judicious manner in which they have discharged the duties and responsibilities imposed upon them.

Be it further resolved, etc., That the loyal people of this State are greatly indebted to said Board for its efficient aid in the important work of establishing a civil government for the State based upon the political and civil equality of all men, irrespective of race or color.

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pierce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—51.

Nays: Bennett, Bergeron, Eager, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, McCullen, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pearce, Prescott, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—18.

The joint resolution was declared adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 34, reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An act to Fix the Terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the jury terms of the District Courts shall be held in the Third Judicial District as follows, to wit:

Parish of Lafourche on first Monday of March and first Monday of September.

Parish of Terrebonne on first Monday of April and first Monday of October.

Parish of St. Mary on first Monday of May and first Monday of November.

Parish of St. Martin on first Monday of June and first Monday of December.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That so much of the act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third and Eighth Judicial Districts, approved February 14, 1867, as relates to the terms of court in the Third Judicial District be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of September next after the passage of this act.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the rules be suspended to take up House bill No. 12, reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

Carried.

Bill passed its third reading and final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An act permitting Judges of the several Courts of this State to appear as counsel in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly convened, That the Judges of the several Courts of this State be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to act as counsel in cases in which they had been employed and have appeared in Court as attorneys before they were commissioned and qualified as Judges of the Courts of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called up the joint resolution relative to the recounting of votes, reported favorably by the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved that the joint resolution be considered as engrossed, and placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to postpone the consideration of the joint resolution until to-morrow.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, called up the following motion, which was adopted:

It is moved that on and after the first day of August, 1868, the number of Pages employed in this House and by the various committees shall be reduced to twelve; the four in addition to the eight now regularly employed in the House to be selected by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-fourth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called sixty-five members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mabier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—65 members.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, of Claiborne, Mr. J. B. Landers, of Union, was sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman, and took his seat.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany, presented a petition of John R. Breeland, a veteran of 1814 and 1815, praying for a pension.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following motion:

That the Porters that have been employed by standing committees be paid for the services already rendered by said Porters, and that the chairmen of said committees be and hereby are authorized to approve of their accounts; and that the chairman on Contingent Expenses be and hereby is authorized to approve for payment of said accounts of said Porters; and that the chairman of Contingent Expenses be and hereby is authorized to approve of the account of the Assistant Clerk of the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment:

That no officer of this House who has not already been reported to the Clerk shall be included in this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table by a rising vote of 33 yeas to 16 nays:

*Resolved*, That any chairman who has employed a Porter without the sanction of the House, pay said Porter for services rendered.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

Your committee have the honor to report that they have carefully considered House bill No. 33, entitled an act relative to the Masters and Wardens of the port of New Orleans, and hereby report the same for the action of the House, with amendments added thereto.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the report was received and accepted, and the amendment reported by the committee adopted.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, chairman, submitted the following majority report:

To the Speaker and Honorable Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to submit the following report on the act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts:

After a careful examination they report back the bill to the House with the following amendments, and recommend the passage of the same.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman;
CHARLES LEROY,
DENNIS BURREL,
A. L. LEE.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, submitted the following minority report:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—I oppose the "act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts" as a whole, and each division therein proposed, and for the following reasons:

1. The addition of a large number of enfranchised citizens to the voting population does not require a new division into Congressional Districts until such time as the census of the United States shall determine the total population of the State, and the representation shall by these conclusions be accurately fixed.

2. As the theory of representation in Congress is based upon the total population of the State, and not upon the number of voters, it is premature to proceed into a division into Districts until this total resident population shall have been fixed in accordance with law.

W. POPE NOBLE,
Tenth Representative District, Orleans.

On motion, both reports were received.

Mr. Carr moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading and final passage.

Carried.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the following bill:

An act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until otherwise directed by law the State of Louisiana shall be divided into five Congressional Districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall choose one Representative to Congress, as follows:

The First Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and so much of said parish on the left bank of said river as is below and east of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Washington and St. Helena.

The Second Congressional District shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river above and west of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the First, Second, Third and Tenth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John, St. James, Lafourche and Terrebone.

The Third Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Assumption, Ascension, Vermillion, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry, Iberville, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge.

The Fourth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier and Winn.

The Fifth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Ouachita, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufrense, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, LeBlanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Walsh, Wren, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—51 yeas.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, DeGrange, Kent, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Wilson, Waters, N. Young—15 nays.

Bill adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

An act relative to the division of lands under legal sales.

By Mr. Noble, of Orleans:

An act permitting the corporation of the city of New Orleans to release contractors from their obligations under certain circumstances.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

An act to repeal the ninety-fifth article of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles:

An act authorizing the State Auditor to employ (2) two additional clerks and two messengers.

By Mr. LeBlanc, of Avoyelles:

Joint resolution preventing the passage of any act by the Legislature until the militia bill shall have become a law.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

An act extending jurisdiction of Parish Judges.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 71:

Whereas, J. Madison Wells, a resident of Jefferson City, parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, alleges that he has a certain just claim against the State of Louisiana; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That J. Madison Wells is hereby authorized to bring suit against the State of Louisiana in any District Court of New Orleans of competent jurisdiction, and service of citation on the Attorney General shall be a sufficient notice, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

By Mr. Pierce, of Livingston:

House bill No. 69, an act granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across the Amite river.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

House bill No. 68, an act relative to appeals.

Under a suspension of the rules the following, House bill No. 70, passed its first and second readings, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and 150 copies ordered to be printed:

An act to organize the Supreme Court, and to fix the terms thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State shall be divided into four districts, from each of which district one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—the districts to be as follows:

First District—The parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the city of New Orleans which lies below the line extending from the river Mississippi along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans canal, and thence down said canal to the lake.

Second District—That portion of the city of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street until it strikes the New Orleans canal, and thence down said canal to the lake; and the parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

Third District—The parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Fe iciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Mary, St. Mart.n and St. Landry.

Fourth District—The parishes of Calsasieu, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Jackson, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Winn.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Chief Justice shall be appointed from the State at large by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in New Orleans from the first Monday of November until the close of the month of June, at Monroe commencing on the second Monday of July, at Alexandria on the second Monday of August, and at Opelousas on the first Monday of September of each year.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebone, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Iberville, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany, Livingston, East and West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll shall be returned to the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion, Calcasieu and Avoyelles shall be returned to the Supreme Court at Opelousas.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Franklin, Claiborne and Bienville shall be returned to the Supreme Court at Monroe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, De Soto, Sabine, Bossier, Caddo and Winn shall be returned to the Supreme Court at Alexandria.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. Tammany, St. Helena and Washington shall be returnable on the fourth Monday of February of each year.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia shall be returnable on the second Monday of February of each year.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals from the parishes of St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee shall be returnable on the fourth Monday of January in each year.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases of appeal the Judge of the court from which it is taken shall make the appeal returnable to the Supreme Court at the next return day for appeals from the parish, if there shall be time enough after granting it to give the notice required by law, and to prepare the record; if not, then he shall fix the return day for the following term.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the return day for appeals from the several parishes, as fixed by law, the Supreme Court shall take them up by preference, and in their order, and continue from day to day until they are disposed of.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases in which the right to office is involved, and an appeal is taken from the judgment of the District Court, returnable before the Supreme Court holding its sessions in New Orleans, it shall be returnable in ten days after judgment of the lower court, and the Supreme Court, on the motion of either party, shall proceed to try the same by preference.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That persons in confinement, under a judgment of conviction rendered in a criminal prosecution from which an appeal has been taken, shall have the right to make it returnable before the Supreme Court at its next term, whenever held, and to have it tried by preference. All criminal cases shall be tried by preference over civil cases.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That in suits pending on appeal, in which a police jury or municipal corporation is plaintiff or defendant, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, if in session in the district in which the appeal is pending, on the affidavit of the attorney representing the police jury or corporation, that the case is one of serious public interest, and in which a speedy decision is desirable, to set the cause for hearing by preference.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That no appeal to the Supreme Court shall be dismissed on account of any defect, error or irregularity of the petition or order of appeal, or in the certificate of the Clerk or Judge, or in the citation of appeal or service thereof, or because the appeal was not made returnable at the next term of the Supreme Court, whenever it shall not appear that such defect, error, or irregularity, is imputed to the appellant; but in all cases the Court shall grant a reasonable time to correct such errors or irregularities (in case they are not waived by the appellee.) and may impose on the appellant such terms and conditions as in their discretion they may deem necessary for the attainment of justice, and may also impose such fines on the officers who shall have caused such irregularities as they may deem proportioned to the offense.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases of appeal to the Supreme Court, or other tribunals in this State, if the judgment appealed from be affirmed, the plaintiff may, on return of the execution that no property has been found, obtain a decree against the surety on the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment, on motion, after ten days' notice, which motion shall be tried summarily and without the intervention of a jury, unless the surety shall allege, under oath, that the signature to the bond purporting to be his is not genuine, or that the judgment has been satisfied.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supreme Court may be adjourned from day to day by one of its Judges until a quorum be convened.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to the above, or on the same subject matter, be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, and asked concurrence of the House in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 25.

Senate bill No. 43.

Senate bill No. 18.

And informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the House bill No. 53.

Under the suspension of the rules the following resolution by Mr. Gray, of St. James, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That no member of this House incur any expense, or employ any porters, et cetera, without the sanction of the House.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the House adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-Fifth Day's Session.**

Monday, July 27, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufrense, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Taylor, Walsh, Wren, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—62.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker announced the following Special Joint Committees:

Auditor's Accounts—McMillen, of Carroll; Belot, of Orleans; Prescott of St. Landry.

Examine Levee Bonds—Morey, of Ouachita; Eager, of Orleans; Lott, of Rapides.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides, presented a petition of Dennis E. Hayes, Captain of the Louisiana Scouts.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

Petition of several hay dealers, praying for the appointment of a regular sworn weigher and inspector of hay.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following motion, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules, and reconsidered on a motion of Mr. Gray, and finally laid on the table:

Motion, That the Committee on Elections be authorized to print in full such evidence as they may deem neccessary in the case of Heidenhain and Hall vs. Zacharie and Stringer, Fourth Representative District of New Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chaplain of the House of Representatives be entitled to receive five dollars per day during the session of the Legislature, to be drawn upon the approval of the Speaker of the House.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, submitted the following minority report on House bill No. 23, which was received:

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned member of the Judiciary Committee appointed by your honorable body, desires to present the following reasons for his non-concurrence in the report of the majority recommending the passage of House bill No. 23, authorizing the appointment of a committee to recount the ballots cast on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April last for municipal officers of the city of New Orleans:

First—I can view it in no other light than a party measure, designed to alter the result of the election as promulgated by the proper authorities constituted for that purpose.

Second—That while the Legislature is judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, I can find no authority delegated to them by the Constitution to interfere with the municipal elections in New Orleans or any other city in the State.

Third—That by a recent act of the Legislature the courts of the city are opened for the investigation of fraud and the trial of contested election cases, and I therefore consider the courts the proper tribunals for these questions to be brought before.

Fourth—That it will involve the expenditure of money in the hiring of Clerks necessary to carry on the investigation, and I regard it as another extravagant piece of legislation for the support of party paupers, which can not possibly result in any good to the State.

Fifth—Because I regard it as an initiatory step toward "addressing out of office" the municipal officers of the city of New Orleans, and establishing an unwise precedent which may one day be cited in justification of acts that would thwart the will of the people, and prove a great detriment to the best interests of the city.

Sixth—Because I consider the ballot-box the bulwark of our liberties, the only medium for the correction of abuses and the only refuge of the people in the hour of oppression, and any attempt to tamper with it should be discountenanced by every friend to republican government and every votary to American liberty.

I earnestly call the attention of the House to the above facts, and recommend that the joint resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the majority report made by the Committee on Judiciary, recommending the adoption of the joint resolution in relation to the recounting of the votes cast at the late municipal election, was adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report, which was accepted:

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS RELATIVE TO OUTSTANDING AND SUSPENDED TAXES DUE TO THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Your committee respecfully report that as nearly as they can ascertain the outstanding unpaid taxes due to the city of New Orleans, the collection of which was suspended by ordinance until 1870, are as follows:

| | On real estate. | On personal property |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1861 | $8[illegible],602 00 | $171,447 56 |
| For the year 1862 | 66,234 00 | 114,987 22 |
| For the year 1863 | 61,562 36 | 47,950 05 |
| For the year 1864 | 111,668 45 | 114,274 38 |
| For the year 1865 | 133,709 50 | 68,918 15 |
| Total | $455,776 31 | $517 577 36 |

Amounting to $973,353 67.

Slaves were classed as real estate, and the tax of 1861 and 1862 was in part on such property. Not only is that property no longer in existence, but a large amount of the property classed as personal for those years has disappeared. An erroneous impression prevails as to the amount of back taxes due, which is less than one million of dollars. Of this sum probably not more than four hundred thousand dollars is now available and collectable. A large per centage of tax on personal property is lost in our city as in all others, and the loss is greater in proportion as the collection of such tax is delayed. The tax ought to be collected in the same year as assessed, and unless so collected a loss inevitably accrues.

Your committee respectfully propose the accompanying bill "to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and suspend the further issue of city notes," as a substitue for House bill No. 7.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered tue following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to examine into and report to this House at the earliest possible day the authority, if any, under which the city notes of the city of New Orleans have been issued, and the amount of the several issues; and in order to make the examination full and satisfactory, the said committee is hereby authorized to send for books, persons and papers.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to recommit the bill as reported by the committee with the substitute of Mr. McMillen.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to amend by making the bill the special order of the day for Wednesday at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

Mr. Holland, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, made the following report, which on motion was received:

New Orleans, July 27, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report as duly enrolled a joint resolution authorizing the acting Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell to count and compile the votes cast for the Justices of the Peace of Ward No. 4 of said parish of Caldwell, and the Sheriff of said parish to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

WILLIAM M. HOLLAND,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Mr. Harper, Chairman Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report, which on motion was adopted:

Judiciary Committee Room, July, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered the bill herewith returned—An act entitled an act to fix the compensation of the Justices of the Peace, report unfavorably. And having also considered the bill herewith returned, entitled an act to amend an act entitled act to organize the police juries of the State, report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
B. C. WREN,
W. L. McMILLEN.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, submitted the following report, which was accepted:

House of Representatives,
Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses,
New Orleans, La., July 27, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to submit the act entitled an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of officers and employes of the General Assembly, together with a copy as amended.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses.

An act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable one-half during the session of the General Assembly, and the other half at the completion of their labor, upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Minute Clerk of both Houses, shall each receive the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable one-half during the session of the General Assembly, and the other half at the completion of their labor, upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall receive the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Chief Enrolling Clerks and Warrant Clerks shall each receive the sum of ten dollars per diem, during the session.

The Assistant Sergeants-a -Arms shall each receive the sum of eight dollars per diem during the session.

The Enrolling Clerks, as well as all other Clerks employed by the Senate, House, or committees not enumerated in any of the foregoing sections, shall each receive the sum of seven dollars per diem during the session.

The Postmasters and Doorkeepers shall each receive the sum of six dollars per diem during the session.

The Messengers shall each receive the sum of four dollars per diem during the session.

The Porters shall each receive the sum of three dollars per diem during the session, and

The Pages two dollars per diem during the session, payable upon the warrant of the Warrant Clerk.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act, and all laws on the same subject and matters be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That section first, section second, and section third of this act shall take effect from the commencement of this session, and that the other section of this act shall take effect from and after the first day of August, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the amendments were adopted, the bill made the order of the day for to-morrow at two o'clock P. M., and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, chairman of the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report, which was printed:

To the Honorable Speaker of the House and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Public act to regulate the publication of legal notices, the journals of the General Assembly, and the publication of the laws enacted by them, have had the same under consideration, and would most respectfully report the bill back amended by striking out section fifth of the original, and recommend the passage of the accompanying amended act.

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
R. J. MORAND.
A. W. FAULKNER.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment in the sixth line, after the word "Governor."

"By and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

In section third strike out the words "one dollar and fifty cents," and insert "fifty cents."

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to lay the first amendment on the table.

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Monore, Harper, Holland, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Walsh, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams—39.

Nays: Bennett, Belot, Bergeron, De Grange, Eager, Hutchinson, Kent, Landers, Mahier, McMillen, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Slaton, Wilsen, Zoelly—18.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the second amendment on the table.

Carried by the following rising vote:

Yeas 41, nays 12.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following amendment:

One dollar for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

Mr. Morey moved to lay on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Pratt called for a division.

The Chair decided that the question had beeen carried by a decided vote, and under the circumstances would not entertain the motion for a division.

Mr. Pratt appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Yeas and nays demanded, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Smith, Taylor, Walsh, Wren, Umphreys, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—45

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Bergeron, DeGrange, Eager, Guigonet, Lott, Landers, Mahier, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Wilson, Zoelly—16.

The decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved for a call of the House, to ascertain whether a quorum was present.

The roll was called and fifty-two members answered to their names.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the following amendment of Mr. DeGrange be taken from the table:

To insert after the word Representatives, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, called for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. DeGrange.

Main question ordered.

The amendment was adopted.

The following as amended passed its third reading and final passage, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A Joint Act to regulate the publication of Legal Notices, the proceedings of police juries, and the proceedings of town councils or trustees.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act to desiguate one newspaper in each and every parish in the State in which all legal advertisements required by law to be made in a newspaper, viz: Orders of publication, attachments, and nonresidents' notices, sales of land by decrees, executions, mortgages, and for taxes by sheriffs, clerks, and all other officers, proceedings of police juries and town councils or board of trustees of towns, together with all other advertisements required by law to be made and published in a newspaper, of whatever nature, shall be published, which newspaper shall be printed and published in the parish in which it shall be so designated, and that in case there is, in the judgment of the Gov rnor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, no loyal newspaper published in a parish, then, and in that case, all the legal notices before mentioned or referred to shall be published in a loyal paper convenient to said parish, to be designated by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, for the publication of legal notices, etc.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That each newspaper so designated shall be the official newspaper for the parish or parishes for which said newspaper shall be designated, in which all the legal advertising of such parishes shall be made as required by law. And it shall be the duty of the editor or publisher of such newspaper, upon the payment of the printer's fee, to file in the Clerk's office of the Court having jurisdiction his affidavit with the printed copy of such advertisements appended, together with his receipt for the payment of the printer's fee, paid by the party at whose instance and for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made, and to be collected as other costs. The said affidavit shall give the date of the newspaper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the Clerk as legal evidence of the publication of the same, to be read, or a certified copy thereof, in all courts of law and equity; and any such publication made contrary to the provisions of this act in the parish or districts where newspapers are so designated shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the compensation to the editors or publishers of newspapers in this act shall be one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion for the publication of the notices hereinbefore mentioned, one square being ten lines solid agate.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts not consistent with the foregoing sections of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Eager moved to adjourn.

Lost.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 34.

Senate bill No. 23.

Senate bill No. 22.

Senate bill No. 8.

Senate bill No. 25.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Department,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

A joint resolution authorizing the acting Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell to count and compile the vote cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4 of said parish of Caldwell, and the Sheriff of said parish to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

F. C. REMICK.
Private Secretary.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

An act to consolidate and fund the new debts of the city of New Orleans.

By the same member:

An act to remove the steam cars from the levee in front of the city.

By Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson:

An act relative to Clerks of Courts in the country parishes.

By Mr. Mollere, of Assumption:

An act for the relief of necessitous taxpayers whose lands have been overflowed in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

An act to amend article 198 of the Civil Code.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Mr. Hill, of Ascension:

A joint resolution to provide for the payment of Supervisors appointed by the Board of Registration to supervise the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings:

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

House bill No. 73, an act to amend sections one and fifteen of an act entitled an act relating to Pilots, approved April 4, 1865.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse:

House bill No. 74, an act for the relief of Benjamin Murrell, of Morehouse parish.

BILLS OF SECOND READING.

By Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles:

House bill No. 64.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. May, of Orleans:

House bill No. 68.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Belot, of Orleans:

House bill No. 65.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means:

By Mr. Pierce, of Livingston:

House bill No. 69.

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 71.

Made the special order of the day for Thursday at one o'clock P. M.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

By Mr. Braughn, of Orleans:

Senate bill No. 25, an act relative to the appointments of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

By Mr. Anderson, of St. Landry:

Senate bill No. 22, an act relative to public roads.

By Mr. Bacon, of Orleans:

An act respecting imprisonments and fines.

By Mr. Todd, of Jefferson:

An act to regulate appeals in the District Court, parish of Jefferson.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Lynch, of Carroll:

Senate joint resolution for the recovery of the State and city bonds, and other property at Washington, D. C.

By Mr. Lynch, of Carroll:

An act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefits of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State.

Senate bill No. 43, reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for House bill No. 20.

An act to amend and re enact the first section of an act relative to the bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1865.

The following Senate bill passed its third reading and final passage:

By Mr. Campbell, of Orleans:

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections, and the present condition of peace and order in the State.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to take up from the table the resolution relative to reducing the number of clerks.

Carried.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the resolution, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Bennett, Carr, Dufresne, Dupart, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Lee, Leroy, Landers, Mahier, McVean, Pratt, Page, Slaton, Young, Yorke—16.

Nays: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingbam, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gray, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Morris, McMillen, Morand, Pearce, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Walsh, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—35.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. Young, of Vermilion.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Twenty-Sixth Day's Session.**

Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Burgeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Durfresne, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchison, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Wasinhgton, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—62.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following special committee was announced:

Special committee to revise the police bill:

Mansion, of Orleans; Carr, of Orleans; Alexander, of Orleans, right bank; Lee, of St. Bernard; Page, of Jefferson; Zoelly, of Orleans; Evans, of Jefferson.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a supsension of the rules Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Be it resolved*, That the evidence on which the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications in the case of the Fourth Representative District, parish of Orleans, is based be printed, and a copy of the same placed on the desk of each member of this House by twelve o'clock M. to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House be authorized to appoint a committee of seven to investigate and report upon the extravagant purchases made by the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and the enormous prices paid for stationery and furniture.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following resolution, which on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, was laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to employ one clerk to assist him to keep his books, etc.

*Be it further resolved*, That the Chief Clerk be authorized to furnish each member with one copy of the Revised Statutes, Civil Code and Code of Practice.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, made the following motion, which was granted:

That J. B. Bergeron, of the parish of St. Martin, be allowed leave of absence for ten days from Wednesdoy, the twenty ninth instant.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, Chairman Committee on Judiciary, made the following report, which on motion was received and adopted:

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Judiciary beg leave to report House bill No. 17 favorably as amended.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
B. C. WREN,
C. B. PRATT.

House bill No. 17, as amended and reported by the Committee on Judiciary, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding, and secure purchasers at tax sales, was on motion placed on its second reading and ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Judiciary made also the following report:

On House bill No. 20, entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts.

On motion the report was accepted, and 150 copies of the bill as amended ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

In relation to House bill No. 20, your Committee on Judiciary beg leave to report the same favorably as amended.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
B. C. WREN.
C. B. PRATT.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, asked leave to introduce a bill of which he had given previous notice.

Permission granted under a suspension of the rules.

The following House bill No. 75, by Mr. Noble, of Orleans, passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

An act to facilitate the taking of testimony in civil causes.

Mr. Belot, chairman Committee on Registration, made the following majority report, which was received:

MAJORITY REPORT.

New Orleans, July 28, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee have the honor to report that they have carefully considered House bill No. 51, entitled an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State, the conduct of elections, and the mode of contesting the same; and hereby report the same favorably, with amendments, for the action of the House.

OCTAVE BFLOT,
Chairman;
ULGER DUPART,
JOHN GARSTKAMP.

MINORITY REPORT.

Committee Rooms,
New Orleans, July 27, 1868.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I fully concur with bill reported by the majority of the committee, with all the amendments added, with the exception of section nineteen, to which I offer the following amendment.

To strike out after the word "the" in the second line all the third and fourth, and insert instead "police jury of each parish, and the Council of each incorporated city or town shall appoint," for the following reasons:

1. That the bill as originally printed confers too much power in the hands of the Board of Registrars, contrary to all Republican principle of government.

2. That in order to mete out proper justice to the whole mass of the people of the State, the proper parties to appoint the Commissioners are the juries of parishes and Councils of any incorporated city and town, who, while acting in conjunction with the Board of Registrars, will insure proper satisfaction to the people of the State of Louisiana, irrespective of race or color.

All of which is submitted, and I ask the adoption of the bill as amended and reported by the majority of the committee, with the amendment offered above by myself.

J. H. DeGRANGE.

On motion of Mr. Belot, of Orleans, the report was made the special order of the day for Friday, at one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, on behalf of the Committee on Militia, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

On behalf of the Committee on Militia, instructed by the House to report upon a bill relative to the State police force, I beg leave to state that in the absence of the chairman, James S. Mathews, of Tensas, we find it impossible to report to-day. Having several bills under consideration, further time is asked.

W. POPE NOBLE,
On behalf of the Committee.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the committee be required to report to-morrow morning.

Carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

A resolution instructing the Sergeant at Arms to inquire upon what terms the St. Louis Hotel, or some other suitable building, can be procured for the use of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

An act providing for the emancipation of George Crockett Phillips, of Ouachita parish.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

An act to abolish all gambling and lottery houses.

By Mr. Hill, of Ascension:

An act making eight hours a legal day's work.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

An act to authorize the Governor to raise three regiments of militia for the protection of the loyal people of certain parishes.

By Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:

An act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Carroll as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Floyd to the village of Elton, in said parish.

By Mr. Leroy, of Natchitoches:

An act relative to the observance of the Sabbath.

By Mr. Morris, of Ascension:

An act for a homestead exemption.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:

House bill No. 80, an act to give jurisdiction to the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans in certain cases.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of the District Judges in the State.

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 76, an act to provide for the licensing of gambling houses.

By Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 77, a joint resolution authorizing a special committee to investigate certain elections in the parish of Jefferson.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 7 and 8.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, called up the following resolution:

Whereas, Article thirty-four of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana says that

"Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as prescribed by law;" and

Whereas, Article one hundred and forty-nine says: "All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted, except the following laws:

"An act in regard to the New Canal and Basin;

"An act relative to crimes and offenses;

"An act relative to slaves;

"An act relative to the punishment of apprentices;

"An act relative to parish and city taxes;

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall;

"An act relative to levee bonds;

"An act to organize the police of New Orleans;" and

Whereas, A majority of the Committee on Elections and Returns appointed by this body are of the opinion that the committee should not be governed by the existing laws of the State; therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the Committee on Elections and Returns be and they are hereby instructed to take the law of Louisiana in regard to contested elections as their guide, and that they be governed by the letter and spirit of the same.

Which, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was laid on the table by the following rising vote:

Yeas 43, nays 11.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 33, an act relating to the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans, was taken up.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to recommit the bill.

Which, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was laid on the table.

The bill was then placed on its third reading and final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An Act relating to the Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans, or any one of them, on being required by the captain or other interested party, to proceed on board of any sea-going vessel, river steamboat or barge, and examine the hatches, or stowage, and condition of the cargo, and shall cause to be made in a book kept for that purpose a record of all their proceedings, to which all persons may have access, and that said Master and Wardens, for every survey of hatches, shall be entitled to demand and receive five dollars; for every subsequent survey of cargo, three dollars; and for each certificate issued, one dollar.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That if, after the arrival in port of any sea going vessel, the hatches shall be first opened without a member of the Board of Wardens be present, and if the cargo, or any part thereof, shall come from on shipboard in a damaged condition, these facts shall be presumptive evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper stowage or negligence on the part of the person in charge of said vessel, and such default shall be chargeable to the owner, consignee, master, or other person in interest (as part owner or master) of said vessel, each and all of whom shall be primarily liable for such damage; Provided, That stress of weather or accident does not render it necessary that the hatches of a vessel shall be opened after said vessel may be in charge of a pilot at this port.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing in this act requiring hatches to be surveyed by the Portwardens shall be construed to apply to river boats or barges.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That section third of an act entitled an act concerning the Master and Wardens of the port of New Or'eans, approved March 16, 1865, be amended as follows, viz: That the Master and Wardens may demand and receive the same fees, to be paid by the parties calling survey, when a compromise is made, that they would receive had no compromise been effected.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That section fourth of an act entitled an act concerning the Masters and Wardens of the port of New Orleans, approved March 16, 1865, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, moved that the resolution of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, relative to the payment of Porters, be taken from the table.

Carried.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Carried.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The following Senate bills passed their first and Second reading:

Senate bill No. 8, joint resolution that the committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to investigate the proceedings and action of the Board of Registration and their disbursements of money, etc.

Senate bill No. 7, an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court established under the new Constitution.

The following Senate bills passd their second reading:

Senate bill No. 43.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 18.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate joint resolution No. 8.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

By Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne:

House bill No. 78.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachiia, called up House bill No. 54, entitled an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly, which was made the special order of the day for two o'clock P. M.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the bill be taken up section by section.

Carried.

The first section was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment to section first:

That the Secretary of the Senate shall receive the sum of $2000 per annum and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall receive the sum of $2500 per annum, payable on their own warrants.

Yeas and nays called on the adoption of the amendment, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Morand, Pearce, Rey, Tureaud, Wren, H. Williams—20.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Burrel, Bergeron, Dufresne, Demarest, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Lee, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Reese, Slaton Sterrett, Taylor, Walsh, Washington, Umphreys, William C. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—39.

The amendment was lost.

Section first was adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Sterrett, of Caddo, offered the following amendment:

That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives each receive the sum of $1500 per annum.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, called for the previous question on the amendment:

Main question ordered.

Yeas and nays demanded and the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Burrel, Cuny, Calhoun, Dufresne, Dupart, Eager, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Lee, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean,

[CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT.]

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 103.

### AN ACT

To Authorize the Closing of Benoit's Bayou, in the Parish of Bossier.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That whenever Frank J. Smith, W. L. Hilton, Isaac A. Dillard, Robert T. Stinson, William C. Hamilton, William C. Maples, Thomas M. Gilmer, Rufus Y. Graves, Richard W. Turner and John H. Howell, or any five of them, or such other persons as they may associate with them, shall have formed themselves into a corporation, under an act entitled "An act for the organization of corporations for works of public utility and improvement," approved March fourteen (14, eighteen hundred and fifty-five (1855). Said corporation when so formed shall have the rights and privileges hereinafter specified, said grant of privileges hereinafter made being conditioned and dependent upon the previous formation of said corporation under the provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporators be and are hereby authorized and empowered to close Benoit's Bayou, in the parish of Bossier, by the erection of a levee, dam or other necessary works at any place within four hundred yards of the point of which said bayou flows from Red river.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporators are hereby furthermore authorized and empowered to use the earth, sand, or other necessary materials convenient to the point they may select, as hereinbefore provided for the erection of said levee or other necessary works for closing said bayou, by making compensation therefor to the riporian, owners or proprietors, according to the provisions hereinafter enacted.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if said corporators, said reparian, owners or proprietors, shall be unable to agree upon the compensation to be made for the use of earth, sand or other necessary materials convenient to the point, they, the said corporators, shall select for the erection of said levee, dam or other works necessary for closing said bayou, then and in that case said corporators shall petition the Parish Judge of the parish of Bossier, which said Judge shall immediately order a jury of twelve disinterested citizens of said parish, to be summoned according to law, to assess the damages occasioned by such use of earth, sand or other necessary materials authorized to be used by said corporators under the provisions of this act, and upon tender by said corporators to the owners or proprietors of said earth, sand or other necessary materials of the amount assessed by said jury as aforesaid, as damages or as the value of said earth, sand or other necessary materials, said corporators are hereby authorized to use the same for the purposes contemplated by this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That either the said corporators or said riparian, proprietors, shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the jury, provided for in the fourth section of this act, to the Court having jurisdiction of the amount in controversy: Provided, however, said appeal shall not delay the construction of said levee, dam or other works.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 101.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

WHEREAS, Augustus Bowers was admitted as a paying patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, on the eighth day of July, 1857, and his board and expenses having been paid up to the fifth of September, 1861, and whereas, since said fifth September, 1861, said patient nor his friends have been able to pay any part of said expenses, leaving the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars due by said Bowers to this charitable State institution; and whereas, Mrs. Mary E. Wardell, sister to said Bowers, professes and desires to remove said patient from the Asylum and provide for him at her own expense hereafter.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the amount due by Augustus Bowers to the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, be and is hereby remitted, said amount not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 16, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 105.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Relative to a Joint Committee Consisting of the Committee of each House on Charitable Institutions, be and they are hereby Authorized to Visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, and other Charitable and Public Institutions in this State.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That a Joint Committee consisting of the Committees of each house on Charitable Institutions, be and they are hereby authorized to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, and other charitable institutions in this State at such time as they may fix during any recess or after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 107.

### AN ACT

To amend an act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, and for other Purposes, approved March 13, 1839, and the Acts amendatory thereof, approved March 14, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of the act approved March 14, 1855, which reads thus: "That the inhabitants and legal voters residing at New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, south or below the line (lower) of the plantation of Harvey Hopkins, and north or above the line of the plantation of John F. Miller, extending ten arpents from the Bayou Teche on each side thereof, and within said limits, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the trustees of the town of New Iberia, and by and in that name to have a perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, make and use a common seal, and be capable of holding and conveying property, immovable and movable, with all the powers and rights of a political corporation, and as such shall have power to raise money by taxation of all property immovable, movable and slaves: provided that the same be equal and uniform on the value, and by taxing merchants, retailers, grog shops, billiard tables, bankers, peddlers, and white male persons above twenty-one years, in such amount and amounts as may be deemed expedient, within the limits aforesaid; provided that the amount so raised shall not exceed the amount of one thousand dollars in any one year," be and the same is hereby repealed, and instead thereof the following be and the same is hereby enacted, to wit:

That the inhabitants and legal voters residing at New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, south or below Hopkins street, and north or above the line of the plantation of Mrs. Cordelia D. Lewis, extending twenty-five acres from the Bayou Teche, on the west side thereof, and ten acres on the east side thereof, and within said limits, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Trustees of the town of New Iberia, and by and it that name to have perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to make and use a common seal, and be capable of holding and conveying property, both movable and immovable, with all the powers and rights of a political corporation, and as such shall have power to raise money by taxation on all property, movable and immovable; provided, the same be equal and uniform in the value, and by taxing merchants, retailers, grog-shops, billiard tables, hawkers, peddlers, shows, circuses, menageries, concerts, etc., and male citizens above twenty-one years, in such amount and amounts as may be deemed expedient, within the limits aforesaid; provided, the amount of tax so to be laid does not exceed the parish tax in any one year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the second section of the above act, which reads thus: "That the first Monday of June of each year and every year, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., the qualified electors residing within said town or limits shall meet and elect five freeholders, residents of said town, to be trustees thereof, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified, and in the event that said election should, from any cause, not take place as aforesaid, then the same may be held at any time thereafter, on giving ten day's public notice by posting up at three public places within said town, and such elections may be held by a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, or three freeholders, to be named by the Board of Trustees," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

That on the first Monday of June of each and every year, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., the legal voters residing within said limits shall meet and elect seven resident voters of said town of New Iberia to be trustees thereof, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified; and in the event that said election should, from any cause not take place as aforesaid, then the same may be held at any time thereafter on giving ten days' public notice by posting up at three public places within said town, or by publication in a newspaper, should there be one published in said town, and such elections shall be held by three resident voters to be named by the Board of Trustees and by the President thereof or a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the third section of said act which reads thus: That the President of the Board of Trustees shall have full power and authority to punish all infractions of the laws or ordinances of the Board of Trustees, and all disorderly conduct within the limits of said town, by levying the fines and penalties prescribed by said Trustees, and by imprisonment in the prison or guard-house of said town, not exceeding twenty hours at any one time, and shall further have full power and authority to imprison all slaves found within said limits, without a proper permission, and to cause any and all runaway slaves to be imprisoned in said prison or guard-house, and shall be entitled to charge the fees allowed by law in such cases made and provided, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

That the President of the Board of Trustees shall have full power and authority to punish all infractions of the laws and ordinances of the Board of Trustees, and all disorderly conduct within the limits of said town, by levying the fines and penalties prescribed by said Trustees, and by imprisonment in the prison or guard-house of said town, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time; Provided, no fine shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the fourth section of said act which reads thus: That from and after the passage of this act the police jury of the Parish of St. Martin shall no longer exercise any jurisdiction within the said town of New Iberia, except it be over the bridge or ferry and other property belonging to the Parish of St. Martin within said limits: provided, that when it shall become necessary to lay a tax for the purpose of building or repairing the courthouse, jail, bridge, jury or other property of said parish, the real estate and slaves within said town shall be equally taxed with the property in the parish generally, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

That from and after the passage of this act the police jury of the Parish of St. Martin shall no longer exercise any jurisdiction within the limits of said town of New Iberia, or impose any tax on property or persons therein, except to impose such special tax as may be required to make or repair the courthouse or jail of said parish.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That section of the act approved March 13, 1839, which reads thus: That a majority of said Trustees, together with the President, shall be a quorum for transacting business and shall meet on their own adjournment, and shall have power, from time to time, to pass and make such ordinances and by laws in writing, not inconsistent with the laws of the State or of the United States, as they may deem proper in relation to the public markets in said town and in relation to the streets, alleys, highways, etc., therein, and draining, filling up, keeping in order and improving the same, relative to a town-watch and patrol, and relative to anything whatever that may concern the police and good government of said town; but no such by laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the price of any commodities or articles of provisions that may be offered for sale in said town, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the following words, to wit: But no such by-laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the price of any commodities or articles of provisions that may be offered for sale in said town.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the third section of said act which reads thus: That at ten o'clock on Monday in the forenoon, after the election of said trustees, it shall be their duty to meet at the place where such election may have been held, and there shall elect by ballot one of their own body to be President, whose duty it shall be to preside at their meetings, to sign all ordinances or by-laws passed by them, to call a meeting of said trustees whenever he may deem necessary, and to take care that their by-laws and ordinances are faithfully executed; provided that in such elections it will require a majority of votes to elect, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words at ten o'clock on the Monday in the forenoon, and insert in lieu thereof the words within eight days.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of absence, sickness, resignation or death of the Justice or Justices of the Peace residing or holding office within the limits of the said town, the President thereof shall be vested with the same power in criminal cases for all crimes and offences committed within the limits of said town; provided that his powers as such shall cease upon the same being assumed by a qualified Justice.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to these be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 100.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of the Office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby authorized to lease a suitable room or rooms for his office in the city of New Orleans; provided the lease shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) per month.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500) be and the same is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury to purchase books for said office; provided, that such books and other articles purchased by the said Attorney General, shall become State property, to pay rent and other contingent expenses, which shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Attorney General, stating specially for what purpose, and which expenditures shall be reported to the General Assembly by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 24, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 102.

### AN ACT

To Amend an Act to Provide for Supplying the Loss of the Public Records and other Papers consumed by the Burning of the Courthouse, in the Parish of Rapides, during the mouth of May, 1864, (eighteen hundred and sixty-four), and to ratify the Appointment by Governor Wells of a Commissioner for that Purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the appointment by Governor Wells of A. N. Ogden, Jr., as a Commissioner to restore the lost records of Rapides parish, and the acts done by the said A. N. Ogden, Jr., under the authority conferred by the Governor, are hereby ratified and approved.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the functions of the said Commissioner shall cease from and after the passage of this act, and that hereafter any person desiring to establish any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or any writing whatsoever which was of record or deposited in any office in said parish, and destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864), may have the same established by applying to the Judge of the District by petition, setting forth the contents and description of the deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or any writing whatsoever which he, she or they may wish to establish, with as much specific certainty as possible, which petition must be served on the maker, or their party or parties in interest of the said maker or other party or parties in interest, residing in the parish of Rapides; but if the said party or parties in interest reside out of the State, it shall be set forth by the petitioner under oath, and the Judge of the District Court shall appoint a curator *ad hoc* for such person or persons, upon whom service of citation and petition shall be made.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the party denfendant in all applications as aforesaid shall have the usual legal delay as in other suits, but when the said party answers he shall admit the petition or deny it partially or wholly, and said denial shall be under oath; whereupon the Judge shall proceed to the trial without the intervention of a jury, and upon hearing the evidence shall decide and render judgment, establishing or not, such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing as the evidence proves to have existed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the plaintiff or applicant make oath to the allegations of his petition, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which may be rebutted by the denial, under oath, of the defendant; provided that the only issue to be raised shall be the existence or non-existence, registry or non-registry and date of the document or instrument of writing in controversy and sought to be established.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the costs incurred in suits to establish instruments of writing by this act shall be paid by the plaintiff if no opposition be made, and if opposition be made, it shall be paid by the party cast.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases in which there are costs due, the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer, they shall be collected as in other cases, upon the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer making out specific fee bill verified under oath.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the recording in the proper books in the office of the Parish Recorder, of a copy of any judgment rendered under the provisions of this act, establishing any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or other writing, shall have the same force and effect, as the recording of the original deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which was destroyed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the registry in the Recorder's office of a certified copy of any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing, the original of which has been destroyed by fire, shall have the same force and effect as the original had previous to its destruction.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all criminal prosecutions, when bills of indictment had been formed and destroyed by the burning of the courthouse of the parish of Rapides aforesaid, the Grand Jury shall be authorized to find new bills and substitute them in the place of those destroyed.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Judges of the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all suits brought under the provisions of this act when the amount in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars and all amounts of five hundred dollars and under in dispute, the parish Judge in and for the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive jurisdiction; but when there is no amount in dispute, then either judge can act accordingly with the provisions of this act, whether as against persons residing in or out of the parish, and that that they shall have power to try the cases contemplated by this act in chambers.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act shall not extend beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five: Provided that this limitation shall not apply to applications made and decided within that time.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 108.

### AN ACT

To incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

WHEREAS, The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company did, on or about the first day of September, 1857, mortgage its entire railroad, extending from the Mississippi river to the line of boundary between Louisiana and Texas, with its rights of way, lands, property, franchises, rights, appurtenances, water stations, warehouses, depots and depot grounds, and all the buildings, structures and improvements and the cars, locomotives, engines, wagons, machinery, fixtures, utensils, implements and effects generally of every nature and description whatever in use upon said railroad, or in any way attached or appertaining to the same, etc.

And whereas, all of said described property, rights, privileges and franchises were sold at sheriff's sale under an order of seizure and sale granted under said mortgage.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Messrs. John Ray, William R. Gordon, John T. Ludeling, Wesley J. Q. Baker, Francis P. Stubbs, George C. Waddell, James U. Horne and Wm. M. Pinkard, purchasers at the sheriff's sale of the property of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, on the third day of February, 1866, be, and they are hereby declared to have all the rights and powers which the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company had, and such others as are herein granted. They may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do and perform all other acts, and exercise all the rights and privileges incident to corporation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the persons aforesaid, and their assigns, are hereby specially created into a body corporate and politic for the purposes of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad and a magnetic telegraph on the line thereof from the Mississippi river in the parish of Madison, westward through the parishes of Ouachita and Caddo to the Texas State line. The said road to be used for the purposes of transporting freight of every kind, and passengers. The railroad shall be constructed on such a scale as shall serve for a main trunk of a continuous line of communications westward to the Pacific ocean.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the name and title of said corporation shall be "The North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company," and its domicile shall be in the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said company is fixed at six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the business of the corporation shall be conducted at its domicile, in the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, by a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be composed of nine stockholders, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President of the company is the officer designated as the person on whom legal service of all process against the company may be made, and said service may be made on the President in person, or left to his address, at the office of the company at its domicile, with any of its officers.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders at the domicile of the company, annually, on the first Monday in October. But a failure to elect Directors at any time shall not dissolve the corporation, but the Board in office shall continue to exercise its functions until a new Board can be elected. All meetings of stockholders shall be notified by publication thirty days in advance thereof, in a newspaper published at the domicile of the corporation. The first election of Directors shall be held by three Commissioners, to be elected by the stockholders within ninety days from the promulgation of this act. All subsequent elections shall be held by three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors. In all elections by and at all meetings of the stockholders, each share shall be entitled to one vote. Votes may be cast in person or by proxy. A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors may be filled by the Directors.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Directors shall elect one of their body President of the Company, and they shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer from among the stockholders of the Company. These officers shall be elected annually on the first Monday of October, but in case of failure, to hold an election on said day, they shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Board of Directors shall require the Treasurer to give bond and security in such amount as may be fixed by the by-laws of the company. They shall have the right to fix the compensation of these officers and to remove any of them by a vote of three-fourths of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President and Directors of said Corporation shall have power to do everything necessary for the construction, repair, maintenance and operation of the railroad aforesaid, with as many tracks as may be necessary; to determine the terminus thereof on the Mississippi river, and the location of the railroad westward through Ouachita and Caddo parishes to the Texas State line: and to make or construct all works whatsoever, which they may deem necessary for the proper completion and working of said railroad. They shall have the right to construct and use a magnetic telegraph along the line of said railroad. They shall have the power to make all contracts necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and to purchase all property deemed to be necessary or useful for the purposes of the company. They shall have the right to appoint policemen to preserve order and protect the interest of said company on said railroad, and said policemen shall have all the powers and authority vested in policemen in the city of New Orleans. They shall have power to buy or accept the conveyance or lease of the charter and property of any railroad company, within or without the limits of this State, and to make all contracts in relation thereto which they may deem necessary. They shall have the power to accept all donations made to the company. They shall have power to borrow such sums of money as may be required for the construction of said railroad, provided that the amounts borrowed do not exceed six millions of dollars; and to secure said loan or loans by mortgaging the property of the company, real or personal, in whole or in part, as as well as all the franchises, rights and privileges of this corporation; and it shall only be necessary to record the mortgage or mortgages executed by the company in the office of the recorder of mortgages in the parish of Ouachita, wherein is situated the domicile of the company, and such mortgage need not be reinscribed in order to continue it in force. The President and Directors of the company, when authorized to do so by a vote of three-fourths of all the stock, shall have power to lease or sell the charter of the company, with all its franchises, rights and privileges, and all the property of said corporation or any portion thereof to any corporation or to any individual or individuals, within or without the State.

The Board of Directors shall be authorized to contract for work, materials and property for the use of the company, payable in whole or in part in stock.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad and magnetic telegraph from the Mississippi river, in Madison parish, westward through the parishes of Ouachita and Caddo, the Texas State line, and such branch roads as the company may deem necessary.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever five miles of said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad shall have been completed and constructed with the iron track thereon laid and in good running order from the Mississippi river westward, and the fact made known to the Governor of Louisiana in a written certificate of the President, supported by the affidavit of the engineer of the said railroad company, then, and in such case, the Governor of the State of Louisiana shall cause to be issued to said railroad company six thousand dollars of bonds of the State of Louisiana for each and every mile of single track of said railroad so actually completed, and continue to issue or cause to be issued from time to time a like amount of State bonds for every mile of single track thus completed until said railroad is finished: Provided, That the first five miles of said railroad shall be completed within twelve months from the date of the passage of this act: Provided further, That said railroad, fixtures and appurtenances shall be and are hereby mortgaged and hypothecated to the State of Louisiana, with the force and effect of a second mortgage, for the full and final payment of the bonds so issued, together with the interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually: And it is further provided, That the said railroad company shall have the right to borrow money and pledge or mortgage said railroad and to secure the payment of the same, with the force and effect of a first mortgage, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars per mile.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bonds so issued shall be coupon bonds in the name of the State of Louisiana to the order of the President of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, signed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, countersigned by the Treasurer, the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Secretary of State, and under the seal of the State, payable forty years after the date thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the coupons to be paid semi-annually in New Orleans, Louisiana, or New York, at the option of the holder, and said bonds shall be transferrable by the indorsement of the President of the Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, and that said railroad company shall on or before the maturity of any of the interest coupons on any of said bonds, deposit the amount thereof in the State treasury for the payment thereof, and in the event of the failure of said railroad company to make such deposit for the payment of the interest coupons or any bonds so issued to them, that no further issue of bonds shall be made to said railroad company, and the State shall have the right to foreclose the mortgage herein given to secure the payment of the bonds and interest issued to said Board according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said company shall be exempted from taxation, and its road and property shall be exempted from taxation for ten years after the passage of this act.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the company shall have the right of way through all lands owned by the State of Louisiana to the extent of 150 feet on each side of said railroad: Provided that this right shall not prevent the sale of said lands and shall not exist after said lands are sold by the State of Louisiana; and they are hereby authorized to cut and use timber and such other materials on the lands of the State as they choose for the purposes of said road.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the company shall have the right to keep a ferry at its eastern terminus for the transportation of freights and passengers, and over all streams on the route of said railroad to the Texas line, and to build bridges over such streams as they may deem proper on said route.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President and all other officers and employes of the company shall be exempt from jury, military and road duty, except in case of invasion or insurrection.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That all rules relative to the declaring of dividends and all other by-laws deemed necessary for the proper and regular transaction of business of the company may be made by the President and Board of Directors, but they shall be subject to repeal or amendment by the stockholders at their meeting.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That a stated annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held one week before the election of the Directors to receive the report of the last year's operations and business, and for examining into the conditions and affairs of said corporation. At this meeting a full statement of the financial and other affairs of the company shall be laid, before the meeting by the President and Directors. The Board of Directors may call other meetings of the stockholders, when they think proper, and it shall be their duty to call a meeting of the stockholders whenever requested in writing to do so by stockholders representing one-fourth of the stock issued.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc.," That stock books shall be kept in the office of the company. Certificates of stock shall be issued to the stockholders, which shall be signed by the President of the Company, and no transfer of stock shall be binding on the company until made on its stock books.

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Directors may sell stock of the company to be paid in five equal installments—the first when the stock is taken, and the others at intervals of six months. In case any stockholders should fail to pay any of the installments at maturity, the Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Board, may declare the stock forfeited to the Company without any further formality; provided, that the delinquent stockholder shall be restored to his rights, in the event that he should pay all sums due by him to the company within ninety days after the falling due of his installments; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote or hold office when any amount due by him or his stock is unpaid.

SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall make no rules or regulations contrary to the intents and purposes of article XIII of the Constitution of the State.

SEC. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall have perpetual existence, unless said corporation be dissolved by a vote of four fifths of the whole stock, at a meeting called especially for the purpose, in which event the President and Directors of said company to be elected by the stockholders expressly for that purpose, shall be created Commissioners to liquidate the affairs of said company, but with powers limited to the collections and payment of the debts of said company, the preservation of its property and the distribution of its effects to those who may be entitled to it.

SEC. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 26, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 104.

### AN ACT

Entitled An Act for the Relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair, of Ouachita.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Hettie Sinclair, widow of Frank Sinclair, of Ouachita parish, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 106.

### AN ACT

For the relief of William Pearson, of Union Parish.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury of the State, or that may be received therein, and not otherwise appropriated, for the refunding to William Pearson, of the parish of Union, the amount erroneously paid to James L. Guthrie, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, claimed to be due for license on a distillery; and that the same be paid on the warrant of said William Pearson.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 110.

### AN ACT

Relative to Juries, and to establish and fix the Drawing of the Grand and Petit Jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the qualifications of a Juror, to serve in any of the courts of this State, shall be the following:

First—To be a duly qualified elector without regard to race, color or previous condition, of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors:

First—The members of the General Assembly, together with their officers and clerks, during the time of the session.

Second—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Education, the Secretary of State, and all their public officers, their clerks or employes, commissioned under the authority of the United States.

Third—The judges, officers of the several courts of the State, attorneys and counsellor at law, notaries, ministers of the Gospel, and treasurers of incorporated institutions.

Fourth—The clerks of incorporated banking institutions.

Fifth—All persons more than sixty years old, or of those that may be infirm or incapable of rendering such services.

Sixth—Physicians and apothecaries.

Seventh—The inspectors of beef and pork, flour, tobacco, and other merchandise in the city of New Orleans, harbor masters and Port Wardens.

Eighth—All school teachers while acting in that capacity.

Ninth—All persons who now or hereafter may be enrolled as active members in any one or more of the present or future incorporated fire companies.

Tenth—All persons attached to the police departments of New Orleans, or any other city in the State of Louisiana; the militia while in active service; also, the Treasurer and Controller, and all clerks employed in the different offices of the corporation, and those who are charged with the superintendence of convicts sentenced to hard labor; the keeper of city prison, the workmen employed on the city works, and the City Commissioner.

Eleventh—All auctioneers of the State of Louisiana.

Twelfth—Members of police juries.

Thirteenth—The clerks and employes of the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans.

JURIES—HOW DRAWN.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That not less than thirty days before the sitting of each jury term of the District Courts of the several parishes, (the parish of Orleans excepted,) the Sheriff, Parish Judge and the Clerk of the District Court, together with two qualified electors to be summoned by the said Parish Judge, shall meet in the courthouse of their respective parishes, and select from the list of registered voters the name of every duly qualified elector on the same, without distinction of race or color, in and for said parishes, who possesses the legal qualifications and is not exempt by law from jury duty, and shall make a list of the same, to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, and should the list of registered voters not be completed in any parish, then the Sheriff, Parish Judge and Clerk of the Court shall make out the list of electors for said parish from the best information they can acquire, and file the said list in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

The aforesaid officers and qualified electors shall cause to be written on separate ballots of paper, of uniform size, the name of each person so elected and placed upon the list, which ballots shall be deposited in a box to be provided for the purpose, and after being well mixed, one of the said officers, under the direction of the others, and of the two qualified electors present, shall draw therefrom not less than forty-eight ballots, and a larger number if ordered by the District Judge, and the Clerk of the District Court shall, as each name is drawn, enter it upon a list for record, and deposit the ballots so drawn in a separate box; such boxes to be provided by the clerks at the expense of the parish.

The list of jurors so drawn for each term, shall be filed in the Clerk's office, as soon as completed, subject to the inspection of persons who may desire to examine it. The persons thus drawn shall be summoned by the sheriff to serve as jurors at the next ensuing term of the court, and should the venire be set aside for informalities, then the Judge shall order another jury to be drawn forthwith, and proceed with his court.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the District Judges of the several District Courts, (the First and Second Judicial District Courts excepted), on the first day of each jury term in their respective districts, or the first day the jury convenes, to select one from the forty-eight jurors summoned as jurors, or from any number drawn, who shall be and act as foreman of the Grand Jury. That immediately thereafter it shall be the duty of the sheriff to place in a box, prepared for that purpose, the ballots upon which are written the names of the remaining forty-seven jurors or number drawn, and proceed to draw said ballots therefrom in open court, and to call the same as they are drawn, and the first fifteen jurors who shall answer to their names when called, shall, with said foreman constitute the Grand Jury: Provided, further, That if at the commencement of any regular or special term of Court, the jury shall not have been drawn according to the provisions of this act, the presiding Judge shall direct such preparation of lists and drawing to be made and no juror shall be considered eligible who shall not have been selected under the provisions of this act; and, Provided further, That if no other registration be effected than the registration effected by military authority during the year in 1868, said registration shall be used when it may be for the purposes of this act.

COMPENSATION OF JURORS.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person regularly drawn and summoned to serve as a juror, or summoned to serve as a talies juror at the several District Courts in the State, (the parish of Orleans excepted), shall be allowed the sum of two dollars for each day he shall attend such court, and the sum of five cents for every mile he shall necessarily travel in going to said court and returning home: Provided, That the mileage in no case shall be allowed to a juror for more than once going to and returning from the court during the term.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the clerks of courts, immediately after the jury shall have been discharged, to make out and deliver to each juror a certificate, specifying the number of days that he has attended, the distance for which he shall be entitled to receive mileage, and the amount due, which shall be ascertained by the oath of the juror, to be administered by the clerk, and such certificate shall be receivable in payment of the parish tax, or paid out of any moneys in the parish treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall not be deemed a good cause to challenge the array that a number of jurors actually drawn at any time was not the exact number required by law.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That no juror shall be challenged by either party on the ground that he is exempted by law from serving on juries, nor on the ground that he is related or allied to either party, unless such relationship or alliance be within the sixth degree, according to the computation of the civil law.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That although one or more of the jurymen on the list should lack the qualification required by law, it shall not be cause sufficient to challenge the whole array, but any such juror may be challenged peremptorily by either party.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this bill shall have force and effect from the date of its passage.

SEC. 11. Be it further. enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 112.

### AN ACT

To take the sense of the Qualified Voters of the Parish of Carroll as to the expediency of retaining the Seat of Justice at Floyd or removing the same, either to the town of Providence or to Elton, on the Mississippi river, in said Parish.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in order to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Carroll as to the expediency of retaining the seat of justice at Floyd or removing the same, either to the town of Providence or to Elton plantation, on the Mississippi river, in said parish, a poll shall be opened at the same time of the of the next Presidential election at the several election precincts in said parish.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of Election shall deposit in a separate ballot-box, to be provided for that purpose, the ballots of all qualified electors as aforesaid offered by them, upon which shall be printed or written the words "Floyd," "Providence," or "Elton," to indicate their choice.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the returns of said election shall be made by the Commissioners to the Sheriff of said parish, in the same manner that they are required to make returns of other elections, and the Sheriff shall count out the votes from the several election precincts, and declare the result in the same manner that is required to proceed in ascertaining and declaring the result of other elections in the several parishes of this State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if a majority of the qualified voters of said parish should determine to retain the seat of justice at Floyd, that place shall remain the seat of justice of that parish, but if a majority of the qualified voters of said parish should determine in favor of the removal of the seat of justice either to the town of Providence or to Elton, on the Mississippi river, in said parish, the same, and the judicial and all other records of said parish shall be removed by the custodian of said records either to the town of Providence or to Elton, on the Mississippi river, as may be selected, as soon as the police jury of said parish shall have provided suitable buildings and offices for that purpose, which they shall immediately proceed to do.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 109.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson to order the making of a Shell Road or Nicolson Pavement.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, shall be empowered and authorized to order the making of a shell road or Nicolson pavement to connect the present Nicolson pavement from the upper line of the city of Jefferson, thence along St. Charles street to the lower line of the city of Carrollton, on the right hand of the New Orleans and Carrollton railroad track, and to assess the property owners for the expenses thereof in the same manner as the Councils of the city of Jefferson and Carrollton now have the right to do.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR. J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No 113.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Tendering the Thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the late Paris Exposition.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the thanks of the General Assembly be tendered to Mr. Edward Gotthiel for the able and efficient manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the Paris Universal Exposition, and for his report thereon.

Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 90.

### AN ACT

To Amend the Third Section of an Act Entitled an Act to Establish the Office of Inspectors of Hay for the City and Port of New Orleans, and to Regulate the Duties Pertaining to Same, Approved March 28, 1867.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the third section of an act entitled "an act to establish the office of Inspectors of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans and to regulate the duties pertaining to the same," approved March 28, 1867, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said Inspectors of Hay, when called upon for that purpose, to inspect all lots of hay in the city and port of New Orleans, on the levee or in store," shall be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said Inspectors of Hay to inspect all lots of hay in the city and port of New Orleans, on the levee or in store; they shall have a proper office, or offices, which shall be open from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, where shall be kept a complete record of all inspections of hay made by each Inspector, disclosing the date of inspection, the name of the holder or owner of the hay inspected, gross and net weight, tare and classification; provided, that no hay shall be sold in the city and port of New Orleans until it has been once inspected as provided for in this act, and that any person who shall sell hay in said city and port, that has not been inspected as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for every bale of hay so sold, to be recovered with costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 18, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 118.

### AN ACT

To Amend an Act Entitled an Act Relative to District Attorneys, Approved March 30, 1865.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the tenth section of an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 30, 1865, which reads: That the Attorney General and District Attorney shall be entitled to receive the sum of ten dollars on each criminal prosecution in which the accused shall be convicted, to be taxed with the costs, be amended and re-enacted as to read as follows: That the Attorney General and District Attorney shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifteen dollars on each criminal prosecution in which the accused shall be convicted, to be taxed with the costs.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

## THE LEGISLATURE

[CONTINUED.]

Mansion, Magee, Pratt, Page, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Umphreys, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—40.

Nays: Abbott, Adolphe, Bergeron, Colliins, Dewees, Demarest, Evans, Isabelle, Morey, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, D. Young—19.

Section third as amended was adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, offered the following amendment:

In the fourth line of the fourth section after the words "sum of" strike out the words "ten dollars" and insert "eight dollars."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sterrett, of Caddo, offered the following amendment:

In the twenty-first line strike out the word "four" and insert "five."

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following amendment:

After the word "session" insert "also the Assistant Clerk of the Committee on Public Printing be allowed payment for the time he has been employed on said committee and discharged from further service to said committee."

Which, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, was laid on the table.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table:

Amendment to section four, line twenty-two, insert after "Porters" "employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Porter employed by the House Committee on Enrollment."

Section fourth as amended was adopted.

Section fifth was read and adopted.

Section Sixth was read and adopted.

The bill as amended was adopted as a whole.

House bill No. 54 was placed on its third reading and final passage and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable one-half during the session of the General Assembly and the other half upon the completion of their labor, upon their own warrants upon the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Minute Clerks of each House shall each receive the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable one-half during the session of the General Assembly and the other half at the completion of their labors, upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives shall each seceive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly upon their own warrants on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Chief Enrolling Clerks and Warrant Clerks shall each receive the sum of eight dollars per diem during the session: the Assistant Sergeant at-Arms shall each receive the sum of eight dollars per diem during the session; the Enrolling Clerks, as well as all other clerks employed by the Senate, House, or committees not enumrated in any of the foregoing sections, shall each receive the sum of seven dollars per diem during the session; the Postmaster and Doorkeeper shall receive the sum of six dollars per diem during the session; the Messengers shall receive the sum of four dollars per diem during the session; the Porters shall each receive the sum of three dollars per diem and the Pages two dollars per diem during the session, payble upon the warrant of the Warrant Clerk.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act and all laws on the same subject matter be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That section first, section second and section third of this act shall take effect from the commencement of this session and that the other sections of this act shall take effect from and after the first day of August, 1868.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called up House bill No. 23.

Pending the discussion Mr. Pratt moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Carried,

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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### Twenty-Seventh Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Hutchinson, Holland, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—59.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston,

On motion of Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, he reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution under a suspension of the rules and on motion it was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be allowed to sign the vouchers of Alexander Williams for his pay as Porter to the Committees on Parochial Affairs, Internal Improvements and Charitable Institutions.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman on Committee of Contingent Expenses be authorized to approve for payment the voucher of the Assistant Clerk of the Committee on Public Printing and the voucher of the Porter of said committee, for past services rendered by said Porter.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be requited to so arrange the United States flag which is in the rear of the Speaker's chair that the word "Freedom" may not be hidden.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Militia submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON MILITIA,
House of Representatives, State of Louisiana.
New Orleans, La., July 28, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Militia herewith report to the House of Representatives for their consideration and action "An act for the organization of the militia of the State of Louisiana," and request that the House may act upon it in Committee of the Whole.

W. POPE NOBLE,
Chairman, pro tem;
FRANK ALEXANDER,
S. WILSON,
EDW. SLATON,
JOHN PEARCE,
S. C. MOLLERE.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to postpone the consideration of the report and bill until Monday next.

Mr. Gair moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried by a rising vote of 42 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the militia bill at two o'clock P. M.

Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOMS,
July 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered House bill No. 43, an act entitled an act to abolish capital punishment, beg leave to report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
Internal Improvements, House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La, July 28, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee to whom was referred the act entitled an act granting the exclusive navigation of Bayous Winsou and Pierre to Thomas E. Paxton for ten years, upon certain conditions, beg leave most respectfully to report against the passage of the same, for the reason that evidence was produced before the Committee showing that the bayous were navigable now for large sized steamboats and for a distance of nearly one hundred miles.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG.

Report accepted.

Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking a concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Numbers nine and ten.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first reading:

By Mr. Collins, of Orleans:

House bill No. 81, a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the action of first and second Drainage Commissioners.

By Mr. Walsh, of De Soto:

House bill No. 88, a joint resolution authorizing the Parish Judges to enforce article 130 of the State Constitution.

By Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines:

House bill No. 87, preamble and resolution to have the United States flag wave over all public offices and institutions.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bill passed its first and second reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

By *Mr. Morris*, of Ascension:

House bill No. 90, an act to exempt from seizure certain property and homesteads.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bill passed its first, second, and third readings, and was adopted on its final passage. Ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 82, joint resolution providing for a joint committee of the General Assembly to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration, with authority to examine their books and accounts.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, be appointed, to whom shall be referred the financial report and vouchers accompanying of the Board of Registration, with power to examine their books and accounts, and to verify the same; and to examine into and report upon Convention tax and the best means of enforcing the collection of the residue, and all matters pertaining to the financial operations of said Board.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:

House bill No. 84, an act relative to the divisions of lands under legal sales.

By *Mr.* Yorke, of Carroll:

House bill No. 83, an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Carroll as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Floyd to the village of Elton in said parish.

House bill No. 85, an act for the emancipation of George Crockett Phillips.

By *Mr.* Harper, of St. Charles:

An act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and two messengers.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The following Senate joint resolution under a suspension of the rules, was placed on its first, second, and third reading, and final passage:

A joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

By *Mr.* E. L. Jewell, of Orleans:

Joint resolution relative to a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, to investigate the proceedings and action of the Board of Registration, and their disbursements of money.

Which, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was laid on the table.

Senate bill No. 7, an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court established under the new Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the substitute for bill No. 15.

Carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Harper was called to the chair.

The following bill being under discussion:

An Act to provide for the Collection of Taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to suspend the further issue of City Notes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the city of New Orleans be and is hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately to collect all taxes due the city for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868; and that for such taxes due only United States Treasury or National Bank notes shall be received, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said city of New Orleans is hereby required to suspend the issue of city notes; and within thirty days from the passage of this act to destroy both the plates from which these notes have been heretofore printed, and all sheets of notes, and all notes signed or unsigned, then in the custody of the city. Such destruction shall be witnessed by the Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, and Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council, and shall by them be set forth by *proces verbal.*

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to meet the current expenses of said corporation, the city of New Orleans is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness in such sums, and to such amounts as may be necessary to meet the current expenses of the corporation until such time as sufficient sums may be received from the collection of taxes to meet such current expenses; and the certifica es thus issued shall be receivable for all taxes and other debts due to the city.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendments:

In the eighth line, after the word taxes, insert the words "licenses or dues."

In the twelfth line, after the word taxes, add the words "licenses or dues."

In section four, fourth line, strike out the word "is," and insert the word "are."

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In the eleventh line, after the word "1867," insert words, "be payable in city money."

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment:

In the thirteenth line, after the word "Treasurer" insert the words, "Secretary of State, and a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate."

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

In section third, fourth line, after the word "Orleans" insert "and redemption of all city notes due."

In sixth line, after the word "indebtedness" insert "bearing seven and a half interest per annum."

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Isabelle on the table.

On motion of *Mr.* Degrange, of Orleans, the amendments offered by *Mr.* Lee, of St. Bernard, were adopted.

*Mr.* Wren, of Bossier, moved that committee rise and ask the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to amend that the committee rise and recommend the adoption of the bill as amended.

Carried by a rising vote of yeas 41, nays 13.

The committee rose, and through its chairman reported progress, and recommended the adoption of the bill as amended.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next, and on that motion called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Mabier, Mansion, Pierce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Umphreys, Waters—37.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Calhoun, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Eager, Hill, Hanlon, Lee, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Murrell, Morand, May, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—32.

Motion to postpone carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 59, entitled an act for the organization of the militia of Louisiana, being under discussion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the bill be taken up section by section.

Carried.

Section one was read.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "of" in the sixth line, and insert "all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and this State."

The amendment was adopted.

Section first as amended was adopted.

Section two was read.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, offered the following amendments:

In fourth line strike out "ten" and insert "forty-eight."

Fifth line strike out "thirty" and insert "forty-eight."

Eighth line strike out "five" and insert "eight."

Ninth line strike out "two" and insert "four."

Add the following:

"One regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry to each parish, and one battery of artillery to each district."

The amendments were adopted.

Section second as amended was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, offered the following amendment:

Seventh line strike out "eighty-two" and insert "ninety-five."

Amendment adopted.

Section third, as amended, was adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Tenth line, after the word steward, insert "ten cooks."

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following bill for the bill under consideration, and moved that further consideration of the militia bill be postponed, and that the Committee of the Whole rise and recommend the immediate passage of the following bill:

An act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in any parish of this State one or more companies, battalions, or regiments of uniformed militia may be organized, armed, and instructed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, etc., That whenever in any parish not less than twenty nor more than sixty citizens, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years shall form themselves into a company, and shall uniform themselves in such style as shall have been approved by the Governor, and shall apply for permission to organize such company, and to be exempt from duty in any other militia corps, the Governor shall have the authority in his discretion to approve such organization, and to commission from its members a Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, and the said Captain shall have authority to appoint by warrant the non-commissioned officers of such company, and such company shall become a portion of the militia of the State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, etc., That whenever in any parish not less than two or more than five such companies shall be organized and approved by the Governor, he shall have the authority to organize the same as a battalion, and commission a Major, Adutant and Quartermaster thereof, and such battalion shall become a portion of the militia of the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., Whenever not less than six or more than ten such companies shall have been organized and approved by the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor to organize the same into a regiment, and commission a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Surgeon thereof, and such regiment shall become a portion of the militia of this State.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, etc., The said uniformed companies, battalions, and regiments shall be instructed in the tactics of the United States army; and it shall be their duty at least four times in each year to parade for inspection and review. They shall be supplied with proper arms and equipments by the State, for which receipts shall be given, and of which returns shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Governor shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, etc., The members of such uniformed militia companies, battalions, or regiments shall be exempt from duty in any other militia organization. They shall be subject to be called out either as companies, battalions, or regiments by the Governor into active service to suppress insurrection, rebellion, or riot, or repel invasion; and shall during such necessary active service, and at no other time, be entitled to the same pay, allowances, and rations as prescribed by the laws of the United States for officers and soldiers of its army. No member of such organization or organizations shall be liable to civil or criminal prosecution for any act done in the discharge of his duty under such call.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, etc., That if at any time any company, battalion, or regiment organized under this act shall neglect its duty in respect to drill, discipline, or parade, it shall be lawful for the Governor to dissolve such company, battalion, or regiment (and in case a battalion or regiment be dissolved to assign its companies to some other organization or to maintain them indpendently), and to demand and receive from the same all arms, equipments and other public property which may have been delivered to the same under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The motion prevailed.

The committee rose, and through its chairman reported the bill, and moved that it be placed on its several readings and final passage.

The speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the constitutional rules be suspended, and that the bill be placed on its several readings and final passage.

The yeas and nays were called on the suspension of the constitutional rules which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny. Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gartskamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—58.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, DeGrange, Eager, Kent, May, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Waters, Zoelly—14.

The constitutional rules were suspended.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be placed on its first and second readings, and that the reading of the bill in detail be dispensed with.

Carried.

Bill was read twice by its title.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading and final passage, and on that motion demanded the previous question.

Main question ordered.

The bill was read a third time by its title, and placed on its final passage.

Adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll. moved to reconsider the vote last taken on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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### Twenty-Eighth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Holland, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—56.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, offered the following motion, which was adopted:

I move to adjourn until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M., as a token of respect to the dead of July 30, 1866.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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### Twenty-ninth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine. Adolphe, Bennet, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—69.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

The journal was read, and on motion approved.

The following joint committee was announced:

Joint committee to investigate the conduct of the late election and the present condition of peace and order in the State: Murrell, of Lafourche; Wilson, of Catahoula; Harper, of St. Charles.

Special committee to investigate the issue suance of city money:

Messrs. Burrell, of St. John Baptist; McMillen, of Carroll; Lee, of St. Bernard, and May, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, leave of absence for two weeks was granted to Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne.

On motion of Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. William Smith, of Pointe Coupee.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, presented a petition of Mr. Thomas M. Gatlin, contesting the election of Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, and praying that the case be referred to a proper committee.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be authorized to approve for payment the voucher of the Porter of Public Health and Quarantine for past services rendered by said Porter.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is highly necessary that a suitable person should be employed as a night watchman to guard the records of the House of Representatives and of the committees thereof, as well as the other property of this Assembly;

*Be it resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to employ a suitable person as night watchman of the House of Representatives, his salary to be the same as that of Porters.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That leave of absence for fifteen days be and is hereby granted to J. Pinckney Smith, Warrant Clerk, and that he be authorized to appoint an assistant to aid and represent him in the discharge of his official duties.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Noble, of Orleans, and lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Contingent Expenses be instructed to report to this House within three days:

1. The amount of money expended under their auspices for furniture.
2. The amount expended for printing the daily proceedings, bills, blanks, and job work.
3. The amount expended for stationery for the use of the members and for committees.
4. The average expense per diem incurred by the House of Representatives since the beginning of the session for any purpose previously authorized by the House.

*Be it further resolved*, That the committee report from whom the various articles audited by themselves have been purchased, for whom, when, where, and by whose authority.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and is hereby authorized to sign the vouchers of John J. Fereira and Daniel James, Porters, and of C. F. Lownsbury and John J. Pereira as doorkeepers to the Committee on Enrollment, and that said Committee on Enrollment be authorized to employ one Doorkeeper and one Porter to serve during the session.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, "That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be instructed to inquire upon what terms and for what length of time the St. Louis Hotel, or some other suitable building, could be leased for the purpose of holding therein the meeting of this Assembly and its various committees, and to report them to this House as soon as practicable.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 10.

Senate bill No. 12.

Senate bill No. 48.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, submitted the following majority report, which was received and accepted:

To the Speaker and Members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to submit the following as their report:

As chairman and member of the committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, that in the case of the Fourth Representative District of the parish of New Orleans, from the evidence produced before your committee we are of opinion that gross frauds were allowed and perpetrated by the commissioners of elections and others in said district, as proven by the evidence now before your honorable body, and the neglect or inability of Messrs. Heidenhain and Hall to prove that they would have received a majority of votes if a fair election had been allowed and we are of opinion that the election in said district should be declared null and without effect, and that the Governor be instructed to order a new election in the above mentioned district.

Respectfully submitted,

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
DENNIS BURREL.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, submitted the following minorty report, which was received:

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, member of the Committee on Contested Elections, begs leave to submit the following minority report:

I dissent from the report of the majority in the case of Heidenham and Hall against Zacharie and Stringer, for the following reasons:

1. The contestants having abandoned the ground of ineligibility on the part of the incumbents, base their claims on fraud practiced to such an extent that a majority of legal votes in their favor have been counterbalanced by fraudulent votes. This the contestants have utterly failed to sustain by proof. Messrs. Zacharie and Stringer received, according to the returns, a majority of fifty-seven for Stringer and thirty-three for Zacharie over the highest contestant, Heidenhain, and a majority of nearly double these figures over Hall, the other contestant. To prove fraudulent voting the contestants produce affidavits of only twenty-seven persons claiming that they were illegally deprived of the right of voting. Now, granting that these facts were true, both contestants have failed to prove that this number would have been sufficient to elect them, as this number of votes, if added to their vote, would still give Messrs. Zacharie and Stringer a majority of six for Zacharie, and of thirty over the highest contestants for Stringer. But the incumbents have proved by the face of the affidavits that eight of these affiants were not entitled to vote in the Fourth Representative District, while nine others fail to show what ticket they would have voted had they voted, thus showing that seventeen of the affiants fail to show that these votes would have been polled for Heidenhain and Hall, leaving only ten affidavits which would show that they would or could have voted for the contestants. One affidavit of H. J. Campbell shows that he believes from forty to sixty persons were illegally deprived of the right of franchise; but aside from the fact that affiant fails to show that he knew each of these voters, and that they were refused the right of voting, this testimony must be taken with proper grains of allowance, inasmuch as affiant was himself a candidate, and as such biased and prejudiced in his own favor, and the same affidavit was used in his own behalf.

2. The incumbents have shown that more fraud was perpetrated by the contestants than they themselves charge was used in favor of the incumbents. It was distinctly proved by the affidavits of two persons, Davis and Spalding, that Heidenhain endeavored to obtain a hundred blank certificates of registration, to which he said he would forge the signatures of the registrars, and use them at the election ; that he furthermore showed some fifteen registration certificates belonging to dead men and absentees, which he would use for himself in the election. It is furthermore proven that Heidenhain hired a party to go to one of the polls in the Fourth Representative District, and as he got the Democratic ballots from the box that he should erase the names of Zacharie and Stringer ; that the party afterward went to another poll in the same district, and found Heidenhain himself striking out the names of Zacharie and Stringer as they were taken from the box ; that he saw Heidenhain strike these names from the ballots in the same way ; that Heidenhain took him aside and asked him what he had done at Seven's House, when Davis replied that he had struck off the names of his opponents from some thirty ballots, and that Heidenhain was all right, when Heidenhain said that he would reward him (Davis) with a place in the Customhouse, as he had promised toat "he would remember him;" thus showing frauds to a larger amount than what the contestants even claim against the incumbents.

The undersigned, therefore, claims that instead of showing that fraud prevailed to such an extent that Heidenhain and Hall procured a majority of legal votes, it has been established by the proof that Messrs Zacherie and Stringer were elected by a larger majority than their majority as reported in the return of the elections, and that the parties contesting were immediately and directly parties to the fraud perpetrated in their own favor; wherefore, the undersigned asks that Messrs. Stringer and Zacharie be given their seats, to which they are duly elected, and that this House shall not consult partisan feelings to warp their judgment in giving fair and impartial justice in this case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. B. PRATT.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications was postponed until to-morrow at two o'clock P. M.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY ROOM,
July 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered House bill No. 25, herewith returned, an act providing a remedy against usupation, intruding into, or the unlawful holding and exercising a public office in this State, report favorably.

And having also considered House bill No. 46, herewith returned, joint resolution directing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best plan for supporting paupers, report unfavorably, on the ground that the Constitution delegates the power to the parishes.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
July 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary recommend the passage of an act entitled an act for the relief of Margaret C. Murphy.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
B. C. WREN,
W. L. McMILLEN,
C. B. PRATT.

The bill, under a suspension of the rules, passed its first and second readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
July 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered Senate bill No. 43, herewith returned, "An act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers," approved March 12, 1855, beg leave to report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Judiciary Committee;
W. L. McMILLEN,
A. L. LEE.

The report was received, and the bill placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to strike out in the fifty-seventh line of the first section the words "Finance Committee of the Common Council of New Orleans," and insert "Recorder of Mortgages of the parish of Orleans."

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was adopted on its final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
July 31, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered Senate bill No. 18, "An act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the constitution of the State," beg leave to concur as amended.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

Report received and accepted.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
July 31, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered House bill No. 42, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, beg leave to report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman ;
B. C. WREN,
C. B. PRATT.

Report received and accepted.

Mr. Fouts, of Winn, moved to strike out the eleventh section, as conflicting with article eighty-four of the constitution.

Motion to strike out was carried, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report:

On House bill No. 67, that it be indefinitely postponed.

Report received and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON STATE LIBRARY.

The Committee on State Library submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
New Orleans, July 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on State Library beg leave to report that with the assistance of the Secretary of State, we are now engaged in taking an inventory of the books contained in the State Library, and at as early a day as possible will furnish full and correct information concerning the same. We are reliably informed that the room now occupied by the Committee on Enrollment is the one where the library properly belongs, it having been temporarily removed to its present location for safety while the recent repairs were being made to Mechanics' Institute. We are of the opinion that the library as at present located is very inconvenient for members of the General Assembly and others, and recommend its immediate removal to the room formerly used for that purpose, and at a proper time will introduce a resolution to that effect.

DENNIS BURREL,
Chairman;
JOSEPH MANSION,
A. J. DEMAREST,
C. J. ADOLPHE,
MOSES STERRETT,
P. G. EESLONDE,
S. C. MOLLERE.

The Committee on Agriculture submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1868.

Your Committee on Agriculture, after considering the importance of the subject, and desiring to present to this Legislature all the important facts upon and relating to this question, would beg leave to report progress.

Your committee propose to show many important facts regarding the agricultural interest in this and other Southern States, brought about by the new order and change of things, not only in respect to labor, but in regard to various products that our soil is capable of making remunerative besides cotton, cane, rice, corn and tobacco.

R. J. MORAND,
Chairman;
WILLIS PRESCOTT,
A. TUREAUD.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following majority and minority reports:

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee have the honor to report that they have carefully considered House bill No. 56, entitled an act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana, and hereby report the same favorably, with amendments, for the action of the House.

J. B. ESNARD,
Chairman Committee on Railways;
J. H. McVEAN,
P. JONES YORKE,
FRANK MOREY,
T. B. W. EVANS,
HENRY L. REY.

I concur in the above report, except that I wish inserted as a proviso at the end of section two, as follows, viz:

Provided, however, that before constructing said railroad through the streets of the city of New Orleans the consent of the municipal council of said city shall first be obtained authorizing the same.

AMOS KENT.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the bill was postponed until two o'clock in Committee of the Whole.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse:

An act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment tereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse.

By Mr. Belot, of Orleans:

An act relative to the collection of municipal taxes and other debts due the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Belot, of Orleans:

An act to adapt the laws enforcing the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans to the present organization of the courts in the parish of Orleans and to regulate the collection of said taxes.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

An act in relation to the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary:

House bill No. 97, entitled an act to incorporate a hook and ladder company in the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary.

Passed its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Mollere, of Assumption:

House bill No. 98, entitled an act for the relief of necessitous taxpayers whose lands have been overflowed in 1865, '66 and '67.

By Mr. Leroy, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 100, entitled an act relative to the observance of the Sabbath.

By Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse:

House bill No. 99, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act, and the amendment thereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

Senate bill No. 10, entitled an act to organize the Parish Courts of this State, and fixing the duties of Sheriffs and Clerks, passed its first reading and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 12, entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator Company, passed its first reading and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 48, entitled an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character, passed its first and second readings and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senate bill No. 59, entitled an act revising and amending the charter of the city of Jefferson, passed its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 49 being under discussion, *Mr.* Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the bill be recommitted.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

By *Mr.* Harper, of St. Charles:

House bill No. 86, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

At two o'clock the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of House bill No. 56.

*Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, in the Chair.

Section four was read.

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Erase in ninth line "for any cause."

Erase in fifteenth line the word "any," and insert "the."

Erase in the fifteenth line the words "in the State of," and in sixteenth line "Louisiana," and insert "of the parish in which the land, the title wherein is sought, is situated."

Erase in the fifty-third line the words "are known," and insert "can be ascertained by."

Erase in the sixty-second line the word "five," and insert "ten."

Insert after the word "minds," end of the sixty-eighth line, and "in that case upon their tutors, curators, or guardians."

The amendments, on motion of *Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, were adopted.

Section four, as amended, was recommended for adoption.

Section five was read.

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

Erase from sixty-third line, from word "shall," all the sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second and part of the seventy-third line, "per and just," and insert: "Appoint a curator ad hoc for each of said persons upon whom notice of the application shall be served, and reasonable time allowed for said curators to correspond with those whom they are appointed to represent, if absentees.

Amendments rejected.

Section fifth, as amended by the committee, was recommended for adoption.

Section sixth was read and recommended for adoption.

Section seventh was read.

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

Insert after the word "interested," in the fifty-ninth line "Provided that any party to said decree shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from any decree adverse to their interest, or the interest of those they may represent."

The amendment was accepted.

Section seventh, as amended, was recommended for adoption.

Section eighth was read and recommended for adoption.

Section ninth was read.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, section ninth was stricken out.

Section tenth was read.

*Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

Erase the whole of line No. 19, and insert the word "permit."

Erase in the twenty first line the word "grant," and insert the word "allow."

Add the word aforesaid on the twenty-first line, "Provided that this company shall be

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

to all the cost and expenses of said connections, turnouts, etc., and pay a proportionate and proper share of cost of construction of such portion as may be used by it."

Erase on twenty-fifth line the words "division and," and on twenty-sixth line the word "apportionment," and insert instead the words "proper amount."

Erase on twenty-sixth line the word "the" and the letter "s" to the word "cost."

Erase on the twenty-seventh line the word "expense," and insert the word "damages."

Amendments rejected, and the section recommended for adoption.

Sections eleven and twelve were read and recommended for adoption.

Section thirteen was read and recommended for adoption as amended by the committee.

Sections fourteen and fifteen were read and recommended for adoption.

*Mr.* Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the committee rise and recommend the passage of the bill.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported in behalf of the committee the passage of the bill as amended.

*Mr.* Brewster, of Ouachita, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee have the honor to report that the following joint resolution has been duly enrolled, viz:

Joint resolution providing for a joint committee of the General Assembly, to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

*Mr.* Walsh, of De Soto, moved that the rules be suspended, in order that House bill No. 56 be placed on its third reading and final passage.

There being no quorum present, the House, on motion of *Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, adjourned until *Monday* at twelve o'clock *M.*

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### Thirtieth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-seven members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresnes, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Holland, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—67.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gold.

On motion of *Mr.* Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules *Mr.* Dewees, of Bienville, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be instructed to furnish this House with a tabular statement showing the number of votes cast on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last at each poll in the Fourth Representative District, parish of Orleans, for Representatives to the General Assembly, and for whom they were cast, as returned by the Commissioners of Elections.

Under a suspension of the rules, *Mr.* Murrell, of Lafourche, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the joint committee on the conduct of the elections and the peace and good order of the State be authorized to employ such clerks and messengers as may be necessary.

Under a suspension of the rules, *Mr.* Yorke, of Carroll, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That each standing committee be allowed to employ one page.

*Mr.* Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Enrollment be requested to vacate the room now occupied by them as soon as convenient, and that the Secretary of State be authorized thereupon to remove the State library to the room so vacated, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be instructed to render any assistance necessary to effect the change.

*Mr.* McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following as an additional rule, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

ART. 83. No smoking will be allowed within the hall of the House of Representatives during the session of the House.

*Mr.* Haskell, of Calcasieu, asked that leave of absence for one week be granted to *Mr.* Kavanagh.

Carried.

On motion of *Mr.* Taylor, of West Feliciana, leave of absence was granted to him for ten days.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims reported as follows:

PETITION OF L. DILLION.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report unfavorably to the petition of L. Dillion, and return the same, recommending petitioner to sue the State Tax Collector for amount of his bill, he having collected the same.

J. H. McVEAN, Chairman.

The report was received, accepted, and agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and asked concurrence in Senate bill No. 59, and announced also that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 82.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Demarest, chairman of the Committee, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements beg leave to report the following joint resolution as a substitute for House bill No. 22, referred to them for consideration:

Joint Resolution making an appropriation for the Improvement of Navigation of Bayou Plaquemine.

WHEREAS, In the year 1855 certain persons in the parish of Iberville, under the pretended authority of the Police Jury of said parish, did erect and build a solid and substantial dike or dam across Bayou Plaquemine at its mouth, at the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, thereby completely closing said bayou and entirely destroying the navigation thereof, and preventing all communication between the Mississippi river and said bayou; therefore

SECTION 1, Be it resolved by the Senate and use of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of improving the navigation of bayou Plaquemine by removing the dike or dam now closing its mouth at the town of Plaquemines, parish of Iberville, thereby allowing the water from the Mississippi river to flow freely and unobstructed through said bayou, and that the said improvement shall be under the direction and superintendence of the State Engineer.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this resolution shall take effect from and after its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
W. C. MELVIN.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Demarest, Chairman of the same committee, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred House bill No. 69, have the honor to report in favor of said bill, with the exception as to the length of time for which the privilege should be granted.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the third section of the above bill be so amended as to read ten years in the place of twenty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
W. C. MELVIN,

An act granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across the Amite river.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the exclusive right is hereby given to Gabriel Mullen, of the parish of Livingston, to build a toll bridge across the Amite river, at a point (to be selected by him) between McCoy's ferry and T. Brauterd's, on said river.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all persons are prohibited from building any toll bridge or bridges across said river Amite within five miles above and five miles below the point selected for the bridge contemplated by this act; Provided the said Mullen completes his said bridge within twelve months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Gabriel Mullen, his heirs and assigns, shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and emoluments for the term of ten years, to date from the passage of this act: Provided said bride is built and completed for and within twelve months from the passage of this act; and provided further that all the expense in constructing and keeping in repair said bridge shall never be a charge upon the State, but be wholly borne by the said Mullen, his heirs or assignees.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the rate of toll or tariff for crossing to be charged by the said Mullen, his heirs or assignees, shall be fixed and regulated by the police juries of the parishes of Livingston and East Baton Rouge.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

I move to strike out the words "all other persons prohibited from building a bridge five miles above or below."

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, the amendment was laid on the table by a rising vote of yeas 28, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, the bill was considered engrossed, placed on its second and third readings and final passage.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, which was received, accepted, and agreed to:

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY ROOM, August 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered House bill No. 31, an act to repeal article 601 of the Louisiana Code of Practice, report unfavorably. And having also considered House bill No. 61, an act to organize the police juries of the State of Louisiana, beg leave to report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Judiciary Committee;
C. B. PRATT,
B. C. WREN.

The same committee reported as follows:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, August 1, 1868

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary having considered Senate bill No. 7, an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-four to the Supreme Court established under the new Constitution, beg leave to concur in the same.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

The bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES.

Mr. Reese, chairman of the above committee, submitted the following report, which was accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES, House of Representatives, New Orleans, July 29, 1868

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Public Lands and Levees, to whom was referred House bill No. 35, entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint a Provisional Board of Levee Commissioners, after having taken the matter into careful consideration have come to the conclusion that in order to give the people a fair representation in the proposed Board of Levee Commissioners it will be proper and necessary to divide the State into levee districts as nearly equal as may be, and allow each district one Commissioner; with this exception the main features of the bill above referred to are incorporated in a bill which your committee have drawn up, entitled an act to create a Board of Levee Commissioners, to define their duties and fix their compensation, all of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. REESE,
Chairman;
W. S. CALHOUN,
WILLIS PRESCOTT,
T. MAHIER.

The bill passed its first reading and placed on the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and asked concurrence in Senate bill No. 59.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, House bill No. 66 was recommitted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

An act to exempt a certain amount of property from seizure.

By Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany:

An act to suspend the collection of State and Convention taxes in the parish of St. Tammany.

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

An act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly suspenaed before the several House committees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hill, of Assension:

House bill No. 72, a joint resolution to provide for the payment of the supervisors of election appointed by the Board of Registration.

Read a second time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Hill, of Assension:

House bill No. 95, an act making eight hours a legal day's work.

Placed on its second reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:

House bill No. 96, entitled an act providing for the indenture of all persons under the age of eighteen years convicted of any crime not capital, before any court o criminal jurisdiction in the State.

By Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary:

An act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing the salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:

An act to provide for the indenture of minors guilty of any crime the penalty of which is other than capital punishment.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an Assistant Librarian and Clerk.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following bills passed their first and second readings:

By Mr. Campbell, of Orleans:

House bill No. 94, an act to amend article 98 of the Civil Code.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

House bill No. 93, an act to repeal the ninety-fifth article of the Civil Code of th State of Louisiana.

Both bills referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 92, an act to remove the steam cars from the levee in front of the city.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

I move to insert after the word "city" "or within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, except authorized by special act of the General Assembly."

The bill and amendment referred to the Committee on Railways.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

By R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans:

Joint resolution No. 23, relative to the recounting of the votes, placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the joint resolution, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—45.

Nays: Abbott, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, DeGrange, Demarest, Eager, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, May, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, Wilson, Waters—17.

The joint resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 54 being under consideration, Mr. Carr moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Monday at two o'clock.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner called up House bill No. 66.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Motion laid on the table.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved to recommit the bill.

Laid on the table.

On motion of Nr. Carr, of Orleans, the bill was considered engrossed by the following rising vote:

Yeas 33, nays 28.

At this point the hour having arrived for the consideration of House bill No. 56, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, in the chair.

The Clerk proceeded to read the amendments in their order.

Section first was read and recommended for adoption.

Section second was read, and the amendments recommended for adoption.

Item First—Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In the twenty-eighth line, after the word "thereon," insert "and under such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time enact in regard to the manner and mode of running the cars, including the regulations at the depots, the means of locomotion, such as steam, or horse, or mule power, such as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the public or the convenience of commerce within the corporate limits of the city."

The amendment was rejected.

Item first was recomended for adoption.

Items second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth were read and recommended for adoption.

Section third was read.

Speaker C. W. Lowell, of Caddo, offered the following amendments:

In the twenty-fifth line, after the word "her," insert "tutor."

In the thirtieth line, after the word "administrator," insert word "tutor."

In the fortieth line, after the word "administrator," insert word "tutor."

In forty-seventh line, after "administrator," insert the word "tutor."

The amendments were adopted.

Section third, as amended, was recommended for adoption.

Mr. McMillen moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed his seat.

The chairman of the committee reported that he was instructed to report progress and ask for further time.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of House bill No. 56 to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

House bill No. 66 was taken up.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Sixteenth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

MOTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure for the use of the members of the Senate postage stamps, not to exceed twenty dollars to each member.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten," which amendment was accepted by Mr. O'Hara.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. White gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would introduce a bill to repeal the law levying a special tax of one dollar per bale on cotton, believing the law to be unconstitutional, as it violates article 118 of the constitution.

Mr. Braughn gave notice that some future day he would introduce a bill relating to and regulating Minute Clerks of the District Courts throughout the State.

Mr. Todd moved that leave of absence be granted Senator Pollard for six days.

Leave was granted.

Mr. Todd gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to reorganize the Board of Health.

Mr. Ray asked for the suspension of the rules to present a report of the Committee on Judiciary.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Ray reported that the Committee on Judiciary report favorably upon Senate bill No. 18, an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the report was received, and lies over under the rules.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill to organize a constabulary force.

Mr. Packard gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill entitled an act to create a board to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State.

Mr. Day gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill to provide for the registration of qualified electors.

Mr. Bacon, of Orleans, gave notice that he would on some future day introduce a bill entitled an act respecting imprisonments and fines imposed by parish, municipal, and other inferior courts and judicial officers, and by Justices of the Peace.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill in relation to juries in the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Assumption.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill providing for the registration of voters, and prescribing the mode of holding elections.

Also, a bill to provide for the establishment of an efficient constabulary force for the purpose of preserving the peace throughout the State.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd called up, according to previous notice, a bill for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Mr. Campbell asked for the suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The rules were not suspended.

The order of the day was then taken up.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The Secretary read the bill entitled an act to regulate the publication of legal notices, the journal of the Legislature, and the laws enacted by it.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be read the second time with a view of referring it to the Committee on Printing.

The rules were suspended, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ray called up the joint resolution providing for the appointing of a committee of two Senators and three members of the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of the late elections and the present condition of peace and order in this State, and take such steps as may be necessary to procure all needed evidence, and as soon as practicable report the results of such investigation to this body.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be regarded as engrossed and adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay on the table, and the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Thompson, Todd, White—13.

Nays: Beares, Campbell, Coupland François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Wilcox, Williams—14.

Mr. Campbell's motion being then before the House,

Mr. Blackman offered the following amendment:

"Provided that the committee so appointed shall not receive any compensation for their services other than their per diem as members of the General Assembly during the session of the same."

Mr. Campbell accepted the amendment.

The motion of Mr. Campbell was then adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message announcing that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 9, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Mr. Campbell called up the joint resolution providing

"That in honor of the martyred dead of the thirtieth July, 1866, both Houses of the General Assembly will adjourn over from the twenty-ninth to the thirty-first day of July and that they do recommend to the good citizens of this State the observance of that day by suitable ceremonies in respect to the memory of those who on that day laid down their lives in the cause of liberty and equal rights to all" for its third reading.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Jewell offered an amendment that the day be changed from the thirtieth July to the first of November.

Mr. Monette moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Ray, Thompson, White, Wilcox and Williams—18.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Smith, Wittgenstein—11.

The joint resolution was therefore laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would move to take up the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell moved that the resolution "That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire and report to the Senate the names of the sufferers by the massacre of the thirtieth of July, 1866, and the disposition of the dead and wounded by the municipal authorities," be ordered engrossed and put on its third reading.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Campbell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Ray, Thompson, White, Wilcox—16.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Todd, Whitney, Williams—9.

The resolution was therefore laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Seventeenth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called. Present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Egan, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray from the Committee on Judiciary reported progress.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported that Senate bill No. 9, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, had been enrolled.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the committee having considered House bill No. 7, a majority report favorably upon it, a minority unfavorably.

On motion, the report was received.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules and take up at once the printing bill reported upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd gave notice that he would on Monday introduce a resolution "that a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the affairs of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and report the amount of expenditures and disbursements made by them since November 16, 1865, to the present time."

Mr. Blackman offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of the Senate be appointed to investigate the reason why the Warrant Clerk of the Senate can not procure the necessary funds to pay the mileage and per diem of members.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilcox gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill to abolish the office of Recorder throughout the several parishes of the State (the parish of Orleans excepted), and to provide for the duties of Recorders to be performed by the Parish Judges.

Mr. Smith asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act relative to the Insane Asylum at Jackson. The rules were suspended and the bill was read by the Secretary.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Smith asked for a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time and referred to a committee.

The rules were suspended and the bill was read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

The President then announced the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions as follows: Mr. Day, Mr. Pollard and Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Bacon, in accordance with previous notice, presented a bill entitled an act respecting imprisonments and fines.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Bacon asked for a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Bacon it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Hara, in accordance with previous notice, called up his bill entitled an act to establish a constabulary force for the State of Louisiana.

The bill was read.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time.

The rules were suspended and the bill was read.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, it was referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Braughn, in accordance with previous notice, called up his bill entitled an act relative to the appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

The bill was read.

Mr. Braughn asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Braughn it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Campbell then gave notice he would introduce the bill on Monday.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act defining the duties of Parish Judges.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, gave notice he would, on Monday, present a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary, with reference to House bill No. 7, an act relative to the public printing.

The order of the day was taken up.

The bill for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Todd asked for a suspension of the rules to place the bill on second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Todd it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Bacan the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, on motion of Mr. Bacon the Senate adjourned.

CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Eighteenth Day's Session.

MONDAY, July 20, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at half-past twelve o'clock.

The roll was called.

No quorum being present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absent members.

On the second calling of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fiske.

On motion of Mr. Jenks, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Lynch asked the suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution based on the memorial of citizens of Franklin and other parishes to the Governor, and communication of the Governor to the Senate on Saturday, the eighteenth instant.

Mr. Bacon moved that the matter under discussion in executive session on Saturday last be taken from executive into open session.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch asked for the reading of the communication from the Governor, the memorial on which it is based, and of the joint resolution which he offered regarding the same.

The Governor's message was read, and is as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. New Orleans, July 18, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I submit herewith for the information and action of the Senate a copy of a petition of the citizens of North Louisiana, setting forth certain outrages that are being perpetrated in Franklin parish and vicinity.

In order to suppress this lawlessness I respectfully call the attention of the Senate to section four, article four, of the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance therewith I recommend that the Legislature apply to the Commanding General to furnish troops to aid the civil authorities in affording protection to the citizens of the State until such legislation may be had as will remedy the difficulties of which complaint is made.

I would further recommend that immediate action be taken by the Legislature to provide a constabulary or police force, which shall be ample to enforce protection to every citizen in the State.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The petition was then read, and sets forth that at least fifty murders have lately been perpetrated in Franklin and adjoining parishes; among others Mr. B. S. Small, for many years a resident of Franklin parish.

The petitioners, Isaac H. Crawford, of Franklin, and nine others, recommend the Governor to call on the commander of the United States forces for assistance in suppressing these outrages.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Lynch was read, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, A message from the Governor, inclosing a memorial from citizens of the parishes of Franklin, Tensas, Rapides, Caldwell, Carroll and Ouachita sets forth that the most horrible murders and outrages upon the lives and rights of loyal men are being perpetrated in Franklin parish and adjoining parishes, and that there are secret organizations in said parishes to destroy Union men as is set forth in said memorial; and, whereas, there exists, as yet, no sufficient peace force in the State to protect the citizens thereof; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in accordance with article four of the Constitution of the United States the General commanding the armies of the United States is hereby requested to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, and to send such forces to such points as the Governor may deem necessary to protect the peaceable citizens against domestic violence, and to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward this joint resolution with a copy of the memorial to the General commanding the armies of the United States.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message, announcing the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 17, an act to transfer all cases now pending before the District Courts of the parish of Orleans established under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts established under the Constitution of 1868.

Also, that the House asks concurrence in House bill No. 9, an act granting certain powers to parish judges. By W. L. McMillen.

Also, that the House asks concurrence in House bill No. 20, an act to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds, and for other purposes. By D. H. Reese, of Lafourche.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the rules were suspended, and the joint resolution of Mr. Lynch was read for the first time.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules that the resolution might be read a second time.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read a second time.

Mr. Ray moved that the resolution be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Bacon moved as amendment that all preceding the last "whereas" in the preamble be stricken out.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, White—9.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell called for the previous question.

The motion to put the previous question was adopted.

Mr. Ray called for the yeas and nays on the main question, which was ordered, resulting:

Yeas, Anderson, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell, White—7.

The rules were not suspended, four-fifths of the Senate not concurring.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, presented the printed report of the committee.

Received, and lies over one day.

Mr. Futch called attention to the minority report, presented by himself, printed with the majority report.

Mr. Futch called attention to certain errors in the minority report, which were noted by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the minority report was received.

Mr. Lewis, from Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported progress.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lynch offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention be requested to furnish to the General Assembly a statement showing separately the number of warrants issued by him, to whom, and for what purposes, and the amounts of said warrants; and that he be also requested to deliver to the State Auditor the books, papers, and other public documents in his possession.

Mr. Lynch asked, as this joint resolution was simply for information, that it be immediately adopted.

Adopted.

NOTICES.

Mr. Lewis gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to incorporate the New Iberia and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. Day gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill—an act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

Mr. Campbell, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill entitled an act to enable the Governor, for the more effectual preservation of peace and good order, and the better security of life and property, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell introduced, in accordance with previous notice, a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to have the bill read a second time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Packard introduced, in accordance with previous notice, a bill entitled an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State.

Mr. Bacon moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Packard moved that a special committee of five be appointed by the President, to whom all resolutions with reference to Boards of Registration should be referred.

Adopted.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Packard, Ray, Wittgenstein, Foute and Day.

Mr. Jewell, in accordance with previous notice, submitted his minority report on House bill No. 7, an act relative to the public printing.

Received.

Mr. Todd asked suspension of rules to give notice of future introduction of a resolution.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Todd gave notice he would introduce a resolution requiring the Committee on Internal Improvements to introduee a bill according to act 149 of the Constitution, to annul the contract widening the new Canal Basin.

Mf. Jewell moved to adjourn.

Mr. Wittgenstein called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Poindexter, White—11.

Nays: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 9, an act granting certain powers to Parish Judges.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved the suspension of the rules for second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by its title.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray called up the House bill No. 20 for the first reading.

Read by Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved suspension of the rules for second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 24 for first reading.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Lynch moved suspension of the rules for a second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committe on Finance.

Mr. Campbell called up House bill No. 7, and moved it be regarded as engrossed and put upon its third reading.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Lynch moved to make House bill No. 7 the special order of the day for to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion of Mr. Lynch on the table.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein—10.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lynch, Ray, Wilcox—8

No quorum voting.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

Mr. Todd moved a call of the House, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent after absent members.

Lost. Yeas 7; nays 9.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Jenks, Lynch, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Wilcox—9.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein—8.

The Senate adjourned.

CHARLES H. MERRIT.
Secretary of Senate.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 42. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868. WHOLE NO. 142.


## Poetry.

### "NEARER HOME."

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er:
I'm nearer home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the Jasper sea;

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer bearing the cross,
Nearer wearing the crown.

But lying darkly between,
Winding down through the night,
Is the dim and unknown stream
That leads at last to the light.

Closer, closer my steps
Come to the dark abysm,
Closer, death to my lips
Presses the awful chrysm.

Savior, perfect my trust,
Strengthen the might of my faith,
Let me feel as I would when I stand
On the rock of the shore of death;

Feel as I would when my feet
Are slipping over the brink;
For it may be I'm nearer home,
Nearer now than I think.

### HE WENT TO SEEK HIS FORTUNE.

He went to seek his fortune, girls,
And such a search had he:
He wandered East—he wandered West
By land, and mount, and sea;
When every shore he'd traveled o'er,
And proved how vain to roam,
He turned about where he set out,
And found it nearer home!
Away from shore and sea;
For Fortune's gate is fixed as fate
Till woman finds the key.

So I became his fortune, girls,
His dearest wealth in life;
And oft he's told the best of gold
Was in a careful wife!
He wonders yet how he could set
On such a quest to roam:
For 'tis confessed that Fortune's chest
Is ever found at home!
Is ever found at home, my girls,
Away from shore and sea;
Though Fortune's box had double locks
We girls would find the key!

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, "fell asleep" on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. His remains were interred in Glenwood Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon. The funeral services were very imposing and of more than ordinary solemnity. At the house, before the procession started, the Scriptures were read and prayer offered: the corpse was then removed to the church, preceded by some fifty ministers, in carriages. The coffin was placed before the pulpit where the deceased had so faithfully ministered for fifteen years. On the lid of the coffin there was a beautiful floral decoration, combining the *Cross*, the *Anchor*, and the *Crown*. The pulpit was covered with sackcloth; the arch and columns of the recess were draped in mourning, and festoons of flowers; and on the rear wall of the recess were placed large letters of evergreen forming this touching sentence: "Behold how we loved him." After reading the Scripture, singing and prayer, an able and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He presented the early history and struggles, and also the triumphs of Dr. Gurley, in reaching the exalted position he occupied. As a type of American men he was held up for the imitation of every youth; he was a faithful pastor, a man of great prayer, and devout, and earnest in his ministrations. Dr. Sundeland also delivered an address touching more particularly the last hours of the deceased. Those were hallowed hours—such as only the righteous realize; the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, he had so faithfully preached to others, was his strength and shield in the trying hour: faith in the atonement opened to him the grandest visions of the future glory.

"Servant of God, well done,"

was sung as the closing hymn, when the coffin-lid was raised and the vast audience in slow and solemn procession passed by and gazed for the last time on the features of their devoted pastor. A long train of carriages followed the remains to Glenwood Cemetery; here the burial service was read, a prayer offered, the hymn "Asleep in Jesus," was sung most impressively, the benediction pronounced, and "Dust to dust concludes the noblest song!"

In connection with these services, two facts may be mentioned—there was no Episcopal preacher present, and of the six Methodist preachers present, no one was asked to take part in the exercises nor offered a seat in the pulpit with other ministers; besides, the Presbyterian ministers of both branches, who officiated, there was one Lutheran (the only one present), and three Baptists. Of course there was no design to neglect the Methodist ministers or to be deficient in courtesy toward them, yet it was done as effectually as if designed, and is suggestive of this fact—that in in the minds of our sister Churches, the Methodist ministers occupy a position outside of fraternal courtesy except where there is some hard work to do; then they are included in the programme. It is most fortunate for the Methodists that they have no favors to ask and no duty to shun.

A remarkable woman has, since my last, closed her earthly career—Miss Mary Jackson.

Rattlesnake Springs, located in Montgomery County, Maryland, though not very musical in sound nor in name calculated to inspire delight, is, nevertheless, in Methodist history in this section, a point of great interest; remarkable for the extraordinary success and power of the camp meetings held there in the first quarter of this century. It is probable that upon no single spot has there been concentrated more of the might and eloquence of the Methodist Church ministers than at these Springs during the camp meetings held there. At the one held in 1821, Miss Mary Jackson was converted—the first of a large family and larger circle of acquaintances, she at once became the centre of a wide-extended religious influence. Her two sisters, the Mrs. Thomas and Colonel John Berry, were converted at the same time, also Mr. Thomas Berry and Colonel John were brought to a clearer view of divine things. These brothers removing to Baltimore, became leading and useful members of the Church; they filled well the measure of their duty, and though gone to their rest, their name lives and their works follow.

Miss Jackson remained at the homestead, in the neighborhood of "Old Federal Church;" she and another sister formed the class; her brother, Colonel Jasper Jackson, used to accompany her to class, but not being a member, could not, according to the rule, be admitted beyond three times, so he waited outside till service was over; this continued sometime, when he, witnessing the steadfast devotion and blameless life of his sister, became also a member, then another, and another, till only one of a family of twelve children, remained unconverted. A camp meeting was held near the home of this family, and on its site "Pisgah" church was erected, chiefly by their contributions: in 1860 it was laid in ashes by the torch of the incendiary: another was built in a new location, at Miss Mary's suggestion, that as she was confined to the house by a fractured collar bone, she might look from the window and see the church as it progressed. At its dedication she directed those in charge of the services to receive what the neighbors might willingly contribute, and she would clear the building of debt! But this was doomed; as the representative of the "Old Baltimore Conference," it was also fired by design, and laid waste, but her nephew held an insurance policy of a thousand dollars, which at the proper time was paid to the trustees, and now "Pisgah church" adorns the original site; dedicated a few months since, free from debt! How refreshing to contemplate such a character! She was mighty in the Scriptures; there was scarcely an evangelical passage of Scripture that she could not quote as readily as repeat the alphabet. The religion of the cross touched every attribute of her being, which was indeed "a living sacrifice to God;" all the peculiarities of Methodism were embraced and adhered to through a long course of nearly half a century. Seldom, indeed, has any community been favored with such an example of devotedness, or one more influential for good, so long continued, in so large and respectable a circle, as is presented in the life of this noble Christian woman.

The religious interest is still maintained in several of the city Churches. Some ten or twelve were received into Church fellowship at "Foundry," on Sunday, and service continued during the week. The additions to "Union," or Twentieth street Church, have been considerable and important. At "East Washington," forty or more have professed conversion. Religious and temperance meetings are still held in open air. The "Christian Asociation's" prayer meeting is largely attended at six o'clock every evening, and good is accomplished.

Ex-Mayor Addison, of Georgetown, has been ill, and is not expected to recover. His case furnishes another illustration of the fact that, however indifferent men are to religion in life, they do not wish to die without it. He has professed a change of heart and received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He has been Mayor of Georgetown for thirty years, with only a few intervals; a man of superior talents, which, had they been sanctified to God, what a power for good in Church would they have exerted? Few men, even in the Methodist Church, are better read in her doctrines than Mr. Addison. Ought there not to be made more direct personal effort for the conversion of public men? Are they not, as a class, neglected by the Church?

The present confusion in Spain will probably give Cuba to the United States by purchase. This is discussed in Cabinet.

The weather is very October like.

Your readers are much pleased with the enlargement of the ADVOCATE.

MORDECAI.

## From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, September 28, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—We are all feeling quite anxious, at this moment, about the condition of affairs in your city, a rumor has reached here that a terrible riot is hourly expected and that the stores are closed. May God shield the loyal people from the terrific thunder cloud of rebel vengeance. I know that you and the gallant band of Methodist itinerants and our churches, will be the special objects of its visitation, yet have faith to believe that while it may scathe, it can not blast, and our glorious banner on which is inscribed the name of Jesus and Peace on earth and good will towards men, will lift its head in the glorious sunlight of triumph which is soon to succeed this dark and awful hour.

We are striving in this State to convince our oppressors by reason, persuasion and practical demonstration, that the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the extension of the kingdom of Christ, the elevation of fallen humanity; but they are slow to relax, the votaries of Democracy unwillingly tolerate a denomination that does not by active sympathy array itself against the legislation of Congress and oppose the election of General Grant to the Presidency.

I think that religious and political freedom at the South is entirely conditioned on the election of General Grant.

To-night our love feast will take place at Meridian; a good time is expected. This will close our Quarterly Meeting. Yesterday I administered sacrament at Marion, six miles from Meridian, at the morning service, and immediately after left for Meridian, administering the sacred ordinance at the afternoon service. I find Marion circuit in a good condition. The preacher in charge, Brother J. Aaron Moore. He holds a local relation o ourt Church, he was a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention and exhibited much ability. This circuit has three appointments, Marion, Lauderdale and Loomasuba. Brother Moore's report at the Quarterly Conference showed increase in membership during the year, there being 376 probationers and 46 members. At Marion they have paid for a large lot for which they hold a clear title, and have erected a temporary building; at Lauderdale Springs they expect next week to secure a lot. The results of the Quarterly Meeting at Meridian are gratifying: yet I find "things at loose ends" here. The Church suffered embarrassment from the failure of the preacher appointed by the Bishop to accept his appointment. A local exhorter was licensed to preach and put in charge, and in spite of his faithfulness has encountered difficulties which have hindred a larger success. Last night there were thirty-nine penitent souls crying for forgiveness: twenty-four of them were young men.

Meridian is the focal point of three railroads, and shrewd business men say it is more progressive than any town in the State, and will be what Indianapolis is to Indiana. There is no doubt that under judicious management it will be the strongest point in the Mississippi Conference.

The Louisiana Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church meets to-day at Vicksburg.

A day or two since I received a letter from a member of our Church at Durant, in which the following information is given: "Our pastor, Brother Scarborough, preached night after night until he was taken down with the lung fever."

Rev. Alfred Handy, of Canton, writes, September 24: "I am on the eve of winding up my protracted meeting at Canton; many have been happily converted; many are yet seeking the Savior. I visited Breck's Chapel last Sabbath and received ten members: all we need now is preachers, and we will take Madison County. They come in from the plantations for twenty-five miles around, uging me to organize the 'Mother Church.' In the interior of the county the people are starving for the Gospel."

It is but due to Brother Handy and Brother Levy to say that they are at all times ready to make sacrifice and go into the country to gather in the scattered sheep of Israel, and they are blessed with signal success.

There is much sickness among the people everywhere I have traveled recently. The cotton crop this year is a failure again. There is an abundance of corn and sweet potatoes. It is greatly feared that the present scarcity of money will continue for some time to come.

### THE HOWARD ORPHAN ASYLUM, AT LAUDERDALE.

This institution should receive the attention of the Mississippi Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference, in view of the important relation it holds to the half million of colored people of this State. An organization of our Church being recently commenced here I left Meridian on last Saturday, at 5 P. M., and arrived at Lauderdale about 6½. The night was dark and the rain pouring down incessantly: after wading through water for near half a mile, in company with Brother Moore, who has charge of the circuit, hospitable quarters were found at the house of Mr. Smith.

Sunday morning I started for the Howard Orphan Asylum, which is three quarters of a mile from the village.

*Its Location.*—The site is a most convenient, healthy and beautiful one. It is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which connects Mobile with Cairo, and is equi-distant from the Northern and Southern extremities of the State. Being adjacent to the Lauderdale Mineral Springs, a favorite resort for health by the Southern whites, before the war, the healthfulness of the location is evident. It embraces one hundred and twenty acres of cleared land, abounding with beautiful shade trees and an abundance of good water. It is highly elevated and diversified by hill and vale, and of a fertility unsurpassed by any in the State.

*The Buildings*—Are United States Hospital buildings, in good order, of the following number and dimensions: 3, 30x150; 1, 30x450; 6, 36x36, and would accommodate five hundred soldiers.

*Its Origin.*—The Howard Orphan Asylum was established by the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, March 1, 1866. They purchased the land at a cost of $2,100, and the use of the above described buildings granted them by the government. This society managed and partly sustained it by furnishing clothing and teachers up to April 15th, 1868.

*Its Present Control.*—It is now under the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau, and is superintended by Mr. O. C. French, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who appears to be zealous and faithful in the discharge of his duty.

*Condition, &c.*—There are one hundred orphan children now being cared for. They are favored with good educational advantages, and are enjoying the care and tutelage generally which might be expected from a supervision which has only a promise of being temporary. From what I could learn, with the exception of periods when epidemic reigned, the mortality has been small.

*The Future Prospect.*—There can be no doubt that the Freedmen's Bureau will be discontinued in this State within the next two years, and unless some provision is made for the support of the Howard Orphan Asylum it must be discontinued also. For less than two thousand dollars, it is highly probable that this valuable tract of land and buildings could be secured to a society working under the patronage of our church. Here the Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Infirm, the College, Academy and Theological Seminary, all could have room and a fountain of learning and charity would be opened under the direction of the all-conquering power of Methodism, that would indeed bless the colored people of this State, as they have never been blessed before.

At DeKalb, Kemper county, the colored Methodist congregation are about to unite with us. They have contracted for the purchase of a building formerly used by the Universalists. An appointment was made to meet them on Saturday and Sunday last, but the heavy rain lasting during the two days rendered it almost impossible to be present, as thirteen miles of the journey had to be traveled on horseback.

Lauderdale Quarterly Meeting was held at this important little town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, by the Presiding Elder, instead of at DeKalb. The heavy rain did not prevent a good congregation from assembling. All of the officers of the Army and Bureau at the post attended the services. Everything wore an encouraging aspect and proved that Brother Moore, preacher in charge, is an efficient and faithful workman. Five united with us. It is expected that the new church will be completed before our next Quarterly Meeting is held.

*Rankin County.*—This a bitter section. Opposition to us is fierce. Three fifths of the colored people voted the Democratic ticket at the last election on account of the extrinsic pressure brought to bear on them: but our organization still lives and grows. Brother Miles Preacher, the preacher in charge, makes good reports and is doing a good work.

*Enterprise.*—I left Lauderdale, two o'clock, Monday morning, for Enterprise, to spend a day there, having heard that Brother Jones was fighting a great battle and the slain of the Lord were many. There is prospect of a great revival. The school is in excellent condition. Miss E. G. Highgate, the teacher, has awakened a degree of interest among the people truly astonishing.

JAMES LYNCH.
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

## Colored Men Attention.

The following address to the colored voters of the South was received by us a few days since, for publication in the ADVOCATE. It comes from the colored Methodist Episcopal Church of San Francisco, California. Knowing from the source of it that our colored citizens will be greatly interested therein, and that the principles advocated are just and right, we gladly publish it:

SAN FRANCISCO, California, September 8, 1868.

Brethren of the South:

Let our faith in a common Christianity, our belief that its cause in the world, and especially in this nation, is to be materially influenced by the course you shall pursue, that our own future, and the future of all, who have during the long dark years of our bondage, been our friends, and the friends of equal justice to all everywhere, will be either darkened by fears and doubts or brightened with hope and confidence, as you shall elect, be our apology for addressing you on the political questions which are now agitating the people of this nation. Thanks to an overruling and all-wise Providence, working through the loyal heart, and by the patriotic arm of the free North, we are permitted to enjoy the happy and proud privilege of addressing you as freemen having the power to serve yourselves, your country, and better than all by so doing to serve your God and elevate our race.

Brothers, you must be true. All the suffering and wrong you have endured in the past is pushing you forward, while Christianity and civilization are beckoning with the finger of promise and inviting you to follow. If you prove true, as we pray with heartfelt confidence that you will, then will your freedom and enfranchisement be a tower of strength to you and your friends in the future, as your bondage has to you and their enemies in the past. We know, brothers, that your hearts are right. Should you err it will be an error of judgment. We do not presume to instruct you, but by giving you briefly the facts within our own knowledge you will be better prepared by comparing them with those of your own, to judge of your duty as Christian voters.

The same God watches over your actions in the South that keeps his all-seeing eye on us in California; the same great rule of his law binds all. Hence, if we reason correctly as to what would be our duty here, will be your duty there: and we know that we write the words of truth when we record, that all the friends of justice, all the elements of progress and Christian advancement, all who would protect you and us in our rights, are absorbed by the National Union Republican party.

All whose minds are liberal enough and hearts broad enough to wish, pray, and vote for justice and equality to all men, of every race and condition, all who have plead the cause of the oppressed, all who would protect you from the lawless bands of secret assassins who are determined to reduce you to a condition of servitude again, are with that party, and will vote for Grant and Colfax. While in the Democratic party are to be found all who preach that God did not make of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth; all who believe that the Golden Rule is limited in its application to white men; all who believe the Declaration of Independence to be a self-evident lie; all who believe that bondage is the normal condition of the negro; all who would deny us the right to testify in the courts; all who apologize for and sympathize with those who persecute us without regard to time, cause or place; all who by debauchery and crime have obliterated moral conviction and become a burlesque on the name of man; all will vote the Democratic ticket and vote for Seymour and Blair. Let us assure you that they will make a sum total powerful for evil. Need you wonder that a contemplation of the possibility of their accession to power causes us anxiety. The Democratic party at the South must and will be the ally of the Democratic party at the North. The Republican party at the South must and will be the ally of the Republican party at the North. Choose ye whom you will serve—God or Mammon; and remember that as you choose so will you be judged by those who have placed the ballot in your hands. Should you cast your lot with the party of freedom and progress, then will you furnish our friends in the North an additional reason for enfranchising those of our race within the States where that right is still denied them.

Go back with us in a retrospective glance for the short period of forty years, and view the situation, tracing the means by which so great a change has been produced. Then the demon of slavery held all classes of men, of every grade and condition, captive to his mandates: the whole nation bowed, the Church, the State, the lawyer and the priest wore his livery. No where in all this land could a voice be raised to plead the cause of the slave, except at the risk of life and certain social ostracism. Even Bishops were to be found who preached that the Golden Rule protected a man in the possession of his slave. Think not that this was the exception. At that time the entire Church, ministry and laymen, as a rule, either advocated such a doctrine or remained silent. Those who had the courage to oppose the monster in the zenith of his power, constituted a very small exception. These few men, not because they loved our race and the slave especially, but because they loved justice, hated evil and feared God, though few and weak in numbers, yet armed with the sword of truth, and strong in their own honest convictions, went forth to battle for the right. Everywhere their voices and acts were heard, seen and felt, as they denounced and voted against the "sum of all villainy." For so doing they were frequently subjected to every description of indignity—pelted with eggs, striped with the lash, tarred and feathered, rode on rails, and some irrigated the tree of liberty with their life's blood. But in spite of all they pressed forward. When they went to the politician they were told to go the Church—"Slavery is a moral evil," and they did go there, thundering the denunciation of an angry God against a Church which would sanction the dealing in "Slaves and souls of men." The Church said—go into politics. "Slavery is a political evil;" and they did go there, organizing to resist the power of the tyrant king. Church and State, parties and institutions, rocked and swayed as they were struck by the whirlwind of truth, directed by those pioneer heroes. They fed and sheltered the panting slave, as he was fleeing from bondage when the bloodhounds were baying on his track; they assisted him to escape from the officers of a damnable law, though that law for doing unto the slave as they would wish him to do unto them, doomed them to imprisonment and fine. The cause thus started has assumed different phases at different periods. But whether led by Gerret Smith in 1838, or James G. Birney in 1840–44, Martin Van Buren in 1848, John P. Hale in 1852, by John C. Fremont in 1856, or the immortal and martyred Lincoln in 1860–64, or as now, in 1868, by the hero General Grant, it means the same in spirit and tendency; whether called the Liberty party, as in 1840–44, or the Free Soil Party, as in 1848–52, or Republican party, as in 1856–60–64 and now, in 1868. Our friends have been the life and soul of the movement; their object is to place all on an equality before the laws. Their course in the past, is a guarantee of what they will do in the future, if successful. We would not convey the impression that all the efforts they have put forth, all the sacrifices they have made, have been for our race—not so—it was for an idea and a principle. We were but incidents.

In serving their principles they served us. Had any other race occupied our position, they would have pursued the same course. In being true to themselves they must be true to us and all men, because they believe in the universal brotherhood of man. Should you ask why they have not given us the ballot, we answer, that while a majority of the Republican party are anxious and willing to grant us equal and exact justice, a minority of them who are yet bound by the chains of prejudice, have, when the issue has been made, voted with the Democrats, thereby defeating the measure. Again many who wish and intend to work and vote to place all on an equality before the laws, do not think it wise to raise the issue in the doubtful States at this time, because if by so doing the Democracy should secure the control of the Government, before your rights are fully secured, then all would be lost. When we contemplate all that has been accomplished, we can but feel confidence in the future. We know the spirit which is the motive power of the Republican party, and we know that the spirit comes from God; we know that should that party fail to work out the problem and establish justice, then that spirit will organize another party to do the work. We know that the men who have always voted with the view to slavery's destruction, who, when the nation's sword was unsheathed, continued to pray and preach that it should cut the galling bonds from the limbs of the oppressed, and ceased not in their efforts until the deed was done, can never remain idle until the final consummation of their work.

We disdain to address you as a class, appealing to your passions and prejudices. Too long have we been the victims of such a course from our enemies. But we do appeal to you as men and Christians to prove true in this crisis, that you may be free indeed. The power to select men to rule over you who will rule in the fear of the Lord, has a peculiar signification. If you do this, if the Christian heart of the South and the Christian heart of the North fulfills its mission, then will peace, happiness, prosperity and freedom be the portion of this whole people; and never again will the demon of domestic war raise his terrible throne in our midst. In conclusion, permit us to ask your prayerful consideration of the whole subject. Ponder it well; strike with your votes for GOD, GRANT and LIBERTY.

That our Heavenly Father may ever have you in his keeping, and that your course may ever be such as shall best promote the cause of righteousness on earth, will ever be our fervent prayer.

BARNEY FLETCHER.
JOHN SAMPSON.

## Notice.

"Prayer meeting and lecture as usual on Wednesday evening, in the lecture room. Dear brethren, I urge you all to attend these weekly meetings."

Some of the "dear brethren" deported themselves in this way:

Brother A. thought it looked like rain, and concluded that his family, including himself, of course, had better remain at home. On Thursday evening it was raining very hard, and the same brother A. hired a carriage and took his whole family to the Academy of Music, to hear a lecture on the "Intelligence of the Lobster."

Brother B. thought he was too tired to go, so he stayed at home and worked at the sled he had promised to make for Billy.

Sister C. thought the pavements were too slippery. It would be very dangerous for her to venture out. I saw her next morning going down street to get her old bonnet "done up." She had an old pair of stockings drawn over her shoes.

Sister D. thought there wouldn't be more than a dozen people at prayer meeting. She doesn't like these little meetings, so she didn't go. If she had gone there would have been thirteen. I met her next evening at a social gathering where there were just ten folks. She said she had spent a "delightful" evening.

Three-fourths of the members stayed at home. God was at the prayer meeting. The pastor was there. One-fourth of the members were there, and God blessed them. The persons who stayed at home were each represented by a vacant seat. God don't bless empty pews.

YOUNG MEN.—Look here—you are ambitious, are you? You want to get up in the world, do you? Well, don't try it by wondering how other people not half so active as yourself have done it—but watch your chances, keep your eyes open, and when you find a chap sleeping on the road to fame, hustle him off into the ditch and go ahead—never wait, but like perpetual motion, keep moving.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# OFFICIAL

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Nineteenth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the proper enrollment of Senate bill No. 17, an act to transfer all causes now before the courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

Report received.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 13, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring penalties of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary reported favorably upon the following bills:

Senate bill No. 12, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse company, with amendments.

Senate bill No. 25, an act relative to the appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts, with amendments.

Senate bill No. 23, an act respecting imprisonments and fines.

And unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 26, an act defining the duties of Parish Judges.

Mr. Ray moved that Senate bill No. 23 be printed.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Whitney:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate is requested to have one hundred and fifty copies of the lists of names of members of standing committees of the Senate printed for the use of the members of the Senate, and for the standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill entitled an act to incorporate the New Iberia and Texas railroad.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be read a second time by its title.

Mr. Todd objected.

The rules were suspended.

Yeas 17, nays 3.

Mr Bacon moved to refer to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day introduced, in accordance with a previous notice, a bill entitled

An act to provide for the registration of all qualified electors in the State.

On motion of Mr. Day the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the special Committee on Registration.

Mr. Ogden asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 20, 1865.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ogden asked for the suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ogden the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Coupland asked that the rules be suspended to give notice of the introduction of a bill for the relief of Ella A. Brown, wife of Philip Ripley.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Smith asked for the suspension of the rules to give notice of the introduction of a bill for the organization and maintenance of a State militia.

The rules were suspended and notice given.

Mr. Day introduced, according to previous notice,

An act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Day the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Todd introduced, in accordance with previous notice, a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Levee Commissioners, and report the amount of expenditures and disbursements made by them since 1865 to the present time.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Todd asked for the suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

An act to regulate appeals in the courts of the parish of Jefferson.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was read.

On motion of Mr. Todd the rules were suspended, the bill read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Day introduced, in accordance with previous notice, a bill entitled an act to repress and prevent larceny.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Day the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell called up his motion pending from yesterday, to engross House bill No. 7, an act relative to the public printing, and put it upon its third reading.

Mr. White called for the reading of the minority report upon House bill No. 7.

The President directed the Secretary to read the bill and minority report.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Adopted.

The order of the day was then taken up.

Mr. Campbell moved that the report of the Committee on Elections be taken up.

Mr. Bacon made the point of order that it was not unfinished business.

The President decided the motion in order.

Mr. Ray moved to make the subject the special order for Thursday, twenty-third, at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost on a division:

Yeas 9; nays 19.

The motion of Mr. Ray was then adopted.

Senate bill No. 18, favorably reported on by the Committee on Judiciary, an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the State Constitution, was called up.

Mr. Foute moved that one hundred copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to make the bill the special order for Friday, at half-past one o'clock.

House bill No. 5, an act relative to all disbursements of the State, reported upon unfavorably by the Committee on Finance, was called up.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lynch called up the joint resolution introduced in pursuance of the message of the Governor, transmitting a memorial from citizens of Franklin and other parishes, for its third reading.

Mr. Campbell moved to put the bill upon its final passage.

On motion of Mr. Ray the joint resolution was adopted on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, it was adopted by its title, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Campbell called up the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections and the present condition of peace and order in this State.

The bill was read.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein it was adopted on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Campbell it was adopted by its title, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Blackman asked for the decision of the President on rule forty-five, as to whether the Senate should go into executive session on motion of one member.

The President decided any member had a right to call for closed doors.

The message of the Governor was read, and is as follows:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return to the Senate an act entitled an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund, without my signature, for the following reasons:

1. The money which is by this act proposed to be transferred was collected by a special tax on real and personal property, for the purpose of meeting one hundred thousand dollars of the indebtedness evidenced by certain bonds issued to provide means to rebuild the levees of the State. The act imposing this tax is in the nature of a contract between the State and the purchasers of the bonds, which should not be impaired by diverting the funds collected from paying the interest and principal, as stipulated in the act.

2. The act would only give temporary relief to the treasury, and would be prejudicial to a future negotiation of levee bonds or loans to meet the current expenses of the State.

Other and better means are at the immediate disposal of the Legislature, by which all the money necessary to administer the Government and pay the expenses of the Legislatnre may be raised.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Bacon moved that the message be received and spread upon the journal.

Mr. Ray moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, subject to call.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twentieth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members.

Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Blackman moved that, in accordance with articles sixty-five and sixty-six of the State Constitution, immediate action be taken upon the veto message received from the Governor upon the bill providing for the transfer of certain funds in the State Treasury to the general fund, to defray the expenses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Braughn moved that the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—25.

Nays: Coupland, Egan, Foute, O'Hara, Todd and Wittgenstein—6.

Mr. Campbell voting blank.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the bill was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Blackman moved that the Senate go into an election for an official reporter.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost on a division.

Yeas 6; nays 17.

The motion to go into an election was then adopted.

Mr. Ogden nominated H. C. Manley.

Nominations closed.

Mr. Blackman moved to elect by acclamation.

Decided out of order.

The roll being called, Mr. Manley received the following vote:

Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31 votes.

And was declared elected.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking concurrence in House bill No. 47, a joint resolution to appoint a committee of three Senators and five Representatives to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating an issue of four million dollars in levee bonds, and to ascertain what disposition has been made of the same.

The President called Senator Ray to the chair.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up the joint resolution, which was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the rules were suspended, and the bill put upon its second reading.

Mr. Blackman moved that the Senate concur upon the second reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved that the bill be engrossed and read the third time.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to suspend the rules to put the bill upon its final passage.

The rules were suspended.

On motion, the bill was read a third time and adopted.

On motion the bill was sent back to the House with the concurrence of the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Smith:

*Resolved*, That the Official Reporter, as compensation, shall receive the sum of twelve dollars per diem.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by striking out "twelve" and inserting "fifteen."

The amendement was accepted.

Mr. Lynch moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Printing.

Adopted.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. White introduced, in accordance with a previous notice, a bill entitled an act repealing that portion of an act to provide for increasing the revenues of the State, and to raise means to pay the interest of the State debt, approved April 4, 1865.

Mr. Jewell moved to suspend the rules to put the bill upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title.

On motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. O'Hara asked for the suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that he would introduce the bill at a future time.

Mr. Smith, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill entitled an act for the organization and maintenance of the State militia.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Smith moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill upon second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Coupland, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill for the relief of Ella A. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time by its title.

Mr. Ray said that article 113 of the Constitution prohibited the passage of special acts.

Mr. Coupland said the bill was drawn by one of the ablest lawyers of this city.

Upon examination of the Constitution it appeared to be in violation of article 113.

Mr. Coupland withdrew the bill.

The order of the day was then taken up.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Lynch called up House bill No. 9, an act granting certain powers to Parish Judges, reported on favorably by Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read.

Mr. Ray moved the final adoption of the bill.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the title.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message, announcing that the House had passed the act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund over the veto of the Governor by a vote of sixty yeas, eighteen nays.

The bill therefore becomes a law.

Senate bill No. 23, an act respecting imprisonments and fines, by A. B. Bacon, of Orleans.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

No action taken on the bill.

A message was received from the Governor.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY—PRINTING BILL.

The hour fixed for the consideration of House bill No. 7 having arrived, Mr. Campbell moved that it be regarded as engrossed and put upon its final passage.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend that the bill be taken up section by section and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

A lengthy debate ensued, Senators Bacon, Jewell, Blackman and Poindexter speaking in opposition to and Senator O'Hara in support of the bill.

Pending the discussion on the printing bill, the Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House requesting concurrence in House bill No. 53.

A joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell to count and compile the votes cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4 of said parish and the Sheriff of said parish to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message announcing the concurrence of the House in the Senate joint resolution invoking military aid from the General commanding the armies of the United States for the suppression of lawlessness and violence in certain parishes of this State.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to recommit Senate bill No. 7 to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. White called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson and White—15.

Mr. O'Hara moved the previous question.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, rose to the point of order that the bill was not properly upon its third reading without a suspension of the rules.

The President decided the main question in order.

The motion to put the main question was adopted on a division.

Yeas 16, nays 12.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Poindexter, Thompson and White—9.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—23.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone consideration of the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to amend to postpone until day after to morrow.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order—that no motion was in order, the previous question having been ordered, and quoted the Manual of Jefferson.

The President decided the motion to postpone in order.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question to sustain the decision of the Chair, resulting—

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Poindexter, Thompson, White and Wilcox—20.

Nays: Campbell, François, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Williams and Wittgenstein—13.

Mr Blackman renewed the motion to postpone until day after to-morrow.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question that the bill be engrossed for third reading.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—19.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lynch, Poindexter, Thompson and White—13.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be read by its title and adopted.

Mr. Blackman rose to a point of order—that the bill was now on its second reading, and it required a suspension of the rules to put it on its third reading.

The Chair decided that the bill having been reported favorably upon by the committee, had received its second reading, and was ready for its third reading.

Mr. Lewis moved the previous question to put the bill on its third reading.

The motion to put the previous question was adopted.

The previous question was then put and adopted.

The bill was read by its title and adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to adopt the title.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

The President directed a message received from the Governor to be read.

Mr. Todd moved to lay over until to-morrow.

Adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-First Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Thompson, White Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as follows:

A substitute for House bill No. 20, an act to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds and for other purposes.

A substitute for the Senate bill entitled an act to organize the parish courts and to define the duties and powers of parish judges.

Mr. Ray moved that the two substitutes last reported be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Packard, from the Special Committee on Registration, reported progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Todd gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the City of Jefferson.

Mr. Futch gave notice of a bill entitled an act for the more effectual enforcement of certain provisions of article 3184 of the Civil Code.

Mr. Kelso gave notice of a bill entitled an act relative to provisional seizures in certain cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED ACCORDING TO NOTICE.

By Mr. O'Hara:

An act to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans, to enlarge its limits by adding thereto the city of Jefferson and the town of Carrollton and also some other indispensable territory, and for other purposes.

Mr. O'Hara moved to suspend the rules in order to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. O'Hara moved that 100 copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was laid on the table,

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act relative to district attorneys, approved March 30, 1865.

The rules were suspended and the bill was read.

Mr. Ray asked for the suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 53, a joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the parish of Caldwell to count and compile votes cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4 of said parish and for the Sheriff of said parish to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Ray moved that the question be put whether this bill shall be engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked that the rules be suspended that the bill may be read a third time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

Mr. Ray moved that it be adopted on its third reading.

Adopted.

The title was then adopted, and the Secretary directed to inform the House of the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Smith asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a petition of Mrs. Y. Burke, late of St. John Baptist.

The rules were suspended and the petition received.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Bacon called up Senate bill No. 23, an act relative to imprisonments and fines, reported on favorably by the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out the words "or Recorder of any municipal corporation" in lines five and six of first section, printed copy. Also, to strike out the word "shall" in the fifteenth line. Also, to strike out the word "adjudged" and insert the word "alleged" in line three of section two.

The corrections were adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be considered as engrossed in order to put it upon its third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved that the rules be suspenped for the third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon moved the final adoption of the bill.

The bill was adopted.

The bill was adopted by its title.

Mr. Day called for a second reading of his bill—an act to repress and prevent larceny—reported on unfavorably by the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill was read.

Mr. Lynch moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a petition of McFarlan, Straight & Co., asking that an illegal tax as sessed on them be refunded.

The rules were suspended and the petition received.

On motion of Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The special order of the day was then taken up.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY—ELECTION CASE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the majority report of the Committee on Elections in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback versus E. L. Jewell.

On motion of Mr. Braughn the reading of the report was dispensed with.

Mr. Campbell moved that the majority report be adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, asking concurrence in House bill No. 37, an act to empower the State Superintendent of Public Education to hire a suitable building for his office and to appoint one Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary.

Also, announcing the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 14, by John Ray, of Ouachita, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts of the parish and city of Orleans.

Also, that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution requesting the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement separately of warrants issued by him, to whom, by an amendment.

Also, that the House had concurred in the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, etc., of the offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer of the State.

Also, that the House had concurred in the Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

Pending the debate in the contested election case of Pinchbeck vs. Jewell, Mr. O'Hara read evidence from a pamphlet supplementary to the report.

Mr. Ogden objected to receiving it as evidence.

The Chair submitted the question to the Senate.

The Senate decided not to entertain the evidence on a division—yeas 11, nays 13.

Mr. Lynch moved to recommit the report to the committee.

Mr. Campbell moved that it be with certain instructions.

Mr. Lynch accepted the amendment.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table.

Seconded by Mr. Jewell.

On motion of Mr. Smith the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay on the table, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Eagan, Foute, François, Futch, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, O'Hara, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—17.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

Mr. Braughn moved to adjourn.

The motion was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-Second Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, July 24, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—34.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisk.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after a correction by Mr. Smith.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported progress.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 14, an act relative to the First and Second District Courts of the city New Orleans and the parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 15, an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

A joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of State.

The report was received.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon an act relative to public roads.

Also, favorably upon a bill entitled an act relative to works of improvement in the city of New Orleans.

The report was received.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Printing, recommended that the Official Reporter be paid $15 per diem, employing his own assistants, and that his pay as such commence from the beginning of the session.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Packard, from the Committee on Registration, reported that the majority reported by a substitute for all bills referred to that committee.

The minority reported favorably upon Mr. Day's original bill.

On motion of Mr. Packard 200 copies of the majority and minority reports of the committee were ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Poindexter:

A resolution that the Governor appoint a Senator for the Fifteenth Senatorial District to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Hon. J. S. Harris, elected United States Senator.

Lies over under the rules as a notice.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Braughn gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill to amend article 354 of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Lynch gave notice that on a future day he would introduce an act to provide for the collection of back taxes.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of Louisiana of a general character.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he would on a future day introduce an act to provide for the suppression of the sale of obscene books.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Kelso introduced, in accordance with previous notice, a bill entitled an act relative to provisional seizures in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Todd the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Anderson asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act for the relief of Albert Lastraps.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Futch asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read as follows:

*Resolved*, By the Senate that in future every bill which is introduced shall be printed and a copy thereof placed upon the desk of each Senator before the second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Todd gave notice he would introduce a bill to establish a Recorder's Court for the parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Campbell asked permission to present a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary, upon an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act entitled an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers. The minority move to strike out all after the word "the," seventy-fifth line, to the end of the paragraph and insert the word "State."

Upon Senate bill No. 42, section 3, twenty-fourth line, to insert after the word "has" the words "before his election or appointment."

The report was received.

Mr. Packard gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow entitled an act to regulate the compensation and office duties of the Clerk of the First District Court of the parish of Orleans.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The majority report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, contesting the seat of E. L. Jewell, was taken up.

Mr. Lynch moved to recommit the report to the committee.

The question of recommital was debated by Messrs. Lynch, Bacon and Ogden.

Mr. Beares moved the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, White, Wilcox—15.

Communications from the Governor, received on previous days and laid over, were then read.

The first, dated July 22, 1868, announces the approval by the Governor of an act to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

The second, dated July 22, 1868, transmits the report of the Administrators of Charity Hospital, together with the report of the Clerk of the Charity Hospital.

The third, dated July 23, 1868, announces the approval by the Governor of an act to transfer the causes now pending before the Courts of the parish of Orleans, established under the Constitution of 1864, to those established under the Constitution of 1868.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill 37, an act to empower the Superintendent of Public Instruction to hire a building for his office and to employ one assistant and one secretary, was taken up.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS FIXED FOR THIS DAY.

Senate bill No. 18, an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefit of article ninety-nine of the State Constitution, was called up.

Mr. Bacon proposed certain amendments, which, on motion of Mr. Ray, were laid on the table.

Mr. Ray moved to fill the blank in the second section by the word "one."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the question be put whether the bill be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, opposed the bill at length.

The motion to engross for a third reading was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the title was adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Ray called up an act relative to the appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

The merits of the bill were discussed at length by Messrs. Ray, Bacon, Braughn and Foute.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third and final reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted.

The title was then adopted.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 43, the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee for House bill No. 20, an act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act entitled an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1865.

Mr. Campbell called attention to the minority report upon this bill, signed by himself and Senators Lynch and Whitney, and moved to amend the substitute by striking out all after "the," seventy-fifth line, in the printed copy, and insert the word "State."

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following amendment, to follow line 118:

"That each and every security on any of the bonds provided in this article shall make oath that he has property over and above his liabilities sufficient to respond to the amount for which he obligates himself in said bond."

The amendment was adopted.

The President suggested an amendment in line forty-five, to insert "from the parish" after the word "absent," which amendment, on motion of Mr. Ray, was adopted.

Mr. Todd moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, and make it the special order of the day at two o'clock.

Mr. Whitney moved to lay the motion of Mr. Todd on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the question be put whether this bill shall be engrossed for its third reading.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended to put the bill on its final passage.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was adopted on its final passage.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, on motion, Senator Coupland was granted leave of absence for one day.

On motion, Mr. Blackman was granted leave of absence until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-Third Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members.

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Eagan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Thompson, Wittgenstein, Wilcox, Whitney, White and Williams—32.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with after a correction by Mr. Todd.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee on Public Buildings—S. M. Tood, R. Poindexter, E. L. Jewell.

Committee on Commerce and Manufactures—T. V. Coupland, J. R. Williams, A. B. Bacon.

Committee on visiting the Penitentiary—J. D. Beares, J. Wittgenstein, R. H. Day.

Committee on Joint Resolutions, referring to the appointment of joint committees to examine into the accounts and vouchers, etc., of the officers of Auditor of State, etc—John Lynch, M. A. Foute.

Joint Committee to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating the issue of $4,000,000 of levee bonds—John Ray, G. H. Braughn.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, of a general character.

The report was received, and on motion of Mr. Ray, 200 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported progress.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon an act to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Report received.

Mr. Bacon, from the same committee, gave

minority report

IONS.

...n:

...nat the Senate do hereby su... and instruct the Penitentiary Com...ttee to act jointly with the committee on the part of the House, and proceed to Baton Rouge and Clinton to examine into the condition of said institutions, and report thereon without delay.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Wilcox:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections be and are hereby instructed to investigate and examine the election returns made by the Commissioners and Registrars for the Second Senatorial District, and to ascertain and report to this honorable body as soon as practicable the exact result of said election as regards the votes cast in said district for each and all the candidates therein for State Senators at the late election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April last.

That said committee be also instructed to report by a separate statement the result of the votes cast for State Senators at the polls in said district where no frauds are alleged and proved before said committee, leaving out and excluding from the count the following polls, viz: Fourteenth precinct, poll No. 2; Engine House No. 3; Bayou Road, Sixth Ward; Fourteenth precinct, poll No. 1, Sixth Ward; poll No. 1, corner of Toulouse and Rampart streets. Fifth Ward, these being the polls in the report of said committee where frauds are alleged to have been committed.

That the investigation had before said committee the claims of P. B. S. Pinchback vs. E. L. Jewell, and A. Sambola vs. H. J. Campbell shall be taken into consideration jointly and at the same time, for the reason that the two cases are intimately connected, and depend principally upon the same evidence, and therefore the investigation jointly will result in a great saving of expense to the State, and of time to the parties interested.

Mr. Lynch moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Ogden moved to lay the motion of Mr. Lynch on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd, Thompson, Wilcox and White—13.

Nays: Bacon, Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wittgenstein, Whitney and Williams—18.

The motion to table was lost.

Mr. Lynch objected to instructing the committees.

Mr. Wilcox asked that the resolution be read again. There was no instruction, but a request to investigate and report.

At the request of Mr. Lynch the resolution was read again. Mr. Lynch was more than ever disposed to refer the resolution, because it gave positive instructions to the committee.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The vote being taken, the Chair decided that the motion of Mr. O'Hara was lost.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays, which was ordered and resulted:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Williams and Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Day, Egan, Futch, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd, Thompson, Wilcox, White—15.

The vote being a tie, the President voted to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called up the following resolution, which was favorably reported upon by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and unfavorably reported upon by the minority committee:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Election appointed by this body on its temporary organization has accused the General Commanding the Fifth Military District with having improperly and without authority changed the returns of the late election; be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and report to this body, and that the committee so appointed have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Campbell, on a point of order, objected as there was a minority report adversely to the resolution.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House requesting concurrence in the following:

House bill No. 12, an act permitting Judges to act as counsel in certain cases.

House bill No. 41, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration.

House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Mr. Blackman said that both the majority and minority reports would be considered at the same time. The adoption or rejection of the resolution would decide of the adoption or rejection of the reports.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Jewell be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Day, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, Wilcox, White—14.

The motion to postpone was therefore adopted.

Mr. Jewell offered a resolution, but the order of the day being called for by Mr. Ray, the resolution was decided out of order.

The order of the day was then taken up.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

House bill No. 12, an act permitting Judges to act as counsel in certain cases, by F. Morey, was called up and read.

Mr. Ray moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of court in the Third Judicial District, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill at its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Ray moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 41, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration, was next taken up and read.

Lies over under the rules.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. —, joint resolution requesting the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement, separately, from warrants issued by him, and to whom.

Concurred in by the House with the following amendment:

Instead of "requested," to insert "required."

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray then moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its final passage.

The bill was then passed and adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 7—the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee—an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864, to the Supreme Court established under the Constitution of 1868, was taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon moved that the substitute be adopted in lieu of the original bill.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn moved that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: Joint resolution for the recovery of the State and city bonds and other property at Washington, District of Columbia, substitute for House bill No. 24, was taken up.

Mr. Lynch said that the object of the bill was to save the expense of a messenger to Washington.

Mr. Lynch then moved that the bill be considered engrossed and put on its third reading.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the joint resolution was passed and adopted by its title, and returned to the House for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 10—the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee—an act to organize the parish courts of this State, and fixing the duties of Sheriffs and Clerks, providing penalties for their failure to discharge their duties; fixing seal for the Clerk of the District Court, and providing a salary for the Parish Judges, and giving the Parish Courts jurisdiction of suits for separation of bed and board and divorce, and interdiction suits, was called up.

Mr. Lynch moved that the substitute be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 12, reported with amendments by the Judiciary Committee—an act incorporating the New Orleans Elevator Company, was called up.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be printed.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Bacon rose to a point of order. It was not parliamentiary to lay motions on the table.

A call of the House was ordered, and a quorum was found to be present.

The Chair decided to entertain the motion to lay on the table, and it was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Ray moved that Senate bill No. 12 be made the special order of the day on Monday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 22—An act relative to public roads, favorably reported upon by the Committee on Corporations, was called up.

Mr. Anderson moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the bill was then adopted.

The bill was then adopted by its title, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 26, an act defining the duties of Parish Judges, reported unfavorably upon by the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ray the report of the committee was adopted.

Senate bill No. 34, an act to regulate appeals in the District Courts of the parish of Jefferson, was called up.

Mr. Ray said that the bill was intended to conform the law with practice.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Ray then moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill put on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time, and adopted.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 33, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 20, 1865, reported unfavorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, was called up.

Mr. Ray moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 41, an act to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans, was called up.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara it was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 42, substitute reported upon by the Judiciary for House bill No. 6, an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, etc., was called up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Senate bill No. 49, an act relative to public works and improvements in the city of New Orleans, reported favorably upon by the Committee on Corporations, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The message from the Governor was read, announcing his approval of an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

Also of an act relative to the First and Second District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Ray the members of the committee on the part of the Senate to visit the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge were granted leave of absence for ten days.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-Fourth Day's Session:**
MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Francois, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, White, Williams—28.

Prayer by Rev. Father Monihan.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably upon House bill No. 12, an act to permit judges to act as counsel in certain cases.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the joint resolution requiring the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention to furnish the General Assembly with a statement, separately of warrants issued by him, to whom, et cetera.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. L. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following joint resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to investigate the proceedings and actions of the Board of Registration and their disbursements of money, and that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

The rules were suspended on a division by yeas 18, nays 5.

The resolution was read a second time.

Mr. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules to consider the bill as engrossed and put upon its third reading.

The rules were suspended on a division by yeas 14, nays 6.

Mr. Campbell moved that the resolution be divided, and the two clauses be voted on separately.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay Mr. Campbell's motion on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. O'Hara's motion, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Williams—13.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Lynch, Ray, Wilcox, Whitney, White—16.

Mr. Braughn renewed his motion to lay on the table Mr. Campbell's motion to divide the subject.

On Mr. Braughn's motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called.

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Lynch, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, White—15.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—12.

The question recurring on the motion to adopt the resolution, Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, White—18.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Francois, Kelso, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—9.

Mr. O'Hara moved a reconsideration of the last vote.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Darrall, Egan, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Packard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, White—15.

Nays: Coupland, Campbell, Francois, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—11.

On motion of Mr. E. L. Jewell, the resolution was sent to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the financial report of the Board of Registration was read.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the report and accompanying vouchers were referred to the Joint Committee created by Mr. Jewell's resolution, adopted to day.

Mr. Bacon offered a minority report from the Committee on Corporations and Charitable Institutions unfavorable to an act to incorporate the Louisiana Lottery Company.

The report was received.

Mr. Bacon offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That whenever the Committee on Elections shall make any report touching the vote given to sitting members and contestants, wherein it shall be charged that the vote was returned erroneously, either from fraud or mistake, or there is any mistake as to the same, said committee shall furnish in and with their report a tabular statement showing the vote given for each at each poll held in the district, specifying specially those which are invalidated and those which are not.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Whitney, Williams—18.

Nays: Braughn, Bacon, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, White—8.

Mr. Packard, according to previous notice, introduced an act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the First District Court of the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Packard asked that the rules be suspended for a second reading of the bill.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch gave notice that on Tuesday he would introduce a bill amendatory and supplemental to the act relating to public printing.

Mr. Braughn gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill relative to Justices of the Peace in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Coupland asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill entitled an act to amend an act additional to an act relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans, approved March 17, 1859, and to regulate the collection of said taxes.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Coupland asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Coupland asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act to define and regulate the costs and fees of Clerks of the District Courts throughout the State of Louisiana.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Coupland asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 26, an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts, as amended.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act giving jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts of the city of New Orleans to try certain cases.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray moved a suspension of the rules to introduce an act to determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made by the Constitution.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be further suspended in order to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act to abolish the office of Parish Recorders and to have the archives and property of that office delivered to the Clerks of the District Court, appointing the Clerks of the District Courts ex-officio notaries public, and defining their powers and duties as such, and constituting them recorders of mortgages, registers of conveyances, recorders of births and deaths fixing the amount of their bonds, giving them authority to appoint Deputy Clerks as ex officio notaries public, and fixing the fees they are to charge as ex officio notaries public.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules, which was granted, to introduce the following bill.

An act providing for the appointment of a District Attorney pro tempore by each parish, who shall be parish attorney, and defining the duties and powers and the mode of proceedings in criminal cases in the District and parish Courts, and providing for the salary and fees of the parish and District Attorneys pro tempore.

The bill was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Ray, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Todd called up an act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Jefferson.

Mr. Todd asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Todd the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. O'Hara called up a bill entitled an act dividing the State into thirteen judicial districts.

Mr. Bacon asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 26, an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts, as amended, was then taken up.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The question was twice put to the House by the Chair, no quorum voting.

Mr. Blackman asked for a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The following members answered to their names:

Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Francois, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Whitney, White, Williams—25.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 7, the substitute from the Judiciary Committee, an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1868, was called up.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be engrossed and read third time.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third and final reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the bill.

The bill was adopted.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 10, the substitute from the Judiciary Committee, an act to organize parish courts of this State and fixing the duties of the sheriffs and clerks, providing for penalties for their failure to discharge their duties, fixing seal of the District Court, and providing a salary for the parish Judges, and giving the parish courts jurisdiction of suits for separation of bed and board and divorce, and interdiction suits, was taken up.

Mr. Ray asked that the bill be read.

The rules were suspended and the bill was read.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be taken up section by section.

Mr. Todd objected. He regretted to differ with Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but the bill was in direct violation with article 117 of the Constitution, which forbids anybody from holding two offices at the same time.

Mr. Braughn supported Mr. Ray's motion. The public interest required the passage of the substitute.

Mr. Ray's motion to take up the bill section by section was then adopted.

The bill being taken up section by section, Mr. Blackman moved to strike out in the first section, in the seventh, eighth, and ninth lines, the words "commencing on the first Monday of the month," and to insert "except in the parish of Jefferson, the parish Judge of which parish shall hold his court open daily, legal holidays only excepted.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to insert in line thirteen, first section, after the word "month" the words "and days of commencement;" in line fourteen, instead of the word "must," insert the word "shall;" in line fifteen, insert the word "month," after "one."

Apteopd.

Mr. Ray moved the following amendments be made in section first:

To strike out, in lines twenty-one and twenty-two, the words "on the first Monday in every" and insert before month "each;" after the word month to insert "and shall fix the day of commencement thereof corresponding with the day of the commencement of the Court in the preceding month;" in line twenty-five insert the word "it" instead of "they;" to strike out the words, "at any time," in line thirty-one.

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Todd moved to insert after the word session, in line forty-eight, the words "except in the parish of Jefferson."

The amendment was adopted.

The section was then adopted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced a message from the Governor.

Section second was taken up and read.

Mr. Foute then moved to amend section second by inserting after the word "court" in line seventeen, the words "except in the parish of Jefferson, in which parish the parish court shall be held in the courthouse in a separate room from the district court."

Adopted.

Section two was then adopted as amended.

Section third was then taken up and read.

Mr. Ray moved to amend section third by striking out the word "himself" in the fourth line, and insert the word "them selves" instead, and to strike out in the same line the word "his" and insert instead the word "their;" to strike out the word "deputy" in the sixth line, and insert the word "deputies" instead; to substitute the word "once" for the word "one" in the twenty-third line, and to insert after the word "court" in the thirty-third line, the words "by the order thereof."

Section three was then adopted as amended.

Section four being taken up, Mr. F. L. Jewell moved to strike out all from the commencement of the second line to the fifty-third line.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Jewell's motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon moved the following amendment to section four: to strike out in the fourth line the words "Clerk also," and insert instead the words "*ex officio*" clerks.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following amendment: to strike out "and parish" in the eleventh line; to insert after "dockets" in the fourteenth line the words "for the Parish Courts;" to strike out the word "the" in the fifteenth lind; to strike out the word "such" in the eighteenth line, and insert the word "each," and strike out the period before the word "the" in the twenty-second line; to strike out in line sixty-five the word "imprison," and insert "order him to be imprisoned."

Adopted.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Todd gave notice that he would on Tuesday move a reconsideration of the vote on the adoption of the section.

Mr. Todd moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Poindexter asked for a call of the House.

The call was ordered, the following Senators answering to their names:

Blackman, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Francois, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White—18.

No quorum.

Mr. Blackman asked that the Sergeant be requested to bring in absent members.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Committee to inquire into disbursements and expenditures of the Board of Levee Commissioners—Messrs. Todd, Ray, and Braughn.

A quorum being present.

The fifth section of the bill to organize Parish Courts was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved to adjourn.

The President called the attention of the Senate to the Governor's message, which awaited action.

Mr. Bacon's motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Wilcox called up the Governor's message.

The message was taken up and read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
July 27, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return to the Senate the joint resolution requesting the General commanding the armies of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, without his signature, for the reason to wit: That it is not in accordnace with the law in such case made and provided, which requires that the President of the United States, and not the General of the armies, should be applied to to furnish the forces required, as appears by Brightly's Digest, page 440, under the title of "Insurrection."

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Lynch moved a reconsideration of the joint resolution vetoed by the Governor.

Adopted.

The question was then put whether the Governor's veto be sustained or not.

The veto was sustained.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-Fifth Day's Session.**
TUESDAY, July 28, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock. The roll was called; present the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Francois, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Offutt, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Thompson, Wilcox, Whitney, White, Williams—31.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably upon the following bills:

An act to determine the mode of filling vacancies for all offices for which provision is not made in the Constitution.

An act giving jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts of the city of New Orleans to try certain cases.

An act providing for the appointment of District Attorneys *pro tempore*, etc.

A majority report upon an act abolishing the office of parish recorder and providing that the duties be performed by the clerks.

On motion of Mr. Ray, all the bills reported by him, except that relating to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Claims, reported progress.

NOTICES.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that on Wednesday he would introduce a bill to incorporate the Northern Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Braughn, according to previous notice, introduced an act to amend article 354 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. Braughn asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Braughn, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, A message from the Governor inclosing a memorial from citizens of the parishes of Franklin, Tensas, Rapides, Caldwell, and Ouachita, sets forth the fact that the most horrible murders and outrages upon the lives and rights of loyal men are being perpetrated in Franklin parish and adjoining parishes, and that there are secret organizations in said parishes to destroy Union men, as is fully set forth in the said memorial; and

Whereas, There exists as yet no sufficient force in the State to protect the citizens thereof; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in accordance with article four, of the Constitution of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby requested to furnish the civil authorities of this State, such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, and to send such forces to such points as the Governor may deem necessary to protect the peaceable citizens against domestic violence, and to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to forward this joint resolution with a copy of the memorial, to the President of the United States.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the joint resolution on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch moved that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Jenks, Lynch, O'Hara, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Whitney, Wilson and Williams—15.

Nays: Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Egan, Futch, Foute, Jewell, F. L., Ogden, Offutt, Thompson and White—11.

Mr. Ray moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, rose to a point of order that, when a bill is vetoed by the Governor, it is not competent to introduce the same bill at the same session of the Legislature.

Mr. Jewell asked for a decision on his point of order.

The President: The chair understands that the Governor vetoed the bill on account of its informality in not applying to the proper authority for aid, and that this joint resolution is offered to meet his views. If the opinion which the Senator advanced was correct, the Governor could at all times overule the action of the Legislature by a veto. The chair, therefore, decides the point of order not well taken.

The rules were then suspended, the bill read a third time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Bacon asked for a suspension of the rules to offer the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause to be restored to the State of Louisiana the statue of Washington, carried away from the State of Louisiana during the late war.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Bacon asked that the rules be suspended in order to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, the resolution read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Futch, according to previous notice, introduced an act for the more effectual enforcement of certain provisions of article 3184 of Civil Code.

Mr. Futch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Futch, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 29, a joint act to regulate the publication of legal notices, etc.

Also the concurrence of the House in Senate joint resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections and the present condition of peace and order in this State.

Mr. Poindexter, according to previous notice, introduced an act for the suppression of obscene publications.

The bill was read and lies over under the rules.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 10, an act to organize the Parish Courts of the State, and fixing the duties of Sheriffs and Clerks, providing penalties for their failure to discharge their duties, fixing seal for the Clerk of the District Court, and providing a salary for the Parish Judges, and giving the Parish Courts jurisdiction of suits for separation of bed and board, and divorce and interdiction suits, was called up.

Mr. Blackman made a point of order that the bill was not properly unfinished business, which position was also strongly maintained in a lengthy argument by Mr. A. B. Bacon, of Orleans.

The President decided that the point of order was not well taken.

The bill was then taken up as unfinished business.

Section six was read.

Mr. Ray moved to add, at the end of line eight, the words "and that Parish Judges may act in the emancipation of minors."

On motion of Mr. Ray, the amendment was adopted.

The section was then adopted as a whole.

Section seven was read and adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Section eight was read and adopted, with an amendment of Mr. Ray, changing the words "parishes" in line three to "districts."

Section nine was read.

Mr. Ray moved, in line eight, instead of "$1500" to insert "$2000," and in line eleven to insert "$2500" in place of "$2000."

Mr. Jewell, of Pointe Conpee, moved to amend line eleven by inserting in place of "$2000" "$3000."

Mr. Wilcox offered as a substitute for all the amendments the following:

To strike out all after the word "treasurer" in the fifth line (section nine) and insert the words "of $3000."

Mr. Ray moved to lay the substitute of Mr. Wilcox on the table.

The subsiitute was laid on the table on a division by 17 yeas, 10 nays.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment offered by Senator Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Blackman, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Jewell of Orleans, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Whitney, White—15.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Francois, Jewell of Feliciana, Jenks, O'Hara, Monette, Ogden, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Thompson, Wilcox, Williams—15.

The President voting in the affirmative, the amendment of Senator Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, was laid on the table.

The President stated as his reason for voting yea that he was desirous of saving all the money possible to the State.

The amendment of Mr. Ray was then adopted (making the salary $2500).

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the section as a whole.

Mr. O'Hara moved to strike out all after the word "treasurer" and insert "$1500 with the same fees now allowed Clerks of Courts."

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment of Mr. O'Hara on the table.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the section as a whole was adopted.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Todd offered a substitute for section ten, providing that, except in the parish of Jefferson, the salary of Parish Judge should be $2500; in that parish $1500, with such fees as Clerks of District Courts are entitled to, and that the Clerk of said Court shall be appointed by the Judge.

The substitude of Mr. Todd was lost on a division by yeas 4, nays 15.

Mr. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, offered a substitute for section ten, providing that the Clerks of the District Courts should receive no fees as Clerks of the Parish Courts.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the substitute on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Campbell to permit Mr. Jewell to state his reasons for offering it.

Mr. Ray renewed his motion to lay the the substitute of Mr. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, on the table.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Darrall, Egan, Futch, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, Whitney, White and Williams—21.

Nays: Campbell, Francois, F. L. Jewell, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—8.

The substitute was, therefore, laid on the table.

Sections ten and eleven were then adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the question be put whether this bill be engrossed, and read a third time.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved that the bill be printed as amended.

The President decided the motion out of order, not having been made before the motion to engross was passed.

The bill lies over under the rules for its third reading.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 12, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a favorable report from the Committee on Claims on a bill for the relief of William Pierson, of Union parish.

The rules were suspended and the report received.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Senate bill No. 12 was then ordered to be engrossed, and made the special order of the day on Wednesday.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised on motion, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Twenty-Sixth Day's Session.**
WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—27.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Public Education—O'Hara, Kelso, Jenks, Lynch, Bacon.

Committee on Federal Relations—Wilcox, Whitney, Ogden.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported progress.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported back favorably the following bills:

House bill No. 37, an act to empower the State Superintendent of Public Education to hire a suitable building for his office, and to appoint one Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary.

Unfavorably upon an act for the relief of the printers of the late Constitutional Convention, with the statement that the relief sought for is provided in another act.

The report was received.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Claims, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported progress.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Smith:

*Resolved*, That in the cases of George W. Mader, David Wilson and Solomon R. Moses, contesting seats in this body, of M. A. Fouts, G. H. Braughn and R. N. Ogden, that the said contestants be allowed to appear before this body by counsel, and argue the ineligibility of the sitting members when the case comes regularly before this body, upon the report of the Committee on Elections in the above named cases.

Mr. Smith moved its adoption.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, asking concurrence in the following bills:

House bill No. 54, an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly.

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER.
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

## TE DEUM LAUDAMUS!

## THE ROLL OF HONOR.

### GENERAL GRANT ELECTED.

"Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory," through the Republicans! All hail! Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana and Nebraska! These brave States are now on the roll of honor, with Maine, Vermont and Connecticut. The election of Grant and Colfax is now assured beyond a Democratic doubt, or a Republican fear. The Union men of Louisiana are jubilant. A mountain of anxiety has been removed. A tormenting incubus has been lifted. On Wednesday we saw more happy loyal faces than we have seen in a twelve-month. God only knows what loyalists have had to suffer in the South, and He knows what joys such election returns afford. "The morning cometh." "At evening time it shall be light." The Democrats curse, but the Republicans bless. All hail!

How do the Democrats like it? Why, they don't like it. They yield the contest, and they will soon assert that Grant is the mightiest General in the world. Some of the baser sort talk about massacreing the loyal whites in cold revenge, and they may do it, but God have mercy on the murderers when Grant becomes President. But fears sink and joys rise. Again we say, all hail!

### Captain Sheridan's Speech before the Empire Club.

We would have gone twenty miles to listen to this speech.

Beautiful in metaphor of imagery, invincible in argument and inimitable in humor, it was a treat, the like of which is seldom heard, and carried his auditory by storm.

Captain Sheridan, to have a fair field for his really wonderful powers of oratory, should have an auditory of at least five thousand. He was in his element a few months since, when in the beautiful capital of Ohio, where such men as Schenck, Logan, Colfax and Chase, have schooled the people to the appreciation of a high standard of oratory, and in the hearts of citizens where still live the charmed memories of the eloquence of Corwin, Vinton and Ewing. He held thousands upon thousands in wrapt attention, and produced an impression equalled by that of no young speaker since the days of the Wagon Boy. Let his life be spared and we predict that two years hence he will be the most popular speaker among all parties in Louisiana.

### A Seceding Pauper.

A man published in Wednesday's *Times* a card to the effect that he had seceded from the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church. The only parallel to this is that out West the paupers in a county poor-house held a meeting and resolved to secede from the State.

This man borrowed from the pastor and leading members of the church about three hundred dollars, and when he could borrow no more, he concluded that he could not agree, "religiously and politically" with the pastor, and therefore seceded.

*Times* please copy.

The postage on the Advocate is twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance.

### Confessing Christ.

It is a common remark that religion has become the fashion; that a profession of Christianity and Church membership are no longer disreputable nor any hindrance to worldly advancement. It is not dishonoring to true religion to admit that measurably this is the case, consequent upon the triumph of the cross over idolatry and infidelity; while it is no less true that fashionable religion is after all only a fashion; it has no substance or reality; a Jonah's gourd, and therefore of little or no value to mankind. An article of commerce may be so diluted or adulterated as to possess nothing belonging to the genuine excepting the name, and perhaps a power for harm. However, God will never leave himself without witnesses. Their existence and confession of faith, their boldness and holy living are his means of blessing the world. The very presence of such a one is a bold and standing protest against sin and a defiance to the Prince of this world. Men may abuse the Puritan, they may pity the Quietist and ridicule the earnest spiritually minded Christian; style such bigots and fanatics; they may rage against revivals and camp meetings, but the truth will remain that no puritanism means no Christianity. It is the seed life of all your rank, luxuriant growth of beautiful Churches, and wide spread ecclesiastical enterprises; yes, even of your social, industrial and intellectual prosperity and safety. Touch these pillars of God's temple and the desolation wrought by old Sampson at his death would be remembered as a whisper to a thunder crash. Christian civilization is the outgrowth of personal piety, in a few despised but earnest confessors of Christ, as a mighty forest may be produced from a few small saplings.

The continuance and prosperity of the Church depends then upon this sort of material, alas, too often exceptional with us; for it is calls for a life of cross-bearing, an open war with sin, which only the few care to wage. Opposition is even met with in the Church itself. The cry of those who are at ease in God's vineyard is always, "This is the heir, come let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours." Yet when the danger is seen and the remedy made known, many will heed the warning and stand up for Jesus as never before. The great want of the Church is the same in all ages and places—it is *witnesses for Christ*—men and women who are not ashamed of the cross anywhere, who can talk about Jesus in all proper places and are willing to be singular, so that the cause they love does not suffer, and sinners are not left to travel undisturbed the way to endless ruin. Men who would plunge into the rushing stream to drag a fellow creature from a watery grave, often shrink from uttering a word to a friend, a neighbor, or even a dear relative, which might gain him heaven. It is not a formal admission, even upon conviction, of the truth of Christianity, that we need; not even conversion and religious profession alone, but the Christ-life, going about doing good, and thus experiencing more delight in the possession of God's love in the heart, than all the earthly pleasures which the worldly and formal can possibly obtain by their toils, their vigils and their wealth. We profess to believe that the declarations of Paul and his co-workers, in the early times, were not hyperboles and metaphors; that his joy inexpressible and full of glory is the common privilege of God's people. The world holds us to this point, and we boldly declare to all, Christianity is no failure, considered as a means of happiness, but the fault is in us. The bold, straightforward Christian is always a happy man: the envied of all; he is a leader confessed everywhere, however humble his circumstances or obscure his position; and the Christly annointing possessed by him, poured by the Divine Master into such earthen vessels, accomplishes the real work of the Christian Church. Popular Christianity is an amalgam of indifferentism, ritualism and extreme toleration. The "bread Church" theory is accepted, with a platform spacious enough to accommodate the Pagan, the Mahomedan and skeptic of all degrees; a sort of Masonic religion with the blasphemous creed of Pope:

"Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove or Lord."

It is, be good to the neighbor, get rich, be respectable. The religious instinct is conceded, its necessity and advantage admitted and the good natured public decides to humor our notions so far as they will not disturb their soul-slumbers.

The crisp, pure testimony of a holy man or woman will startle and alarm the "strong man who keepeth his goods in peace;" he fears the "stronger than he." Satan clings as with a death grip to his prey and will not willingly "come out of the man." It is for you, my Christian friend, to speak the word in Jesus' name, which alone can break the spell and exorcise the demon. The responsibility is upon you; the present and eternal happiness of a fellow being is in peril; humanity as well as piety should impel you to be faithful; nay, your own happiness is endangered by neglect of this duty. All around you are those who are almost persuaded to be Christians, and these persons usually desire a higher Christian life than that they observe in the generality of religious professors.

Let it be your happiness to exemplify as well as testify of the doctrines of God and our Savior Jesus Christ; for the honor of our holy Christianity, give it to the world, that personal religion is the joy, the glory, the jewelry of life; that it is the salt which saves society, conserving all that is of value among men. We have the right to expect, in return for the benefits that true religion confers upon the world, more than a bare permission to live and to enjoy our opinions; yet its favors are doled out to us, like charity to a pauper. It is full time that God's people stood forth in their grandeur, as the saviors of the world and in conscious integrity, with humble boldness, declare the conditions upon which God's favor and assured happiness may alone be obtained. Let Christ be confessed in the pulpit, in the family, in the streets, in business and politics, by ministers and people, men and women. If you would see the church honored, and revivals of religion spreading all over the land, the sentiment of the poet must be engraved upon your forehead.

"Ashamed of Jesus! that dear Friend,
On whom my hopes of Heaven depend;
No! when I blush, be this my shame,
That I no more revere His name."

### Women of the South.

We presume that it will be received as an honor and a compliment to the ladies of the South, to state that they are taking an active part in the Presidential canvass, and are most enthusiastic for Blair and Seymour. To inspire the hearts of fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, they almost nightly present flags to some Democratic club, and entertain such in the most sumptuous manner. It was only last week that they presented to the "Rosseau Guards" a banner of rare magnificence, and provided two hundred gallons of punch, which General Rousseau and the "Guards" drank up. Nor are they contented with banners and punch, but they condescend to ride in night processions: to plait, with their own "lily white hands," gorgeous wreaths of natural and artificial flowers to adorn the flagstaff of some Seymour club: to breathe out their souls in patriotic songs; to deliver addresses when banners are presented, illuminate their houses when the Democracy pass in torch-light procession, and wave plaudits to cheer them in the canvass. If Louisiana goes for Blair and Seymour, the Democratic ladies of the State should have the credit.

The ill fortunes of war have not changed the political sentiments and feelings of the ladies of the South. They were the soul and animation of the strife, and were the last to yield in hope, when all was lost; and to-day, they are at once the vanguard and forlorn hope of Southern Democracy. Had it not been for their smiles and tears; for their entreaties and protestations; for their will and heart, the Democracy of the South would have been a thing of the past. Such foes are hard to conquer; such influences have potency that borders on omnipotence. Woman will say "scissors" to the last. Not until she wills it, will the reconstruction of the South be complete. This is a stubborn fact, and a problem for our learned publicists to consider and solve.

It may not be uninteresting to glance at some of the causes, which, operating have produced these results; and of the number, three may be mentioned. The women of the South have been most intimately identified with the system of domestic slavery, which has always been essentially political, and its political influence is the animation of the Presidential canvass on the Democratic side. Taught from childhood that the institution was of Divine origin; receiving on the happy day of her nuptials a hundred slaves as her marriage dower, which she proudly presented to her liege lord; impressed that the bulk of her family possessions consisted in slaves: believing that the great sugar, cotton and rice plantations of her sunny South could not be cultivated by other than slave labor; and then all her life time accustomed to command, by her "beck or call," the servants of the household, who relieved her of all labor, and made her a little princess, it is no marvel that she should be the avowed enemy of those whose swords had demolished her princedom and set free her bondmen and bondwomen. Paley has justly said, that in the "family are the rudiments of an empire," and the Southern family was essentially political—it was a little State, and the Confederacy was a domestic alliance; a combination of families, like so many clans, allied against a common foe.

Relieved from all labor, the ladies of the South had much more time for political studies than the men; and it is not too much to say, that in political colloquial discussion, they are the most brilliant women in the world. The unwritten history of political life in Washington, would reveal a woman-power in our National legislation, which would be no less astonishing to those who have not thus viewed the subject, than convincing that our position is correct. Not so with the ladies of the North. While their culture is as perfect; their beauty, grace and refinement unexcelled, and their general knowledge superior, yet, in politics, both as to principles and discussion, they are excelled by their Southern sisters. The structure of Northern society is different from the structure of society in the South. The family in the North is patriotic, not political, and the politicians there are the men and not the women. There, woman's influence is moral and religious, hence, in the aggregate, more potent and salutary.

Nor should the power of religious education be ignored in this discussion. Baptized by priests who were themselves slaveholders, and who taught, as a part of each Sabbath's sermon, that God had ordained slavery as a benevolent instrumentality for the Christianization of an inferior race, how could it be otherwise than that the women of the South should be the more ardent politicians, seeing they have the more ardent natures, and are more ardent in their religious feelings. In all religious conflicts woman has been the last to retire from the field, whether the religion was true or false. The most brilliant examples of courage among the Jews and Carthaginians, the Greeks and Romans, and especially among the early Christians of all nations, were the female religionists.

The destruction of slavery is the removal of two of the principal causes of the results under consideration, and the country must wait patiently and hopefully for the removal of the third; namely, the present political, anti-republican pastors of the South. Their influence in the pulpit and in the family must be broken; a class of truer, wiser and more evangelical pastors must be invited to our Southern pulpits and pastorates, and then will the children of another and better generation be taught the Gospel more perfectly, and the women of the South will be less political, but more moral and religious in their influence.

### Riots! Riots! Riots!

In last week's issue we referred to several recent breaches of the peace, involving the murder and maiming of many hundred of innocent men, women and children, and for the avowed purpose of stifling free speech, defeating the Republican party and ridding the South of Radicals. The Millican, Texas, riot resulted tragically to a valued minister of our church. He was taken out and hung in cold blood, for simply making out an official statement of the difficulties. The Camilla, Georgia, outrage is still excused or justified by the Democratic press. Military and Bureau inspectors go back and forth to inquire into the Opelousas massacre. Still no arrests are made, while our teacher, Mr. Bently, is either murdered or is hiding in the swamps, no information as to his condition having been received by his nearest relative. The Shreveport troubles have no explanation, and we find in the New Orleans *Times*, of the twelfth, the following very significant item: "The Lizzie Hopkins brought down from Shreveport 917 bales of cotton and fifty passengers. *Some* thirty-eight negroes, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for riot, were dropped at Baton Rouge." So there is civil law for negroes at least. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Our school teacher at Shreveport, has since our last, been set upon by a gang of armed ruffians, barely escaping with his life. One of our best ministers, for giving an account of riotous demonstrations in his town, near this city, had his meeting broken up on the following Sabbath, and was warned by the mob to refrain from the expression of his opinion upon their doings. We can not do a greater service to the cause of law and order, than to republish, from the New Orleans *Times*, its account of several cold-blooded murders in Jefferson, Texas, under the heading of

Negro Riot.—We are pained to lay before our readers another evidence of the results of Radical incendiarism, which they in their fanaticism and partisan blindness call "Progress." G. W. Smith, a delegate to the Austin, Texas, Convention, had been in the habit of inflaming the negro population by speeches of the most incendiary character. His influence and conduct among the negroes of the Coy were dangerous in the extreme to the public peace. Hence, feeling their danger from civil outbreak on the part of the negroes under Smith's teachings, the citizens notified him on his departure to the Austin Convention, that his absence would be preferred to his presence in Jefferson. He, however, returned to Jefferson, and seemed more determined than ever to inflame the blacks against the whites, and did all he could to create a local war of races. At length he called a meeting, at which he and Judge Caldwell, of the Supreme Court of Texas, were to be the chief managers. The meeting was called for Saturday, October 3, 1868, Smith being the leading spirit.

That same evening, Saturday, October 3, Mr. Philip Crump, a prominent citizen of Jefferson, was riding along the public thoroughfares with some friends, when the party were fired upon from a negro groggery, two of those with Mr. Crump were wounded.

During the discussion as to the arrangements of the meeting, Smith insisted to Judge Caldwell that the negroes and whites should be compelled to sit together. Caldwell reasoned with him, and argued against the policy of this proceeding, but Smith was determined, and a quarrel ensued between them, which prevented the taking place of the meeting.

The building was surrounded, and the whole party captured and turned over to the civil authorities. Smith acknowledged that he had fired, and said that he was "d—d sorry he didn't kill Crump." They were imprisoned in the county jail, and a military guard was set over them. The citizens, learning the circumstances, became very much excited, and a party of them representing the citizens of Jefferson, called upon the military guard at the jail and stated to them that there was not the slightest ill-feeling between the citizens of Jefferson and the military, but that this outrage was so shocking, that they demanded forthwith the custody of the prisoners. The Major in command made objection to this, but notwithstanding, in the face of the excited popular feeling, and the force which presented itself, he could not prevent the citizens from taking possession of the jail, when the prisoners were shot in their cells.

Such are the facts as furnished to us. We publish them for the information of our readers, but hope further intelligence may put another face on the affair.

### The Great Battle of the Giants.

It is over. The country breathes freer. Gold goes up—money is plentier—trade revives—our bonds appreciate. Even Louisiana State securities advance. Confidence increases. The price of gimblet knives and revolvers falls. The hidden gatherings of armed conspirators, who have been plotting massacre and revolution for the last six months, disperse. Merchants withdraw their subscriptions from the clubs (so called). Thugs, roughs, and assassins, leave politics and go back to their normal avocations. Perry Fuller revises the list of his appointees. Steedman eschews the circle of the mystic three. The seven find themselves leaders without an army. The Grand Commander of the K. W. C. disbands his staff and orderlies. All this because the election of Grant is secure.

The fiat has thundered from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, "Let us have Peace." And lo! the echoes have not ceased to reverberate ere with the gray of the morning has come the dawn of a beautiful, health-bestowing peace. Let us thank God; take courage; look every man right in the eye; do what is right, and go ahead.

Now up, men of Louisiana! Adjourn your Legislature; go to the people: prepare them for the election. Our foes have broken their ranks. The moment has come, when as Grant said at Donnelson: "Which ever side attacks must win." One grand charge to rally the weak hearted, instruct the ignorant, disabuse the deceived, and cause every man to register, will comc pletely demoralize and rout our foes. They will not register a vote if they see that we mean to do so.

Only the most miserable cowardice on our part can lose this fight. If in any of the dark and barbarian parishes assassins still control the courts and officers of the law, and threaten us, there is the first place to go. Let them kill; one life more or less, from our ranks matters little to the great cause. Every drop of our blood so spilled by these wretches will fall like seed to the ground, and raise up a hundred good Republicans. The ghosts of our murdered martyrs will rise from their graves and drive the conscience stricken murderers not only from the polls, but from the land forever.

### Mississippi.

There are two church items of importance connected with our work in Mississippi, to which we call the attion of our readers. The first is the Howard Orphan Asylum, located at Lauderdale, an account of which may be found in the letter of our able correspondent, Rev. James Lynch. This institution may soon be secured to our church for the sum of $2000. Will not some benevolent friend send on the money? How more certainly can we reach the colored people and elevate the whole race, than by the proper training of their children. Slavery has thrown upon each Southern State thousands of orphans, and war has added many more. Our own asylum, located in this city, is a blessed success, and we rejoice that it was our good fortune to aid in founding the first orphan asylum in America connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we most earnestly urge the importance of such institutions in each of the old slave States. Louisiana, Mississippi, and which State will be next on the roll of honor?

The $2000 can be sent to us at New Orleans, or to the Rev. James Lynch, Jackson, Mississippi.

The other item of interest is, the publication of a monthly paper called the *Colored Citizens' Monthly*, published and edited by Rev. James Lynch, presiding elder of Jackson District, Mississippi. This is the third church paper started in the South by our missionaries, namely: The New Orleans Advocate, was first published in 1866; then followed the Charleston *Advocate*, later in the same year, and now the *Colored Citizens' Monthly*. This indicates commendable enterprise, and particularly so, when it is remembered that these papers are private enterprises, and were started without a dollar of capital; started by faith in God and the church. And we hope that we shall very soon have a church paper in each of the Southern States, at all events, within the bounds of each Annual Conference. We can not prosecute our work so successfully without the aid of the press, and that press must be in the hands of those to whom the reorganization of our church has been committed. We promise to become a *paid* subscriber to each new paper started in connection with our work in the South.

Mr. Lynch's paper has a fine appearance, but we object to a part of its name. It is called the *Colored Citizens' Monthly*. This is perpetuating *caste* in the church, against which Mr. Lynch speaks so earnestly. He would have good reason for objecting to a journal called the "*White* Citizens' Monthly," because such a designation favors *caste*. It may be said that the blacks have so long been without a journal of their own, that it is necessary to so designate a journal published in their interests. But this smells of *caste*. Let the offensive word *colored* be obliterated. Call it the "Citizen's Monthly," or the Mississipi Advocate, and add, if you choose, edited by a colored man, but for the benefit of all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition.

### The Trial of Rev. J. P. Hubbard.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, an Episcopal clergyman of Westerly, Rhode Island, for exchanging pulpits with Rev. Mr. Denison, a Baptist clergyman of the same place, commenced on the eighth of September, in the city of Providence.

It has been concluded, as we see by the last number of the *Protestant Churchman*, but the decision has not been made known.

Hon. Mr. Thurston and Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., were associated together in the defense. Mr. John H. Stiness and Judge Bradley for the presentors, or *persecutors* we might well call them.

The hearing occupied several days, during which the court, which consisted of five jurors, listened with patience and attention.

Their rulings were fair and honorable, and commanded confidence. Hard speeches were avoided, the proceedings being dignified and quiet.

The defense seemed clearly to show that the eleventh canon, which it was claimed had been violated by Mr. Hubbard in allowing Mr. Denison to preach in his church, was simply a part of a body of laws designed to guard against imposters. That it supplemented certain canons requiring a list of clergymen to be made out by the Bishops, and a certificate to be given to each minister whose name was received upon this list; that in the early history of the church, when these laws were passed, there were many Episcopal ministers whose lives were so bad they were not fit to attend to ministerial duties. The canon, therefore, was a provision, not so much to protect them from clergymen of other denominations, but the unworthy clergymen of their own church. They invoked the rule of law, that statutes should be restricted to the mischief they were intended to remedy. They claimed that the General Convention had never undertaken to decide one way or the other on the question of occasional services by ministers of other denominations.

They further claimed that no minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America is required to believe or teach the exclusive validity of Episcopal orders. That it was, therefore, allowable for Rev. Mr. Hubbard, and not contrary to the doctrines of the church, to regard Rev. Mr. Denison (being an acknowledged minister of the Baptist communion) as a lawful minister, priest, or presbyter, in the Church of Christ, and, therefore, authorized to perform any act appropriate to the office of a minister of the Gospel.

It would seem that the defense made so clear a case that when the verdict is made known, it will be in accordance with justice and common sense. That is a verdict which will, in substance, be, *not guilty*. Yet there is a possiblity that such may not be the case, but on the contrary, a spirit of bigotry and intolerance find sway. We shall soon know, and then may have more to say on the matter.

### Day of Fasting and Prayer.

On the 8th instant, a meeting of ministers of the Gospel, and others, was held in the Free Mission Baptist church, according to previous notice in the papers, to consider the propriety of setting apart a day for fasting and prayer, on which to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon the nation, to grant unto us peace and prosperity, and give success to the great party of liberty, progress, and peace, of which General Grant is the candidate for President of the United States, as he has said in his letter of acceptance, that he should, if elected; endeavor to administer all laws in good faith, with a view of having peace everywhere and affording protection to all.

Being called to order, Rev. Mr. Satchell was elected President and J. F. Winston Secretary. Ten clergymen and ten laymen were present. C. Satchell. W. W. Moody, M. Allen, G. W. Steptoe, J. F. Winston, William Hortair, John Kofel, C. F. Lad, David Bates, M. Lowden, William Satchell, W. H. Pemberton, R. J. Cromwell, Mr. Wyatt, and others. Short addresses were made by gentlemen present, and a committee of five on resolutions was appointed, namely: R. J. Cromwell, W. H. Pemberton, C. F. Lad, C. W. Steptoe, and J. F. Winston.

The chairman of the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, God has vouchsafed to us a Republican form of government, under which all the people are free and are endowed with citizenship and certain inalienable rights, privileges and protection, and

Whereas, The maintenance of those rights depend greatly upon the election of a loyal, liberty loving President, Vice-President, and Congress, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Christians of all denominations should unite in seeking divine aid, imploring success to the great and holy cause of liberty, peace and pursuit of happiness, in this great struggle at the polls.

*Resolved*, That the ministers and people of the different Churches in this city and throughout the State of Louisiana, do recommend the observance of Sunday, October 3, 1868, as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, for the above stated object.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. F. WINSTON,
Secretary.

### Improvements in New Orleans.

Money is plenty in New Orleans, if we may judge from the large number of elegant residences in process of erection, and the remodeling of old structures. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended on St. Charles street, which is destined to be the Fifth Avenue of the Crescent City. On either side of this spacious avenue, from Jackson street, to the very limits of Jefferson City, palatial homes will soon be ready for their affluent occupants: while on nearly all the main thoroughfares of our city, old houses are being made new. Indeed, to such an extent are these improvements being carried, that the number of mechanics in New Orleans is not sufficient to meet the demand, even at the very high prices given for labor. This speak well for the wealth of our property holders, and is a rebuke to those who keep up the cry that "our people are poverty stricken under radical rule." Where does the capital come from? Some one has money and is willing to invest it in real estate in New Orleans, notwithstanding the radicals are in power. And we hold that these investments of our tax payers are the best expression of their faith in the future of our country, and are a refutation of that standard slander, that if Grant is elected and the radicals continue in power, property in the South is forever ruined. Men are not apt to invest their money in a sinking ship or in a city going to ruin. We therefore give such improvements as another illustration that men talk one way and act another: that they speak of inevitable adversity, but act as certain of prosperity. Let the improvements go on.

### Conspiracy.

This crime is well defined in the statute books. The General Assembly had better define it anew and more rigorously.

To the merchants, clerks, lawyers, and respectable men of this city and State who have enrolled themselves under the new rebel flag of the White Camelia, who have bound themselves together by horrible oaths to commit wholesale massacre and treason, we have a sober word.

Messieurs, what you are about is a penitentiary offense. Traitors are proscribed for breaking faith with one another. It might be very inconvenient, some day, to trace up a murder or a massacre from the besotted foreign hirelings who commit the foul deed, to the respectable grand commander who ordered it, *or* to the respectable midnight conclave at ——— street, who planned, hatched, instigated, and *paid for* it. You, then, my dear Mr. D. B——, who have quite a large rent-role, and you, my gallant Col. Z——, who are a prominent and rising young lawyer, and you, my nice young hopeful, who are the chief clerk in the large establishment of Messrs. Periwinkle, would hate very much to have the role of your circle published, together with its proceedings for the last few weeks. We have them and they will be published, if you don't do as we think your good sense and better inclinations have already prompted you to do—break off from your dangerous conspiracy with your lawless, murderous, and unprincipled associates.

We mean what we say. A word to the wise

## ..otices.

HISTORY OF THE NEW SCHOOL. By Samuel J. Baird, D. D. Published by Claxten, Remsen & Hafferfinger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pp. 564.

A History of the New School and of the questions involved in the disruption of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838. To bring out fully the points at issue, the author gives some account of this denomination in its early days, both in England and America; of the errors that occasionally crept into the same, or that were proclaimed by different ministers of that denomination, and the trouble arising therefrom. But the work is principally devoted to the matters which more immediately resulted in the division of their church, in 1838, and the part that prominent men thereof, such as Barnes, Patton, Spring, Breckinridge, Rice and others took in the controversy. It can hardly fail to interest the church, especially the different Presbyterian branches.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By Alexander William Kinglake. In two volumes of over 600 pages each. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

It contains a detailed account of the origin of the invasion of the Crimea, and of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. The plans on which the various battles were fought, the cities and the country are amply illustrated by maps, there being eighteen such illustrations in the second volume alone. A book that will sell well, in the armies especially.

For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

## Notices of Periodicals.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT—New York: J. B. Ford & Co., publishers, No. 164 Nassau street. Printing House Square.

It is in answer to a long-felt want that the publishers have undertaken to issue Mr. Beecher's Sermons, week by week, as they are delivered, and to put them into a form that shall be at once convenient and pleasant for reading, and sufficiently compact and handsome to be preserved for binding, while cheap enough to be within the reach of all.

It is done under the direct consent and authorization of Mr. Beecher; and the reports will be from the practiced hand of Mr. T. J. Ellinwood, who has for ten years been the only thoroughly satisfactory reporter of Mr. Beecher's discourses.

A number of the "Plymouth Pulpit," therefore, will be issued each Saturday, commencing with the sermon of Sunday, September 20, 1868. Single copies may be obtained of newsdealers at 6 cents each. Yearly subscriptions at the rate of $2 50, (half-yearly, $1 50,) will be received and supplied through the mail, and any single sermon in quantities at special rates will be furnished by the publishers.

PRANG'S CHROMO.—The last number of this journal of art has illustrations of many of the most popular of Mr. Prang's Chromos, which have gained a world wide reputation. The public are truly indebted to Mr. Prang for furnishing them with correct copies of many celebrated paintings, for a mere trifle, compared with what the originals would cost. All the most beautiful tins and shades, are brought out in his chromos, and the whole made to resemble a picture on canvas. Specimen copies of his paper, containing account of how chromos are made, together with a list of prices, sent free on application. Address L. Prang & Co., No. 159 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE JOURNAL.—This weekly, it is said, gives the most extensive and accurate price lists ever published in the United States.

The latest information in regard to the market prices of bonds, stocks, groceries, dry goods, hardware, drugs, leather, etc., etc., is to be found in its columns. It is one of the largest weeklies published in America.

Business men will find it greatly to their advantage to possess it, as they may save ten times the subscription price in a single purchase, by the correct information they find therein. Price $5 a year. Address *New York Mercantile Journal*, 305 Pearl street, New York.

THE CRETAN.—The October number of this little paper contains the official statistics of the massacres, outrages, etc., of 412 Cretans by their barbarous oppressors, the Turks. Also various articles on Crete and the Cretans. The work is published entirely in their interests, the aim being to aid the sufferers with food, clothing, etc., and also wake up the government to the acknowledgment of the independence of Crete.

UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW. The October number of this valuable musical Monthly contains thirteen pages of reading matter, divided as follows:

Poetry: The Harper's Grave, and as Day by Day—Gretry's Childhood, from "La France Musicale." Anecdote of Rossini—Our Village Annals—Samuel Lover—The Hand-Organ—The Autograph of Handel's "Messiah"—Reminiscences of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy—Haydn and Hans Sachs—The Early Years of Meyerbeer—Review of New Music, etc.

In addition to this, it gives the following choice collection of new Music: Jessie Dean, Song and Chorus, by Will S. Hays—Smile To-day and Frown To-Morrow, Ballad, by H. P. Danks—a Beautiful Waltz, by E. Mack, entitled Perpetual Rose, and the Cinnamon Rose Polka, by Ch. Kinkel.

Sample copies, 25 cts., or $2 per ear. Address, J. L. Peters, P. O. Box 5429, New York.

THE CHANGED CROSS.—A collection of the most beautiful religious poetry extant. One of the best gifts you can make to a friend. Published by A. D. F. Randolph, New York.

For sale by James A. Gresham, 92 Camp street, New Orleans.

NORTH WESTERN FARMER—for October—is an improvement on former issues, though it always has been the best work of its kind in the West. It is a monthly Magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural life. Published simultaneously at Indianapolis and Chicago, by Bland & Taylor. Price $1 50 a year.

THE AMERICAN ARTISAN AND PATENT RECORD.—A weekly journal of Arts, Mechanics, Manufactures, Mining, Engineering and Chemistry, and reportory of patents. Each copy contains twenty-two pages of valuable matter on the above topics: is amply illustrated, and is furnished for $2.50 per year. Address Brown, Coombs & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New York.

OUR SCHOOL DAY VISITOR—for October—claims to be the oldest, handsomest and cheapest Young Folks' magazine in the country. Published by Daughaday & Becker, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Send ten cents for sample copy, with list of premiums, &c.

UNIFORM TRADE LIST CIRCULAR.—A bi-monthly, containing about 150 pages. It contains the latest complete trade lists of wholesale stationers and manufacturers of fancy goods, picture frames and all other articles sold by booksellers, stationers and newsdealers. Published by Howard Challen, No. 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

## Close Communion.

Our common Christianity has won a victory in the late rebuke administered to the Rev. Doctor Lincoln, by the Warren Association of Baptists. The Rev. Doctor Bigot Lincoln introduced resolutions censuring Brother Malcolm, pastor of the second Newport Baptist Church, for communing with Methodist and Congregationalist brethren, which resolution failed to pass. Let our Baptist friends go on in this way of righteousness, and ere long husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and children, who may differ about modes of baptism, will be allowed to meet together around the table of their common Lord. We copy from our *North Western* a portion of the discussion with its judicious comments:

"The defeat of this measure was signalized by remarkable testimony adduced from the pen of the late Dr. Wayland, and by speeches from Dr. Caswell, President of Brown University, Dr. Caldwell, of the First Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island, Dr. Woods and others. The drift of these observations went to prove that immersion is not a Scriptural pre-requisite to the holy communion.

In the course of the discussion Dr. Caldwell said:

"If we are going to say to our associated Churches: 'Brethren, we believe this principle is according to the word of God—whover violates it is a sinner against the Lord.' Then one should bring a 'thus saith the Lord for it.' I say the doctrine for restricted communion is not one for which we can bring a thus saith the Lord."

In the course of his remarks Dr. Caswell said:

"The first objection which I have to this resolution is, that it says that this Association, in common with Christians of every name, accepts the divinely appointed order of Baptism before the Lord's Supper. Brethren, I object to that upon this ground, that it is not a divinely appointed order. I call for the declaration of its being divinely appointed. It is not, so far as I know, in the Scriptures. If it is I have never seen it. Show me where it is divinely appointed that the person shall be baptized before he shall go to communion."

"Again, the resolution says, 'contrary to the universal custom of Christendom.' Well, it is not a universal custom. There are great exceptions to it—exceptions by men of the highest mark, and the greatest wisdom. I quote simply Robert Hall, that is enough. Robert Hall did not hold that baptism of any kind was a Scriptural requisite to communion. I presume you will find hundreds and thousands of devout Christian men, members of Baptist Churches in Great Britian, who do not hold that it is anywhere appointed and required in the Scriptures that baptism shall precede the communion.

"I am not prepared to disfellowship a fellow Christian who doubts that baptism was by Divine appointment an order held to be a necessary prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. I am not bound to disfellowship him for having that doubt in his mind. Shall we drive brothers from our communion because they do not give their adherence to a principle which has not the express word of Christ for it."

Nothing that has occurred for years past will tend more to enlighten and liberalize the Baptist denomination than Dr. Lincoln's defeat before the Warren Association. Open communion will be immensely advantaged. We hail the indication with joy, and hope the time may come when this wall of partition will be torn down.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

INSIDE VIEW OF OUR MISSIONARY TREASURY.—In 1865 the General Missionary Committee appropriated one million dollars for carrying on our great missionary work at home and abroad during 1866. They were enabled to pay this heavy appropriation by the large surplus that had accumulated in the treasury. At their meeting in 1866 they appropriated one million and thirty thousand dollars for missionary work in 1867; and they were enabled to pay so much of this large appropriation as was required by a balance still in the treasury. At their meeting in 1867 they found the missionary treasury heavily in debt, and reduced the aggregate appropriation to $850,000. In this sum is an item of $178,524 87 for outstanding liabilities. It is a matter of deep concern to notice, that while the heavy balance in the treasury at the General Missionary meeting in November, 1865, has been gradually consumed, the actual contributions to the treasury have gradually diminished, and the necessary consequence will be a heavy debt upon the treasury at the close of 1868. The Finance Committee of the Board foresaw the coming pressure upon the treasury, and advised the General Missionary Committee of their opinion at its meeting in November, 1867. This led to a free and general conversation of the committee in regard to the treasury, in which, says the minute of the committee, "It seemed to be the judgment of the members of the committee representing the Church at large, that a large increase on the contributions for the present year (1867) might safely be anticipated for the year to come," (1868). All seemed to think that the decline in the missionary contributions was only temporary, and that the contributions in 1868 would show a good increase. The General Committee, therefore, proceeded to make liberal appropriations for 1868, and the Bishops promptly and unanimously gave their sanction to the appropriations proposed. The concurrence of the Bishops was expressed in the following language, addressed to the Board and the Genral Committee in writing:

We, with you, have been pained to learn that the income of the Missionary society for the past year has not equaled in amount the sum anticipated by many of its friends at our meeting twelve months ago. Yet we have good reason to hope that the causes which led to this result were transient, and that it did not arise from diminished interest in the success of the missionary cause on the part of our people.

Confiding in the zeal and liberality of the church, and trusting that by adhering faithfully to the plan laid down in the Discipline, for the collection of funds to carry forward our missionary work, both at home and abroad, the necessary amount will be realized, we cordially concur in the appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee and the Board for the support of missions the coming year.

T. A. MORRIS,
E. S. JANES,
O. C. BAKER,
M. SIMPSON,
E. R. AMES,
D. W. CLARK,
E. THOMSON,
C. KINGSLEY.

NOTE.—Bishop Scott was absent.

We have given this inside view of the opinions and feelings of the General Missionary Committee (which includes the Bishops and Board) that the church may see this one all-absorbing fact, namely, that the time has come for the resumption of our usual missionary activity, if we would preserve the great vigor and glorious results of our missionary cause.

MEN OF WAR.—We have two Swedish frigates in our harbor at New York; they are on a voyage to test their respective abilities as sailers, and at the same time afford opportunity for the education of the young candidates for promotion in the naval service. Some of the officers on board one of the vessels have been in this port before, and found the "pearl of great price" in the Bethel ship. So anxious were some pious seamen at home to make this voyage, when they learned that it was for New York, that they offered to serve without wages if they might but be chosen. Some of them had heard our Brother Witting preach at Carlskrona, the naval station of Sweden. They attended worship at the Bethel ship last Sabbath, and each mess on board will receive a supply of our books and tracts through Pastor Hedstrom.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—It is the custom of all our foreign missions to observe the week of prayer, and with the happiest results to themselves and to their work. We know the same to be true of many of our central cities and large towns thoughout our home work. The general mode has been to give the afternoons and evenings to public prayer-meetings and addresses from pastors and leading laymen on the subjects specified for the occasion. The evening meetings have been largely occupied by addresses from officers of the leading missionary societies, who have been called on after the following manner, namely: on the evening on which the meeting is to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Old School, an account of the Presbyterian Board; when in the New School, the American Home Missions; when in the Congregational, the American Board of Christian Foreign Missions; when in the Baptist, their Foreign and Domestic work; when in the Reformed, an account of the foreign and domestic work of their church; and so with the Methodists; and if the Episcopalians will unite, on account of theirs. It will thus be seen that every evening may be wisely and well occupied; the whole church fully informed of the work that is in progress for our common Lord. As the special subjects for daily prayer, have been wisely left to each locality or church, the pastors now have ample time in which to forecast and be ready.

A STRONG AUXILIARY.—It is not always that we have one with a face as beautiful as this of the *Sunday School Journal*. We have before us the first number of the first volume of the new series under its new editor, Rev. J. H. Vincent. In this prettiest of all the serials issued by Carlton & Lanahan, on page sixteen we find some suggestive missionary matter: the Joliet Sunday School Missionary Society has a large paper box containing a nest of small ones, on which the name of a class is written. The Sands street society has a tin box, japanned, for the treasurer, filled with small ones for the classes, japanned, and the name of each class put on in gilt letters. Brother Vincent suggests that a certain number of classes form a section, say classes one, two, three and four, more or less, according to the number of classes in the school, adopt the mission in Africa; another two or three the mission in South America; another China, and so on—China, Germany, Scandinavia, Bulgaria, India, domestic and third class missions. The infant class to have the first choice as to which mission it will take. Let each section constitute a committee to give information by addresses, recitations, missionary readings, etc. This course will awaken interest, increase collections, and kindle enthusiasm. The *Sunday School Journal* will, we judge, be found in at least every Methodist Sunday School, one copy, at least, to be preserved by the Secretary and bound at the close of the volume as a permanent volume in the library.

LIKE AS A SHOCK OF CORN.—Hark! a voice divides the sky: "Happy are the faithful dead!" Schureman Halstead, in Christ about fifty years, departed to be with Christ on Monday, October 5. Our recollection of this brother runs back to the time when the dew of his youth was upon him. He was a ruddy youth and fair to look upon; he was then a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and warm in his first love. Through all the forty-six years of personal knowledge that have followed, we have not known his "hope decline or love grow cold." Brother Halstead was one of the managers of the Missionary Society as early as 1828, and has been steady in his devotion and service through the long period of forty years. Of the officers and Managers elected with him, forty-two in number, but two survive, both of whom still sustain the relation of managers. We attribute his unusual zeal, love and persistence in the cause of Christ to his Huguenotic extraction; his connection with the same by early marriage into the family of the blessed Gilbert Coutant, and his association with that rare body of men, with Elias Boudinot at their head, who originated the American Bible Society, of which he was also a manager at the time of his departure.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past:
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

CHICAGO LEADS THE WAY.—The advanced missionary action of the churches will gladden ten thousand hearts. Park avenue will give an advance over last year, after having been at much expense in enlarging their church. Centenary advances $700 over last year. Wabash avenue rises by $1214 over last year, and higher still, it is said, she will rise.

## The Huguenot Galley Slave.

Having been greatly interested in those excellent and valuable papers entitled, "Woman's Work for Jesus," I have thought an extract illustrating the sufferings of the French galley slaves, condemed for their Protestant faith, might be likewise instructive. It is taken from a little book, "The Huguenot Galley Slave," from the French of Jean Marteilhe, lately published by Leypoldt & Holt, New York. M. Michelet says of it, "It is a book of the first order, distinguished by the charming naivite of the recital, by its angelic sweetness, written as if between earth and heaven. Why has it never been reprinted?"

The author was taken while attempting to escape from France, (where his mother was subjected by the Duke de la Force, in the midst of twenty-two wretches, to the most horrible tortures) and condemned by the King. He thus alludes to their journey, when attached to the great chain. "We arrived at Charenton about six in the evening, by moonlight. It froze terribly hard. The difficulty which we had in walking, and the excessive weight of our chains (which were 150 pounds for each, as our captain himself said), had warmed us after the great cold which we had suffered in the court yard of the Tournelle so that, on arriving at Charenton, we were as wet with perspiration as if we had been plunged into water. Here they lodged us in the stable of an inn; but, alas! what a lodging—and what a rest they prepared for us, to refresh us after this great fatigue! We were chained up to this stable in such a way that we could with difficulty sit down, and then only on a dung-heap; for as the captain conducts the chain at his own expense as far as Marseilles, receiving there twenty crowns a head for each man, he spares even straw, and we had none during the whole journey. Here, then, they left us to rest (though such a rest was almost worse than the fatigues we had endured) till nine o'clock in the evening, to prepare another scene for us, the most cruel that can be imagined, as I am going to describe. However, our four gentlemen from Paris, who had followed us to Charenton, and were lodging in the same inn, had engaged the largest apartment there, and ordered a supper for thirty persons, reckoning that the captain would keep his word with them. But how different an entertainment from that which they expected was the one we had to take part in, and they to behold! It makes me shudder every time I think of it.

At nine o'clock, when it was bright moonlight, with a very hard frost and a north wind, they unfastened our chains, and turned us all out of the stable into a spacious court yard, inclosed by a wall, before the inn. They **strung** of the chain on one side of this court yard, then they ordered us, huge whips in their hands, blows from which fell like hail upon the slothful ones, to strip off all our clothes and to put them down at their feet. We were forced to obey, and we twenty-two, as well as the whole chain, submitted to this cruel treatment. After we had stripped perfectly naked, the chain was ordered to march across to the other end of the court, where we were exposed to the north wind for two long hours, during which time the archers searched and examined all our clothes under the pretext of looking for knives, files and other tools, which might be used for cutting or breaking the chains. One may judge if the money that was found escaped the hands of these harpies. They took any thing that they fancied—handkerchiefs, linen, (if it was at all good), snuff-boxes, scissors, etc., and kept every thing, returning nothing; and when the poor wretches asked for what had been taken from them, they were overwhelmed with cuffs and blows from their muskets and sticks. The examination of our clothes being made, the chain was ordered to march back to the place where they had left them. But oh, cruel spectacle! the quarter part of these unfortunates, ourselves included, were so stiffened by the piercing cold to which we had been exposed, that it was impossible to walk, even that short distance, across to our clothes. Then blows from the cudgels and the whips rained down on all sides; and this horrible treatment not succeeding in reviving the poor frozen bodies; which were heaped one upon another, some dead, others dying, the barbarous archers dragged them by the chains round their necks like carrion, their bodies streaming with blood from the blows they received. That evening, or the next morning, eighteen died."

## Helping Children to Lie.

Under this head, Mr. Beecher in the New York *Ledger*, discourses as follows:

That lying is bound up in the hearts of children, it would not become me to deny. But certainly it is often united. Indeed, there are few who will not tell lies—the testimony of their parents to the contrary notwithstanding.

But, of two facts I am reasonably sure. First, that children's falsehoods are often as much the parents' fault as their own; and secondly, that children do not lie as much as grown up people do, and seem to do so only from want of skill and long practice.

Lies are instruments of attack or defence, and so may be classed as offensive or defensive. Children's lies are almost always defensive, and for the most part are employed in defending themselves against parents, nurses, elder brothers and sisters, and school masters. Being weak and helpless, concealment is in their case, as in the animal kingdom, almost the only means of defense. Children's lies are, in multitudes of instances, mere attempts to hide themselves from sharp censure or sharper whipping.

Take a case from life. Master Harry is sent to mill one day in winter, but with injunctions not to stop and skate. But the pond was so inviting, the boys there were so merry, they so persuasively coaxed him, that it was not in his social little heart to refuse. Of course he skates longer than he intended. On reaching home he is questioned:

"Why have you been so long, Harry?"

"O—the grist was not ground, and I had to wait."

"Did you go on to the pond?"

"No, sir, I didn't."

Here is a pretty tangle of lies! The old gentleman runs his hand into the bag, and finds the meal stone cold. He rides over to the mill to inquire about matters, and finds that the grist had been ground the day before; he rides home, and calls up the urchin, who knew that a grist now was to be ground that would be hot enough! Here was disobedience first, then a lie; and next, upon cross-questioning, a secondary lie, explanatory and defensory of the first. Of course, punishment was earned and deserved. But the boy did not lie because he liked to, or because he was indifferent to the truth. He was suborned by fear. He shrank from punishment, and tried to hide behind a lie. The refuge proved treacherous, as it ought to have done.

But, now, is there no lesson to parents in this thing? Shall they hastily place their children between such unequal motives as conscience and fear The lower instincts in children are relatively far stronger than moral sentiment. Conscience is weak and unpractised, while fear is powerful, and at times literally irresistible.

The fear of pain, the fear of shame, the fear of ridicule, drive children into falsehoods. Those who govern them might, at least, remember how it was in their own cases, and so manage as to help conscience against fear, rather than by threats and sternness make the temptation irresistible.

## Dress in Church.

The *Detroit Press* thinks that something besides the pew system, operates very powerfully in keeping many from God's house, namely, "fashionable and costly dress." It says, very *sensibly*:

"There has grown up a certain custom in connection with the opera, which requires what is called full dress, to avoid being remarked as odd and out of place in the brilliant audience. Consequently, many people who are able to purchase opera tickets, and yet not able to dress fashionably, do not attend the opera, because the dress has become more important, through the decree of "society," than the music. This same fashion has obtained a strong position in the churches. It really requires a considerable degree of moral courage for a man with a seedy coat, heavy boots, a bad hat, coarse linen, to enter a hundred thousand dollar church, and venture among its richly dressed congregation. He He feels out of place and uncomfortable in such an assembly. And if this is true of the masculine sex, how much more true is it of women in the masses. Feminine taste, habits of thought, and training, naturally make women keenly susceptible to marked differences in this respect. "Stand aside, we are of a higher caste than thou," stares the wife or daughter of the artisan or laborer in the face from every rich dress, elegant bonnet, or expensive shawl in the congregation. They feel as much out of place in the elegant church as in the elegant opera. God may be no respecter of persons; but the Deity is not always, or generally, felt to be so certainly present in a splendid temple as to cause the humble attendants to forget that their fellow mortals are respecters of persons according to their outward appearance. In order to make the free church experiment complete, there must be a more democratic spirit inculcated in the congregation. Plainness of apparel, less fashion, fewer outward signs of social distinction—in short, more of the mass-meeting style, and that democratic *appearance* which puts rich and poor, high and low, upon an easy equality for the occasion; this is as necessary as free seats and free preaching to attract the masses.

## Heavy Taxes.

That common-sense philosopher, Dr. Franklin, in his day refuted an objection against large taxation by showing that our heaviest taxes are not imposed by government. In his "Way to Wealth" he represents a plain, clean old man, with white locks, called "Father Abraham," as being asked,—

"Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them?"

Father Abraham replied, "Friends, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grevious to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our own idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us. 'God helps them that help themselves,' as poor Richard says."


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A child can operate it, so simple is it in its construction and operation. It combines more points of excellence than any other machine we have ever seen. We recommend them to those wishing a good machine.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

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## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMIS'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., October 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL the NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

50,000 pounds of HAVANA SUGAR, in boxes, duties paid; the Sugar to be of the grade known as No. 14 Dutch standard.
40,000 pounds of the best HAY, in bales.
50,000 pounds of BACON, Clear Sides.
1000 barrels of FLOUR, equal to the Government standard. Each barrel of flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all flour subtracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals."

A. BROKWICH,
oct10 6t Brevet Major Gen. and C. S.

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

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1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 18 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 43 feet by 50 feet.
3 BUILDINGS, 30 feet by 18 feet.

AT FORT MORGAN.

1 BUILDING, 41 feet by 20 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 16 feet.
1 BUILDING, 10 feet by 24 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 4 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 16 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 70 feet by 21 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 38½ feet.
1 BUILDING 34½ feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 117½ feet by 67½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 9 feet by 36½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 6 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING 15½ feet by 13 feet.

A steamer will leave Mobile, Alabama, at nine o'clock A. M. on the day of each sale, for the purpose of conveying bidders desirous of attending the same.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock M. each day.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

S. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the South.
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EXTRACT FROM THE "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING,"

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 272.

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

House bill No. 33, an act relating to the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

message from the Governor was re...

...acon moved to amend by striking ... words "by counsel."

...Hara moved the adoption of Mr. ... amendment.

...O'Hara: I would like to know where ...lator got his information.

...Jewell, of Orleans: I merely said I ...so informed. I decline to give my au...ority, sir.

Mr. Bacon: I arise to a point of order. ...matter which the gentleman is dis...sing is not before the Senate. We have no right to discuss the character of the committee at all. The question is upon my amendment to strike out the words "by counsel."

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans:

I move to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Offut, Ogden and Thompson—9.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—19.

The question recurring on the amendment to strike out the words "by counsel."

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the resolution as amended was adopted.

NOTICES.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Helena, gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to remove the political disabilities from the citizens of Louisiana, as proposed by section three of article fourteen of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Bacon gave notice that on a future day he would introduce an amendment to rule forty-two of the Senate.

Mr. Braughn offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to have the journal of the previous day laid upon the members' desks prior to the opening of each day's session.

On motion of Mr. Braughn, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. E. L. Jewell gave notice that at some future day he would introduce the following bills:

An act to authorize the city of New Orleans to issue $3,500,000 bonds for the redemption of the city notes; provided the issue does not exceed that amount.

An act to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

An act to repeal an act to license vending lottery tickets. And

An act to repeal an act to authorize the issue of $4,000,000 State bonds, and to stop the further sale, pledge and negotiation of said bonds.

Mr. Lynch, according to previous notice, introduced a bill, an act to amend an act relative to the public printing, approved July 24, 1868.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Lynch called up a bill, an act incorporating the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act to incorporate the ...uisiana Agricultural and Immigration ...ny.

...rules were suspended and the bill ...

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Campbell, according to previous notice, introduced an act authorizing the Governor to raise and equip a provisional corps of militia for special service.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Thompson asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act relative to attachments.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Thompson asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The order of the day was called, House bill No. —, joint act to regulate the publication of legal notices, was taken up.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Braughn, Mr. Ray's motion to refer was amended by referring the bill to a joint committee composed of the Judiciary and Printing Committees.

BILLS FIXED FOR THIS DAY.

Senate bill No. 12, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the first and second sections of the bill were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray moved its adoption.

Mr. Todd moved to strike out the whole section.

On motion of Mr. Jewell the motion of Mr. Todd was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the third section of the bill was then adopted.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections were then read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted as a whole.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Mr. Smith calling for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Blackman, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Ray, White, Whitney, and Wilcox—14.

Nays: François, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—5.

On motion the bill was adopted by its title.

The message from the Governor was read, announcing the approval by the Governor of the joint resolution relative to the Warrant Clerk of the late Constitutional Convention; also of the joint resolution referring to the appointment of a joint committee to examine the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the officers, of Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer of State.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised,

Mr. Packard asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bills Nos. 31 and 36, and the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Registration.

The rules were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Packard, the bills and reports were made the special order of the day on Thursday, at half past one o'clock P. M.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message from the House, asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 82, a joint resolution relative to the appointment of a joint committee to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill requiring the Supreme Court to hold a special term at Monroe, Louisiana.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Blackman asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Braughn asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the special committee appointed to examine into the disbursements of the Board of Levee Commissioners be authorized to employ a competent accountant as clerk, and that said committee have power and full authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Braughn explained that a competent accountant was necessary, as the disbursements involved over three millions of dollars.

The rules were suspended, and on motion of Mr. Braughn the resolution was adopted.

An act for the suppression of obscene publications was taken up.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company was then taken up.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday at two o'clock.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 41, an act tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to the President and members of the Board of Registration, was called up and read a second time.

The bill lies over under the rules.

Senate bill No. 48, an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of a general character, was called up.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and adopted.

The bill was then adopted by its title.

Mr. Poindexter asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act suppressing concubinage and adultery, and establishing legal marriage.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 42, an act to determine the eligibility of certain officers, etc., was taken up, but not acted upon.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 10, an act to organize the Parish Courts of this State, and fixing the duties of sheriffs and clerks, providing penalties for their failure to discharge their duties, fixing a seal for the Clerk of the District Court, and providing a salary for the Parish Judges, and giving the Parish Courts jurisdiction of suits for separation of bed and board, and divorce, and interdiction suits.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Ray moved the final adoption of the bill.

Mr. O'Hara moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Friday next, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr. Wilcox moved to adjourn.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Foute, François, Monette, Offutt, Pollard, Smith and Todd—7.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Blackman, Egan, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—19.

Mr. Blackman now moved the previous question—that the bill do now pass.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Smith said that he would vote nay because the bill was an injustice to the people, unconstitutional and in fact an outrage.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. J. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—18.

Nays: François, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—8.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the bill was passed finally by

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—19.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—9.

Mr. Blackman moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

Mr. Todd called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd and Williams—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney and Wilcox—16.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion to reconsider was then tabled by a rising vote of 18 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Blackman moved the adoption of the title of bill No. 10.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—10.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Williams—17.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay on the table Mr. Blackman's motion to adopt the title of bill No. 10, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Todd—10.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bacon, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney and Wilcox—17.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the previous question was ordered and the bill adopted by its title.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Twenty-Seventh Day.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Willimas—29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 29, an act relative to the constabulary force of the State, with the request from the committee that one hundred copies be printed.

On motion one hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the General Assembly, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House to investigate and report upon the conduct of the late election, and the present condition of peace and order in the State.

Mr. Smith, from the Commitlee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Smith: Mr. President, as this day is one ever to be remembered by citizens of Louisiana, I now move to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Poindexter, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—22.

Nays: Blackman, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, and White—7.

CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Twenty-Eighth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Eagan, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Diossy.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported as follows:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 53, an act to define and regulate the costs and fees of the Clerks and Sheriffs throughout the State, and providing forfeitures and penalties for their overcharging and failing to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 26, an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts as amended, with amendments.

Favorably upon an act providing for a special term of the Supreme Court to be holden in Monroe, Louisiana, and fixing the day thereof.

Mr. Ray also submitted a bill of the United States Senate in reference to the indorsement by the National Government of the levee bonds of the State of Louisiana, and report of E. H. Angomar, special Levee Commissioner of Louisiana, in reference thereto.

On motion of Mr. Ray the report was ordered to be printed and referred to special committee on levee bonds.

Mr. Wilcox, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Printing, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported as follows:

An original bill, an act to organize a metropolitan police in the State.

Unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 24, an act to organize a constabulary force for the State of Louisiana.

A favorable majority report upon Senate bill No. 59, an act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Jefferson.

Mr. Todd asked for a suspension of the rules to take up the last named bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended.

While the bill was being read, Mr. Ray moved that its further reading be dispensed with.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd asked for a suspension of the rules in order that the bill might be read a third time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

A message from the Governor was announced and received.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared, and asked the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 89, an act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties. Also, concurrence of the House in Senate joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State with such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in this State.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, gave notice that he would submit a favorable minority report upon Senate bill No. 24, an act organizing a constabulary force for the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Day submitted the annual report of the Board of Health of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Darrall, the report was ordered printed, and referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Ogden asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to repeal section seven of an act relative to successions, passed in 1855.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ogden asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, By the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That a committee of three members be appointed by the President to ascertain the amount of taxes paid by the vendors of lottery tickets in the city of New Orleans to the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Bacon, according to previous notice:

A resolution amending rule forty-two of the Senate by inserting after the fifth line, the words, "or there be any report adversely to the same, either by the majority or a minority of the committee," and add at the end of the rule these words: "A motion to print a bill or resolution shall be in order at any stage of the bill before its final passage," was read.

Mr. Bacon moved the adoption of the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Egan, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara and White—12.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—13.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Blackman: I arise to a question of privilege. I see on the printed list of the members of the Judiciary Committee my name is spelt Blackburn. I ask, sir, that it be changed.

The Secretary explained that the necessary corrections had been ordered.

Mr. Campbell, under a suspension of the rules, gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill, an act to define the duties and fix the salaries and compensation of State Tax Collectors.

The order of the day was then taken up.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 33, an act relating to the Masters and Wardens of the port of New Orleans, was taken up and read.

Mr. Coupland asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

House bill No. 54, an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly was next taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was referred to the Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message, informing the Senate that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 43, an act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1865, with the following amendment:

In line fifty-seven the words "Recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans," instead of "Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen."

On motion of Mr. Ray the House amendment was concurred in.

House bill No. 82, joint resolution providing for a joint committee of the General Assembly, to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration, etc., was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time by its title.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved to amend the bill by adding, "with power also to examine the entire action and proceedings in the said Board in making their report upon the late election."

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the addition upon the table.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, and White—9.

Mr. Ray renewed his motion for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

House bill No. 89, an act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties, was taken up and read.

Mr. Smith asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Senate bills Nos. 31 and 36, majority and minority reports of Committee on Registration, an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of this State, and an act to provide for the registration of all qualified electors in the State.

On motion of Mr. Packard the majority report was taken up section by section.

Mr. Blackman asked that the minority report be read.

The report was read.

The first section of the majority report was then taken up.

Mr. Packard moved to add after the fifth line the words "advice and."

On motion of Mr. Ray, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out all from the seventh to the nineteenth line, and insert "that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one Registrar for each parish, with power to appoint clerks and assistants."

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Todd and White—9.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out after the word "chairman" in the ninth line, the words "two other members."

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Blackman on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, and White—12.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Ray renewed his motion to adopt the first section of the bill.

The first section was adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by striking from the fourth and fifth lines the words "from the qualified electors of each parish of the State."

Mr. Ogden moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Wittgenstein—8.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the section.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out in line eight the word "three" and insert "two."

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Blackman on the table.

Adopted on a division, yeas 18, nays 9.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend by inserting "that the Board of Registration shall consist of the Parish Recorder, Clerk of the Court, and Parish Judge, and no extra compensation be given them."

Mr. Smith moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Thompson on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein, 18.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, and White—12.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by inserting "and shall provide two clerks for each Board of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and none for other parishes."

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost on a division, yeas 13, nays 16.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend the amendment by inserting "and one clerk for each Board in the other parishes" in place of "none for the other parishes."

The amendment was accepted.

The amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by striking out in line sixteen the words "stationery and everything needed," and insert "the necessary books, ink, and pens needed."

The amendment was laid on the table.

Section two was then adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to go into executive session.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee on Health—Darrall, Whitney, Lewis, Egan, Day.

Committee to ascertain the amount of taxes paid by vendors of lottery tickets in the city of New Orleans to the State of Louisiana—O'Hara, Monette, Ogden.

To investigate the conduct of the late election and present condition of peace and order in the State—Messrs. Campbell, and Thompson.

Senators Poindexter and Jewell were granted leave of absence for five days.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being over, a communication from the Governor was received announcing his approval of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the General Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late elections, and the present condition of peace and order in the State.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

### Twenty-Ninth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock—present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughan, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Riedy.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Packard, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported favorably upon House bil No. 54, an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Printing, reported substitute for Senate bill, an act to amend an act relative to public printing, and House bill No. 29, an act to regulate the publication of legal notices.

And favorably upon an act to repeal section first and fourth of an act relative to judicial advertisements, approved March 12, 1855;

And favorably upon an act to repeal an act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language, approved February 21, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Ray the substitute for the two first named bills was ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'Hara reported a minority report favorable to the adoption of the constabulary bill, reported unfavorable by majority of Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported as duly enrolled an act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act entitled an act relative bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1855.

Other committees reported progress.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, Senator Darrall was granted leave of absence until Monday next.

Mr. Todd moved that the Senate go into an election for Chaplain.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by providing that the President of the Senate appoint a Chaplain.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

The amendment was then adopted.

The motion of Mr. Todd as amended was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the Chaplain have the pay of a member.

Mr. Todd moved to amend that the Chaplain have five dollars per diem from the date of his appointment.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray's motion as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a resolution to inquire into a certain statement made with regard to Judge Gates, that he had refused to surrender his office to his successor, and to obey the law with regard to juries.

Mr. Packard moved the suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 54, an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly, and put it on its second and third readings.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

The rules were further suspended on a division, by yeas 16, nays 3, and the bill read a third time and adopted.

The title was then adopted.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jewell introduce, in accordance with previous notice, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to license the vending of lottery tickets, approved February 21, 1866.

Mr. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Campbell introduced, in accordance with a previous notice, "An act to define the duties and fix the salaries and compensation of State Tax Assessors."

The bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Campbell the rules were suspended, the bill read by its title, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a motion that the Committee on Public Buildings be increased from three to five members.

The rules were suspended and the motion adopted.

Mr. Bacon asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That on Friday next, the seventh day of August, the members of the Senate shall proceed to determine by lot under and pursuant to article thirty-one of the Constitution those who are to be of the first class, and those who are to be of the second class, as provided for in said article, and that the Secretary give notice hereof by a special written notice to each Senator.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, as duly enrolled.

Mr. Pollard asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to remove the seat of justice of Madison parish from Richmond to Delta.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Pollard asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and adopted.

The title was then adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 31, an act to provide for a Board of Registration, was taken up. The first and second sections alreauy adopted.

Section three was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out the word "needed" in line five and insert the word "needful."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the section.

Debate ensued between Senators Ray and Blackman.

The section was adopted.

Section four was read.

Mr. Smith offered to amend line twenty-nine by adding "or the United States," and "that I acknowledge the civil and political equality of all men."

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams—23.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Wittgenstein—8.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray moved, in line seven, to insert "who shall sign the same," after the word "require."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved, in line seventy-nine, to transpose the words "actively and."

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn moved to strike out the words "by voting for the late Constitutional Convention, and for ratifying said Constitution," from line eighty-two to line eighty-five.

Mr. Ray seconded the motion to strike out.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Yeas: Campbell, François, Monette, Packard, Smith—5.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—25.

The motion of Mr. Braughn to strike out was then adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved to strike out in line forty-one the words "newspapers or."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to amend line seventy-nine by transpo... to insert th...

The vote was ... ment adopted.

Mr. Ray moved in lin... erase the word "of;" also to m... "oaths" "oath," to strike out the words "as aforesaid," and in line 100 to erase the word "as."

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out all after the fifty-first line, and insert "and shall present to the said supervisors the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that the voter has filed in the office of said Secretary a certificate that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid or comfort that he may have given it; and that he has filed the said certificate in the office of the Secretary of this State, who has caused the same to be published in the official journal of this State, and in case he may have lost said certificate, he may make oath that he has received the same, but that the same has been lost and can not be found or he may make the following oath or affirmation in lieu thereof:

I furthermore solemnly swear or affirm, that I have voluntarily written and signed a certificate, setting forth that I acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid or comfort that I may have given it; and that I have filed the said, certificate in the office of the Secretary of this State, and have caused the same to be published in the official journal of this State.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by striking out all from line thirty to the end of the section.

Mr. Ray moved to lay Mr. Blackman's motion to strike out on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and Mr. Blackman's motion to strike out was laid on the table.

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Todd, White—9.

Mr. Campbell offered a substitute for section four, and moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday at two o'clock, and the substitute be printed.

The motion to postpone and make it the special order for Monday was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the President appointed as additional members of the Committee on Public Buildings Messrs. Futch and Wittgenstein.

The message from the Governor was read, announcing the approval by the Governor of an act to amend and re-enact the first section of an act entitled an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1865.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Thirtieth Day's Session

MONDAY, August 3, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at noon.

Present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Eagan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynihan.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Ray, after corrections by Mr. Bacon.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Coupland, from the Committee on Commerce and Agriculture, reported favorably upon a bill relating to the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

Mr. Lynch, of the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on Senate bill No. 73, an act to define the duties and fix the salaries of State Tax Collectors.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 30, an act to incorporate the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Other committees reported progress.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to take up the substitute for the Louisiana State Lottery Company reported by the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Whitney submitted a memorial from citizens of Tensas relative to inundations and levees.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, the memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

A message from the Governor was received.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Campbell:

WHEREAS, It is reported in the *Courrier du Teche* that Judge Gates, late Judge of the Third Judicial District, has refused to vacate his office to his successor, alleging, as the reason for such refusal, that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional and void; that he will not recognize any official elected by negro vote; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to investigate the truth of this statement and report the facts to the Senate.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. Campbell, Jewell, Lynch and Bacon took part.

Mr. Foute moved to refer the resolution of Mr. Campbell to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Offutt and White—10.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney and Williams—13.

The motion to refer was lost.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Bacon offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the riotous demonstration said to have been made within the last three days in this city, to prevent the right of free speech being used by Willis Rollins, a freedman, and with the view of preventing the right of independent opinion by the colored men of the State who desire to hear both sides, and also to inquire into the conduct of the present Police Commissioners of this city and those under them, and of the Recorder of the First District in arresting said Rollins, though the assaulted party, and leaving those who assaulted him free from arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Pollard moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, François, Kelso, Packard, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—7.

Nays: Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ray, White and Williams—16.

Resolution not laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out all after the word "resolved" in Mr. Bacon's resolu-

tion, and insert that a committee be appointed to investigate the conversion of the Democratic party to the doctrines of the Republican party on the question of "negro equality," with a view to enabling the Northern branch of their party to change their platform to suit the times.

Mr. E. L. Jewell offered the following addition to Mr. Bacon's resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Bacon:

And also to investigate and report upon the charge made against Mr. Wickliffe, State Auditor, of participating in the attempted riot, by placing himself at the head of the rioters and urging them on to deeds of violence upon the person of said Rollins.

Mr. Smith offered the following substitute for the resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to report to the Senate the alleged murder of Union men, the destruction of printing presses, and the suppression of speech and of the press in various parts of the State.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—19.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Offutt and White—8.

The whole matter was laid on the table.

The order of the day was taken up.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 55, an act to determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made by the constitution.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 59, an act granting to Gabrial Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across the Amite river, was taken up.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Jewell the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Senate bill No. 75, an act to repeal an act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language, approved February 21, 1866.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

Mr. Lynch asked for a further suspension of the rules in order that the bill might be considered engrossed for its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 76, an act to repeal sections one and four of an act relative to judicial advertisements, approved March 12, 1855, was next called up.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch asked that the bill be considered engrossed and the rules suspended in order to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to call up Senate bill No. 49, an act relative to work and improvements in the city of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be regarded engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon asked for a further suspension to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 31, majority report of the Committee on Registration, an act to create a Board of Registration.

Mr. Campbell offered the following substitute for section four, which was taken up.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration or the Supervisors so appointed by them as aforesaid, for each parish, shall require every person, before he is registered as a voter, to take and subscribe any of the following affidavits as the case may require, and any member of said Board of Registration or any Supervisor is hereby authorized to administer said oaths:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am twenty-one years of age, was born (or naturalized, as the case may be) in the United States, and am subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and have been a resident of the State of Louisiana since the ——— day of ———, and a resident of this parish since the ——— day of ———, and that I am not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of this State.

And I do further solemenly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" that I never registered myself as an enemy of the United States: that I never acted as leader of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; that I never in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion; that I never voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

The last paragraph of the above affidavit shall be dispensed with, where the person applying for registration shall produce and exhibit to the Registrar or Supervisor the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that he has relieved himself from the disability contained in the clauses of said affidavit, by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and showing that such certificate has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and been published in the official journal as is required by article nine-nine of the Constitution, and the act of this General Assembly prescribing the requisite forms of such certificate, and the registry and publication thereof, and if the party applying for registration has lost or mislaid such certificate of the Secretary of State, he shall be required to take and subscribe, in lieu thereof the following affidavit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have voluntarily written and signed a certificate setting forth that I acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid and comfort I may have given it, and that I have caused such certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that it has been published in the official journal, according to the requirements of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, and according to the forms required by this General Assembly, and that I have either lost or mislaid the certificate of the Secretary of State showing the above facts.

That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the registrars or supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves, or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register.

That if any person applying to register claims to be relieved from the disabilities contained in the second clause of the aforesaid affidavit under the proviso to article ninety-nine of the Constitution, he shall be required to take and subscribe the following affidavit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

Any person who shall swear falsely to any of the foregoing affidavits, or any clause thereof, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed by law.

Provided, That it shall be competent for the Board of Registration to propound to applicants for registration such questions as they may deem proper, to be answered under oath, as to the time and manner in which they favored the execution of said reconstruction acts, and rendered the open and active assistance above referred to, and that no acts shall be deemed such assistance or such favor to said reconstruction acts except an open advocacy of, or voting for the constitutional convention.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out all of the proviso.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the substitute as amended.

Mr. Futch moved to strike out all of the substitutes from line 101 to 118 inclusive.

Mr. Futch withdrew his motion, which was renewed by Mr. Jewell, of Orleans.

Lost, 11 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Ray renewed his motion to adopt the substitute as amended.

Mr. White moved to strike out all from line sixty-seven to seventy-three inclusive.

Mr. Jewell moved to strike out all of the substitute after line thirty.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay Mr. Jewell's motion on the table.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd and White—11.

Mr. Ray moved the previous question.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved to adjourn and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Eagan, Foute, Jewell and Todd—7.

Nays: Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Day, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—21.

Mr. Ogden moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Ogden appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Eagan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—28.

The Chair was sustained unanimously.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays on ordering the previous question.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Egan, Day, François, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—24.

Nays: Ogden and Williams—2.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the substitute as amended.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Blackman, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd and White—7.

The substitute as amended was adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Wittgenstein.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary Senate.

### Thirty-First Day's Session.

TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

Present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President, at the request of Senator Pollard, relieved him from further service with the Committee on Claims, and appointed in his stead Senator Williams.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported progress.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the State Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported progress.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled an act to provide for the removal of causes now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court established under the new Constitution.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Beares gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a joint resolution to remove the seat of government to Baton Rouge.

Mr. Todd gave notice that he would introduce a bill graduating the price of State lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

BILLS.

Mr. Ray, under a suspension of the rules, introduced an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes of the State, except the parish of Orleans; and providing a fee bill and the manner of collecting the same.

Put on second reading, under suspension of rules, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act fixing the places and times of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court of this city.

The rules were suspended, the bill read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jenks asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act creating a Board of Public Works for the city of New Orleans, and providing for the appointment of the Commissioners thereof.

The rules were suspended, the bill read twice, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 35, an act incorporating the New Iberia, Vermilionville and Texas Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 68, an act requiring a special term of the Supreme Court to be holden at Monroe, Louisiana, and fixing the time thereof.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Blackman asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

Mr. Blackman asked for a further suspension of the rules to consider the bill engrossed in order to put it on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 45, an act for the relief of Mrs. Y. Burke, late of St. John the Baptist.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 31, majority report from the Committee on Registration, an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of electors of this State, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray, sections five and six were read and adopted.

Section seven was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the word "that" in line three was stricken out.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out all of the section from line two to line nineteen inclusive.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion of Mr. Blackman on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson and White—14.

The motion to amend was laid on the table.

Mr. Ogden moved to insert after the words "at large" in the nineteenth line the words "provided that the average expense for the Stnte shall not exceed $500 per parish, the parish of Orleans excepted, this to include the per diem of the supervisors."

On motion of Mr. Ogden the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Packard offered the following addition to the section at line thirty-two:

And furthermore said Board shall cause a complete list of the names arranged in alphabetical order of all the qualified electors duly registered, to be posted at some conspicuous place at every poll in each parish at least five days before each election.

On motion of Mr. Packard the amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray section seven was adopted as amended.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Ray moved to insert after the word "otherwise," in line eight, the words "and if the Senate is not in session to fill such vacancy by appointment."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by inserting after "expire," in line twelve, the words "on the first January, 1869, unless sooner able to close."

Mr. Wilcox moved a substitute to insert in line sixteen, after the word "next," the words "not to extend beyond December 15, 1868."

The substitute was sccepted by Mr. Ogden, and tnen adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to substitute the word "four," in line nineteen, for the word "eight."

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by inserting "five" instead of "four."

Mr. Blackman accepted the amendment, which was adopted, by 16 yeas to 8 nays on a call for a division.

Section eight was then adopted as amended.

Section nine was read.

Mr. Braughn offered the following addition to the section:

And that if any person or persons shall believe himself or themselves aggrieved by a judgment rendered by the Board of Registrars or Supervisors, whereby they are deprived of the right of registering, he or they shall have the right to proceed by a writ of mandamus, in the District Court or Parish Court of the district or parish wherein the party or parties aggrieved reside.

On motion of Mr. Ray the addition was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray section nine was then adopted as amended.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Ray moved to insert after the word "Commissioners," in the third line, the words "at each election poll."

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the word "three" was inserted instead of "five" in in line twenty.

On motion of Mr. Ray section ten was adopted as amended.

Mr. Blackman offered an additional section to constitute section eleven.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the additional section on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered resulting:

Yeas: Bears, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson, Todd and White—13.

The additional section was laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon offered the following additional section, to constitute section eleven:

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person who shall be a member of the Boards of Registrars or Supervisors or Commissioners of Election under the provisions of this act shall be a candidate at any election wherein their action as such would be availed to give them votes, and any votes cast for them at such election shall not be counted.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the section was then adopted.

Section twelve was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the word "registrys" was substituted for the word "Registrars" in line seven.

Mr. Packard offered the following addition after line twelve: "And said Supervisors shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by the aforesaid Board of Registration for the Supervisors of Registration by them appointed."

On motion of Mr. Packard the addition was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray section twelve was adopted as amended.

Mr. Bacon offered an additional section:

Be it further enactted, etc., That if either one of the Registrars or Supervisors shall arbitrarily and unfairly exclude any qualified elector, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than two years. But no arrest shall be made during the time when the accused is in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Lewis offered an amendment.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay on the table the additional section of Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Ogden called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Anderson, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, and White—10.

The additional section was laid on the table.

Section thirteen was read and adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following additional section:

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved to reconsider the vote on section seven, in order to include the words "and Jefferson" after the words "parish of Orleans," in Mr. Ogden's amendment to the section.

Mr. Todd not having voted on the adoption of the section, was declared out of order by the President.

Mr. Bacon then moved a reconsideration of the vote on the adoption of section seven.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Braughn's addition to section nine.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Campbell called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—21.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette, O'Hara, Pollard, and Smith—6.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell entered the following protest:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber, August 4, 1868.

The undersigned protests against the amended section nine of the act to create a Board of Registration, etc., for the reason that in his opinion its operation will be to practically defeat the intent and object of the law, and to make of the judiciary of the State a huge electioneering machine.

H. J. CAMPBELL,
Senator from Second District of Orleans.

The bill lies over under the rules.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Thirty-Second Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—31.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 80, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes in the State, except the parish of Orleans.

Also, favorably on Senate bill No. 81, an act to fix the places and times of holding elections.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon House bill No. 69, an act granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive privilege to build a toll bridge across the Amite river.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported an act postponing indefinitely the collection of back taxes, and also an act extending the collection of the convention tax and providing for the final settlement thereof.

Other committees reported progress.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, an act entitled an act to amend and re-adopt section first entitle i an act for the corporotion, organization, etc., of Works of Public Improvements, etc., adopted March 14, 1855.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a first time.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill relative to the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. and S. L. Godwin, deceased.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill for the relief of George S. Lacy, attorney at law.

The rules were suspended and the bill read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Packard gave notice that on Thursday he would introduce a bill relative to the inspection of weights and measures in that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Mr. Braughn gave notice that on some future day he would introduce a bill creating an additional District Court for the trial of jury cases in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill for the relief of Pierre Soule.

The rules were suspended, the bill read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilcox asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to exempt the citizens of the town of Clinton from the payment of parish taxes.

The rules were suspended, the bill read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. E. L. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules to take up an act repealing an act authorizing the sale of lottery tickets.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

House bill No. 89, an act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties, was taken up and read.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be taken up, section by section.

Mr. Blackman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend by referring the bill to the Committees on the Judiciary and Militia jointly.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 42, substitute by the Judiciary Committee for House bill No. 6 and Senate bill No. 11, an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, and to declare offices vacant, when the persons elected or appointed are ineligible, and providing how such vacancies shall be filled, and prescribing a penalty for falsely taking the oath required by this act, and also a penalty for refusing to give up the books, papers, archives and property of such offices to the person elected or appointed to fill the vacancies, and for obstructing or resisting the officer appointed to fill the vacancy, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was taken up section by section.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 103, joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to employ one or more clerks; and also in House bill No. 66, an act to increase the revenues of the State, and to authorize the incoporation and establishment of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain acts now in force.

Mr. Ogden moved to postpone consideration of the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, White and Wilcox—13.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Williams and Wittgenstein—14.

The motion to postpone was lost.

The first section of the bill was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, the first section was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the second section.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by striking out the whole section, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, White—11.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—17.

The motion to strike out was lost.

On motion of Mr. Ray the second section was then adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

The third section was read.

On motion of Mr. Smith the word "be" was substituted for the word "is" in line five.

Mr. Bacon moved to insert after the word "be" in line seven, the words "that I have not been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable in the penitentiary."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out all of section three after the word "States" in line ninety-nine.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out all of the section commencing at and after line sixty-eight.

Mr. Ray moved to lay Mr. Blackman's motion on the table.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson, Todd, and White—13.

The motion to amend of Mr. Blackman was lost.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Ray the word "this" was substituted for the word "the" in line ninety-one, and the figure "3" in the same line was stricken out.

Mr. Campbell offered to amend the section by inserting after the word "has" in line twenty-four the words "before his election or appointment."

Mr. O'Hara moved the adoption of Mr. Campbell's amendment, and moved the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

The motion to amend was then lost.

Mr. Foute moved to strike out the words "or preached sermons," in line nineteen.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay Mr. Foute's amendment on the table.

Mr. Foutes's motion to amend was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the third section, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Braughn moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The main question was then ordered and adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The President decided the motion out of order.

On motion of Mr. Ray the third section was adopted.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay section four on the table.

Mr. Monette called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Blackman, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson and Whitney—7.

Nays: Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—18.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by striking out all after the word "vacant" in line twenty-one, to the word "then," in line thirty-seven.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the Senate then adjourned by a vote on a division of 15 yeas to 13 nays.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### Thirty-Third Day's Session

THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Day, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney and Williams—22.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported progress.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon a bill relative to the tutorship of the heirs of R. W. and S. L. Godwin.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, reported favorably upon House bill No. 23, jotnt resolution relative to recounting votes.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon a bill for the relief of Charles O. Hardy, and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported unfavorably on a bill relative to the State Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would introduce an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association.

Mr. Day gave notice that he would introduce an act for the relief of Michael McGinnis.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 103, joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to employ one or more clerks.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a first, second and third time, and finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the title of the bill was then amended to conform with the body of the bill, and then adopted.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke, of St. John the Baptist.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its final passage.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Braughn moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter until all the papers were before the House.

Mr. Lynch moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Education.

Adopted.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Ray, under suspension of the rules, introduced and had read for first time, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the adoption of children, approved March 29, 1855.

The rules were again suspended, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd, according to previovs notice, introduced a bill creating a Recorder's Court in the parish of Jefferson.

The bill was read.

Mr. Braughn asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Braughn the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Packard, according to previous notice, introduced a bill relative to the inspection of weights and measures in that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

The bill was read.

Mr. Packard asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. White asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill authorizing Charles Theodore Schyns, of the parish of Caddo, to change his name to Charles Theodore Rowan.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. White asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

Mr. White asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time by its title.

On motion of Mr. White the bill was finally adopted, and adopted by the title.

Mr. Coupland asked for a suspension of the rules to take up out of order House bill No. 33, an act relating to the Master and Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, it was considered engrossed.

Mr. Coupland asked that the rules be suspended, and that the bill be read a third time.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third and last time.

On motion of Mr. Coupland the bill was finally adopted.

Adopted by title.

The President announced that he was in possession of the following communication from the Mayor and Common Council of New Orleans, which he ordered the Secretary to read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, August 6, 1868.

WHEREAS, In the present condition of the city finances it becomes necessary to adopt some means to restore the credit of the city and redeem its issue of notes, thereby the better to enable the city authorities to commence and carry out a healthy system of retrenchment,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Common Council, it is necessary, for the immediate relief of the city, that the Legislature now in session be and they are hereby requested to pass such acts as will enable the city to enforce the collection of all taxes past due, to issue bonds to the extent of five million dollars, payable in forty years or less, and lay a special tax on all real estate and personal property of the city sufficient to meet the interest on said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for the final redemption thereof.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to his Excellency the Governor, and to the presiding officers of both the branches of the General Assembly.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOS. MARKEY,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved August 6, 1868.
JOHN R. CONWAY,
Mayor.

A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the communication was referred to the Committees on Finance and Corporations, jointly.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 17, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the monitions and mode of proceedings, and to secure purchasers at tax sales.

Joint resolution guaranteeing the rights of free speech to all the citizens of this State.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 42, substitute by the Judiciary Committee for House bill No. 6 and Senate bill No. 11, an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, and to declare offices vacant when the persons elected or appointed are ineligible, and providing how such vacancies shall be filled, and prescribing a penalty for falsely taking the oath required by this act, and also a penalty for refusing to give up the books, papers, archives and property of such offices to the persons elected or appointed to fill the vacancies, and for obstructing or resisting the officer appointed to fill the vacancy, was taken up and read by its title.

The first, second and third sections having been adopted previously, section four was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out all of the section after the word "vacant" in line twenty-one, to the word "then" in line thirty-seven.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the word "filling" was inserted after the word "for" in line forty-one.

On motion of Mr. Ray section four was then adopted as amended.

Section five was then read.

Mr. Bacon moved to insert after the word "falsely" in line three, the words "and corruptly."

Adopted.

Mr. Foute move to substitute the word "twenty" after the word "than" in line ten, and to strike out the balance of the section.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Foute on the table.

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray section five was then adopted as amended.

Section six was then read.

On motion of Mr. Ray section six was adopted.

Section seven was read.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of section seven.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay Mr. Ray's motion on the table.

Mr. Smith call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Todd and White—14.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—17.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out all of the section after the word "do" in line seventeen to the word "and" in line nineteen and insert "the Governor shall declare such persons ineligible to office and their offices vacant."

The amendment of Mr. Campbell was adopted by a rising vote of 16 yeas to 11 nays.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the words "the same" in line twenty were stricken out from the section as amended.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the seventh section was adopted.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend the section by inserting after the word "office," in line seventeen, the following words, "and his right to hold his office be contested, he shall file a bond, in the court in which the suit of contest may be instituted, with good and sufficient securities, conditioned that in case the decision of the court shall be against him he shall pay to the persons found to be entitled to said office the fees, salary, and emoluments of said office during the whole time he shall have held the same, and."

Mr. Campbell's amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, section eight was adopted as amended.

Section nine was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved to substitute the words "six years" for the words "twelve months," in line twenty-eight.

Mr. Foute moved to amend by substituting "ten years" instead of "six years."

Mr. Lewis moved to lay all the amendments on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to substitute the word "thousand" for "hundred" in the twenty-ninth line, and the word "five" for the word "one" in line thirty.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the amendments of Mr. O'Hara were laid on the table.

Mr. Braughn moved to strike out all of the section after the words "shall be" in line twenty-five, and insert "hanged and quartered, and the ashes scattered to the winds."

Mr. O'Hara moved to amend by striking out all after the word "hanged" of Mr. Braughn's amendment.

Mr. Ray moved to lay on the table both amendments.

The amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend by adding, "and this bill to take effect one hundred days before its passage."

Mr. Ray moved to lay the amendment on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, White and Whitney—14.

The amendments were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray section nine was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill as a whole.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette,

[CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT.]

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 128.

### AN ACT

To Incorporate and Establish the New Orleans News Association.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Paul Tulane, John Grant, John McDougal, Richard Lloyd, A. B. Bacon, James M. Saunders, L. F. Generes, Dr. W. N. Mercer, Jules A. Blanc, their associates and successors, and such persons as together with them shall under this act become stockholders in the company thereby created, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the New Orleans News Association, and as such it shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common seal, and plead and be impleaded in any court in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to one million dollars, by filing with the Secretary of State a resolve if the Directors of said company, attested by their President, under the seal of the company, declaring what additional amount of capital, within said limit, they shall then desire to add thereto, and this they may continue to do until the said amount of one million of dollars shall be attained in the amount of original value and cost of shares in said company, but this shall not limit the possible accumulation and value of the property of the said company.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That each share in said company shall be of the original value and amount of twenty-five dollars, four of which shall give a vote in all elections by the stockholders, which may be given in person or by proxy in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors; said shares may be paid for in services whenever the Board of Directors may so permit and upon such terms as they may prescribe; assignments thereof, to be valid, must be made on the books of the Company and not otherwise, and subject to all forfeitures, fines, offsets, or other claims due to the company, and in such mode and manner as the Board of Directors shall prescribe. Subscriptions to the capital stock of said company may be received by the herein named corporators or by a majority of them, or by such person or persons as may be authorized by them or by a majority of them to receive the same on their behalf, and no person so subscribing shall have a vote thereon until he shall have paid or secured, to the satisfaction of a majority of said corporators, until a directory is chosen, and to that of the directory afterward, the amount so subscribed or such portion thereof as he shall offer to vote upon, and they shall have the right to prescribe the amount of installments to be paid on shares and the time of paying them, and to declare the forfeiture of the sum so subscribed upon which the installments are not paid comformable thereto. Said company may go into operation whenever one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed and one-tenth of that sum paid in or secured to their satisfaction.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of the said company shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, the abovenamed corporators acting as such until successors are elected, and unless otherwise directed by the stockholders; it shall consist of five members, to be stockholders, from and after the first election, which shall be held annually, and when and where shall be determined by the stockholders at the first and subsequent annual meetings, but the number of the members of said Board of Directors may be increased or diminished by the stockholders, as they may see fit; at all elections and meetings of stockholders a majority in paid up shares must govern and be essential to carry any election or question requiring decision by them.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company shall establish in the city of New Orleans a newspaper, to be published at a rate of price not to exceed two and one-half cents for each daily issue of the same, and such weekly, monthly or other issues, periodical or otherwise, as the directors thereof may see fit, may enter upon and conduct the manufacture of paper, or other things whatever either alone or in combination with others, and in the same way establish and take part in lines of telegraph or other communication, and in general may do all other things which bodies corporate and politic or natural persons may do and to maintain the same, and in the exercise of the powers herein granted may acquire by purchase, gift, exchange, devise or in any other lawful way any moveable or immoveable property, and may receive, buy, take, emit, make, issue, subscribe to, receive assignments of, or otherwise acquire any share or shares of stock or stocks, bonds or coupons, bills of exchange, promissory notes, subscriptions to stock, script, money or other chases in action whatever and the same and such things may at will through the Board of Directors of said company, or their duly authorized agents, lease, grant, bargain, sell, convey, loan, exchange, discount, or alien as the case may be, to such person or persons as they may see fit, and may make or receive deposits or pledges under such regulations as shall be by said company made respecting the same; and the said company may receive from and execute to the stockholders thereof or their employes or other dealers with them any trust or trusts, may grant annuities to them or any of them and may insure them or any of them or cause them to be insured, or any other person in whom they may have or may take an interest, against any and all accidents and losses whatever of life, health, strength, property, or estate: Provided, that in all such cases such powers shall be executed by the Board of Directors of said company or by agents by them duly authorized thereto.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall pay such tax as shall be levied by the State of Louisiana *ad valorem* upon real estate and goods and chattels and no other. But should at any future time such manufacture, mechanic, arts or other business in which it shall be engaged, when conducted by any other company or individual, have exemption upon any of their real estate, goods or chattels, then the company by this act created shall enjoy like exemption.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That should any of the corporators named in the first section decline to accept or act under the same, it shall be competent for the residue of them to proceed and organize the company under the same.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 129.

### AN ACT

Respecting Imprisonments and Fines.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That whenever any court or officer exercising judicial functions in any parish or municipal corporation in this State shall, by virtue of any law of the State, or ordinance of the Police Jury of a parish, or Common Council, or other like municipal legislature of any city or town in this State, shall adjudge against any person any term of imprisonment, or any fine, for any offense against the State, or for any violation of the ordinances of such parish, city, or other municipal corporation, it shall not be competent for such court or judicial officer to remit any portion of such fine or imprisonment, nor to alter or amend the sentence, judgment or order, whereby such fine or imprisonment shall have been adjudged.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever it shall or may be alleged that any fine or imprisonment so imposed is excessive, or that, for any reason, the same ought to be abated or remitted, in whole or in part, it shall be done in the case it be a fine or imprisonment imposed under a law of the State, in the manner which may be directed by law, and, if it be a fine or imprisonment imposed by the ordinances of a Police Jury, the same may be so remitted or abated only when the Judge of the parish shall recommend the same to the Police Jury, and the Police Jury shall consent to the same; and when the same shall have been imposed under an ordinance of any city, or other municipal corporation, then said fine or imprisonment may be so abated or remitted only upon the recommendation of the Mayor or other chief magistrate thereof, and the consent of the least numerous branch of the municipal legislative body, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30. 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 130.

### AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact Article Three Hundred and Twenty-five (325) of the Civil Code.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article number three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the Civil Code be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: That all the causes of incapacity, exclusive and removal mentioned above, apply likewise to the under tutor, except insolvency and indebtedness to the minor or minors.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 131.

### AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "an act to Take the Sense of the Qualified Voters of the parish of Winn as to the Expediency of Removing the Seat of Justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, in said parish," approved March 23, 1867.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, in said parish, approved March 23, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and numbered one hundred and two of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty seven, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the town of Winnfield be and the same is confirmed as the seat of justice for the parish of Winn, and that all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 132.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Mrs. Young Burke.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-three dollars ($1223) be appropriated out of the general school fund for the purpose of paying the said Mrs. Young Burke, and to be charged to that portion of the fund set apart to the parish of St. John Baptiste, Louisiana.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after the date of its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 133.

### AN ACT

To repeal act No. 63, approved thirteenth March, 1867, entitled "an act creating a Special Levee District in the parish of Iberville."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the act No. 63, entitled an act creating a Special Levee District in the parish of Iberville be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the lands embraced within said Special Levee District, are hereby returned to the jurisdiction of the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville as before the passage of the act hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall have full force and effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 134.

### AN ACT

To Incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Adrian DeYoung Henriquez, Robert Banister Montgomery, Augustus W. Walker, John B. Murison, Charles Briggs, Samuel B. Newman, James Desban and Rev. James K. Gutheim be and the same are hereby declared a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Louisiana Mercantile College, established and domiciliated in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of imparting a thorough and complete commercial education to such persons as may desire to avail themselves of the same, and that by the said name of the Louisiana Mercantile College they shall be capable in law to purchase, receive, hold, lease, sell and otherwise acquire or alienate real or personal estate, shall have a common seal, and may break or alter the same at will, and by said corporate name may sue and be sued; Provided, That the lands so held or acquired shall so be held or acquired for the proper uses, purposes and behoof of the said Mercantile College, and not otherwise.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, of whom the foregoing Adrian DeYoung Henriquez and Robert Banister Montgomery shall be respectively President and Vice-President and ex-officio President and Vice-President, of the said College, and the said Augustus W. Walker, John B. Murison, Charles Briggs, Samuel B. Newman, James Desban, Rev. James K. Gutheim shall be trustees for the first year and until their successors are chosen, which shall be done annually on the first Monday in September, or as soon thereafter as is practicable; the election to be held at the College, and all contributors to the capital thereof, to the amount of one hundred dollars, having a vote for such amount and for as many times that amount as they may have invested in said College. But in case no such election shall be held, the incumbent shall hold over until an election shall be held.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said trustees shall and may upon the recommendation of the President and Vice-President, and of the faculty of said College, confer upon any students therein who shall have completed a full course of mercantile instruction and have passed a satisfactory examination, the degree of Master of accounts, and may execute under the corporate seal of said College, and deliver to the said student, so recommended, the diploma of said College attesting thereto.

SECTION. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 127.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Robert J. Caldwell.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the use of Robert J. Caldwell, attorney at law, for his services as District Attorney pro tempore, at the term of the District Court for the parish of Caldwell, held in the month of April A. D. 1866, and that the same be paid on his own warrant.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR. J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 136.

### AN ACT

To purchase five hundred copies of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by James O. Fuqua and one hundred copies of Hennen's Digest.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That upon delivery to the Secretary of State of five hundred copies each of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by James O. Fuqua, the Treasurer of the State will pay Messrs. Bloomfield and Trow, their heirs, assigns or executors, five dollars per copy for the Code of Practice and six dollars and twenty-five cents per copy for the Civil Code out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and the certificate of the Secretary of state that said books have been delivered to him shall be a sufficient warrant to the Treasurer for making said payment.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State of Louisiana be and is hereby authorized to purchase one hundred copies of Hennen's Digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, last edition, provided they do not cost exceeding fifteen dollars per copy, and for which fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be paid on the warrant of the Librarian.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
(Signed) GEO. E BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 137.

### AN ACT

To Repeal an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of Warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof Funds to meet the Current Expenses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That an act entitled "An act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly," approved Sebtember fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 138.

### AN ACT

To provide for the sale of one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide means for the construction of Levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, (twenty-sixth), 1867, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven), or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market price, for Auditor's warrants, issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor and Treasurer of State and one member of the Senate and one member of the House of Representatives, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, be and they are hereby authorized to sell the one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled "an Act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds," approved March twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at such price as may to them seem most to the public advantage and interest of the same.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parties named in the first section of this act be and are hereby authorized in their discretion to exchange any portion of said bonds at market price for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That he proceeds of said bonds which may be sold under the provisions of this act shall be placed one-half to the credit of the general fund and one-half to the levee fund in the treasury of this State, to be drawn from in the manner prescribed by law, by the Board of Public works.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 5, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 139.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana in Congress to propose an Act repealing any laws now in force by Congress prohibiting the State from Organizing a State Militia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to propose and support an act to repeal any law now in force, by which the State of Louisiana might be prohibited from organizing a State Militia.

Resolved further, That the Governor of the State be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 140.

### AN ACT

To enlarge the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Pontchartrain Railroad Company of the city of New Orleans, incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved January 20, 1830, be and it is hereby authorized to increase its capital stock to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, instead of five hundred thousand dollars, at which the same is now fixed, the same to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, for which certificates shall be issued to subscribers who may pay the full amount thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company having extended its said railroad from its former terminus at the intersection of Elysian Fields and Peter street, along the curbstones bordering the Levee to St. Philip street, thence in the centre of Clay street to Toulouse street, thence on the levee to the intersection of Canal and Delta streets, and thence in the centre of Delta street to their present depot at the head of Girod street, be and is hereby authorized to maintain, manage and use the same by running thereon its cars with steam power of locomotion along the said route, with the necessary side tracks and with the necessary turnouts along the said route to and from its freight and passenger depot, located as aforesaid at the head of Girod street; Provided, that the said company shall pave with square block stones the spaces between the rails of the track as well as the spaces between the rails of the side tracks and turnouts and three feet in width on each side of said tracks, side tracks and turnouts, and to keep the same in such condition and repair as to allow vehicles of all kinds to pass without obstruction.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is hereby authorized to establish such a tariff of charges and rates for the transportation of freight and passengers and of wharfage and tolls as its said directors may deem advisable, subject to the revision and control of the Legislature.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 141.

### AN ACT

Further defining the Jurisdiction of the Parish Courts in Succession Cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all suits for debts against successions may be brought in the Parish Courts of the several parishes in this State, although the amount claimed may exceed five hundred dollars or be less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 142.

### AN ACT

Providing a Fee Bill for Clerks in Criminal Cases, and the Mode of Collecting the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the clerks of courts of this State shall be entitled to charge the following fees, and no more, in all criminal cases:

For filing affidavit and registering same, ten cents.
For filing appearance bond, ten cents.
For filing testimony, ten cents.
For filing information, ten cents.
Orders bringing accused into court and remanding from court to prison, in each case, for one or more accused, twenty-five cents.
For arraignment of one or more accused, and entering the several pleas in each case, fifty cents.
For notice of trial to principal, twenty-five cents.
For subpenas to witnesses, copies and seal, fifteen cents.
For attachments to bring witnesses, twenty-five cents.
For calling, presenting, swearing and impanneling petit jury, in each case, fifty cents.
For copy of indictment or information and jury list, to be served on accused when required by law, in each case, one dollar.
For swearing witnesses, five cents.
For reading indictments or information and plea to jury, twenty-five cents.
For receiving, reading, recording and filing indictment of grand jury, fifty cents.
For notice of arraignment to principals and security, twenty-five cents.
For issuing capias, fifty cents.
For entering sentence or judgment, fifty cents.
For copy of sentence, with certificate and seal, fifty cents.
For calling, forfeiting and entering judgment on appearance bond, one dollar.
For notice of judgment, twenty-five cents.
For calling and continuance, in each case, ten cents.
For each and every order of court entered on the minutes, not otherwise provided, ten cents.
For copies of same and certificate, with seal, fifteen cents.
For filing return on all writs, ten cents.
For each commitment, fifty cents.
For each subpena duces tecum, fifty cents.
For entering nolle prosequi and order discharging prisoner, fifty cents.
For filing plea in abatements of special plea in bar, or plea to quash information or indictment, ten cents.
For appointment of counsel and copy of same, fifty cents.
For motion asking for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment and copy, twenty-five cents.
For transcript of appeals to the Supreme Court, for each hundred words, ten cents.
For taking affidavit and swearing to the same, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Clerks of Courts shall only be entitled to collect any of the foregoing costs from parties in prosecutions for fines or penalties condemned to pay the costs, and not from the State or parish; and they shall have the same remedies for the collection thereof that they have for the collection of costs in civil suits, and shall be liable to all the penalties for overcharges and extortion as in civil cases.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No 143.

### AN ACT

To Repeal an Act Entitled an Act to Postpone all Seizures for City Taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes, adopted on the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 144.

### AN ACT

To amend and re-enact the forty-eighth section of an act entitled "An act relative to criminal proceedings," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the forty-eighth section of an act entitled "An act relative to criminal proceedings," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That upon the application of the Attorney General or any District Attorney or District Attorney pro tempore of this State, the Judge shall, in any criminal prosecution, change the venue in behalf of the State, and the Judge of any court exercising criminal jurisdiction in this State shall of his own accord have full power to change the venue in any criminal prosecution when in his judgment a competent jury of the parish can not be had, and in either case the venue shall be changed to any parish in that or any adjoining district when, in the opinion of the Judge, a competent jury is likely to be obtained.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 6, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 145.

### AN ACT

To fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, established by an act entitled an act establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, Whereas, by the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, creating a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, no salaries for services performed by the members of said board were fixed and determined.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President of said board with his associates shall be entitled to the following amounts, payable monthly upon their own warrants upon the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, and who is by this act authorized and required to pay the same when presented. The said salaries to commence from the ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the origination of said Board, and to end when superseded by appointments made under provisions of an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof, approved September fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, viz: The President of said board shall be entitled to and shall receive the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and each other member of said board the sum of three thousand dollars, payable as above.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary appointed by said Board to keep a fair and correct account of the proceedings of the same and submit them at any time to the said Board or a committee of its own appointment whenever so required, and for his services shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly upon his own warrant upon the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, to be approved by the President of the Board, the said salary to commence on the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the day of the organization of said Board, and to end when superseded by appointments made under provisions of an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, approved September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all acts in contravention hereof be and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 7. 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

No. 146.

### AN ACT

To transfer certain Causes from the District Courts existing prior to the Adoption of the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight to the District Courts Created by the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all causes pending in the various District Courts of the State, existing at and before the adoption of the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and not heretofore transferred by law to the Parish Courts created under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby transferred to the District Courts created by the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; Provided, That by virtue of this act no suit or cause shall be transferred to any court outside of the parish where said suit or cause was originally commenced.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the records, books, indexes, papers and dockets relating to the suits or causes transferred by the first section of this act shall be transferred with said suits or causes, and the said suits or causes shall be conducted and proceeded with in all respects the same as if they had been originally commenced in the courts to which they are herein transferred.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall not apply to the parish of Orleans, or the courts therein.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 7, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 120

### AN ACT

Providing for the Appointment of a District Attorney pro tempore by each Parish, who shall be Parish Attorney, and defining his Duties and Powers, and the mode of proceeding in criminal cases in the District and Parish Courts; and providing for the salary and fees of the Parish and District Attorneys pro tempore.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That within thirty days after the date of the promulgation of this act there shall be appointed a District Attorney pro tempore in each parish in this State, except the parish of Orleans, by the Police Jury of the parish. And in the event of the failure of the Police Jury to make such appointment within the time aforesaid, the Parish Judge of the parish shall make such appointment; and in the event of the death, resignation or other disability of such District Attorney pro tempore, to attend to the duties required of him in this act, the Parish Judge shall fill the vacancy by appointment to continue for the time for which the District Attorney for the district was appointed or elected.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the District Attorneys *pro tempore*, authorized to be appointed by the first section of this act, shall hold their offices for and during the same period the District Attorney for the Judicial District was elected or appointed. He shall have all the qualifications required to hold office in this State, and shall attest his eligibility to office, and take the same oath of office required of all other officers of this State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said District Attorneys *pro tempore* are hereby authorized and required to discharge and perform each and any duty required by law of the District Attorney for the district, both in the Supreme, District, and Parish Courts, and before committing courts, for the parish in which they may be appointed, in the absence of the District Attorney for the district, or in case of his disability or refusal to act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the District Attorney pro tempore to attend the regular terms of the Parish Courts at which criminal cases may be tried, and in the absence of the District Attorney, to file information in said courts against all persons accused of crimes in such parishes, which may be cognizable in said courts, and upon filing such informations it shall be the duty of said courts to cause warrants to issue for the arrest of such accused persons, and to fix the amount of bail bond to be given by them when arrested, and to take such bonds, or to authorize the Sheriff, Coroner, or some Constable to do so, which bail bonds shall be forfeited, proceeded on, and collected in the same way in the Parish Courts, when the amount does not exceed five hundred dollars, as bonds taken to appear in the District Court.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That at each term of the Parish Court at which criminal jurisdiction may be exercised, all accused persons against whom information may have been, or may be filed in the Parish Courts, and who are under arrest, or who have given bond for their appearance in said courts, and all accused persons in actual custody charged with offenses cognizable before the Parish Courts, shall appear, if under bond, or be brought by the Sheriff or other officer, if in actual custody, before the Parish Court, and such accused shall without being required to make any motion, plea or answer to such information, first decide whether they will waive trial by jury in the case; which decision of the accused shall be entered on the minutes of the court; and should he decide not to receive trial by jury, the information, warrant, recognizance, bond, if any, and a copy of his decision, and all the proceedings in the case shall be transferred to the District Court for trial; and such accused shall be required to appear in the District Court, and there answer the charge, the same as if all the proceedings had been in that Court, and he shall be liable to have his bond forfeited and incur all other penalties by his failure to appear and defend the case in the District Court, the same as if the proceedings had all been had and commenced in that Court.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the person charged with an offense shall decide to waive trial by jury, such decision shall be entered on the minutes of the Parish Court, and the Parish Court shall then take cognizance of the case and proceed to try and determine the case. And it shall be the duty of the said District Attorney pro tempore for the Parish to represent the State in the absence of the District Attorney for the district, and prosecute such accused in the Parish Court, and to perform all the duties required of the District Attorney in such cases.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases of indictment or information originating and filed in the District Courts of the several parishes in this State, except the parish of Orleans, when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, before the accused shall be required to file any motion, plea or other defense, he will be required to decide whether he will waive trial by jury in the case, which decision shall be entered on the minutes of the Court, and if the accused shall decide that he waives trial by jury, the District Court shall proceed to try the case, and if for any cause the case is not tried during that term of the District Court, then the indictment or information, with the recognizance bond and a copy of all the minutes of the District Court in relation to the case and all papers and records in possession of the clerk or any other officer of the District Court shall be transferred to the Parish Court, and the Parish Court shall take jurisdiction of and try and determine the case according to law; and the District Attorney pro tempore shall, in the absence of the District Attorney, represent the State in such cases in the Parish Court.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Attorney *pro tempore*, of any parish shall be authorized to take all legal proceedings to procure the forfeiture of any recognizance bond for the appearance of any party accused in the Parish Court, or any such bond transferred in any criminal case from the District Court to the parish Court for trial, as is provided for in this act; Provided, the principal of said bond does not exceed five hunared dollars; if so, the case in which any bond exceeding, in principal five hundred dollars, was pending, or had been tried in the Parish Court, and the accused had forfeited his bond by his failure to comply with its terms, the bond, with a copy of the orders of the Parish Court, showing the forfeiture of the bond, must be certified and transferred to the District Court, which bond, and the orders of the Parish Court, shall be legal evidence to be procceeded on in the District Court to obtain judgement of forfeiture on such bond, and the same shall be proceeded on in the District Court according to law.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Attorneys *pro tempore* appointed according to the provisions of this act, shall be the parish attorneys for the parishes for which they are appointed District Attorneys *pro tempore*, and shall represent such parish in any case in which such parish may be interested, and perform such other duties as attorneys for the benefit of such parish as may be required by the Police Jury, that they shall be paid by such parish a salary of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) per annum, and as much more as the Police Jury may fix, out of the treasury of such parish quarterly, on their own warrant, and the further sum of five per cent. commissions on any amount they may recover in any suit in favor of such parish, and a fee of five per cent. on the amount for defending any suit in which such parish is defendant, to be paid by the parish.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said District Attorney pro tempore for any parish shall be entitled to receive the sum of ten dollars on each criminal prosecution in which the accused shall be convicted in the Parish Court where he acts as prosecuting attorney, to be taxed with the costs, and that whenever the District Attorney for the district shall not attend any term of the District Court, or when he is recused, and the District Attorney pro tempore appointed by this act shall be required to prosecute on behalf of the State or to represent the State in any suit, said District Attorney pro tempore shall be paid such amount as may be allowed by the Court, to be paid by the Auditor of the State out of the salary of the District Attorney on the warrant of the Judge.

SEC 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Attorneys pro tempore shall make a written report to the Attorney General of the State by the first day of December, each year, stating the number of prosecutions for crimes in the Parish Courts of their respective parishes, the nature of the crimes so prosecuted, the number of convictions, and such other facts as to them may seem important to be communicated to the General Assembly.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 125.

### AN ACT

To amend and re-enact Article one hundred and seventy-five of the Code of Practice of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article five hundred and seventy-five of the Code of Practice of Louisiana be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: If the appeal has been taken within ten days, not including Sundays, after the judgment has been notified to the party cast in the suit when such notice is required by law to be given, it shall stay execution and all further proceedings until definitive judgment be rendered on the appeal, provided the appellant gives his obligation, with good and solvent security, residing within the jurisdiction of the court, in favor of the Clerk of the Court rendering the judgment, for a sum exceeding one-half the amount for which the judgment was given, if the same be for a specific sum as security for the payment of the amount of such judgment, in case the same is affirmed by the court to which the appeal is taken. Appeal bonds in all cases of appeal shall be made payable to the Clerk of the Court which rendered the judgment appealed from, and any appellee interested in the appeal shall have recourse on such appeal bond against the appellant or the securities on the appeal bond, for any liability that may accrue in favor of the appellee, on amount of such appeal.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 126

### AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact Articles Three Thousand Two Hundred and Sixteen and Three Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-nine and Three Thousand Two Hundred and Forty of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened. That article three thousand two hundred and sixteen of the Civil Code of Louisiana be amended and re-enacted as follows:

Creditors who have a privilege on immovables are:

First—The vendor on the estate by him sold for the payment of the price, or so much of it as is unpaid, whether it was sold on or without a credit.

Second—Architects, undertakers, bricklayers, painters, master builders, contractors, sub-contractors, journeymen, laborers, cartmen and other workmen employed in constructing, rebuilding or repairing houses, buildings, or making other works.

Third—Those who have supplied the owner or other person employed by the owner or his agent, or sub-contractor with materials of any kind for the construction or repairs of an edifice or other work which has been used in the erection or repair of such houses or other works.

The above-named parties shall have a lien and privilege upon the building, improvement or other work erected, and upon the lot of ground, not exceeding one acre, upon which the building, improvements and other works shall be erected; provided, the said lot of ground belongs to the person having such building, improvements and other works erected: and if such buildings, improvements or other works are caused to be erected by a lessee of the lot of ground, in that case the privilege shall exist only against the lease and shall not affect the owner.

Fourth—Those who have worked by the job in the manner directed by law, or by the regulation of the police in making or repairing the levees, bridges, ditches and roads of a proprietor on the land, the levees, bridges and roads over which have been made or repaired.

That article three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine (3239) of the Civil Code of Louisiana be amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

That architects, undertakers, bricklayers, painters, master builders, contractors, subcontractors, journeymen, laborers, cartmen and other workmen employed in constructing, rebuilding or repairing houses, buildings or making other works, those who have supplied the owner or other person employed by the owner or his agent or sub-contractor with material of any kind for the construction or repairs of any edifice or other work; those who have contracted in the manner provided by the police regulations to make or put in repair the levees, bridges, canals and roads of a proprietor, preserve their privilege only in so far as they have recorded with the register of privileges in the parish where the property is situated the act containing the bargain they have made, or a detailed statement of the amount due, attested under the oath of the party doing or having the work done, or the acknowledgement of what is due to them by the debtor.

That article three thousand two hundred and forty of the Civil Code of Louisiana be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

The privileges enumerated in the two preceding articles are valid against third persons from the date of the recording the act or evidence of indebtedness, as provided for in the foregoing articles, those privileges shall be concurrent.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29. 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 135.

### AN ACT

To limit and control the assessment of Parish and Municipal Taxes in the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall not be lawful for the Police Jury of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, nor for the Board of selectmen of the city of Baton Rouge, in the assessment of parish and city taxes to place a higher valuation upon the property of said parish and corporation than that assessed by the State, nor shall it be lawful for the police jury of said parish to levy a higher rate of taxation than three-fourths of one per cent.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 43. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868. WHOLE NO. 143.


## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### "A KINGDOM THAT CAN NOT BE MOVED."

Men's minds with anxious thoughts are filled.
And bodeful shadows dim the air,
The gayest hearts are strangely stilled,
The world is restless everywhere.

A muffled tramp of armed hosts,
A din of mustering war one hears,
In town and field, on hills and coasts—
Fightings within—without are fears.

The very silence brooding round,
The pause that holds the waiting air,
Has for the thoughtful soul a sound,
As of a spirit striving there.

God's spirit moves upon the deep
Of the world's heart, as, in the night
Of chaos, he whose thoughts ne'er sleep
Spake through the gloom, "Let there be light!"

And darkness and disorder still
Confuse the world within the breast,
And sensual, selfish passions fill
The heart with desperate unrest.

Pride, grovelling where it seems to rise,
And mad ambition, stalks abroad,
With brazen forehead scorn the skies,
And bid men worship them for God.

Aye, quake, ye godless, in your towns,
Though high they soar and strong they seem!
In vain ye cope with heavenly powers,
Your boast shall be a short-lived dream.

But courage, ye who, when the sound
Of war with terror shakes the lands
Ranged with the King of Truth are found,
Numbered in Prince Emanuel's bands!

Yours is the victory of peace,
The realm of never-fading light,
The glory that shall never cease,
The heavenly day that knows no night.

Come, then, in faith, come one and all,
And ready for God's conflict still,
Build each your house in this rock-wall,
On this eternal, heavenly hill.

C. T. B.

Rome, May 18, 1866.

## Washington Correspondence.

Washington, October 15.

Church prosperity interests every community. Here the Methodist Church has increased her membership more or less, in every pastoral charge since our last letter.

After all the prejudice of this church against instrumental music connected with public worship, it is now very generally being introduced. One argument against it was, its supposed interference with prayer meetings connected with revivals; but all theories must be tried by facts. For two Sundays past, the penitent has bowed at the altar in the "Foundry Church," amid the stirring tones of the organ, as well as the melting strains of the people, under the inspiration of Wesley's verse. When the Holy Spirit touches heart, all outward things can be subservient.

A church suit was lately decided in Calvert county, Maryland, brought by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to obtain possession of property deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The plaintiffs, among other pleas, set up the "Plan of Separation" of 1844, to justify their claim. This verily illustrates the adage "a lawyer has but one eye, and that in the back of his head;" he can see nothing but old, if not obselete laws. Judge Magruder, before whom the case was tried, however, thought otherwise, and told the plaintiffs according to their plea, that they not only had no right to that property, but had none in the State. So far as these suits have been closed in Maryland, they have been in favor of the old Church. In Virginia, the military authorities have ordered the joint occupancy of churches by the contending parties till the civil courts are reorganized. The usual argument employed by that Church has been within the Baltimore Conference, nails and hammer, screw-drivers and new locks; nor has their employment been unfrequent. Meantime, new churches are rising amid these efforts to crush out the Church of the fathers.

Archbishop Spalding has forbidden the "round" dance, the waltz and German dances, to be used by Catholics. These vulgar amusements must be at a great discount.

But does not the world move? Think of religous toleration in Spain! Our Minister, Mr. Hale, has informed the government of most important interviews with Spanish authorities, and the expectation is a recognition of the revolutionary government of Spain, at an early day.

The Dyer court martial has been suspended till November, as the people of Tennessee desired General G. H. Thomas, a member of the court, to remain there at this critical time. No doubt this is another political bubble. General Dyer will no doubt come out unscathed.

The President has ordered the statue of Washington, belonging to Louisiana, to be returned to the authorities of that State. It seems this statue was found on a wharf here, without an intelligent history, and was sent to the Interior Department.

The President has issued a proclamation relative to elections in the military districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, which goes out as under Grant's orders. The law requires all orders to the army, by the President, shall be sent through the General-in-Chief, and this is done when it reaches the Adjutant General, who signs it "By command of General Grant;" but the latter may never see it; and this is true of this order.

The Chief Magistrate has also proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving, and set apart the twenty-sixth of November for that purpose. It is to be heped there will be enough of gratitude to God and reverence for magisterial authority to secure the appropriate and lofty object of this proclamation. It is alarming, as well as humiliating, to see the party character of the religion professed by so many. There are some so narrow, to say the least, who can not observe those days because requested to do so by a ruler who is not of their choice. Away with such ignorance and infidelity.

We venture to echo the rumor of Mr. Colfax's marriage, on the twenty-fifth of October, but may have to review and recall before that time, as the papers were obliged to on a similar announcement in regard to Secretary Seward.

Yesterday and to-day there have been mourning and rejoicing. The same event does not affect all people alike. The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska have produced just this difference of feeling here, and the electric tongue has long since told you the same thing. The sorrow in this case is like that of the heathen on another subject, because it "is without hope." Let those who rejoice do it "with trembling." The city was remarkably quiet during the night of Tuesday, except about club head quarters and printing offices, where shouts were given as telegrams announced the success of the respective parties. The figures, however, were too heavy on one side, to induce universal pleasure. There is no fun in see-sawing unless one goes up as well as down.

A specimen of liberty of speech and franchise is furnished in the recent mobbing of a Washington train of cars, in Baltimore, as published in the *Baltimore American*, of this date. Such an infamy to be perpetrated under the shadow of the Capitol!

MORDECAI.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Encouragement to Prayer.

M. ANNESLEY.

The Bible abounds in answers to prayer, and we may turn over its pages from place to place and strengthen our trust in God, the very God who says his children are dear as the apple of his eye.

Besides, there are the numerous requests made to Jesus in person, which always received his immediate attention; and does he love us any less since his sufferings on the cross for our salvation? No; the feeblest cry from any part of the habitable earth claims his love, and he is ready to bestow it in answer to prayer. It is true, we must mean what we say, be sincere, earnest and specific in our requests. God must not be mocked by unmeaning utterance before him. He knows how helpless we are, and that from our necessity we are calling upon him It is half the answer to feel an intense yearning to get in secret before him; that is the spirit helping our infirmities. Christ is our great intercessor on high, and prayer must go up from the earth for him to present to the Father in our behalf, and if we do not pray for ourselves some one must pray for us. We are living under some one's prayers, if not our own—"help comes out of Zion," the Lord's people are the preserving power on the earth, the salt, savor, &c. Our daily and nightly ordinary mercies we receive in anwer to prayer, for we know not the measure of them in our preservation from evil. A good woman and her husband were out on a drive one day, and were both thrown out and much injured, when a friend called to sympathize with her she said it was the only time in ten years that she had entered her carriage without asking God's special care and protection, but somehow she had neglected doing it that day of the disaster. And we might recal and listen to numerous incidents, showing preserving mercy in answer to previous prayer. A little, feeble boy, jumped out of bed and said, "I must pray for my papa and mamma, they are on the railroad to-night;" he did so, and about that very hour the train in which those parents were was mercifully saved from a dreadful calamity by a timely discovery of a coupling unsafe, &c. Every day we are receiving answers to prayer, and it helps to keep us watchful to notice and give thanks for them. We see our friends awakened and converted, and the luke-warm brought back to their pavilian of strength in answer to our prayers or those of some other Christian friend, and he cannot cease to rejoice over any one's answers to prayer, for just so much we have gained in our determination to prevail in our cases.

Prayer always has its reflex influence upon ourselves. Alone with God we learn to see light, in his light; to think as he thinks, to feel as he feels; to be calm and peaceful as he is; and we return from our closets with a new impetus heavenward. All the wordly influence around us is neutralized by the inward divine savor. No blessing is so lasting, so durable, as one found *alone with God*.

Our pastor's labors are more useful and seasonable to us, if he lives in our prayers; we can thus sympathize with him in trials without intrenching upon his precious time. We must never think our prayers "poor things;" we have no Bible warrant for such mock humility; all kind of prayer we are commanded to use continually, incessantly.

"Praying breath was never spent in vain." The Old Testament enjoins prayer, by its power and example, and the New commands us to pray in almost every style of precept and, while the promises are abundant to stir our souls to great activity in this duty. One thing we should do with regard to past prayer, not lose its power amid great trials, but hold fast and continue to plead till death or conquests decides the labor.

We are apt to grow weary and faint, and need all the New Testament contains to resist these infirmities.

Besides, again, those who pray most and regularly in the closet are best prepared for the social duties of prayer, whether at the family altar, or in the prayer meeting. Prayer is never irksome or a duty out of place, with those who have been punctual with Christ in secret. Blessed is the privilege of prayer.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## The Gleaner.

Fair was the morn which brightened Moab's fertile plain. Through stately palms the golden sunlight flashed on vintage and on yellow grain. Acanthus and accacia waved in the west winds summer sighs, while far off, like soft music, rose the voice of Amon's river on its slow journey to the Dead Sea going. Fair was the morn and fair the scene on which it shone. A group of three gazed with tearful eyes over this, the land which held their buried treasures. Two girlish forms, and one on whom the years had left their weight of gloom—a widowed wife and mother; and to them both, she that was oldest, the sorrowing Naomi spake. "To mine own land of Judah do I go, but stay thou here, here in thy father's land, thy native home." And Orpah chose to stay with her people and her gods; but Ruth more constant, deaf to remonstrance, said: "Thy lot is mine, my mother, I will go with thee."

And this was she—the gleaner—for when to Bethlehem they had come, these wandering two, summer had flung her richest coronals upon the fields of Palestine, and many ripening harvests stood ready for the reapers' gathering hands.

At early dawn, at midday and at eve was seen that fair young stranger gathering golden sheaves; while each succeeding time that twilight shadows fell, the mother to the daughter gently said: "Child, where hast thou gleaned to-day?"

Long years have rolled away; old, both their graves; but yet that query which the Judean mother put, our guardian spirits might, with still small voice, repeat—child where hast thou gleaned to-day.

Gleaners are all of earth's children, gleaners in life. Great souls there have been, who have gleaned with care, full sheaves of knowledge, and added to the garner vast of science, not without toil; but reason beckoned, minds crowned with genius said "I will go with thee." Following through secret labyrinths of mystery, gleaned with success in fields of stern philosophy; receiving for just reward the world's sincere applause, and for their epitaphs—"Since they who live to some great end do never die, here lie the wise who yet do live."

Gleaners are all of earth's children. Imaginative souls there have been, who, with purpose lofty and increasing ardor, have gleaned in fields of thought, sheaves rare and beautiful, rich germs of poesy with which to grace the garner rich of literature. The muse with silvery voice enchanted, they followed where she led, and when life's silver chord was loosed, she gave them for their constancy a wreath of laurel. Many have gleaned in fields of ideal sheaves, wrought with fantasy, delicate, spiritual, fair to fancy; spirits like Raphael and Angelo said, "I will go with thee:" devotedly followed her mutable wanderings, toiled morn, noon and night, and when they had finished their work with their hard earned success, decked the temples of art. Many have gleaned in the fields of the real. Varied improvements and ingenious inventions, the result of their toil, sheaves which they gave to the millions for practical use, and died, blessed by the millions for gleaning so faithfully, usefully, well.

Gleaners are all of earth's children. Many glean sheaves light and worthless, of dry twigs and leaves, live and die, neither blessing mankind nor by them are blessed. Gleaners, like Ruth; but she followed right, they follow wrong; she gleaned the substance, they gleaned the chaff.

Many the fields with their harvests spread wide. Every age brings work for the age; every year brings work for the year, every day brings work for the day. Earnest, God given work, to bind our own sheaves and lighten the burdens of those who faint by the way, weak, sad and weary; work for the head and the heart. It is ours to glean until death, gleaning yesterday, to-day and to-morrow; in the past, the present and future; either of chaff or of substance. When our labor is done, when the shadows of the infinite gather around us, and God's messenger asks for our gleanings, be it ours then to have a sheaf of true wisdom, bound with the strong bonds of right, and decked with the blossoms of truth—"a sheaf for the garner of Heaven."

A. W.

## From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes us from St. Martinsville, with report of Opelousas Quarterly Conference:

I left St. Martinsville on the 25th of September. We had prayer meeting the same evening, at Brother White's, in Vermilionville. The work is going on well in Lafayette, Next day I went on to Opelousas, arriving at twelve o'clock. A great Republican meeting and barbecue was in progress. I saw the procession pass and then went on to Washington, the place appointed for our Conference. It was a long ride of fifty-five miles. Brother Jackson was waiting for me, but many of the members were at the mass meeting. Saturday afternoon the business was attended to and the minutes are here forwarded for publication. Sunday morning the Sunday school service was held. Young Mr. Jackson sung with the children and heard their lessons. They answered well. At the love feast many of the people seemed happy, but few told of their love to God. After preaching Brother Jackson thought we ought to have a meeting for mourners. I then administered the Lord's Supper to about forty members. At night God's spirit was with us in power, but sinners were stubborn. After sermon I made a demonstration to the sinners, told them Christ had died for them, and they did not care, but provoked his anger. I told them the time was coming when we would have to leave them, that God would not always strive with them. I walked down the aisle and labored hard, but they all sat in a maze, not knowing what to do. At last eight or ten young men came up trembling and gave me their hands; four of them fell down at the altar, but the others went back to their seats. Brother Jackson works hard; has hard work here. He went out into the country, bought lumber, made his pulpit and altar himself. Everything is so disturbed here that out of two hundred and forty members only forty came to quarterly meeting. Monday early I left for home; coming through Opelousas I saw there was a great excitement Three men went into our church where Mr. Bently teaches the colored school, closed the doors behind them, and ordered the children to stay inside, then drew their pistols and proceeded to beat Mr. Bentley. I went in and saw him. Many people had gathered around, as there was great fear of rioting. I soon left for Lafayette. They had an excllent meeting on Sunday. Twenty-one mourners were forward, and one was converted. Religion is greatly revived there, but alas, no church to meet in.

The third quarterly Conference of the Opelousas circuit was held September 28, 1868, in the Washington Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. J. M. Bryan, Chairman, Edward Jackson, Jr., Secretary; seven members present. No complaints or appeals. Pastor reported three appointments—Washington, Opelousas, Bayou Teche. Total members, 290; baptisms, 8 adults, 23 infants; 2 marriages; 6 conversions. Collected for church purposes during the quarter, $19 00. Nothing raised for the preachers. Two Sunday schools, 160 scholars. Two day schools.

Brother Moses Adams, the stationed preacher at Jackson, Mississippi, writes that he had just returned at that date, October 5, from a trip fifty miles east of Jackson, on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. He says, "Brother Lynch, the Presiding Elder, and myself left Jackson last Friday morning. I go to Forrest to preach, where he had previously organized a society of the Methoist Episcopal Church, and Brother Lynch to go to De Kalb, about fifty miles north of Meridian and twenty-five miles west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He had a rough road to travel and among enemies, but we hope he will get back safe. He went to organize our Church there, having been sent for by them. I preached on Saturday at Forrest. I was to go to Hillsboro, eight miles north of Forrest, on Sunday, but a rain of twenty-four hours' duration prevented. I therefore remained at Forrest and preached there. We had a good time. Seven persons professed to find peace in Christ and were baptized; eight joined the church. Three children were baptized. Brother Lynch organized a small society here a few months ago, and now there are about one hundred members. We have a Sunday school of fifty scholars and a day school taught by the pastor, a local preacher, Brother Moore, of forty-eight scholars. I think we could get one thousand members in Scott county, if we were to go out after them. The colored people are trying to get themselves homes on the public lands.

## Can a Child Come to Christ.

Hattie R. was an only child. Her father was a devoted minister, and the care of little Hattie devolved upon her mother, an earnest Christian woman, who early sought to sow good seed in the mind of her little one.

When Hattie was five years old there was much religious interest in the congregation, and many were led to the Savior. As Hattie's mother and a Christian friend were talking of the great things God was doing they perceived the bitter weeping of little Hattie.

"What is it, my child?" the mother asked. "O, mamma, I have done so many naughty things, and I am afraid I shall dle."

The lady then took her leave and the mother was alone with her child and the Savior, the hearer of prayer. Taking the little one in her arms, the mother said, "Hattie, do you feel that you are a sinner?"

"O, yes, mamma."

"Well, what should we do when we feel that we have offended God?"

"Ask him to forgive us."

"God tells us that he will forgive us when we ask Him. He tells us he loves to have little children come to him. I should be grieved if my little daughter did not trust me. It is just so with Jesus. He wants you to give your heart to him. Shall we ask God to help you to come to him now?"

The two knelt down, and the mother offered a fervent prayer that God would make this little one his own.

Hattie then poured out her heart in the following prayer: "O, Savior, won't you forgive me for all the naughty things I have done, and make me your little girl, and help me to be good all the time, and take me to heaven when I die?"

When they arose from their knees Hattie was still weeping. After further conversation they knelt again, and the mother besought the Savior to heal the heart he had broken. Still Hattie continued to weep, and her mother, taking her in her arms, said, "So my little girl cannot believe that Jesus will forgive her when he says he will. The Savior means just what he says."

A third time they knelt in prayer. When they rose up from their knees, Hattie looked up through the tears and said, "Mamma, there is a paper in papa's study that tells us all about it; let me get it." She was gone but a moment, and returned with a Child's Paper, and pointed to the article, which was a simple invitation to little children to come to Christ, assuring them in Scripture language that he would certainly receive them.

From that time Hattie's mind seemed to be at rest. She loved prayer, and seemed to take a delight in talking of Jesus. When alone with her mother she would frequently say, "Ma, let's have a prayer meeting."

Future months and years gave sweet evidence that the work in the heart of this little one was the genuine work of the Holy Spirit. She lived to her Savior. Being called to severe suffering, she bore all with submission. "It is my Father," she would say; "let him do what seemeth good."

Do not parents and teachers limit God when they feel that the little ones committed to their care cannot be led to Christ? To the question, "How soon should we begin to love God?" a little girl gave this answer: "As soon as we know who God is."

## Curfew Bells.

Many have heard of the "curfew bell," but not all know its origin. Its history runs back to the time of William the Conqueror, who ordered a bell to be rung about sundown in summer, and at eight o'clock in the evening in winter, at which time fires and lights were to be put out, and the people to remain within doors, and penalties were imposed upon those who neglected or refused to comply with the law. This was called the "curfew," a word derived from the French *couvre feu*—cover fire—and so the appropriateness of the name is readily seen. The old King has been generally charged with instituting this custom in order to impress upon his subjects a sense of their abject condition. But, as the "curfew bell" was rung in France long before William's time, as a safeguard against fires, it is not improbable that he brought the custom with him into England from the Continet, and that he has been slandered as to his motives. At any rate he has sins enough to answer for without this. In the sixteenth century "bellmen" were added to the night-watch in London. They went through the streets ringing their bells and crying, "take care of fire and candle; be kind to the poor, and pray for the dead." It was the bellman's duty, also, to bless the sleepers as he passed their doors. In "Il Penseroso" Milton refers to this custom:

"The bellman's drowsy charm,
To bless the doors from mighty harm."

Poets have often referred to the curfew, or cover fire, bell. Gray begins his beautiful "Elegy" with—

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

Longfellow, too, has a pretty little poem telling the story of this bell with charming simplicity:

"Solemnly, mournfully,
Dealing its dole,
The curfew bell
Is beginning to toll.

Cover the embers,
Put out the light;
Toil comes with the morning,
And rest with the night.

Dark grow the windows,
And quenched is the fire;
Sound fades in silence,
All footsteps retire.

No voice in the chambers,
No sound in the hall;
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all."

King William died, and the original obligations of the curfew were at last removed about the time of Henry I, in 1100; but the custom of ringing an evening bell is still kept up in England, with variations as to the hour.

The nine "o'clock bell"—familiar to most New England people—which sends so many young people home and to bed, and which in the early history of our country was almost as rigidly obeyed by all, both old and young, as the old curfew, traces its origin directly to the cover-fire bell. In Longfellow's "Evangeline,"," the custom is well described:

Anon the bell from the bellfry
Rang out the hour of nine—the village curfew—and straightaway
Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned in the household."

## What Will You Say Then?

While Hopu, a young Sandwich Islander, was in America, he spent an evening in company where an infidel lawyer tried to puzzle him with difficult questions. At length the native said: "I am a poor heathen boy. It is not strange that my blunders in English should amuse you. But soon there will be a larger meeting than this, We shall all be there. They will ask us all one question, namely, 'Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' Now, sir, I think *I* can say, Yes. What will *you* say, sir?"

When he had stopped, all present were silent. At length the lawyer said that as the evening was far gone, they had better conclude it with prayer, and proposed that the native youth should pray. He did so; and as he poured out his heart to God, the lawyer could not conceal his feelings. Tears started from his eyes and he sobbed aloud. All present wept too; and when they separated, the words. "What will *you* say, sir?" followed the lawyer home, and did not leave him till he was brought to the Saviour.

## "When Will they put You in the Stocks, Father?"

In one of our lovely villages, where trees, birds and flowers united in proclaiming the beauties of the country, the beer shop at the "corner" was constantly producing its usual fruit of sorrow and sadness in the homes of the cottages. The efforts of the clergyman, the schoolmaster and the Sunday school teachers, were constantly being marred by the bad influence of the beer shop.

One poor drunkard—once a bright-eyed little fellow in the village school, who, but for the evil example of an intemperate father, might have become a clever and useful man—who had so often been fined by the magistrates for being drunk, was at length put in the village stocks, close by the gate of the fine old church.

It was a very sad sight. The villagers were gathered round, looking on, some with pity, some in derision, and others in disgust. The beadle, fall of his office, was a prominent figure in the group.

One little girl, who had hold of her father's hand, inquired: "Father, why have they put him in the stocks!"

"Because he gets drunk," replied the father.

"When will they put you in the stocks father? for you get drunk, you know," innocently asked the child.

What a powerful lecture from this little child! Well might it produce the resolve, that by God's help, "drink" should be forever abandoned.

How many thousands of poor children are there who would rejoice if "drink" were banished from the land!—*Band of Hope Review.*

The only fruit which grows in every climate is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which, somewhere on the earth, is picked every day the year round.

## Preparing for Sea.

When Henry Ward Beecher reached the age of twelve or thirteen—the usual period of restlessness in boys of strong vital force—he made up his mind to give up dull books for a life of activity and enterprise. The voyage of Captain Cook and the biography of Nelson determined him to the sea as his field of adventure. "He made up his little bundle, walked the wharf, and talked with sailors and captains, hovered irresolute on the verge of voyages, never quite able to grieve his father by a sudden departure."

When his father learned of Henry's adventurous longings, he exhibited the tact which so distinguished him, and which many parents would be the better for possessing, in not opposing his wishes, but seemingly giving way to them at once. He carelessly said one day:

"Let us see, Henry, how old are you?"

"Almost fourteen."

"Bless me! how boys do grow! Why, it's almost time to be thinking what you are going to do. Have you any thought?"

"Yes, I want to go to sea."

"To sea! Of all things! Well, well! After all, why not? Of course you don't want to be a common sailor. You want to get into the navy?"

"Yes, sir, that's what I want."

"But not merely as a common sailor, I suppose?"

"No, sir, I want to be midshipman, and after that commodore."

"I see, said the Doctor, cheerfully. "Well, Henry, in order for that, you know, you must begin a course of mathematics, and study navigation and all that."

"Yes, sir, I am ready."

"Well, then, I'll send you up to Amherst next week, to Mount Pleasant, and then you'll begin your preparatory studies, and if you are well prepared, I presume I can make interest to get you an appointment."

And so he went to Mount Pleasant, in Amherst, Massachusetts, and Dr. Beecher said shrewdly: "I shall have that boy in the ministry yet."

It is almost impossible to think of Beecher as anything but a minister, but one can't help thinking—what a commodore he would have made.

Long Sermons.—A lawyer who consumes three hours in arguing a question of law relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on the observance of which the tolerable existence of society depends. The judge who fills two hours with his "opinion" on the right of the counael to challenge a witness, grumbles at his minister because he has prolonged the discussion of fundamental laws of human existence to thirty minutes. The physican who takes ten minutes to prepare the medicine for a headache, is nervously restive if his minister spends only twice as many in attempting to relieve a chronic heartache. The belle who has spent (how long?) in adjusting the bows of her bonnet, is remorseless in her criticisms on the minister who does not finish his meditations on the character of God in fifteen minutes. The fop, who has combed and perfumed and waxed his beard and moustache for an hour, is mortified past endurance if the poor minister is not through his discussion of the immortal life inside of twenty minutes.

# OFFICIAL

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Thirty-Fifth Day's Session.**
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, the minutes were dispensed with after a correction by Mr. Lynch.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported progress.

No reports from other committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman offered the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively, for the purpose of inquiring into the number of clerks and employes of the General Assembly, and to report as soon as possible whether said employes are excessive in number, and whether or not the services of many of said employes could not be dispensed with.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules, to read the resolution a second time.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the rules were suspended and the bill considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Blackman asked for a further suspension of the rules for a third reading.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Packard gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill entitled an act prescribing the time and mode of holding elections for State and parish officers, and for making returns thereof.

Mr. Foute gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill for the relief of the Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill in relation to the Police Jury Wards of Terrebonne parish.

Mr. Todd gave notice that on some future day he would introduce a bill to repeal an act approved March 22, 1866, to authorize all persons who have obtained the proper license, to open and keep open at all hours of the day, private markets, stores, or stands, in any part of the city of New Orleans, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruits and fresh fish.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

A bill for the relief of Michael McGinnis was introduced and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Campbell introduced an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association.

Mr. Packard, on a suspension of the rules, gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill (entitled an act defining the duties and powers of the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans, right bank.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 74, substitute for Senate bill No. 20, and House bill No. 29, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "or if already selected as soon after this bill shall have passed" after the word "selection" in line eighteen.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend section fourth by adding after the word "square" in line 139, the words "for the entire term of such advertisement, and in proportion thereto for any longer term."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out all after the word "proper" in line nineteen of section nine, to the word "such" in line twenty-five in the same section.

Mr. Ray moved to lay Mr. Blackman's motion on the table.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Futch and White—8.

Mr. Blackman's amendment was laid on the table.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared, with a message from the House, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers, and House bill No. 126, joint resolution appropriating exclusively the balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the payment of members, officers and employes of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, Senate bill No. 74 was considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the bill was passed finally as amended, and adopted by by its title.

Mr. Lewis asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 35, an act to incorporate the New Iberia, Vermilionville and Texas Railroad Company.

The bill was being read, when, on motion of Mr. Ray, further reading of the bill was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up section by section.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections were read and adopted.

The seventh section was read.

Mr. Coupland moved to substitute the word "two" for the word "three" in line six.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the seventh section was adopted.

The eighth section was read.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out all of line thirty, and insert the words, "passage of this act."

Mr. Bacon's amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the eighth section was adopted as amended.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections were read and adopted on motion of Mr. Lewis.

The twelfth section was read.

Mr. Foute moved to amend the section by striking out all the words after the word "act," in line ten, to the word "and," at the beginning of line twelve.

Mr. Foute's amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foute section twelve was adopted as amended.

Sections thirteen and fourteen were read, and on motion of Mr. Lewis were adopted.

Mr. Foute asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Foute the bill was passed finally as amended, and adopted by its title.

Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 18, an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefits of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State, concurred in by the House with an amendment.

The amendment was read as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall be required to make the above recantation who prior to the 1st of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union. The oath of such person before any authority authorized to administer the same shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Ray the amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Lynch was granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, Mr. Thompson was granted leave of absence for five days.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate Bill 31.

An act creating a board of registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was finally passed as amended, and adopted by its title.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 27, joint resolution authorizing Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, to rent an office and to employ an assistant and a clerk.

The rules were suspended.

Pending the reading of the bill a call was made for an executive sesion.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Thirty-Fifth Day's Session.**
FRIDAY, August 7, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Durfresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Foute, Guigonet, Gartskamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Hall, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Landers, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Magee, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—62.

Prayer by Chaplain Kinston.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, of Calcasieu, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Ascension, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. Morris, of Ascension.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

None.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Dr. S. A. Smith, the President of the Board of Health, furnish this House with copies of the reports made to the said Board by Dr. James Burns, Health officer for the First District of New Orleans, since his appointment or election in August, 1866; particularly such reports as relate to early cases of yellow fever, to cases of cholera, and to other matters of importance or interest, in connection with the performance of the duties of the said Health Officer.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Be it resolved*, That no new motions, bills, or resolutions be introduced into the House after the eighth instant, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, until the business now before the House and that which will come before it from the Senate is disposed of.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ENROLLMENT OFFICE, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 7, 1868.

To the Hon. Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—Your committee have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act relative to life insurance and for the protection of widows and orphans.

Also an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the inspection of tobacco, approved March 15, 1855.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Represenatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of the parish of Livingston for the improvement of the navigation of Tickfaw river, beg leave to report favorably, and recommend that the State Engineer be instructed to examine the work proposed, and report the probable cost thereof, and that an appropriation be made for the same.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
W. C. MELVIN,
M. RAYMOND,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
DAVID YOUNG,
JAMES McCULLEN.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was accepted:

REPORT ON HOUSE BILL No. 65.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred House bill No. 65, an act to fix the salary of each of the two Coroners designated by the new Constitution of 1868, and elected by virtue thereof, the one for the First and Fourth Districts and Algiers, and the other for the Second and Third Districts of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, report thereon unfavorably, for the following reasons:

1. The salary for each of the two Coroners is fixed by the bill at $9000 per annum, while that of the single Coroner, under former laws, was only $9000. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution of 1868 to double the expenses of this office by providing for two Coroners instead of one.

2. We regard the payment of Coroner by fees as preferable to payment by salary. The fee is a constant incentive to official zeal and vigilance, whereas a fixed salary produces indifference, apathy, and sometimes indolence. The office of Coroner is next in importance to that of Sheriff, whose place he formerly supplied in case of the removal, disability, or death of Sheriff. Upon the action of the Coroner often depends the discovery and successful prosecution of criminals in cases of homicide, violence, assault, malpractice, abortion, infanticide, etc. From the nature of his duties a Coroner should be versed in medical and surgical knowledge; he ought also to be familiar with the laws of evidence, and a man of intelligence and character. Such an officer should be paid in proportion to his zeal and efficiency. To secure faithful service by competent Coroners we regard the fee system as best.

3. The Coroners ought not in our opinion to be burdened with the labor, care, and responsibility of disbursements, but the necessary expenses of inquests, burials, etc., should be paid on their approval.

4. The matter of Coroners deserves thorough investigation, with the view of reforming and correcting existing usages and laws should it be found necessary.

If such is the pleasure of the House, your committee will prepare and report a bill in accordance with the views above expressed.

A. L. LEE,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, chairman of the select committee, submitted back the bill referred to the Rapides delegation, and moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Report received and accepted, and request granted.

*Mr. Mansion*, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred bills Nos. 18 and 23, reported bill No. 23 with amendments, and asked concurrence.

JOSEPH MANSION,
Chairman;
T. B. W. EVANS.
M. CARR
FRANK ALEXANDER.

*Messrs.* Page and Zoelly submitted a minority report on police bill No. 23.

*Mr.* Dewees offered an amended bill on same subject.

On motion of Mr. *Mc*Vean, of Caddo, both reports and amended bill were made the special order of the day for *Monday*, the tenth, at one o'clock, in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on Honse bill No. 86, allowing two additional clerks and two messengers to the State Auditor.

Mr. Belot moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Harper called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Belot, Barbee, Fouts, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Le Blanc, McCullen, Mansion, Magee, William C. Williams, Waters, D. Young—15.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckinghom, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Zoelly—53.

Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans, moved to amend the bill by striking out "two Clerks and two Messengers," and inserting "one Clerk and one Messenger."

Lost.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, moved to allow the State Auditor fifty clerks instead of one.

Lost.

Mr. Harper called for the previous question.

Main question ordered on the final passage.

The bill was then adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By A. L. Lee, of St. Bernard:

An act to protect the rights of litigants in certain cases.

By Mr. De Grange, of Orleans:

A bill for the incorporation of the Savings and Pawners' Bank.

By Mr. Morris, of Ascension:

A bill appointing parish Judges auctioneers at all sales.

By H. Heidenhain, of Orleans:

A bill to confer citizenship on aliens after one year's residence in the State.

By Mr. Hill, of Ascension:

A joint resolution to empower the Governor of the State to appoint a competent committee to proceed to Washington City to investigate into soldier's claims and bounties.

Under a suspension of the rules the following joint resolution passed its second and third readings, final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Joint resolution appropriating exclusively the balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the payment of the members and officers of the General Assembly.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the balance of the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the per diem and mileage of members, officers, and employes, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, unexpended, be and is hereby appropriated exclusively to pay the per diem and mileage of members, officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By *Mr.* Wren, of Bossier:

An act for the relief of the city of New Orleans.

By *Mr.* Calhoun, of Rapides:

House bill No. 25, an act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana:

*Mr.* Calhoun submited the following letter from the Attorney General of the State:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 4, 1868.

To the Honorable the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans:

I beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of an appropriation for the relief of the office of Attorney General.

There are no books, reports, statutes or papers of any kind in the office, as the law entitles it to, and upon inquiry I find my predecessor had none to turn over.

The importance and responsibility of the office I fill requires that I be furnished with books, such as our reports, statutes and the general laws of the United States. I have many serious questions presented to me as the law officer of the State—more serious than any of my predecessors—and must be provided with every facility to discharge my duties as becomes the dignity of this great State. There are no works of this kind in the State Library. When once purchased they will serve the office for many years.

The State has also to provide me with an office. And as there are none in the Institute at all suitable for this office, and in truth none at all, I must ask you to allow me the privilege of leasing one, which I assure you shall be procured at the most reasonable rates, if you accord me this privilege.

There are other expenses which I must incur, such as clerk hire, which will, with stationary, sum up one thousand or eleven hundred dollars.

I have, therefore, made the estimate as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Office rent per year | $1200 |
| Books | 1200 |
| Stationery, clerk hire | 1100 |
| Total | $3500 |

This is a very moderate estimate, but will be larger than for any succeeding year, as no books will have to be purchased when the office is once provided.

I find a vast amount of labor in my office, and as I desire to make report to you at your next session complete and full, I shall be compelled to employ assistance in the way of clerk hire, and incur other expenses above enumerated.

The accompanying bill, under the most economical calculation, will not be more than sufficient to put the office in [illegible]h condition as necessity and the dignity of the State require.

I submit it to you with the hope that the relief sought will be given.

Respectfully submitted.

SIMEON BELDEN,
Attorney General, State of Louisiana.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 92, and informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 103.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings and were referred to the Judiciary Committee:

By Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans:

House bill No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

House bill No. 123, an act relative to the Supreme Court, and regulating the terms thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto, and process against sureties on appeal bonds.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Substitute for House bill No. 15 being under consideration, section first was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

That this bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; and that they be instructed to report a bill authorizing the collection of the back taxes in United States currency, and also authorizing the funding of the floating debt in bonds of the city; and authorizing the Common Council of New Orleans to levy and collect a special tax for the redemption of the same.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Lost.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Yeas and nays demanded, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Faulkner, Honore, Harper, Kent, Lee, Landers, McMillen, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Wren—19.

Nays: Abbott, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—48.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

The vote being reconsidered, *Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment, which was accepted by *Mr.* Carr:

Strike out all after "tax" in the ninth line, and insert "each year of a sufficient amount to pay the interest, and at least one-twentieth of the same."

The question recurring upon the amendment of *Mr.* Carr, of Orleans,

The substitute as amended was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and *Means*.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 8, relative to Notaries Public, being under discussion at the time of the adjournment, was taken up.

Pending the reading of the amendments, it being ascertained that there was no quorum, the House, on motion of *Mr.* Abbot, of Concordia, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Thirty-Sixth Day's Session.**
MONDAY, August 10, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

No quorum present.

The President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absent members.

At half-past eleven o'clock the roll was called a second time.

Present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Eagan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Offutt, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kingston.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following committees reported progress:

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 89, act relative to the inspection of weights and measures in that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Day:

Notice that on a future day he will introduce a bill for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson, and parish of St. Charles, making appropriations to pay school warrants 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423, and 429.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Mr. O'Hara introduced Senate bill No. 102, an act relative to the division of the eleventh ward of the parish of Terrebonne, which was read.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the rules were suspended, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814-15, according to the requirements of article 124 of the constitution of 1868.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved March 8, 1866.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 109, an act to prohibit the formation and continuance of military organizations, except such as are established by law and that form a part of the State militia.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules, to introduce a bill for the relief of Robert J. Caldwell.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Day, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benefits of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Campbell called up House bill No. 37, an act to empower the Superintendent of Public Education to rent a suitable building for his office, and to appoint one assistant superintendent and one secretary.

After some debate,

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Blackman, Beares, Braughn, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt and White—10.

Nays: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—15.

Mr. Campbell moved the postponement of the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill:

Joint resolution ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in the State of Louisiana set apart for national cemeteries.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein the bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 17, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions, and the mode of proceedings to secure purchasers at tax sales, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 107, joint resolution guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of the State, was taken up and read.

Lies over under the rules.

House bill No. 86, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 126, joint resolution appropriating exclusively the balance of $150,000 for the payment of the members, officers and employes of the General Assembly, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was finally passed and adopted by its title.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 89, an act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the first section was adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Ray moved to substitute the word "forty" for the word "thirty" in line five.

The amendment of Mr. Ray was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the second section was adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

The third section was read.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by striking out in the fifteenth line the words "in his discretion," and to insert after the word "lieutenant" in the nineteenth line the words "after their election by said company."

Mr. Campbell moved to lay Mr. Blackman's amendment on the table.

A rising vote being taken resulted in 12 yeas, 12 nays—a tie.

The President ordered the yeas and nays to be taken on the question, with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, François, Jenks, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Offutt and White—11.

Mr. Blackman's amendments were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell section second was adopted.

Section three was read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell section three was adopted.

Section four was read.

On motion of Mr. Day the word "nor" was substituted for the word "or" in line three.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the section was adopted.

Section five was read.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 56, an act relative to the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said railroad company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Smith moved to substitute "the tactics of Casey" for "the tactics of the United States army," in lines five and six.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay Mr. Smith's amendment on the table.

The amendment was tabled.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the section was adopted.

Section six was read.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by striking out all of the section after the word "army" in line eighteen.

The amendment was adopted.

The section was adopted on motion of Mr. Ray.

Section seven was read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the section was adopted.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following as section eight:

Be it further enacted, That when the said militia companies are in actual service on account of riot or disorder they shall be paid and rationed out of the treasury of of said parish.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the additional section was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell offered the following as section eight:

Be it further enacted, 'That all acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act be and they are hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the additional section was adopted.

Section nine was read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the section was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted as a whole as amended.

Mr. Ray moved that the amendments be considered engrossed for a third reading of the bill.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Objected to by Mr. Smith.

The President ordered the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jenks, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—22.

Nay: Smith—1.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill passed finally and was adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 19, an act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, and to define the duties of the same, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the sections were adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by striking out all of the section from the beginning of line nine, and inserting the following: "That the Third District shall comprise all that part of the State south and west of the Mississippi river to the Gulf and the Texas State line, from its mouth to the mouth of Red river, and bounded on the north by the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles.

"That the Fourth District shall comprise all that portion of the State bounded on the south by the parishes of Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, and Calcasieu, on the east by the Mississippi river to the northern boundary of Concordia parish, and including the parishes of Concordia, Catahoula, Winn, Bienville, Claiborne and the parishes lying south and west of said parishes to the Texas State line.

"That the Fifth District shall embrace the parishes of Tensas, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Franklin, Jackson and Union."

On motion of Mr. Ray the amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the section was adopted.

The fourth section was read and on motion of Mr. Ray was adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of section third.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend section third by inserting the words "State line" in line fifteen, after the word "Mississippi," and to strike out all after the word "Mississippi" in line fifteen, to include line seventeen.

Adopted.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Section five was read.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend by inserting "not to exceed $200 per month" after the word "determine" in line seven.

Mr. Bacon's amendment was adopted.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sections were read and adopted on motion of Mr. Ray.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill as amended was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

A call being made to go into executive session, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned thereafter.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Thirty-Sixth Day's Session.**
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868.

The House met pursuant adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calboun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blance, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—52.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of *Mr.* Williams, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS

*Mr.* Deslonde, of Iberville. offered the following resolution agreeably to a resolution reported by the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the late House of Representatives, and adopted March 22, 1867:

*Resolved by the House*, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid to Mrs. McQuaid for a full length portrait of General George Washington, upon the delivery of the same to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Militia submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON MILITIA, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., August 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on *Militia*, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined House bill No. 109, introduced by the Hon. J. B. Esnard, of St. *Mary* parish, and report favorably on the same, and recommend its immediate passage.

JAMES S. MATHEWS,
Chairman;
FRANK ALEXANDER,
EDWARD S. WILSON,
JOHN PEARCE,

Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, offered the following amendment to bill No. 109, to be inserted after section first:

Except on the holy days known as Corpus Christi, it is customary for certain religious denominations to have a company of men to perform their ceremonies with arms, and said companies to be composed only of thirty men to perform said ceremony.

On motion, the above amendment was adopted.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, submitted the following minority report or recommendation:

On behalf of the committee I recommend the bill to be considered in Committee of the Whole at the same time with the proposed militia law.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Consideration of bill No. 109 in Committee of the Whole, as recommended in the minority report, was lost.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that bill No. 109 be passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Guidry, Honore, Harper, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Le Blanc, Lott, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—59.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, DeGrange, Eager, Haskell, Hanlon, Landers, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Zoelly—13.

The bill having passed to be engrossed Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

Yeas and nays called and ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, LeBlanc, Leroy, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterret, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—49.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, DeGrange, Eager, Kent, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Waters, Zoelly—11.

The bill was then adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 8, 1868

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report the following joint resolution was duly enrolled, and delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, to wit:

Joint resolution authorizing a joint committee of both houses on elections to appoint one or more clerks or messengers.

And also duly engrossed:

1. An act relative to the Supreme Court, and to regulate the term thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto, and process against sureties on appeal bond.

2. Joint resolution appropriating exclusively the balance of $150,000 for the payment of members and officers of the General Assembly.

3. An act authorizing the State Auditor to appoint two clerks and messengers.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pierce, of Livingston:

An act to amend article No. 304 of the Code of Practice.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans:

House bill No. 130.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

House bill No. 127.

By Mr. Hill, of Ascension:

House bill No. 128.

By Mr. Morris, of Ascension:

House bill No. 139.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 12;
Senate bill No. 31;
Senate bill No. 42;
Senate bill No. 55.

Also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 33.

ORDER OF THE DAY — UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public, being under consideration at the time of the adjournment was taken up.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following substitute:

An act relative to Notaries Public.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, Any male citizen of the State may exercise the profession of notary public in and for the parish of his residence, upon filing in the Auditor's office a certificate of examination and competency from the Supreme Court, and bond according to existing laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall appoint one of the notaries for the parish of Orleans to be parish notary and custodian of notarial records. In addition to the other duties and powers conferred upon notaries public, such notary shall be the notary of the State of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans, before whom shall be passed and executed all contracts, agreements, acts of sale and purchase and all other authentic acts in which the State of Louisiana, the parish of Orleans, and the city of New Orleans may be a party, or have any interest, and also

shall have the charge and possession of the records of all notaries in the parish of Orleans who shall have ceased to be such either by death, removal, or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Parish Notary and Custodian of Notarial Records shall collect together and safely keep in his possession the records of all Notaries in the parish of Orleans who shall have ceased or may hereafter cease to be such either by death, removal, or otherwise.

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, moved that the further consideration of the bill and substitute be postponed until Wednesday next, and made the special order of the day for one o'clock P. M.

Carried, and 150 copies of the substitute ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, called up House bill No. 56.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to dispense with the reading of the bill in detail.

Carried.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following amendment:

Provided, however, that before constructing said railroad through the streets of the city of New Orleans, the consent of the Municipal Council of said city shall first be obtained authorizing the same.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe. Belot, Burrell, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guidry. Harper. Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Page, Reese, Rey. Smith, Tureaud, Umphreys, William C. Williams—26.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Dewees, DeGrange, Garstkamp, Haskell. Kent, Landers, Mollere, McCullen, McMillen, Magee, Noble. Pearce, Pierce, Sterrett, Washington. Waters, Yorke, D. Young, Heidenhain, Zoelly—24.

There being no quorum voting, Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved to adjourn until Monday, at twelve o'clock M.

Lost.

A call of the House was demanded, fifty-four members answering to their names.

There being a quorum present, the amendment of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Gray, Guidry, Harper, Hall, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Page, Raymond. Reese, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams—32.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster. Dewees, De Grange, Garstkamp, Haskell, Heidenhain, Kent, Lenders, Mollere, McCullen, McMillen, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Sterrett, Washington, Waters, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—24.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to adopt the amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole.

Carried.

The amendments in their order were adopted.

Mr. Sterrett, of Caddo, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to lay on the table the motion to postpone.

Carried.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Item First—In the seventy-eighth line, after the word "thereon," insert "and under such regulations as the General assembly may from time to time enact in regard to the manner and mode of running the cars, including the regulations at the depots, the means of locomotion, such as steam or horse or mule power, such as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the public or the convenience of commerce within the corporate limits of the city."

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

There being no quorum present, the House, on motion of Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Thirty-Seventh Day's Session.

Tuesday, August 11, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 90, an act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Jefferson.

Also favorably upon a bill to provide for pensions for the veterans of 1814-15, according to the requirements of article 124 of the Constitution of 1868.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported progress.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Wilcox, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably upon Senate joint resolution ceding to the United States jurisdiction over land in the State of Louisiana for national cemeteries.

Mr. Wilcox asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill considered engrossed, and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray offered a petition from citizens of the parish of Iberville adversely to the opening of Bayou Plaquemines.

On motion of Mr. Ray the petition was received and the reading dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Ray moved that the order of the day be changed from one o'clock to twelve o'clock M. daily.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Day offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, as well as the various civil officers of the State, should be supplied with a copy each of the Civil Code, Code of Practice, and Revised Statutes, in order to enable them fully and intelligently to discharge their respective duties. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate that the Judiciary Committee be requested to examine into the number of copies of the Civil Code and Code of Practice now on hand belonging to the State, and report as to the necessity of revising said Civil Code and Code of Practice, and also the statutes of the State, and bring such bill as in their judgment may be necessary to meet the requirements of the case.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, an act exempting from seizure the wages of employes of the city of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to facilitate weighing in this State, and to reduce the price thereof.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. White asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill providing additional qualifications for jurors in civil cases.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. White the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to facilitate the collection of State and parish taxes.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill for the relief of the poor and indigent of the State.

The rules were suspended and the bill read twice.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Wilcox, under a suspension of the rules, gave notice that on some future day he would introduce a bill to provide for the sale of public lands and further to provide a suitable homestead exemption for the citizens of this State.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Senate bill No. —, an act defining the duties and powers of the police jury in that part of the parish of Orleans situated upon the right bank of the river Mississippi, was introduced and read.

Mr. Packard asked for a suspension of the rules for a second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Packard asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read by its title.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended, and Senate bill No. 57, an act providing for the appointment of a District Attorney pro tempore by each parish, who shall be Parish Attorney, defining his duties and powers, and the mode of proceedings in criminal cases in District and parish Courts, and providing for the salary and fees of the Parish and District Attorneys pro tempore, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up section by section.

The first, second and third sections were read and adopted without amendment.

The fourth section was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the word "parishes" was substituted for the word "courts" at the end of line ten.

The fourth section was adopted as amended.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections were read and adopted without amendments.

Section nine was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out the word "dollars" in line sixteen and insert instead the words "not less than one hundred dollars per annum, and as much more as the Police Jury may fix," and in line twenty-one to substitute the word "recover" for "receive."

Mr. Ray's amendments were adopted and the ninth section thereafter adopted as amended.

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections were then adopted on motion of Mr. Ray.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended and the bill underwent its second and third readings, passed finally and was adopted by its title.

Mr. Bacon, on a suspension of the rules, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Mercantile College.

Mr. Ray, on a suspension of the rules, called up Senate bill No. 90, a substitute reported by Judiciary Committee to create a Recorder's Court for the parish of Jefferson.

On motion of Mr. Todd the salary of the Recorder was amended to be $1800 instead of $2500.

The bill went through its several readings and was finally passed.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to take up out of order Senate bill No. 88, an act to amend and readopt section first of an act entitled an act for the corporation, organization, etc., of works of public improvement, etc., approved March 14, 1855.

The rules were suspended, the bill was read, and on motion considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time, on motion of Mr. Ray finally adopted, and adopted by its title.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 109, an act to prohibit the formation and continuance of military organizations, except such as are established by law and that form part of the State militia, was taken up and read.

Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the bill was referred to the Committee on Militia.

House bill No. 56, an act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering the said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana, was taken up and read.

On a suspension of the rules, the bill was put on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 37, an act to empower the State Superintendent of Public Education to rent a suitable building for his office, and to appoint an Assistant Superintendent and one Secretary.

After a lengthy debate, on motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Education.

The President: I will state to the Senate that House Bill No. 66 known as the Lottery Bill, is before me for my signature. The law requires me to sign it, but I do so under protest. I regard it as a monopoly, and a detriment to the financial interests of the city and State. I wish my protest spread upon the minutes.

The Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared and announced that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to House bill No. 89, an act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia, and to provide for its instruction and duties, except in the amendment to section six.

On motion the bill was taken up.

Mr. Ray moved that a committee of conference, consisting of three members of the Senate, be appointed, and that the House be notified that the Senate adhere to its amendment in section six, and that the House be requested to appoint a committee to confer with the Senate.

Adopted.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Senate joint resolution No. 8, for the recovery of the State and city bonds and other property at Washington City, D. C., substitute for House bill No. 24. returned from the House of Representatives with the information that the House adhered to its own bill, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 70, an act to establish a Metropolitan Police, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was made the special order of the day on Thursday next, at one o'clock P. M.

Senate bill No. 24, an act to organize a constabulary force for the State, reported unfavorably upon by a majority of the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, and Senate bill No. 29, minority report from the same committee, were taken up.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bills were ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day on Saturday.

House bill No. 12, an act permitting Judges to act as counsel in certain cases, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was laid on the table, subject to call.

Senate bill No. 73, an act defining the duties and compensation of State Tax Collectors.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

House bill No. 41, an act tendering a vote of thanks to the President and members of the Board of Registration.

The President called Mr. Jenks to the chair.

The bill was read and lies over under the rules.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. Todd moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Senate bill No. 6, an act abolishing the office of parish Recorder, was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

House bill No. 26, making a new division of the State into five Congressional districts, was read.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

The motion of Mr. Blackman was lost.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was made the special order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Beares the Senate adjourned by a rising vote of 10 yeas to 7 nays.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Thirty-Seventh Day's Session.

Monday, August 10, 1868.

The House met persuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-four members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, York, Zoelly—64.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, his vote was recorded in favor of the passage of House bill No. 109.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Faulkner, Caldwell:

An act relative to draining certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules:

House bill No. 132, an act to incorporate Savings and Pawners' Bank of New Orleans.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, under a suspension of the rules:

House bill No. 136, an act to amend article No. 304 of the code of practice, first reading.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules:

House bill No. 135, an act fixing the compensation of the Recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, first reading.

By *Mr.* Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 133, an act to authorize all persons to open and keep open at all business hours of the day private markets, stores and stands for the sale of fresh meats, fish, game and poultry on public license throughout the State of Louisiana, excepting the parish of Orleans, first reading.

The Committee on Ways and *Means*, through its chairman, *Mr.* Lee, of St. Bernard, asked permission at this stage of the proceedings to report a bill entitled an act to regulate and define the duties and stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroners.

Granted.

Bill read, and on motion of *Mr.* Faulkner, of Caldwell, one hundred and fifty copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to suspend the rules in order to authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to retire to their committee room and to report back immediately the substitute to House bill No. 15.

Carried.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Senate bill No. 35.

Senate bill No. 74.

Also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 66.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Department,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed "An act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly."

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

ORDER OF THE DAY—UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The amendment of *Mr.* De Grange, of Orleans, to House bill No. 56, being under consideration at the time of the adjournment, was taken up.

*Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay on the table the amendment of *Mr.* De Grange.

Carried.

*Mr. May*, of Orleans, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Corporations.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

*Mr. May*, of Orleans, moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole.

Declared out of order.

*Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, moved that the bill be placed on its third reading and final passage, and called for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

The bill was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

*Mr.* Lee, of St. Bernard, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported in accordance with instructions of the House substitute for House bill No. 15, without amendments.

*Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, moved that the substitute for House bill No. 15 be considered engrossed and placed upon its third reading and final passage.

Lost.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendments:

In the thirteenth line, after the word "the" insert the following, which was adopted: "Governor, Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, Chairmen of Finance Committees of three members from the House and two from the Senate."

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Section third, sixth line, after the word "indebtedness" insert "bearing seven per cent interest per annum."

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the rules be suspended to take up the following Senate bills:

Senate bill No. 31.

Senate bill No. 42 ;

Senate bill No: 55.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Morey, of Ouchita, moved that Senate bill No. 31 be placed on its first and second readings, and that it be made the special order of the day for Wednesday at two o'clock P. M., and that 150 copies of the bill be printed.

The rules were suspended, the bill passed its first and second readings and made the special order of the day.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, moved that the House bill on registration be taken up at the same time.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate bill No. 42, that it be placed on its first and second readings and made the special order of the day for Wednesday at one o'clock, P. M., and 150 copies be printed.

Rules suspended, the bill passed its first and second readings, and made the special order of the day.

Under a suspension of the rules on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, Senate bill No. 55 was placed on its first and second readings, made the special order of the day for Thursday at one o'clock, P. M., and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, in the chair. House bills Nos. 18 and 23 being under consideration,

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, moved that the bills be read section by section.

Carried.

Section first was read.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, offered the following substitute :

After the word "that" in the fourth line insert "the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson;" striking out the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth lines;" in the seventeeth line, after the word "Orleans," insert "and Jefferson."

The substitute was recommended for adoption.

Section second was read with the following amendment :

In eighth line after the word "by" insert "five."

The second section as amended was recommended for adoption.

Section third was read and recommended for adoption.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Dewees offered the following substitute for section fourth:

After the word "enacted" insert, "that within the three days next succeeding the day which this act shall become a law, the two Houses of the General Assembly shall meet in joint session and proceed to elect the Commissioners provided for in this act, one of said Commissioners to hold office until the third Monday in January, 1874; one until the third Monday in January, 1873; one until the third Monday in Janaary, 1872; one until the third Monday in January, 1871, and one until the third Monday in January, 1870."

Substitute was recommended for adoption.

Sective five was read and recommended for adoption.

Section six was read and recommended for adoption, with the following amendment:

In sixth line strike out the word "eight" and insert "five."

Section seven was read.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendments:

In second line after the word "that" insert "the," strike out the word "to" and insert "shall."

Third line after the word "as" insert "that provided for."

Fourth line strike out "to" and insert "and that it."

Sixth line strike out the word "appointment" and insert "election."

Seventh line strike out "being in" and insert "the."

Ninth line strike out "appointed" and insert "elected."

The amendments were accepted, and the section as amended recommended for adoption.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported progress and permission to sit again.

There being no quorum present, the House on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Thirty-Eighth Day's Session.

Wednesday, August 12, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso. Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—34.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the reading of minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported progress.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported progress.

Mr. Todd moved that the Senate Chamber be closed during the entire day, and that everybody be excluded with the exception of members, employes and contestants.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to table was lost.

The motion of Mr. Todd then prevailed.

The Senate Chamber was cleared and the doors closed.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved on the eighth day of March, 1868.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Ray introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1839, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 14, 1855, together with a memorial from the inhabitants of the town.

The bill lies over under the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Ray introduced a bill to incorporate the Vigilant Fire Company No. 1, of the town of New Iberia.

The bill lies over under the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Ray introduced a bill relative to delinquent tax collectors.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. Ray.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Ray introduced a bill to purchase five hundred copies of the Code of Practice and Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, edited by J. O. Fuqua.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. Ray.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Ogden introduced a bill relative to the inscription of certain mortgages in favor of minors in the parish of Orleans.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Campbell, from the joint committee to investigate the conduct of the late election, on the condition of peace and good will and good order in the State, presented the following report upon the resolution of Mr. E. L. Jewell :

Whereas, Governor Warmoth in his letter to his Excellency, the President of the United States, setting forth the reasons why federal troops should be sent to this State, states among others that "one hundred and fifty men and have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half," and a letter from District Attorney Hudspeth states that "men, women and children, have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men," therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three appointed by the President of the Senate, to wait on Governor Warmoth and obtain from him for the information and use of the Senate, the names of the "one hundred and fifty persons murdered," with the time, when, and place where the murders were committed ; and also to procure from him the letter of District Attorney Hudspeth, referred to in the letter addressed to President Johnson.

Amendment by Smith of St. John :

And that they be authorized to ascertain the names of those whose who were butchered by the police force of Mayor Monroe, on the thirtieth of July, 1866 ; and also the names of those who led the band of murderers on that occasion.

Room of Committee on Conduct of Election, and the Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State.

The committee have the honor to report to your honorable body in regard to the enclosed resolutions and amendments submitted for their consideration, that they are not yet in possession of any information in regard to the murders and crimes referred to, but they will proceed at once to the investigation of the facts, and to that end have requested the necessary information from the Governor in regard thereto.

They unanimously recommend the adoption of the resolution and amendment, and the appointment of the committee referred to, with the additional recommendation that such facts as may be elicited by this committee be furnished, with the names of the witnesses, to your committee, to the end that said facts may be set forth in their general report on the present condition of peace and good order in the State.

With regard to the recommendation of the Governor, that the same committee be empowered to investigate the murders and outrages committed throughout the State, your committee are of opinion that such authority is unnecessary, as that duty has already been entrusted to a joint committee of both Houses, who are now employed in such investigation.

(Signed) H. J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Committee.
WM. MURRELL.
E. S. WILSON,
P. HARPER,
WM. L. THOMPSON.

Mr. Campbell presented at the same time the following communication from the Governor, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Adopted.

Executive Department,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 10, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Having observed in the official journal of the seventh instant, that Senator Jewell introduced in the Senate a resolution that a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate to wait on Governor Warmoth and obtain for the information of the Senate, the names of the one hundred and fifty men murdered, with the time when, and place where these murders were committed; and also to procure from him the letter of District Attorney Hudspeth, referred to in the letter addressed to President Johnson, I would thank the Senate to adopt the same, and to authorize said committee to investigate thoroughly the murders and outrages which have been and are being perpetrated throughout the State.

Very respectfully,
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Day gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce an act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, on a suspension of the rules reported favorably upon a bill to amend article 990 of the Code of Practice.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to abolish the fire department in New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this State.

Mr. Williams gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Red river.

The special order of the day was taken up.

Report of the Committee on Elections in the case of George W. Mader, David Wilson and Solomon R. Moses, contesting the seats of M. A. Foute, G. H. Braughn and R. N Ogden, was taken up.

Mr. Smith moved that the majority report be adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to divide the question, and that the case of Mr. Braughn be taken up.

Mr. Campbell arose to a point of order, and maintained that no Senator whose seat was contested should vote on this question.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, on a point of order said that unless the President was in possession of official information that the seats were contested he could not decide that they should not vote.

The President said he would reserve his decision.

After the arguments in the first case,

Mr. Campbell, on a point of order, insisted that the decision be given immediately.

The President decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—28.

Nays: Campbell, Monette, Packard, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—6.

The Chair was sustained.

The motion of Mr. Blackman to divide the question was then adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to take up the case of Mr. Foute.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by taking up the case of Mr. Braughn.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Anderson's name was called.

Mr. O'Hara, on a point of order said that Mr. Anderson could not vote as he was not present when the question was put.

The Chair decided the point of order was not well taken.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—20.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Blackman's motion to take up the case of Mr. Braughn was renewed, and the yeas and nays called for and ordered with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd. White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—11.

The motion to take up Mr. Braughn's case prevailed.

Mr. Campbell offered the following:

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Foute, Braughn and Ogden shall not vote in either case.

Mr. Ogden moved that the main question be ordered.

Ordered.

Mr. Campbell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lewis, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the case of Mr. Braughn was taken up.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved to substitute for the adoption of the majority report, the adoption of the minority report of Senator Coupland, and so far as it relates to Mr. Braughn, the minority report of Messrs. Thompson and Futch, and moved the main question be put.

Mr. Packard called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost by a rising vote of 6 yeas and 23 nays.

Mr. E. L. Jewell withdrew his motion for the main question.

Mr. Bacon moved that the contestant of Mr. Braughn's seat be heard.

Mr. Campbell asked who was Mr. Braughn's opponent.

The Senate agreed that all three of the contestants be heard.

Messrs. David Wilson, Solomon R. Moses, and George W. Mader argued their cases.

Mr. Wilcox was called to the chair by the President.

Mr. Beares moved that the main question be ordered, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Williams—16.

Messrs. O'Hara and Campbell arose and protested against the whole proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the protest of Messrs. O'Hara and Campbell were ordered to be recorded on the journal, and the question of the adoption of the minority report of Mr. Coupland, and that of Messrs. Thompson and Futch, so far as it relates to Mr. Braughn, was put.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Campbell, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—11.

Mr. Todd moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Campbell, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—11.

Mr. O'Hara moved to take up the case of Mr. Foute.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost by a rising vote of 9 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Blackman moved that the case of Mr. R. N. Ogden be taken up.

Mr. F. L. Jewell moved the previous question.

A call was made for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, O'Hara, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François. Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith—10.

The previous question was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, Mr. Ogden's case was taken up.

Mr. Blackman moved that the minority report, so far as it relates to Mr. Ogden, be adopted as a substitute for the majority report, and moved the previous question, but withdrew the motion for the previous question in order to allow the contestants to be heard.

The contestants declared that they had said all they had to say.

Mr. E. L. Jewell renewed the motion to order the main question.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Williams—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—22.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the question be postponed until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Blackman on a point of order said that no motion could be entertained pending the call for the main question.

The Chair decided the motion in order.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Campbell proceeded to speak upon the subject.

Mr. Blackman asked the Chair if he decided that the appeal was debatable.

The President said he did.

Mr. Campbell moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Williams—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares. Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Eagan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—22.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Blackman appealed from the decision of the Chair,

Mr. Campbell moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting :

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Williams, Wittgentein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Eagan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox—19.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Anderson moved the main question—the motion to postpone.

Mr. O'Hara arose to second the motion, and was proceeding to speak.

The Senate refused to permit Mr. O'Hara to continue.

A call was made for the ayes and nays whether the main question should be ordered.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—32.

Nays: Poindexter—1.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Whitney called for the yeas and nays on the question to postpone, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette. O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—11.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lewis, Offutt, Ray, Thompson, Todd. Wilcox, White, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—13.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—20.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Blackman moved the adoption of the minority report, so far as it relates to Mr. Ogden, as a substitute for the majority report.

A call for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulted as follows:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, O'Hara, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—21.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—11.

The minority report was adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Anderson moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Darral and O'Hara—2.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the case of Mr. Foute was taken up.

Mr. Bacon moved to substitute the m

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
HARRY LOTT,
H. R. STEELE.

### Happy Death.

Heaven opened its gates, near this city, about noon, on Wednesday last, and received into its mansions, Oella Chadick Adams, wife of Major E. E. Adams, and niece of Captain W. B. Armstrong. In the bloom and beauty of early womanhood she was taken away. "Her sun went down while yet it was day." In life, timid as a lamb; in death, fearless as a lion. As an infant falls to sleep in the arms of its mother, so she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. To the writer's question, "Have you any fear?" she joyously replied, "All is bright, Doctor; all is bright." Friends weep for the departed, but theirs is not that leaden grief that sometimes comes when dear ones die, but their sorrows are mixed with heavenly joys; their tear-drops reflect the rainbow smiles of heaven. Blessed be Jesus for such a testimony to his grace.

A funeral sermon will be preached in the Ames church, next Sabbath morning.

### Four Hundred Freedmen's Schools.

Captain H. H. Pierce, the new Superintendent of Education in this State, under the Freedmen's Bureau, is doing an excellent work, and the late visit of General Howard is yielding much fruit. The report of Captain Pierce for September shows that he has now in his charge and in successful operation, four hundred schools, with two hundred and thirty-four teachers, and nine thousand one hundred and eighty pupils. Fifty-one of these schools were established during the month of September. Much improvement is reported in the parishes near this city, but in those more distant a sad state of ignorance and outrage prevails. The Captain is erecting and repairing buildings, addressing public meetings of colored people on the subject of education and wisely co-operating with other bodies and school boards, in the interest of his work. We congratulate the Bureau and all lovers of education upon a good work well done.

### Encouraging.

One of our subscribers at Darian Depot, Connecticut, forwards us his subscription to the ADVOCATE for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

That looks like standing by us and our work.

He adds a few lines in regard to political prospects, saying: "Connecticut will be on the side of 'Freedom and order' in November. If there was any doubt before, the late town meetings have shown the enemy greatly demoralized."

### Mrs. General Canby.

This excellent and unselfish Christian lady writes us that "Mordecai," our Washington correspondent, was in error in stating that she originated the "Prison Visiting Committee." She informs us that the movement originated with the late Mrs. General Eaton, "who has passed to her mansions of rest."

### Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

### Working for Christ.

"Go work in my Vineyard," says the Master to every one. And realizing that he is our Creator, our provider and protector; that his love to us is of the strongest, purest, parental nature, how is it possible for us to imagine that any could falter a moment in obeying.

And yet we are aware that by far the greater number do not fly in delight to obey their loving Father's voice. Like wayward, stubborn children, they are ever inventing excuses to quiet their consciences while in disobedience.

Reader, what is your excuse for your sloth? Why, poor, weak, ease-loving soul, you say your efforts would do no good; *you* could accomplish nothing. Ah, poor soul! You've got the spiritual dyspepsia. You have been living too much of a sedentary life, spiritually, and no wonder you feel weak and "out of sorts."

Suppose that a man sits down in his study, or at his office desk, giving up all vigorous exercise, yet at the same time continues his former allowance of rich, hearty food, the consequence is that all the horrors of dyspepsia soon come upon him. He loses to a great extent his relish for food, and his power to digest it.

What should he do? You are quick to reply that he should get out of his confinement and take more physical exercise, saw wood, hoe corn, or walk several miles a day, and fill his lungs with God's pure air; any thing to start his feeble circulation, and develop his drooping frame. He will have but little desire for this exercise at first, nay he may feel it an unpleasant task. But persisting therein, he will soon find extreme delight and be conscious of increasing health and strength from day to day.

Now this is about your case in spiritual matters. You sought to take your full of God's rich blessings, but gave up your activity and settled down in idleness, and to-day you are a spiritual dyspeptic. You have lost nearly all relish for things spiritual. And farther than this, your disease is becoming more and more confirmed each day. Take your own advice quickly, and out to work some where in the vineyard of your Master. Doubtless you will not relish it at first, but rather feel a shrinking therefrom. Yet that is no proof that you are not to receive benefit, nor that you are not capable of being developed into a strong, vigorous and useful man. Arise and force yourself to work, and soon, in the light of your Master's countenance, you will find your lankness and leanness giving place to "fullness of joy," your "blues" blown far away by the first breeze from the spirit land, awakened by your breath of believing prayer; your whole spiritual man invigorated, and no longer then will

"Duty seem a load,
And worship prove a task."

*Can't accomplish anything?* Why, if you were filled with devoted zeal, there is scarcely anything that you might not accomplish. Look at the great systems of error and superstition that have arisen and spread over great portions of the earth. How was it accomplished? Not assuredly by the truth that inheres in them, but by the zeal of their advocates. Then if error and superstition can be advanced by the zeal of their advocates, how much more may that system of religion be advanced, whose foundation is truth, especially when this zeal is backed by holy, devoted lives on the part of its advocates.

But here you are ready with another excuse for your sloth. That you are assured that truth and righteousness will in the end prevail. The Bible prophecies it, and God will bring it about in his own good time, that your puny efforts can not hasten prophecy. And thus from the very confidence you have in the final establisment of Christianity over the whole earth, you slacken your efforts, thus showing that the advocates of truth often manifest far less zeal than the advocates of error.

Remember that there is no allowance in the word of God for such sloth.

No doubt truth will in the end prevail. But the day of its triumph over error *is* to be hastened on by earnest Christian souls. Men have been made by God the instruments of converting the nations to himself. Men *can* hasten the fulfillment of prophecy in this regard. And every individual should feel that on his or her efforts hang victory. As from the flagship of Lord Nelson on the day of battle, all who looked read on its streaming banner, "*England expects every man to do his duty to-day.*" so must we believe that Christ expects every one of his followers to do his duty to-day. Not to-morrow. Not next week. Not in the sunshine and peace of next year, but *to-day*, while the battle rages and the enemies of God are bold and defiant. "Work while it is called *to-day*," saith Jesus. There is no glory in being a bold soldier in peace. There is no great fidelity manifested in standing by your friend in sunshine and prosperity. But stand courageously to your place in the hour of battle, if you would prove your valor as a soldier. If you would prove your devotion to your friend, stand by him in the dark hour of adversity, when others have forsaken.

You have been waiting for favorable circumstances. Wait no longer. Go to work and *make* circumstances.

Do the best you can and your labor shall not be in vain. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again bringing his sheaves with him."

Do you really love your Master, and would you see him honored by all? If your tongue says yes, your actions contradict it. You do not seek his preferment. How does the politician manifest his love for, and his desire to bring honor to his friend? By doing all in his power to gain him friends and votes. He does not say that his words and influence will accomplish nothing. If he has not the qualifications for addressing the multitude, then he, in private conversation, seeks to prevail on all he meets to give his friend their support. Now you have not half the zeal of the politician, in seeking to gain followers and supporters to your friend—the Savior. For shame should you hang your head, that such is the fact.

Up and be doing, and make amends for the past. Be zealous in the future in discharging every duty. Speak and work for God as he gives you opportunity. Not in the prayer and conference room merely, in exhorting the brethren, very little will do there. Speak all abroad to strangers of the Lord. But approach them not with a melancholy countenance, with a whine and whang, but with all the naturalness that you would address them on other important subjects. Give them not up with the first attempt. Make them the burden of your prayer. Use all your tact in properly approaching them, and you will seldom meet with repulse. But should you accomplish little, Jesus will give you your full reward for your obedience, just the same as if much was accomplished.

With all the zeal of the politician you certainly can win *one* follower for Jesus in a year. If every church member does it, the church is doubled in numbers each year. How quickly, at that rate, would the world be brought to Christ.

But farther, it is an imperative command of Christ that you go work in his vineyard. Neglect it and you lose your soul. Obey and you shall be saved, for "they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars, forever and ever," and those that they win to Christ shall be as "stars in the crown of their rejoicing."

### Why Is the State Government Weak?

Colonel Nixon, in the *Crescent* of the twentieth instant, writes an article on the recent assassinations in St. Mary parish and elsewhere, and adduces the same in proof that our State government is a failure. The following is the gist of his sayings:

At this moment it is plain that in this and in most of the other reconstructed States the so-called civil governments are destitute of intrinsic power to maintain themselves and to administer their laws.

True, lawlessness reigns. Murder holds high carnival in the country parishes. Negroes are slain like sheep; loyal white men are murdered in the bosom of their families; sheriffs and judges are shot like dogs by masked and armed bands; parish and State officers are unable to discharge their official duties; editors are whipped and their presses destroyed; and ministers of the Gospel are hung and their churches burned.

For the argument, we concede this and even more to be too true; and we admit that the present State Government is too weak to protect our loyal citizens in their lives and property. But what are the causes of this weakness? Upon whom rests the responsibility of this lawlessness? Is weakness proof of evil *per se* and of wrong doing? Let us consider for a moment these graye questions. The constitutionality of the governments of the reconstructed States is a recognized fact, by Congress, by the United States Supreme Court, and by the American people. Nor is it an immaterial point, that a majority of the qualified voters in Louisiana have accepted and approved her new Government. It is equally true that our State Constitution compares favorably with the Constitutions of the most powerful State in the Republic. It is a fact not to be denied, that the present State and parish officers were duly elected by a majority of the legal voters of Louisiana, and that since their inauguration they have discharged their duty with integrity and courage. And it is also a tremendous fact, that the very men who now denounce the State government unconstitutional and a failure, did run for office under said Constitution; were willing to accept contracts for printing and otherwise, and to "make an honest dollar." They and their friends have beleaguered and belabored our General Assembly to pass bills, appropriating millions of dollars.

Two general causes have operated and do still operate to weaken the executive power of the State. The moral influence of the fifty thousand Democrats in the State is deliberately and persistently thrown against the administration of Louisiana, and among them are persons of the first intelligence wealth and social standing in the State but who are under the bond of a fearful crime against the nation's life.

rom the pulpit down to the vilest coffeehouse; from the ablest journalis, down to the penny-a-liner; from the judge on the bench down through all the legal profession; from the Solons to the shyster of the Parish Prison; from the leading merchants down to the Jew peddler; all who were identified with the late rebellion and sympathized therewith, cease not to revile those in power, and openly denounce them as usurpers, while the new government numbers among its friends ministers, journalists, jurists and merchants, of whom any State or party might well be proud. Yet the supporters of the present administration are chiefly the laboring classes, who for three generations have been oppressed and cowed by an arrogant more powerful race. As eight to five the latter outnumber the former, but as five to eight, the former are more powerful than the latter. In New Orleans, where the Republicans can boast of intelligence, wealth and social potion, the laws are more readily enforced, but in the country parishes, where the freedmen are the bulk of the supporters of the administration, the laws are contemned and the officers of the law resisted. We hold, therefore, that the responsibility of this weakness, of the present state of lawlessness in Louisiana, and of the assassinations therein committed, lies at the door of the Democrats of the State, and God and humanity will so hold them responsible. Similar disorders under similar circumstances could prevail in New York or Connecticut, or in any other State in the Union.

As the ally of those citizens who are thus banded against our new Government, is the President of the United States. He has sent military officers to command our District who threw their tremendous influence against the State; he has appointed men to our Customhouse, who are loud, and vile, and eloquent in denouncing Governor Warmoth and the other gentlemen elected as his official associates; he has declined to permit Governor Warmoth to organize such a militia force as would be adequate to maintain the peace, while he has so far denuded the State of United State troops, that the loyal and peaceable citizens of Louisiana can hope for no protection from those they are taxed to support. What government would not be weak with such tremendous odds against it? We confess that our wonder is not that the Government is weak, but that it exists. Its existence is proof of its "intrinsic power to maintain itself," and that it rests upon some great, fundamental, unconquerable principle of justice and goodness. Therefore, at the door of President Johnson we lay the murdered forms of Pope and Chase, and Brooks, and Randolph, while we pile up before his door the skulls and bones of four hundred Union men murdered in the fair State of Louisiana.

It must be patent to every candid reader of history, that weakness is not proof of evil *per se* nor of wrong doing. Were our revolutionary fathers wrong doers and their cause evil *per se* because for eight years they could not conquer the English? Were the loyal men of this country wrong doers and their cause intrinsically bad because they were too weak to subdue the late rebellion until the fifth year? Was Christianity false because its founder was crucified and his followers slain? Is it not a law of nature and providence that virtue in its primary struggles with vice is worsted, but though crushed to earth, rises again to conquer at last? Let the Democratic citizens of Louisiana join with their Republican fellow-citizens and resolve that lawlessness shall be suppressed. Let President Johnson proclaim that the public peace shall be maintained. Let the *Cresecent* and *Times* throw their influence on the side of order, and let the law-abiding citizens of all parties combine to keep the laws, and we shall be only too glad to join hands with citizens without regard to party, to preserve the lives and property of the people of Louisiana.

### A New Horror.

Following close upon the Opelousas and the Shreveport massacres of white and colored Republicans, comes now the cold blooded murder in Franklin, St. Mary parish, of our esteemed and gallant young friend, Colonel Pope, Sheriff of the parish, and of Mr. Valentine Chase, recently elected the Parish Judge. The readers of the Democratic organ of St. Mary, the *Planters' Banner*, edited by Daniel Dennet, had been prepared by incendiary editorials for the event, which appears to have been most deliberately planned. In no other parish of this State has the party of law and order presented a more calm, intelligent and respectable appearance. In material and in manner it was a model; no where else had the Democracy, perhaps we should say the pro-slavery Democracy, a better opportunity of proving the sincerity of their boasts of being the negro's best friend, their cordial acceptance of the situation, and their willingness to enter upon a fair and peaceful contest for political supremacy. This recourse to the bowie knife and revolver is a humiliating admission of weakness, or worse, a confession of hypocrisy. It is, however, something more, a determination by the old party leaders and hackneyed politicians of this and other parishes to return to their *ante bellum* tactics for the purpose of securing and retaining office in the face of any and every opposition. All over the State there is a class of men who claim a proscriptive right to control their parishes and enjoy all the emoluments of office therein. They are a set of born aristocrats who held and desire still to hold Louisiana as a feudal possession, to perpetuate an odious oligarchy, excluding from interference in governmental affairs all but themselves, their families and their parasites—the vile sycophants, like editor Dennett, who fawn upon them and lick up their spittle, kissing the hand that smites them.

These born politicians and hereditary office holders have very unwillingly seen their power wane; but the sublime generosity of the government they labored to destroy, the favor of a traitor President, and the inaction of military commanders, have combined to warm into life their dead hopes, and now the lives of honored and patriotic citizens, the material prosperity of the State and the fair fame of our people, must be sacrificed for their personal profit and greedy lust of power. Party fealty with these men is but a question of name and expediency. They have been Democrat, Whig, Know-Nothing, Unionist, Secession, champions of slavery or freedom, all in turn. The stripes and stars and the stars and bars are alike; only let office, power, emolument, be secured to them, and then only they are satisfied. Talk about the intimidation of the negroes—much more are the whites intimidated. Remove the pressure, and the testimony of all St. Mary Parish, at least, will be in favor of free ballot, education, opportunity, irrespective of race, color or previous condition. There is trembling and a sense of oppression in mansions as well as cabins. Mechanics, merchants, and farmers, as well as laborers, had begun to hope for a better day, for utter deliverance from their oppressors' yoke, and these murderous shots and blows not only pierce and prostrate Pope and Chase, but the people of St. Mary parish. It is not yet time to give names, but when the day comes, wo! wo! not to their poor tools, but to the real murderers! Then will they in turn be the fugitives, if they are allowed to escape the penalty of their terrible crimes. Meanwhile, let them proceed in their vain attempts to stamp out the fires of freedom, kindled by the immortal Lincoln. Let them strive to quench it in the blood of their many victims; the end is not far off. The Lord of hosts is evidently in the contest, and the tokens seem to indicate that like Pharaoh of old, his enemies are rushing to their own destruction. The circumstances of the Franklin murders, as related to us by the bereaved widow of Colonel Pope and other fugitives from St. Mary, mark this as perhaps the most atrocious of the recent political assassinations.

The Sheriff occupied rooms in the Planters' Hotel, opposite the Court House, in the rear range of apartments, and on the corner. One side of the square occupied by the hotel opened upon the alleyway. Our friend was sitting on the gallery overlooking the court yard; at his side was Judge Chase, quietly conversing. The assassins entered stealthily from the alley, coming in under the gallery, to the broad stairway, rushed up the stairs and opened fire upon both gentlemen. Several shots entered the side of Colonel Pope's face, who at once fell and crawled upon his hands and knees into the room. The Judge, not being hit fatally, struggled to get away from his murderers, rushed down the steps, and in the yard had another struggle with the fiends, who shot and stabbed him repeatedly. He got away again, out of the yard and around to the rear of the hotel, facing upon the bayou; here the fatal shot was fired, the ball entering the back of his head, where he fell and was left until morning. No "guard was placed over the body," as stated by the papers, and every one knew where it was. He did not die immediately, but was heard groaning most of the night, though no one dared go to his assistance. When the firing took place, Mrs. Pope was at the bedside of the landlord's wife, Mrs. O'Neil. She at once ran across the yard and up the steps, gaining the gallery, while the assassins were struggling there with Judge Chase. Her husband was then dying and could give her no sign of recognition. Most of the night she paced the gallery in view of his mangled body; friends, for whom she sent, feared to respond, or else were not permitted to receive her message. With difficulty could the landlord, otherwise a kind hearted man, be persuaded to enter her room and stretch out the body before it stiffened in death. Being refused coffin and hearse, she bravely kept vigil beside the beloved remains until Monday morning—the deed having been committed on Saturday, about dark. What a Sabbath to that crushed widow, alone with her dead husband and her living infant! Surely, God's sweet angels hovered near, to aid her. The ladies of Franklin did not visit their poor sister, but sent her word that they would gladly do so were it not for the opprobrium it would provoke on account of her husband's poiltics. One precious woman called, and fearless of the danger incurred, did all in her power for the bereaved it was Mrs. Parks, teacher of the colored school in our church. All; honor to her and the womanly nature she adorns. At the coroner's inquest, Mrs. Pope charged the death of her husband upon editor Dennett. It is said that on Friday Dennett, Hafleigh, Tucker and others, left town, returning on Sunday, that the roads and bayou were picketed to "catch the carpet baggers," and that the editors of the Republican paper, the *Register*, had escaped, also Judge Fisk, the Registrars and others, who had been marked as victims.

As in the case of Mr. Bentley, at Opelousas, and in every other case on record, the outraged parties used all their influence to prevent any retaliation, hoping for justice and future protection from the law and dreading an appeal to violence. Mrs. Pope and the friends of both of the deceased were besought by the citizens to quiet the people whose leaders had been so brutally murdered; and it was done. Now as magnanimity is unknown to assassins, the consideration finally forces itself upon our mind, is this right? Is not self preservation a sacred duty, and as one class of "citizens," as the Democratic press always term rioters, never speak of law or regard it, should not other citizens, in the absence of legal protection, defend themselves?

### Do They Mean War?

Many at the South threatened that if their armies were broken up and defeated, that they would continue to keep up a guerrilla warfare throughout the country.

Is the recent slaughter of *twenty-eight* colored persons, in their quarters, on one plantation alone above Shreveport, and the hanging, shooting and burning of others, on neighboring plantations; is the cold-blooded murder of Colonel Pope and Judge Chase at Franklin, by a gang of villains, and the many assassinations and wholesale massacres throughout the country, the news of which reach us almost daily, are these the fulfillment of that threat? Do they mean to exterminate by detail all those who differ from them in politics? Verily it looks like this.

The land is drenched in the blood of Republicans, white and black, and yet where is there a single Democratic (late rebel) paper that deplores the murders or condemns the murderers? Where is there even a religious journal of the Southern churches, that speaks boldly out against these things, telling their people of a more excellent way, and warning them of the dire results of their present course? The pulpit and the press are alike silent, while constantly there is heard, the baying of hounds in the pursuit; the crack of the torturing whip, the crackling fires at the stake, the tightening halter, the whistling bullet, all bringing death to the sympathizers of the government.

Does not this mean war? *Exterminating* war? But why, as the Southern papers boast so much of their *chivalry*, do they not manifest it by declaring their purpose, and giving their foes some chance?

Many noble men there may be among them, but from the many deeds of darkness perpetrated, and the manner in which it is done, would it not seem that they are *chivalrous* like the hyena, or the prowling lynx or wolf, who, under cover of the night, or in great force, stealthily draws near and destroys the herdsman's flock? *Chivalrous* like the savage who waylays his victim and shoots him down in cold blood, or pierces his heart with the assassin's knife.

*Chivalrous!* Shades of departed heroes, pity and forgive them for traducing so much the fair word, which designated thy noble deeds, as to apply it for a moment to such cowardly, bloodthirsty monsters as themselves.

Yes, if war is meant, declare it like men. Be not so deceived as to suppose that the colored people and the white Unionists are to stand quietly by and see portion after portion of their ranks assailed, and scores murdered in cold blood. They have borne much and long. They are the party of peace, and would suffer many indignities to prove by their acts as well as their words, their principles. But do not suppose they are cowards because they bear these things. Do not suppose that they will forever continue, when "smitten on the one cheek to turn the other to the smiter." Do not suppose that you can always prevail upon the injured to quiet the multitude of their friends, as in the case at Franklin. There, when the citizens had connived at the murder of Colonel Pope, the Sheriff, and his friend, Judge Chase; after ordering the undertaker not to give Mrs. Pope a coffin for the body of her deceased husband, and ordering also the keeper of the livery stable not to let her have a conveyance to take the body to the cars, they then come to the widow and beg her to speak to the colored people lest there be an uprising. Poor woman! Her husband shot down by a gang of ruffians at his home in her presence, leaving her with her little child to mourn his untimely end; with her heart wrung with agony, and all her feelings outraged by the utter injustice of the act, how could she say to her hundreds of colored friends, "Be calm, avenge not his death!" But she did it. She desired not that others should mourn because she mourned. The innocent like herself might be among the number. She, therefore, spoke words to quiet them ere she departed with the body of him she loved, to lay it beneath the springing grass and waving prairie flowers of Illinois, his former State. Men of the South, you who fought against your country and tried to destroy it, if you mean war again, *declare* it, not play the part of assassins and butchers.

We are for peace. Dissension and strife we greatly deplore. We do not uphold all the Republican party has done in this State, nor do scores of others who act with the great National Republican party. A few months' patient waiting will remedy all these things, the assassin's knife and the murderer's bullet, *never*. Yes, we are for peace, that prosperity may again come to the suffering South. The watch-word of our party is the saying of our leader, "*Let us have peace.*" But if *you* want war you are pursuing the right course to bring it about. Go on with your assassinations, your butchery and slaughter, but remember that all the places where your victim's blood has been poured out like water, are marked. And when the "boys in blue" come sweeping down from the broad prairies of Illinois, St. Mary parish, which sowed to the wind in murdering in cold blood, their noble chieftain, SHALL REAP THE WHIRLWIND MINGLED WITH FIRE.

Wishing to do justice to all we would say that since the above was set up we have noticed that the *Crescent* has come out condemning strongly the assassination of Colonel Pope.

### The Spirit of Assassination.

Charles Sumner evoked a howl of rage from all Dixie when he characterized slavery as in its essence and in its effects upon the tone and character of the people South, barbarian.

Southern people and speakers denounced this accusation as false. By way of proof, they threatened Messrs. Beecher, Seward, Hale, and others of like opinions, with hanging, tarring and so on, if they should dare to profane Southern soil with their presence. No one who differed with them was to be tolerated. It is a little suggestive, in the light of the present, to recollect some of their characterizations of the most eminent and honored men of our day. Garrison was a lunatic, Beecher was a hypocrite, Seward was a villain, Lincoln was a gorilla, Sumner was a raving fool. Until the war, however, it was not believed by the people of the North generally that these epithets expressed the actual state of the Southern intellect, heart and conscience.

The firing on Sumter, Beauregard's "black flag" letter, the pretty convivialities over Yankee skulls, the thousand tender little mementoes carved from the bones of Yankee corpses by gallant Confederates, for the loved ones at home. Fort Pillow, Andersonville, all fittingly crowned by the horrible assassination of the beloved Lincoln, convinced those of the civilized world who had doubted before, that a very deep tincture of barbarism had been infused into the minds and morals of the Southern people by their pet barbarity.

It had been supposed by superficial thinkers that with the close of the war and the fall of slavery, this barbarism had disappeared. But the South did not leave them to rest long under this delusion.

Upon a word of comfort from Johnson, New Orleans, Memphis, Texas, and thousands of petty massacres and isolated murders, whippings and burnings, all over the South, gave witness to its life and power.

The attitude of the business or more reputable kind of people toward these outrages and their perpetrators, was to thoughtful minds the most convincing proof of the barbaric state of the public mind and morals. The leading papers of the South met the plain statements of these crimes either with indignant denial or with labored apology for the criminals and abuse of their victims.

The most fortunate thing for the South and the country at large, was that there stood in New Orleans and witnessed the test case, as it were, of the lengths to which this barbarism could carry American white men, a little, sturdy soldier, who described it in plain, blunt, Saxon words, without exaggeration or disguise, and the country believed him. Recently, the report of the joint committee of the General Assembly, showing as the results of a very limited investigation, nearly *four hundred* cases of murder

and outrages within the last year, and the murders at Opelousas, Shreveport and at Franklin, the murder of the Sheriff and Parish Judge on one day last week, will convince the most charitable that not only was slavery the sum of all barbarity, but that its barbarizing influence upon the whites was deeper and more ineradicable than was ever dreamed of.

The only cure for this is light. Let the plain facts be heralded. Let these people see themselves as others see them. Let them feel the just scorn and indignation of all Christian and some heathen nations. Let their commerce and trade and agriculture feel the blighting effects of the reputation which they are earning, until the honest white men of the State take the matter in hand, by enforcing the laws and hanging these lawless characters, whose murderous propensities can not be restrained.

We say to the *Times*, *Crescent* and *Picayune*, that they could do more for our State by a few short lines denouncing these crimes and their authors as they deserve, than by columns of rhetoric on Radical misrule or the Presidential election.

## Our First Martyr.

A METHODIST PREACHER HUNG.

Rev. Anthony Bewley has a companion in martyrdom. In the "Lone Star" State, another Methodist preacher has been hung. Texas claims the proto-martyr of our Church since its reorganization in the Southwest. In the winter of 1865, an intelligent, courageous, powerfully built colored man, twenty-five years old, entered the Thomson Biblical Institute, to prepare for the Christian ministry. He was Edwin Brooks. A machinist by trade, he commanded four dollars per day; but he left all to follow Christ. A faithful student, he advanced rapidly in his studies, and after a year's tuition, joined the Texas Conference, and was sent by Bishop Simpson to Millican, Texas, and at the succeeding Conference was reappointed by Bishop Ames. He soon became a leading man among his people, who looked up to him for religious advice and political counsel. In August last a white man entered the cabin of a freedman and threatened his life; but the man fled to the woods—the old place of refuge. From this incident occurred what was called the "Millican riot," which resulted so fatally to the blacks. In the troubles that followed, Rev. Edwin Brooks was the recognized leader of his brethren. After the excitement had subsided, Brooks was ordered to Austin, to report to General Reynolds. On his way he found himself pursued by a band of armed men, from whom he fled and took refuge in the "Brazos river bottoms." But the blood-houds were soon upon his path and uncovered his retreat to his bloody pursuers. Having secured their victim, they demanded that he should disclose the object of his mission to Austin, and that he should recant his Republican principles. Refusing to do either, they began to torture him in the most cruel manner. They stripped the flesh from his body, but he refused to recant; they broke his legs, but he declined to foreswear his honor and his faith; they then hung him by the neck till he died a martyr for his Church and country. After the horrid murder, the colored people were permitted to take the body of their pastor down and give it a decent burial. Thus a former student and fellow laborer, ended a life in which he had suffered as a slave, fought as a Union soldier, and which he crowned with martyrdom.

## Democratic Christian Advocate

The Democratic *Christian Advocate*, of this city, edited by Rev. Dr. Keener, has been so excessively jubilant over the recent St. Louis demonstration and the gorgeous club displays of its party as to excite much comment by the Northern press.

The North Western *Advocate*, of Chicago, in its issue of October 7, wonders how these Church South papers can condemn politics in journals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the same time fill columns with the most intensely partisan matter. Down here at "the front," we understand this thing better. These political bushwhackers carry no flag, and profess to be neutral or non combatant, yet fail not to improve every opportunity of glorifying Democracy and decrying Republicanism. It would be expecting too much of weak human nature, to ask of these brethren silence on the great issues of the day; and as they are the men who rose in arms against the nation, that they should not desire the success and labor manfully in behalf of their lost cause, but it is sad to reflect that these professedly Christian men and denominational journalists, have been so degraded by the corrupt ethics of slavery, and are so bent on the recovery of political power as systematically and constantly to disregard truth. Priests and people alike seem pleased to act the hypocrit's part, and it is upon this fact more than even the material evidences around us, that we predicate our judgment that the Almighty has written ichabod upon the walls of the Methodist Church South.

## That Fifty Thousand Dollar Bribe.

Before Governor Warmoth had vetoed the bill authorizing the city to issue $5,000,000 of bonds, which being sold at eighty cents, would give some body $1,000,000, a person placed on the desk of the Governor's private secretary a note for $50,000. The note was refused by Mr. Remick, but the party presenting it retired, leaving it on the desk; and it now can be seen as a witness of the corruption of our times, and also as evidence of the incorruption of the Governor and his Secretary.

Governor Warmoth very properly vetoed the bill, for which he deserves the thanks of this community. But what shall we say of the House that passed the bill over the veto? What bribes were received? And who received them? Gentlemen, the Republican tax payers of this city are on your track, and we warn you that you are known and that political retribution awaits you. Such misdeeds reflect upon the character of all Republicans, because of party identity, and if necessary we will prepare a "Roll of infamy" for you. The Senate did better and sustained the Governor's veto.

## Notices of Periodicals.

PETER'S MONTHLY GLEE HIVE.—The *Glee Hive* is printed on fine, heavy paper, and each number contains fourteen pages of music, about the size of ordinary sheet music, consisting of sacred and secular glees, trios, quartetts, opera choruses, etc., arranged principally for mixed voices, with occasional pieces for male and female voices, to which will be added an accompaniment for the piano *ad lib*. The music is arranged especially for this work, under the able direction of Mr. William Dressler. The pieces in the October number are very fine. This, we think, is the cheapest manner in which first class music is furnished the public, as the price is but $3 00 per year. Single copies 30 cents.

Address J. L. Peters, music publisher, Post Office box 5429, New York.

PETER'S PARLOR COMPANION—for the flute, violin and piano. Each number contains sixteen pages of instrumental music. The October number contains Barbe Bleue Quadrilles. This is the same price as the Glee Hive.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Take Notice!

The ministers in charge of circuits and stations throughout the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, are requested to take up a Missionary collection on the first Sunday in December. Do not fail, Brethren, for notwithstanding all that is being done by our Northern friends, the people in the South are still starving for the Gospel. Organize Missionary Societies in your Sunday schools.

The charge raising the largest of Missionary money will be considered the banner charge of the Conference.

JAMES LYNCH.
Presiding Elder Jackson District.
MACON, Miss., October 11, 1868.

## Literary Spleen.

The following book notice is from Brother Keener's paper of the third instant. It is so sad when an editor carries his political animosities into literature. Mr. Charles Nordhoff is a member of our church and a consistent Republican; it is that stirred the bad blood in Brother Keener and provoked this partisan diatribe. But we read Mr. Nordhoff's book with a keen relish, especially as a literary recreation, and find in it gems of thought and gems of diction:

CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE STORIES, by Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868; 12mo., pp. 235.

One of the worst attempts at story-telling we have met with. The style is vulgar and blustering. The author affects to be humorous, and presents the public—to use one of his own elegancies—"a small basket of stale eggs"—in fact, a collection of several poor pieces from *Harper's Magazine*. For sale by G. W. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

A PRAYER FOR ALL WIVES.—Lord bless and preserve my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all the accidents and changes of the world: and make me admirable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me, in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all the sweetness of charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness and unreasonableness and unseasonableness of passion and humor, and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word and ordnance, and both of us may rejoice in thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever.

One of the most touchingly simple wills was left by the German pastor Holzapfel, of Reifnitz. It consists of this line only: "My soul to God, my body to earth, my money to our deaf and dumb hospital."

The postage on the ADVOCATE is twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance.

## Our Congressional Nominees.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
**Hon. J. H. Sypher.**

This gentleman has been renominated in the First Congressional District of this State and will, no doubt, be elected by an increased majority. The people of this district have shown their wisdom in renominating this bold and fearless young advocate of liberty and equal rights. He is a young man of high character, indomitable energy and fair abilities; and, if elected, he will be one of the useful men of the forty-first Congress.

Gen Sypher was born in Pennsylvania, received a collegiate education and read law, which he intended to practice as his profession; but when the war broke out, he, like hundreds of the better young men of the land who hated the oppression of the South, enlisted as a private soldier in the ranks of the Union army. He served gallantly during the entire war, rising rapidly from the ranks through all the grades of the army to the ranks of Brigadier General. At the close of the war he located in this State, and with his brother, invested about seventy thousand dollars in the cotton planting enterprise. It will be observed that he did not come to Louisiana with his *carpet-bag empty*. The people of Rapides parish will remember many acts of disinterested kindness shown them by the "Sypher Brothers." While the General lived on his plantation he took no part in politics, although he frequently advised his neighbors to accept the situation in good faith and invite capital from the North and Europe to recuperate the great interests of his adopted State and develop her immense resources. When Congress adopted the scheme of reconstruction, he considered it his duty as well as the duty of every law-abiding citizen to aid in restoring the States to the Union.

The Republicans chose General Sypher to represent them in the fortieth Congress, and they were not mistaken in their choice as his work will show. He was admitted only eight days before the adjournment, and in that time he presented measures which looked to the rebuilding of the levees of the Mississippi by national aid, establishing a money order postal system between the United States and France. Also bills providing for the enforcement of the third section of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment, and for the payment of claims of loyal citizens of our State. By this record of eight days, General Sypher has shown himself both wise and capable; and with a fair chance we predict that he will render service to the State of his adoption which will gain him the praise of all fair minded men of all parties. Republicans of the First District, send him back—you cannot find a better man.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
**General L. A. Sheldon.**

This gentleman is a native of the State of New York, but his parents emigrated to Ohio in his childhood.

The rugged and energetic life of the Western people has had its effect in forming the habits and ideas of General Sheldon. In early life he struck out alone with a view of making a fortune for himself, and by his own individual efforts. By laboring on a farm and by school teaching, he obtained the means of education. He chose the legal profession for a pursuit, and prosecuted his studies both in Ohio and New York—and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1853. He rose rapidly in the profession, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he was in full tide of a profitable and permanent practice.

In 1854 General Sheldon identified himself earnestly and actively with the Republican party, and did much in the locality where he resided to bring victory to its banner. Northern Ohio is celebrated for the straightforward and sturdy sentiments of the people, particularly upon the questions of slavery and National Union; and General Sheldon, in early manhood, became deeply imbued with the same feelings, and in every political campaign previous to 1861, exerted himself upon the stump, and otherwise, with great pertinacity and vigor in behalf of the Republican party. He was a member of the Convention which nominated Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, and held several civil offices in the gift of the party. He was in the full confidence of the prominent Republicans of Ohio and of other States.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, he at once abandoned his business and declined accepting civil office under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, for the purpose of giving his entire time and efforts to the cause of the country. When the call for three years' troops was made, he entered the army as a captain, and was promoted from time to time to all the grades up to, and including that of Brigadier General. He belonged to the army in the field during the whole war, and participated with distinction in many of the hardest battles fought in the West by the armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee. He served under Grant and Sherman in all their campaigns against Vicksburg. When that stronghold fell he came to the Department of the Gulf with the Thirteenth Corps.

At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans, in the practice of his profession. By his industry, integrity and talents, he has won an honorable position at the bar, and the confidence of the business community. His character as a man is unexceptionable. He possesses fine culture, and is an excellent and effective speaker at the bar and upon the stump. He has none of the demagogue in his composition, and is a man of decided and well-considered convictions, and possesses both the moral and physical courage to advocate them under all circumstances.

Upon the question of manhood rights, his opinions ante-date the war, were formed in his early manhood, and have been consistently adhered to ever since. His extensive acquaintance with the leading soldiers and statesmen of the North and West will at once give him a powerful influence in promoting the interests of the people of the Southwest. His election to Congress is certain, and we predict for him a career of usefulness and distinction.—*Campaign Republican.*

## John Quincy Adams.

We ask the Democratic papers to publish the remarkable letter of this gentleman to the South Carolinians. It would be well also to have it read in the circles of the white Camelia.

This young man is a leading Democrat. He may be the next President to Grant. With Grant on one side and Adams on the other—your side—what aid and comfort can you desire for your K. W. C. oaths, gimlet knives and Manhattan revolvers.

A maneuver, or a *coup d'etat*, or a Ku-Klux rising, would hardly be the fair thing to greet his ears with, as he steps ashore at Charleston bay, on this his first tour to console and dine with the South Carolina Democracy:

MR. ADAM'S REPLY.

Messrs. Wade Hampton, James Daniel Pope, F. W. McMaster, John P. Thomas and W. B. Stanley.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of September 22, reached me on the twenty-sixth, and I found it to require such careful consideration that I have withheld my answer until now. My first impulse was to accept you invitation at once, and hasten to respond to your appeal upon the instant; but a moment's reflection and a review of your letter restrained me. I am as anxious as you can be to see kindly relations and fraternal feelings replace the sore and angry suspicion which prevails upon both sides of our land, nor would any labor daunt me in such a cause; but I am more powerless than you are to promote such a result. You greatly exaggerate any influence of mine, misled, doubtless, by the accident of an historic name, I represent nothing in Massachusetts but a comparatively small and very unpopular minority, and am regarded as hardly less objectionable, though far more insignificant, than yourselves by the majority. Nothing that I could do or say, if I visited you, would be likely to receive a fair or candid construction. My action would be attributed to silly or unworthy motives, and yours to the inveterate animosity which is still believed to animate the South. In spite of any protests of ours it will be insisted that we had some "disloyal" intent in our meeting. I do not urge these apprehensions as reasons for an absolute refusal, for I should try to face my share of the obloquy with such fortitude as I could master, if I saw a fair chance of aiding, be it ever so little, a better understanding between the two sections. But as you seem to anticipate an important effect on the North from the reception which you might offer to me, I think it right to disabuse you of the error. Nor do I think that I can say those things to your people which would be delightful to them to hear, or pleasant for me to speak. Your fate has been for the present involved by the inexorable logic of events, in a most bitter political struggle. The interest, and I doubt not the convictions of the dominant party will prevent any dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election.

It is declared, and I fear it is widely believed that the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart, and works through the Democratic party. A mass of honest men are taught and believe that the success of that party means the political re-establishment of the genius of revolt, and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war. Now, while I do not believe that if the wide-spread suspicion of intent could be discharged from the minds of our people here, there would be a great difficulty in obtaining a fair hearing, it is too potent a weapon of party warfare to be relinquished during this contest for the Presidency. If the Democratic party is defeated in this canvass, it will be because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the war. Now, upon this point, the Northern mind is absolutely determined, and no party could maintain itself which should repudiate the war or surrender its acquisitions.

For my own part I think it would be very difficult to get rid of the logical and legitimate results of the war if we tried ever so hard; but still our people are very sensitive on that point. I can not see, for instance, of what value your pet dogma of the Constitutional right to secede would be to you, even if we granted you a dispensation to proclaim it on the house-tops. Constitutional or not, it will never again be practicable, except in the form of revolution, and that is an extra constitutional right which cannot be taken away from any people. Slavery I take to be stone dead, for the reasons you very clearly and ably state in your letter to me. It would never again be of any value to you if you had it back, and the ghost of it, which is so much dreaded at the North, the phantom of involuntary servitude for poverty and color, as a punishment for vagrancy which haunts so many well-meaning men among us, would speedily become a burden so odious and intolerably expensive that, if for no better reason, you would be glad to drop it. But at the same time you must yourselves be well aware that the hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon this subject in two or three of your "States lately in rebellion" did more to fasten universal suffrage upon you than any other one thing.

The North is well aware that there is a wide distinction between civil rights and political privileges, nor were our wisest and most practical statesmen of the Republican party at first inclined to adopt the dangerous experiment of placing political power in the hands of your poor, ignorant field hands upon a mere fanciful theory of the natural equality of man. Doubtless, a citizen of Massachusetts who is utterly illiterate, may be my superior in all manly qualities, but unless he can read the Constitution in the English language, he is not my equal politically. The principle is here admitted that we may and must temper theoretical equality with practical tests of fitness for public duty. Now, this was ignored in your case, because it was urged and believed that thus alone could the blacks protect themselves, and it was said that any admitted qualification would be abused by you to the total exclusion from the franchise and consequent helplessness.

The Northern people, having freed the slaves and left them still mingled with their former masters, could not, with decency or humanity, abandon them naked to the savage enmity which they were taught to believe you felt for them, nor could they calmly look on to see those oppressed of whose comfort and happiness they had become the guardians. The Northern States pardoned the palpable usurpation of a power never granted to Congress upon the plea of necessity. Universal suffrage was no necessary corollary of the war; it was extorted by distrust, offspring of the long slavery agitation. That gave enormous power to the class of politicians who preach the perfect and complete wickedness of the Southern white. These same men urge, and they persuade many, that you still cherish a devotion to the "lost cause," which does not content itself with the hopeless tenderness which we feel for the dead, but is ready to take arms again at the least encouragement.

These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influence in the result. I think that distrust and fear have dictated your terms more than malice or revenge. It was not cheerfully that the North sacrificed the Constitution for which it fought so long. For my own part, I have never felt any apprehension of losing any of the proper results of the war. I have always believed that you must from necessity yield them as frankly as we claimed them. I have never doubted that it was possible to treat you after your surrender in such a way as to enlist your aid and engage your sympathies in a constitutional restoration of the Union, and yet secure freedom and fairness to the blacks, and tranquility and happiness to the whites. As you very forcibly say, there is no policy possible for you but peace. War now would be your utter destruction. The Union is of more value to you than to us, and to the Constitution alone can you rely for protection.

A general and cordial confidence in your attitude, feelings and protests is essential to your peace and prosperity. We must renew the old spirit within us, or the new Union will be an empty form. Even if, by a party success in a very close vote at the North, aided by your own efforts at the South, you obtain a temporary relief from your abject state to-day, your condition will still be precarious, your path full of snares, and a true Union as distant as ever. So long as one half the North is persuaded that you have the will and the power to jockey them out of what cost them so dear, we attempt to rebuild our Union on the sands. Time alone and a patient and enduring persistence on your part in well-doing, in the face of all discouragement, can effectually remove the cause of your ills; a palliative will but induce a reaction.

A cheerful concurrence in the essential principles of democratic and constitutional government I regard as requisite for your peaceful progress in the future. Inclining to these opinions I should have excused myself from accepting your kind invitation had you not expressly disclaimed any political intent. I do not wish to make any political speeches to your people in the interest of any party, nor add new bitterness to your already dangerous position. But as I have felt the evil very much of late that, of our own knowledge, we were so little informed of the real needs and wishes, and purposes of each other; as I can not feel sure that I may not be of some use, and as I deplore with all my heart the distracted and dissevered condition of our united people, I will meet you as you request, as fellow-citizens should meet in times of difficulty, to consult with you upon your duty at this time. I shall try to speak frankly rather than agreeably, and I shall hope for equal sincerity in return. I need not assure you that what I have written has been dictated by the kindest feelings.

I am not insensible to your trials and sufferings, the loss of friends, prosperity and power, and exclusion from all part or lot in voting away your last pittance, is bitter indeed. But hollow as the ordinary platitudes sound in the sufferer's ear, may it not be in the good providence of God to prove to the uttermost the quality of your people and lead them through these dark ways to a higher and nobler career beyond.

I at least am determined to hope so, and I doubt not may live to see the day when we shall be once more a happy and united people, dwelling in peace under the protection of the Constitution, and within the gentle clasp of our old Union. Then, indeed, South Carolina and Massachusetts may cordially embrace, and the fortunate spokesman of my State, that day, will represent the whole instead of a fraction of her people.

I shall leave home on Monday next, and proceed without delay to Columbia.

I am, gentlemen,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

A poor, but very pious woman, once called to see two rich young ladies, who also loved the Lord. Without regard to her mean appearance, they received her with great kindness into their drawing-room, and sat down to converse with her upon religious subjects. While thus engaged their brother entered their room. He was a gay, proud, thoughtless youth, and looked much astonished at their unusual guest. One of them rose up with dignity, and said, "Brother, don't be surprised; this is a king's daughter, only she has not got her fine clothes on."


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## DIED:

BATTLE—In Columbus, Mississippi, December 31, 1867, JOSEPHINE BATTLE, aged eighteen years.

She was a very humble and obedient child, always submissive to those who were older than herself. She was a good example of the golden rule, ever acting toward others as she would have them act toward her. While growing up she was a very pious child; when she had learned to read she became a great lover of the Bible and read it daily. Twelve months before her death she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, and remained a consistent member till her death. During her last illness which lasted for several months she manifested much patience and resignation under her sufferings. She gave much sweet counsel to those around her, and sent messages of love and admonition to her absent associates. She expressed an ardent desire that all would live so as to be prepared for the final change, that they might meet her in heaven. In all her afflictions her Bible was her constant companion, and she dwelt with great delight on the many sweet promises contained therein. When asked if she was willing to die she replied that there was nothing in her way, that all was well with her, and that she was going to rest. She made a special request that each member of the family should meet her in heaven. Near the close she joined with her weeping friends in singing praises to the Lord. Thus her purified spirit took its flight, doubtless to join the Church triumphant in heaven, and swell the ranks of those who have "come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

BATTLE—In Columbus, Mississippi, April 29, 1868, LETTIE BATTLE, mother of the above, aged sixty-one years

She was born in South Carolina, and came to Mississippi forty five years ago. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Church twenty-five years. From childhood she was noted for good qualities, and when she had grown up, set an example that that was worthy of imitation. During her long Christian life she succeeded in bringing into the Church nine of her daughters, of whom eight are still living and are worthy members of the Church. When about to die she sent for her children that she had led into ways of righteousness and virtue and requested them all to meet her in heaven. She then bade them all good-by and died in great peace.

S. H. SCOTT.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, October 8, 1868.


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THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY,

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S. R. WELLS, Publisher,
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**SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

AT FORT GAINES.

1 BUILDING, 25 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 35 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 45½ feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 44 feet by 24½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 40½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 55 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 50 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 26 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 170 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 43 feet by 59 feet.
3 BUILDINGS, 30 feet by 18 feet.

AT FORT MORGAN.

1 BUILDING, 41 feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 16 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 24 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 11½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 15 feet.
1 BUILDING, 33 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 75 feet by 22 feet.
1 BUILDING, 100 feet by 38½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 34½ feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 117½ feet by 57½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 19 feet by 18½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 12 feet.
1 BUILDING, 152½ feet by 13 feet.

A steamer will leave Mobile, Alabama, at nine o'clock A. M, on the day of each sale, for the purpose of conveying bidders desirous of attending the same.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock M. each day.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General.

R. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the South. se15 law6w

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE CHIEF COMMIS'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, U.S.A.,
Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., October 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

For 40,000 pounds of the Best Carolina RICE, in barrels. Bids will also be received for RICE in tierces.

100 kits of the Best No. 1 MACKEREL, the price per kit to be stated.

For 40,000 pounds of the Best Medium BEANS, put up in good strong barrels; the price per pound to be stated.

For 3000 pounds of LARD, in tin cans, the cans to hold twenty-five pounds each; samples of the Lard to be furnished.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
oc22 6t Brevet Major Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

**TUCKERMAN'S**

CATHEDRAL CHANTS.

Including the Gregorian Tones. The whole adapted to the Canticles and Occasional Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Services for the Holy Communion and the Burial of the Dead, with a Morning Service in F, consisting of Te Deum and Benedictus, with a separate book of words, enabling choirs to adapt such chants to the chanticles as they prefer, instead of conforming in all cases to the selections made by the editor. Price $3.

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Chairman and Secretary.

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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | | 157,894 74 |
| Total | | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 | |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 | |
| Cash | 46,986 51 | |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 | |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 | |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 | |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 | |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 | |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 | |
| Total | | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

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EXTRACT FROM
THE
"LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING,"

By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 272:

The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—"Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma," a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result.

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

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JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer.
C. B. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

nority report, so far as it relates to Mr. Foute, for the majority report.

Mr. Coupland called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox—18.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—14.

The minority report was adopted.

Mr. Campbell, before the vote was taken, made the following statement, and desired it spread upon the minutes. He said:

"I concur fully in the remarks of Senator Coupland, and in his tribute of respect to Judge Foute, whose characteristic courtesy has won for him the kindly feelings of every Senator; but, sir, being in total ignorance of the what his line of defense will be, and having with other Senators been shut out from all attempts to secure a fair and just discussion of this subject, and viewing this proceeding as disgraceful to the Senate in a case of such importance, I shall be compelled to cast my vote in the negative.

Mr. Ogden moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Anderson moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following are the majority and minority reports of the committee:

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Mader, Wilson and Moses, contesting the seats of Messrs. Foute, Braughn and Ogden, beg leave to submit the following report and resolutions:

After this committee had progressed for some days in investigating the alleged frauds committed at said election against contestants, their investigation was arrested on that branch of the case by a resolution of your honorable body, requiring the committee to investigate and report upon the eligibility of the members whose seats are contested, and therefore this report is confined to that branch of the case.

The committee have examined all the witnesses that were presented on both sides, and that examination elicited all the facts in the most favorable light that could be brought to bear to sustain the eligibility of the parties now holding their seats in this honorable body, and the testimony so taken we herewith submit to the Senate for their examination. Messrs. Foute and Ogden were not qualified voters under the registration taken in conformity to the reconstruction acts of Congress, and Judge Braughn, though registered and a voter, it is contended under the proof made in his case, that he is disqualified, and was at the time of his election, from holding a seat in this body; *unless* by the proviso in the ninety-ninth article of the Constitutin his eligibility is restored and relates back to the time of his election. The committee propose to dispose of this question by the examination of the testimony as it affects each of the gentlemen now holding their seats.

1. The testimony in regard to Hon. M. A. Foute shows conclusively that in 1855 he was elected to the office of District Attorney for the parish of Orleans, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and held the office for the full time for which he was elected. This office related to and was a part of the Judiciary of the State, and therefore clearly falls within the provisions of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendments proposed by Congress and adopted by the requisite number of States and has become the supreme law of the land. The evidence further shows that in the spring of 1861 he was elected and took the office of Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans and took an oath to bear true and faithful allegiance to the Confederate States of America; some time in the spring or winter of 1862, we find him in a regiment called the Confederate Guards, raised by voluntary enlistment, for State service under the command of Colonel Girault, but transferred by the State on the eighth day of March, 1862, to the service of the Confederate States and placed under the immediate command of Major General Lovell, then in command of the defenses of the city of New Orleans; and said regiment together with the forces of General Lovell left the city upon the approach of the fleet of Commodore Farragut, and a short time after were disbanded at Camp Moore.

This statement of facts renders it entirely unnecessary in the opinion of your committee to examine any of the evidence offered by Hon. M. A. Foute showing his subsequent loyalty and repentance under the provisions of article ninety-nine of the State Constitution. The amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixes his ineligibility beyond all dispute, and his only relief from such disability is in Congress, where thousands have sought and obtained relief and been reinstated in all their political rights. The committee are fully satisfied that, however he may have repented for the part that he took in the unfortunate war against the Union (which we do not undertake to decide), his political status is fixed by the Constitutional amendment, and the Senate can give him no relief. The committee are therefore fully satisfied that Hon. M. A. Foute is not entitled to hold his seat as Senator from the First Senatorial District of the city of New Orleans by reason of his ineligibility.

The next case in order is that of R. N. Ogden, Esq. His right, or more properly speaking, his eligibility to a seat in the Senate depends upon the provisions of and true construction of articles eighteen and ninety-nine of the Constitution of 1868. It is admitted by him that he was not a registered voter under the reconstruction acts, and did not vote at the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April last, and in fact he introduced no evidence that he at any time, even under the administration of Generals Hancock or Buchanan, attempted to register as a voter. Therefore it follows that having failed to do so, in legal contemplation he was not a voter at the time of the election, and at the time he was voted for as Senator. It will be remembered at the election on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April, the Constitution, with all its provisions, had been for a number of weeks published and submitted to the people for their examination, and all its provisions perfectly familiar, particularly to those who were candidates for positions under it, and in this case it is very evident that Colonel Ogden was perfectly aware of the steps he had to take in order to qualify himself to vote or hold office. Having failed, therefore, to make the proofs to render him eligible to vote and hold office, *prior* to his election, can the proofs he has submitted to the Committee avail him at this time and render him eligible to a seat in the Senate? The proviso to the eighteenth article of the Constitution declares "That no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected." Under this article of the Constitution he must not only be a qualified voter, but of the district where he is a candidate; this proviso is free from all ambiguity or doubt. The question arises how far this article is controlled by the provisions of article ninety-nine; in order to arrive at the intention of the Convention these articles are to be construed together. The object of the Convention that framed the Constitution evidently intended, notwithstanding their great desire to conciliate as far as possible the great mass of those who had been incautiously drawn into the rebellion against the authority of the United States, that the elective franchise should be withheld from those who figured conspicuously, and held offices, either civil or military, under the Confederate States Government, until they give undubitable evidence of their repentance, their loyalty to the Union, and their earnest and open advocacy of the restoration of the States to the Union under the reconstruction acts of Congress, as contradistinguished from the plan of reconstruction by Andrew Johnson. It was not intended that this repentance should be hollow and merely put on, to meet a particular exigency, and to be thrown aside as occasion might require, but it was to be true repentance and the evidence unmistakable. Their lights were not to be hid under a bushel, but to shine before men. The Convention intended that the evidence of the abandonment of the political dogmas of those persons included in the provision of article ninety-nine of the Constitution should be clear and unmistakable in regard to their sincerity. It is very evident, therefore, from all the evidence introduced on the part of Colonel Ogden in relation to his favoring reconstruction, and his desire and efforts to restore Louisiana to the Union fall short of the requirements contained in article ninety-nine of the Constitution. It is true that several witnesses testified that he expressed himself entirely willing to submit to the *situation* of things imposed upon him by the result of the war, and that he was anxious to see the State restored to the Union as soon as possible, and that he favored the execution of the reconstruction acts of Congress, but the force of this evidence is entirely destroyed by the positive acts, private as well as official, both prior and subsequent to the adoption of the present Constitution; in the first place it is not denied that he was, and still is, a prominent member of the Democratic party, in fact one of its most prominent leaders. And that party almost to a man used their influence to defeat the calling of a convention—the first and most indisputable act to enable the people of this State under the reconstruction acts to resume her relations with the other States of the Union. It is fair therefore to presume, in the absence of any testimony to the contrary, that he acted with the party and opposed the calling of the Convention. Again, after the Constitution had been formed and submitted to the people for their ratification, we find the Democratic party fully organized, with their State Central Executive Committee and other subordinate organizations arrayed to a man in opposition to the Constitution; Colonel Ogden figured prominently as one of their candidates on their ticket headed "against the Constitution," and no man can doubt who knows anything of this contest, that he harmonized and acted with his party in opposing the Constitution under which he claims his seat on this floor. Again we find him, after he had taken his seat in the Senate and after he had attempted to prove by ex-Governor Wells, one of his witnesses, that he was in favor of restoring the State to the Union and favored the adoption of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment, he opposed and voted against its adoption, when he well knew that the adoption of said amendment by the Legislature was a condition precedent to the admission of the State into the Union. With what propriety can it be contended after these repeated acts of hostility to the only feasible plan of restoration proposed and supported by the loyal men of Louisiana that he favored reconstruction. Had this amendment against which Colonel Ogden voted been defeated, the State to-day would be out of the Union and under military rule, which the Democratic party pretended so much to detest. We have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring our conviction that the course of opposition pursued by him to all the measures vital to the success of restoration, disposes of all his testimony tending to show his eligibility under article ninety-nine of the Constitution. We do not feel disposed by any disposition we could make, to place him in the unenviable attitude (in the language of one of the witnesses) of "carrying water on both shoulders;" and blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

But for the sake of argument, admit that we are entirely wrong and that the testimony offered proves clearly, that being in the army of the Confederate Government as an officer for and during the war, or at least for more than one year, he returned like the prodigal son, repentant and sorrowful, and united his efforts with the true and faithful to redeem the land from its devastation and ruin, will this make him eligible at the time of his election? Was he a qualified elector under the Constitution at the time of his election? Did he take the steps pointed out in said Constitution in order to remove the disability under which he labored so as to make himself a voter, and consequently eligible to hold offices? The Constitution clearly contemplated that a person claiming the restoration of his elective franchise should do so after and not before the adoption of the Constitution. Its provisions in that respect are prospective and not retrospective. No other construction could be given to the articles of the Constitution, to which we have referred, without coming in conflict with the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. They were operative and the supreme law of the land until official notice was given of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment; as soon as that was done the State passed from the rule of military law, under the reconstruction acts, to her complete sovereignty as a State under her own Constitution and laws. And our Constitution in point of fact had no vitality until after this transition from vassalage to freedom took took place. When the Constitution took effect all persons claiming office under its provisions must come up to the standard of eligibility as defined in said instrument. If the age of a Senator had been fixed at twenty-five and he had been elected at twenty-one he could not hold his seat. If it required certain other qualifications at the time of his election, such as being a resident of the parish twelve months previous to the election, could a compliance with these provisions after the election was over and before the Constitution took effect remove these disabilities?

Suppose, for example, a candidate for office had been convicted of treasony or other felony, and yet was elected, and either before or after he assumed the duties of his office received a pardon for his offense, could he rightfully claim that his election was legal and valid, and he was constitutionally eligible? We understand that a party must be a legal and qualified voter at the time of, and not subsequent to his election. If he labors under any disability which deprives him of this right, but which might be removed upon his performing certain things, he must comply before this right attaches, and this compliance is a condition precedent to his right of voting or holding office. We are not aware from any testimony before the committee that either Colonel Ogden or Judge Braughn with a full knowledge of the provisions of the Constitution, took any step or made any effort to relieve themselves of the disability under which they knew they labored, by writing and publishing their recantations; by producing to the Register of voters their own sworn statements that they had "*openly and actively* aided the loyal men to restore Louisiana to the Union." This sudden conversion, this ardent loyalty and great zeal in the cause of restoration was not proclaimed from the house-tops or from the rostrums, but was eked out sparingly in the by ways and private ways unknown to a corporal's guard, and the most of those in sympathy with the great party in this State and out of it opposed to congressional reconstruction, lauding Andrew Johnson for every effort he made to obstruct and defeat the plan of Congress to restore the Southern States to the Union. Your committee are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that if in reality and good faith Messrs. Foute, Ogden and Braughn had taken sides with the loyal men, and actively and openly co-operated with them in their efforts to restore this State to the Union, they never would have been selected as candidates of that party which has always been so unsparing in their open and active hostility to the reconstruction acts. That party would hot have hazarded their success and endangered their plans, by which they expected to overthrow and defeat the loyal party by placing such doubtful men in office.

We think the evidence and history of their political course proves the force of our conclusion.

Having disposed of the question of eligibility of the Hon. M. A. Foute and Colonel Ogden, the remaining inquiry is, is Judge Braughn in any better position?

We think not. By his own admissions and the evidence submitted to the committee, we think it clear that he falls within the disfranchising article of the Constitution above referred to, and we are clearly of the opinion, for reasons above given in regard to Colonel Ogden, that he has not removed this disability in the mode and at the time contemplated by a fair construction of said article.

A majority of your committee, after a very careful and impartial consideration of the question submitted by the Senate for their decision, and with an anxious desire not only to do entire justice to the gentlemen whose rights are involved, but to vindicate our solemn obligation to the Constitution, do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Hon. M. A. Foute, R. N. Ogden and G. H. Braughn are not entitled, by reason of their ineligibility, to seats in the Senate as Senators from the First Senatorial District of the State of Louisiana.

MORTIMER F. SMITH, Chairman;
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
R. POINDEXTER,
PATRICK O'HARA.

Attest:
J. B. RICHARDSON,
HENRY L. JONES,
Secretaries.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, New Orleans, August 5, 1868.

The undersigned member of your committee, while agreeing in the majority report so far as relates in the cases of Hon. M. A. Foute and R. N. Ogden, does respectfully beg leave to dissent from said report in the case of the Hon. G. H. Braughn, believing, as I do, from the evidence submitted, that Mr. Braughn is clearly entitled to the seat which he now occupies in your honorable body.

T. V. COUPLAND.

Attest:
J. B. RICHARDSON,
HENRY L. JONES,
Secretaries.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, New Orleans, August 5, 1868.

In the case of George W. Mader vs. M. A. Foute, the undersigned member of the committee submits the following report:

That we find Mr. Foute eligible under the laws to take his seat.

If otherwise, Mr. Mader can not take advantage of his ineligibility, as the same laws would apply with equal force to himself, for it is in evidence that Mr. Mader took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and was afterward an officer in the Confederate army. Consequently he can not question the eligibility or ineligibility of Mr. Foute, as the law forbids him invoking its aid when he is subject to the same legal opposition, i. e., he can not take advantage of his own wrong.

It is in evidence that Mr. Foute aided reconstruction as contemplated by the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution of Louisiana. The recantation is not necessary in the premises.

Section three of article fourteen of the Constitution can not apply to his case, because he never held a judicial or an executive office prior to January, 1861.

But should the Senate differ with the undersigned in the position assumed that he did not hold a judicial or an executive office prior to January, 1861, then the reconstruction acts or the omnibus bill can not affect his position without having a retroactive effect, which is the same as an ex post facto law which is forbidden by the organic law of the land, and which law bears upon it the approval of the accumulated ages of wisdom.

In the case of the contested seat of R. N. Ogden your committee submit that he is perfectly eligible for the same reasons assigned in the case of Judge Foute.

Judge Braughn is a registered voter, and it is in evidence that he openly advocated reconstruction, and is perfectly eligible under the laws to retain his seat.

Therefore, the pretensions of the contestants, George W. Mader, Solomon Moses and David Wilson being unfounded in law and evidence, the undersigned committee recommend that their claims be rejected, and that that M. A. Foute, R. N. Ogden and George H. Braughn be declared entitled to their seats.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.

Attest:
J. B. RICHARDSON,
HENRY L. JONES, Secretaries.

A communication from the Secretary of the Governor, in which he advises the Senate that the Governor had approved and signed an act to regulate proceedings in reference to persons claiming the benfits of article ninety-nine of the Consitution, was read.

A communication from the Governor, transmitting to the Senate the annual report of the Levee Commissioners, was also read.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the petition in the cases of George W. Mader, David Wilson and Solomon R. Moses vs. M. A. Foute, G. H. Braughn and R. N. Ogden, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the Committee on Election and Returns, and are dismissed by the Senate; and the contestants in said cases be allowed the per diem allowed to members of the Senate, from the first day of the session to the present time; that they be allowed to draw the same on their own warrant, countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the Senate.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—The following members of the House have been appointed a committee of conference to concur with the Senate in House bill 89.

Committee—Messrs. McMillen, of Carroll, Noble, of Orleans, and Holland, of Tensas.

CHARLES W. LOWELL, Speaker.

Attest:
WM. VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Thirty-Eighth Day's Session.

TUESDAY, August 11, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-six members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lott, Landers, Mahier, Mansion, Morey, May, Magee, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Waters, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—46.

No quorum.

There being no quorum present, on motion of Mr. Ray, of Orleans, the House took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which the roll was called and fifty-five members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Kent, Le Blanc, Lott, Landers, Mollere, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, May, Magee, Noble, Page, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—55.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker expressed his desire before signing bill No. 66 to have entered upon the journal the following protest, which, on motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, was so ordered:

I desire to place upon the journal of the House my objections to House bill No. 66, entitled an act to increase the revenues of the State, and to authorize the incorporation and establishment of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain acts now in force.

The bill legalizes and sanctions what I consider a great wrong, fosters immorality and vice, and encourages crime; lotteries never being productive of any good, but always conducive to evil, robbing the poor by their seductive charms and infatuations.

This bill creates a monstrous monopoly without any safeguard or assurance that it will not be abused immeasurably. If a lottery is to be established by law there should be a board of control to examine and supervise the conduct of the same. By the provisions of this bill a wholesale robbery can be committed without restriction.

The House passed the bill when there was no quorum present in the bar of the House, undertaking themselves to adjudge what a quorum consisted of, when the Constitution expressly states that a majority of the members of the House shall be necessary for a quorum; and the same Constitution says that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 101 members.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

*Mr.* Page, of Jefferson, presented a petition of Sister Angelica, Directress of the St. Elizabeth's Asylum, praying for relief.

The petition was read, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

Under a suspension of the rules *Mr.* Harper, of St. Charles, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted on a rising vote of 49 yeas to 5 nays:

*Resolved* 1. That all clerks and pages of standing committees of this House are hereby discharged from further service as such, except the clerks of the Committee on Enrollment, the number of which may be increased to fifteen by selection from among the discharged clerks of other committees. The chairman of any committee needing a clerk at any time shall apply to the Clerk of the House, who shall detail one from among the enrolling clerks.

2. The Clerk of the House shall appoint three additional pages for the House, who, as well as the nine now employed shall be detailed, or as many of them as may be necessary, by the clerk, one for each committee room, both inside and outside of the building, and each page so detailed shall be instructed to act as page for the several committees occupying said committee rooms during the usual hour of attendance, except during the session of the House when they shall be in attendance on the floor of the House.

3. No resolution or motion by which the number of clerks or pages shall be again increased shall be of any effect, except it is agreed to by fourth-fifths of this House.

4. This resolution shall take effect from and after the fifteenth day of August, 1868.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment made the following reports, which were received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., August 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report as duly enrolled, viz:

An act to increase the revenues of the State, and for the incorporation of the "Louisiana State Lottery Company," and to repeal certain acts now in force.

And also as duly engrossed the following bills, viz:

An act to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to suspend the further issue of city notes.

An act to define and regulate the duties and stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroners.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrollment Committee.

ENROLLMENT ROOMS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., August 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report that the following bill has been duly enrolled, to wit:

A joint resolution appropriating exclusively the balance of $150,000 for the payment of the members, officers, and employes of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrollment Committee.

ORDER OF THE DAY—UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bills Nos. 18 and 23.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, was called to the chair.

After some discussion, Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, moved that the committee rise and report progress, and recommend the appointment of a joint committee of six from the House and three from the Senate, to take into consideration all the police bills before the General Assembly.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through their chairman, submitted their report, which was received.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of six be appointed by the Speaker to act in concert with a committee from the Senate, to report so soon as may be a bill to establish a metropolitan police district, etc.

*And further resolved*, And the Senate be forthwith requested to appoint a committee for such purpose.

The Speaker appointed the following committee to act with the Senate committee for the consideration of the police bills: Messrs. Lee, of St. Bernard; Isabelle, of Orleans; De Grange, of Orleans; Carr, of Orleans; Evans, of Jefferson; Kent, of St. Helena; Dewees, of Bienville.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 19.

Also that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 126.

Also that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 89, with amendments.

*Mr. McMillen*, of Carroll, moved that the House concur in the first, second and third amendments of the Senate.

Carried, and concurred in.

The sixth section, as amended by the Senate, was read.

*Mr. McMillen*, of Carroll, moved that the House refuse to concur in the amendment, and adhere to its own section as adopted by the House.

The House refused to concur in the amendment.

Sections eighth and ninth, as amended by the Senate, were concurred in.

*Mr. McMillen*, of Carroll, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, announcing that the House had concurred in all the amendments with the exception of the sixth section, which the House refused to concur in, and that the House adhered to the said sixth section as originally sent to the Senate.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 20, as amended, was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted by its tilte, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill is as follows:

An act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That, except the First and Second District Courts, the District Courts of New Orleans shall be opened at ten o'clock A. M., and shall remain open until three o'clock P. M., on all legal days, except from Chrismas to the second of January, from the first Monday of November to the fourth of July: Provided, that when all the business of the day is concluded, said Courts may adjourn before three o'clock.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That six cases and no more, except promissory note cases, shall be fixed for each day, and no case not taken up in its turn shall be continued nor witnesses discharged by the Judge before three o'clock.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That no case shall be continued over to a particular day in preference to cases fixed for that day; but if not concluded on the day of trial, it shall be continued in its order for that day two weeks. Cases may be continued to any day, to be taken up after the cases fixed for that day. Jury cases shall not be governed by this section.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all cases when continued shall be placed at the foot of the docket, except such as may not be reached or concluded on the day fixed for the trial for want of time.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That when a case is at issue either party shall have the right, upon suggesting to the Court that he fears that he may be deprived of the testimony of his witnesses by delay, death, or other accident, to obtain upon motion an order of Court to have the testimony of said witness reduced to writing by the Clerk, after notice to the opposite party, reserving to each party the right to except to any questions, and such exceptions shall be written out with the testimony and inclosed in brackets, and the testimony and exceptions taken thus shall be argued and used on the trial.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That judges shall not allow counsel to consume time unnecessarily when the question is plain, and they are satisfied that there is no need of further argument or authority.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That cases shall be tried in their order. There shall be no preference cases, except State and city cases, promisory note cases, and injunction cases against executory process and writs of fieri facias, which shall be placed as soon as they are at issue on one trial or call docket, to be called the summary docket, and shall be called in their order. All other cases shall be placed, as soon as at issue on another trial or call docket, to be called the ordinary docket, and shall be called in their order. Clerks shall not fix nor refix cases without calling them in a loud and audible voice. Any clerk or deputy clerk who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction, by a rule taken by any one interested before the judge of the court, be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, to be paid to the plaintiff in rule, and for the second offense he shall be suspended from office by the judge.

Substitute for House bill No. 15 was placed on its third reading.

*Mr.* Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

In the sixth line, section three, strike out the word "seven" and insert "seven and three-tenths."

Adopted.

The substitute as amended was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Yeas and nays called and ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Buckingham, Belot, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Lott, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Morey, Morand, Magee, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams—40.

Nays: Bennett, Brewster, Bergeron, Collins, Deslonde, Demarest, Eager, Garstkamp, Guidry, Haskell, Hanlon, Landers, Mollere, McCullen, Murrell, Melvin, Noble, Pierce, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—24.

The following substitute was adopted by its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An act to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to suspend the further issue of city notes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the city of New Orleans be and is hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately to collect all taxes and licenses due the city for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and that for such taxes, lincenses, and dues, only United States treasury or National Bank notes shall be received, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said city of New Orleans is hereby required to suspend the issue of city notes; and within thirty days from the passage of this act to destroy both the plates from which these notes have been heretofore printed, and all sheets of notes, and all notes signed or unsigned, then in custody of the city. Such destruction shall be witnessed by the Governor, Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, chairman of the Finance Committees, three from the House of Representatives and two from the Senate, and shall by them be set forth by process verbal.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to meet the current expenses of said corporation, the city of New Orleans is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness bearing seven three-tenths per cent interest per annum, in such sums and in such amounts as may be necessary to meet the current expenses of the corporation until such times as sufficient sums may be raised from the collection of taxes to meet such current expenses; and the certificates thus issued shall be receivable for all taxes and other debts due to the city.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Communication from the Senate was received:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber. New Orleans, August 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Senate has by resolution adhered to its amendment to House bill No. 89, in which the House has refused to concur, and requests that a committee of conference of three members on the part of your body be appointed to meet a similar committee from the Senate to consult upon the matter.

The Senate committee is as follows:

Messrs. Ray, Bacon, and Monette.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The Speaker appointed on the part of the House *Messrs. McMillen* Noble, Holland, committee on conference.

And notice to that effect ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules Senate bill No. 35 was placed on its first reading.

Referred to the Committee on Railways, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 68 was placed on its third rading.

On motion of *Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bill No. 12.
Senate bill No. 68.
Senate bill No. 92.
Senate bill No. 19.

Was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 74.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

By *Mr.* Reese, of Lafourche:
House bill No. 76.

*Mr. McMillen*, of Carroll, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Yeas and nays demanded, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, D. Young, Zoelly—48.

Nays: Bennett, Belot, Honore, Harper, Kent, McMillen, Morand, Raymond, Smith, Wilson, H. Williams—11.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson:
House bill No. 77.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:
House bill No. 79.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McMillen, of Carroll:
House bill No. 80.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Collins, of Orleans:
House bill No. 81.
Referred to Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:
House bill No. 84.
Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:
House bill No. 85.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines:
House bill No. 87.
Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:
House bill No. 83.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary—150 copies ordered to be printed.

By Walsh, of De Soto:
House bill No. 88.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:
House bill No. 96.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Mollere, of Assumption:
House bill No. 98.
Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse:
House bill No. 99.
Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Leroy, of Nachitoches:
House bill No. 100.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Substitute for House bill No. 63.
Placed on the calendar for third reading.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:
House bill No. 115.
Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

By Mr. Gastkamp, of Jefferson:
House bill No. 118.
Referred to Commitree on Corporations.

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:
House bill No. 119.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:
House bill No. 122.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides:
House bill No. 125.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:
House bill No. 127.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hill, of Ascension:
House bill No. 128.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Morris, of Ascension:
House bill No. 129.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By *Mr.* Heidenhain, of Orleans:
House bill No. 130.
Laid on the table on motion of *Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita.

There being no quorum present the House, on motion of *Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Thirty-Ninth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after corrections by Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported progress.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

Favorably upon House bill No. 42, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn.

Favorably upon Senate bill No. 114, relative to delinquent taxpayers.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers.

Mr. Campbell presented the following protest:

We protest against the action of a majority of the Senate on yesterday in ordering the previous question upon the cases of the contested seats of Senators Braughn, Foute and Ogden, in disregard of the remonstrances and appeals of the minority, and in refusing to the friends of the contestants an opportunity to present fully and fairly their side of the question, because we believe it was unjust, indecorous, unprecedented and unworthy of the dignity and solemnity which should characterize legislators sitting as judges upon the rights and privileges of the large constituencies, whose lawful and proper representation in this body was at stake. We claim that if the minority had been allowed the privilege of debate, we could have shown, and the facts are, as established by the printed report of the committee, that Senator Braughn is ineligible to a seat in this body; because—

First—He is admitted to have held a commission in the rebel army for more than a year; and

Second—He has neither filed the certificate of recantation required by the Constitution, nor did he prove the fact that he had, prior to January 1, 1868, openly and actively assisted the loyal men of Lousiana in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

That Senator Ogden is also ineligibile; because—

First—He was not a registered voter, and consequently not an elector, and not eligible as a Senator at the time of his election.

Second—That he was an officer in the rebel army for more than one year; and

Third—That he has not relieved himself of his disability, either by the constitutional certificate of recantation, or by an open and active assistance to the loyal men of Louisiana in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union; and

That Senator Foute is ineligible; because—

First—As a judicial officer of the State he had, prior to the war, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the Government.

Second—That he held a civil office for one year or more under the Confederate States.

Third—That he voluntarily enlisted in the rebel military service.

Fourth—That he registered himself as an open enemy to the United States Government; and

Fifth—That he has not proved any open and active assistance on his part to the loyal men of Louisiana in their efforts to restore Louisiana to the Union, or relieved himself of his disibility by filing the certificate of recantation required by the Constitution, and he is therefore ineligible both under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and of the Constitution of this State.

Thus the majority of the Senate have in our judgment, both in the manner and in the results of their proceedings in the premises, without deliberation, without reflection, and without that fair and impartial hearing of both sides of the case which even ordinary courtesy would seem to demand, upon the indorsement in one case of two, and in the other two cases of but one of the committee done injustice to the rights of the contestants and of their constituencies.

They have, moreover, overruled the solemn judgment of a large majority of their own committee, which had been formed after a long, laborious and conscientious examination of the subject, and excluded from the representation to which they were legally entitled the loyal citizens of a large and important district.

In no spirit of partisanship or of disrespect, either toward the Senate or toward the gentlemen whose seats were contested, but acting upon a solemn sense of our duty and of our responsibility to the people whom we represent, we respectfully ask that this protest be spread upon the journal.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Senator Second Senatorial District Orleans;
A. R. FRANCOIS,
CURTIS POLLARD,
ROBERT POINDEXTER.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the protest was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Geo. W. Mader, David Wilson, and Solomon Moses be allowed the same per diem as members of the Senate to this date.

Mr. Todd moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the resolution:

The motion was lost by a rising vote of 16 yeas, 11 nays.

Mr. Ray moved that the following resolution, introduced by him on Wednesday, be taken up as a substitute for Mr. O'Hara's resolution:

*Resolved*, That the petition in the cases of George W. Mader, David Wilson, and Solomon R. Moses vs. M. A. Foute, G. H. Braughn, and R. N. Ogden, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the Committee on Elections and Returns, and are dismissed by the Senate; and the contestants in said cases be allowed the per diem allowed to members of the Senate, from the first day of the session to the present time; that they be allowed to draw the same on their own warrant, countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the Senate.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Poindexter, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, White and Wittgenstein—24.

Nays: E. L. Jewell, Todd, Whitney and Wilcox—4.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill relative to the "Orleans Slaughter House Company."

Rules suspended by a rising vote of 22 yeas, 1 nay.

The bill was being read when Mr. Blackman moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended by a rising vote of 18 yeas, 1 nay.

Mr. O'Hara moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Packard moved to amend by referring the bill to a special committee of five.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay Mr. Packard's amendment on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White and Wilcox—23.

Yeas: Campbell, François, Whitney and Wittgenstein—4.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Packard's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Poindexter, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill providing for the free passage of children attending State schools over public ferries or roads.

The bill was read twice.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of 23 yeas, 4 nays.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Day:

A bill to pay off the indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Ray:

A bill to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes.

Read twice, on a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

The order of the day was taken up.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 15, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to suspend the further issue of city notes.

Read twice, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 20, an act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans.

Read twice, and, under a suspension of the rules, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 138, joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a Metropolitan Police District.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Ogden called the attention of the President to the want of a quorum.

The President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absent members.

A quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Ray, the vote to refer House bill No. 138, joint resolution to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a Metropolitan Police, to the Committee on Corporations, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended, the bill put upon its third reading, finally passed, and adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 70, an act to organize a Metropolitan Police was taken up.

After some corrections, on motion of Mr. Campbell, one hundred extra copies were

ordered to be printed, and the bill referred to the joint committee provided for in the joint resolution previously adopted.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 53, substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee, an act to define and regulate the costs of Clerks and Sheriffs throughout the State of Louisiana, and providing forfeitures and penalties for their overcharging and failure to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter the consideration of the bill was postponed and made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Senate bill No. 77, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to license the vending of lottery tickets, approved February 21, 1866.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. White asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

An act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red River.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read twice, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the minutes of yesterday were corrected by substituting his name for that of Mr. Ogden as the mover "to substitute the minority report so far as it relates to Mr. Foute for the majority report."

Senate bill No. 30, an act incorporating the Louisiana Orphan Asylum Company, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 86, an act extending the collection of the convention tax, and providing for the final settlement thereof, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 80, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes in the State, except the parish of Orleans, and providing an explicit fee bill for Justices of the Peace, and the mode of collecting the same.

The bill was read and made the special order of the day on Tuesday next on motion of Mr. Ray, and ordered to be printed.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill:

Joint resolution directing the State Engineer to have examined the canal leading from Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, to Lake Verret, and to make estimates for cleaning and repairing the same.

Mr. Ray moved to substitute "the Board of Public Works" for "the State Engineer."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Poindexter.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill then underwent its several readings, was finally passed and adopted by its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence in:

House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

And in House bill No. 114, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage.

And also announced that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 48, an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character.

Senate bill No. 87, an act postponing indefinitely the collection of back taxes, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 91, an act relative to the adoption of children, was taken up; on a suspension of the rules the bill underwent its third reading, was finally passed, and adopted by its title.

House bill No. 107, joint resolution guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of this State, was taken up and read, as follows:

WHEREAS, Persecution for opinion's sake has been common for many years in this State, and the long training the people have had in this school is well calculated to foster feelings of intolerance, and tend to acts of violence when a free expression of political opinions is attempted, thereby abridging the rights of freemen as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States and of this State; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any attempt on the part of any one to interfere with the people in the exercise of their undoubted right to free speech and a free press, should meet with the condemnation of all good citizens, and is hereby condemned, and will be punished by the representatives of a free people.

Be it further resolved, That we concur in and approve the sentiments expressed by the Chief Magistrate of the State, when addressing an assemblage of excited citizens in front of the rooms of the Constitutional Club of 1860, in this city, on the third instant, and we hereby pledge to his Excellency, Governor Warmoth, the best efforts of this Assembly toward the preservation of peace and order throughout the State, and will unite with him in guaranteeing to every citizen, regardless of race, color or degree, the fullest enjoyment of those inestimable blessings, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Be it further resolved, That we invite all peaceably disposed citizens of this State to unite with us in all proper efforts to secure these blessings to all the people of our redeemed State.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out the preamble.

The motion to strike out the preamble was adopted.

Mr. Day moved the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Adopted unanimously.

The title was then adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers.

The bill was read.

The following amendments to section first, reported by the Committee on Judiciary, were adopted, on motion of Mr. Ray:

Insert the word "each" after the word "dollars," so that the bill will read "two additional clerks at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum."

Strike out "two" and insert "one," so that the bill will read, "and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

On motion of Mr. Ray, the several sections of the bill were adopted as amended.

The bill was then adopted as a whole, on motion of Mr. Ray.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension to put the bill on its final passage.

Mr. Todd called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—21.

Nays: Bacon—1.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 17, an act relative to monitions, reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee.

On a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the word "extended" in line six was substituted for the word "entitled."

The bill lies over under the rules.

The President announced as joint committee on Metropolitan Police—Campbell, Ray and Foute.

Special Committee on Slaughter-houses—Packard, Tood, Bacon, Coupland and Ogden.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 114, an act relative to delinquent Tax Collectors.

On a suspension of the rules the bill underwent its several reading, and was finally passed and adopted by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Thirty-Ninth Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called forty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Foute, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, LeBlanc, Lott, Landers, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke—49.

There being no quorum present,

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent in search of absent members.

Carried.

A few moments after, a quorum being present, prayer was made by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ENROLLMENT ROOMS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully reports that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act to incorporate the New Iberia, Vermillionville and Texas Railroad Company.

An act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans.

An act to establish the Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana and to define the duties of the same.

An act relative to the appointment of License Inspectors of the city of New Orleans.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the public printing, approved July 24, 1868.

An act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrollment Committee.

The Committee on Public Health and Quarantine submitted the following report, with a petition of the Board of Health, which were received, and, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, made the special order of the day for Saturday next, at one o'clock P. M., and 150 copies of the report and petition of the Board of Health ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND QUARANTINE, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 11, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, to whom was referred House bill No. 52, entitled an act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans and of the town of Algiers, on the right bank, respectfully submit the following report, which report is made from personal and careful observation on the part of your committee; as also from the opinions and personal experience of persons thoroughly competent to judge on the question. We would inform you that we have in our possession a petition signed by eleven hundred respectable property holders of New Orleans, desiring the removal of this foul nuisance. The first question which would arise on this important matter is: What becomes of the immense quantity of filth and offal which is accumulated at and in the vicinity of the Stock Landing? The result of our investigations on this subject is that it all goes into the Mississippi river, which, if not prejudicial to the health of New Orleans, is certainly very revolting when we consider that the immense suction pipe of the New Orleans Waterworks is immediately below, acting as a small crevasse and sucking in objects floating on the water at a distance of fifty or sixty feet. We would state that when the river is low, it is not uncommon to see the intestines and portions of putrified animal matter lodged immediately around the pipes, and the liquid portion of this putrified matter is sucked into the reservoir, and intestines and other filthy substances frequently seen floating on top of the water near the suction pipe.

Any vessel arriving here with cattle, especially those that have been in a storm, have numbers of dead cattle on board, which they invariably throw into the river at the Stock Landing. These dead and partially decomposed carcasses are again taken from the river and subjected to the process of skinning, after which the carcass or such portions as are rejected, are again thrown into the river. It is not unusual during the sultry heath of the summer months, to see these floating objects mingling with the shipping, and detained there by the eddies, no doubt causing all sorts of diseases among the sailors on board of these vessels.

There is not the slightest doubt in the mind of your committee that this large amount of corrupt and macerated animal matter constantly embracing the densely populated shore, must be extremely prejudicial to the health of the citizens of New Orleans, not only as to its local influence on the immediate vicinity, but the city generally is liable to suffer.

To recapitulate we would state that the two subjects which deserve the most important consideration are—

First—The water we drink, which in summer particularly is contaminated with macerated and decomposed animal matter, which water frequently makes an impression not only on the sense of smell but of taste.

Second—The air we breathe, which at times is contaminated to an incredible degree. The amount of filth carted to the river from different slaughter houses is immense. Barrels filled with blood, urine and other refuse matter, all in an abominable state of decomposition, are being constantly thrown into the water, and floating down the shore, are poisoning the air; and this with other dead animal matter floating in the river causes an abominable nuisance which also exists along the banks of the lower part of the city. We would mention that there is a law which provides for all vessels arriving with cattle to go below Slaughterhouse Point to clean off, and there also throw overboard their dead cattle. It would clearly seem to be to the interest of those people connected with the Stock Landing to insist that the provisions of this law be carried out. They seem, however, to be extremely careless on the subject, and the only way to abolish the detestable nuisance is to remove it to another locallity, and by so ng subserve the best interes ts of the citizens of New Orleans by removing the elements of disease to a locality beyond the city limits, and by taking such steps as will effectually carry out the provisions of the law requiring vessels to clean off below Slaughterhouse Point. By so doing we will remove an evil which is the means of loading the atmosphere with deleterious particles floating in it which produce absolute poisoning, and therefore contagious diseases. We furthermore believe that the city of New Orleans will be in a great measure relieved of the disease known as yellow fever. To say the least of it, pernicious influences will be removed which are illy calculated to subserve the public health. It is well known that contagion is prone to arise from the above specified causes, and that if we do all we can to purify the air we breathe and the water we drink we have done our duty, and shall probably succeed in arresting it, as well as producing a perceptible improvement in the densely populated districts in the neighborhood of the Stock Landing.

The above being the result of our observations as to the sanitary condition of the question, we most respectfully recommend the passage of the bill referred to us, recommending, however, the accompanying substitute for the same.

Very respectfully submitted,
A. W. FAULKNER,
Chairman;
CHARLES GRAY.
B. C. WREN,
WM. MURRELL,
D. C. FOUTS.
Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 10, 1868.

To the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, would respectfully recommend that the present stock-yards, landings and sales stables, at present located at Jefferson City, be removed to a point on the Mississippi river below the Barracks; and that the point at which all stock, consisting of cattle, of all kinds, hogs, sheep and goats, etc., shall be landed and sold shall be at a point at least from four to eight hundred feet below the present location of said Barracks. That we make the recommendation fully believing that the health and sanitary condition of the city will be greatly improved by the change.

And we would also respectfully recommend as a sanitary benefit to the city of New Orleans that all slaughterhouses and places for killing stock of all kinds shall be removed below a line running west from the upper line of the Stock Landing and sales stables to Lake Pontchartrain.

J. S. SMITH,
President Board of Health;
SAM'L CHOPPIN. M. D.,
S. T. PENNINGTON.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of Louisiana, Rooms of Committee on Contested Elections and Qualifications, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the case of contest of John G. Selden against James R. Curell, have decided that according to the law governing such cases, they can only consider the charge of "ineligibility," for the following reasons:

That up to the twentieth day of July, 1868, the charge of ineligibility was the only one preferred by Seldon against Curell, and the only charge on which the contest for the seat of said Curell was based.

The law on this point is found in the "Revised Statutes" of Louisiana of 1856, (see page 219, section fifty-four), and reads:

"Any person intending to contest an election shall within thirty days of the election, in case of a Representative or Senator, give to the person concerned a written notice, under his hand, and attested by two subscribing witnesses, stating the fact on which the contest is based, and no other can afterward be admitted; and ten days notice of the time and place of taking depositions thereon must be given to the opposed party."

We believe that Mr. Seldon has complied with the first portion of this section within three days of the meeting of the House; but he then came forward with a second charge of fraud, stating that he found that he could not sustain the charge of ineligibility.

This second notice, which was served on Mr. Curell, has the date of the twentieth of July, 1868, and said Curell swears that it was not served on him until the twenty-second or twenty-third day of that month. The result of election was proclaimed by General Buchanan on the second of June, 1868; hence we see that Mr. Seldon attempted to enter his second charge forty-eight days after the proclamation.

On examining Mr. Seldon on this matter, he at first stated that he did not remember the date of the serving of said charge. But on the next day he comes forward and swears that charges were dated and served on the tenth day of July, 1868.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the said Seldon has not complied with the law, and that he has attempted, by false swearing and false witness, to prove that he did.

The charge of ineligibility we consider Mr. Curell has proven to be without ground, and such is acknowledged by Mr. Seldon. We attach the evidence in this matter to and make it part of this report, and we respectfully recommend to your honorable body that said James R. Curell be sworn and take his seat as a Representative from the Sixth Represeutative District, from the parish of Orleans.

Respectfully submitted.
P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
JAMES S. MATHEWS.
JAMES McCULLEN.
DENNIS BURREL.

We, the undersigned, attach our names to this report under compulsion, for reason that Mr. Seldon did not serve upon Mr. Currell a notice of contest upon the charge of frauds, within the limit prescribed by law, for which he alone is to blame; also for the further reason, that in our opinion the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution does not disfranchise Jeff Davis.

HARRY LOTT.
F. C. ANTOINE.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, Mr. Curell, of Orleans, was sworn in by the Speaker and took his seat.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—BILLS ON THIRD READING.

By *Mr.* Lott, of Rapides:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose.

*Mr.* Noble, of Orleans, made the following motion, which was adopted:

As the constitutional provision requires that "no judicial powers shall be exercised by Clerks of Courts," therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the act in question be recommitted to the Judiciary, with instructions to report upon the constitutionality thereof.

*Mr.* Lott, of Rapides, moved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to report within twenty-four hours.

Adopted.

By *Mr.* Harper, of St. Charles:

Substitute bill No. 114 for House bill No. 63 was placed on its third reading.

*Mr.* Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to strike out that part of the bill allowing one-half of the fine to the informer.

Lost.

*Mr.* Horper moved to amend as follows: After word "informer," insert "and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the State for the support of the common schools."

Amendment adopted.

Yeas and nays called on the final passage of the bill as amended, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny. Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, LeBlanc, Leroy, Lott, Mollere, Mabier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—50.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, DeGrange, Dupre, Demarest, Faulkner, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Slaton, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—21.

The bill was then adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill is as follows:

An Act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That any planter, manager, overseer, or other person or persons, who shall previous to the expiration of their term of service, discharge from their employ, any laborer or laborers on account of their political opinion or who shall attempt to control the suffrages or votes of said laborers by any duress or coe c on on account of any contract or agreement whatever, shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury of the State for the support of common schools, or shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than one year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Senate bill No. 59 was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that further consideration of the bill be dispensed with, 150 copies of the bill ordered to be printed, and that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday at one o'clock P. M.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I transmit for the information of the House of Representatives a copy of the report of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the State of Louisiana, transmitted to me by Major General R. C. Buchanan, for the information of the General Assembly of this State.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act relating to the master and wardens of the port of New Orleans.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bills Nos. 88, 110, 111.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouchita, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, in the chair.

Senate bill No. 48 being under consideration—

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, moved that the committee recommend the adoption of the bill.

Carried.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the committee consider House bill No. 113.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the committee recommend the adoption of the bill.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the committee rise, and recommend the adoption of both bills.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, submitted the following report, which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee of the Whole have considered the act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst, and the act for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character, and have recommended their adoption.

Senate bill No. 48, entitled an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character, was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following House bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An Act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

WHEREAS, Widow Marie Loup and Widow Martha Hurst have been, and are now in destitute circumstances on account of the massacre of their husbands, Constance Loup, deceased, and Spencer Hines Hurst, deceased, by rioters on the thirtieth of July, 1866, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to each, Widow Marie Loup and Widow Martha Hurst, and that the same be paid to each of said parties by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 8, entitled an act relative to notaries public, being under consideration,

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill.

Carried.

Mr. McMilen, of Carroll, was called to the chair.

Pending the discussion of the bill,

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the committee rise and report progress, in order to adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. McMillen, chairman of the committee, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again.

Report received.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved that the House adjourn in respect to the memory of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to amend to eleven o'clock A. M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Fortieth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, August 14, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Jenks the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported an act relative to the collection of taxes, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill was referred.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 96, an act to provide for the trial of jury cases in the parish of Orleans, and fixing the Seventh District Court for the trial of jury cases.

Also favorably upon House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy agtinst the unlawful holding of a public office or franchise in this State.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon House bill No. 56, an act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

Lies over.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced an act fixing the time for holding the term of court in the Twelfth Judicial District, which, under further suspension of the rules, passed its second and third readings, and was finally adopted:

The title was then adopted.

Mr. O'Hara presented a protest against the action of the majority of the Senate in the contested election cases of Messrs. Braughn, Foute and Ogden, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes.

The protest was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved that it be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Wilcox moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the protest be returned to its author, and not received until made respectful in its language.

Mr. Wilcox: I second the motion of Mr. Wittgenstein that the protest be returned.

Mr. Todd called for the reading of the protest.

Protest read.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Wittgenstein's motion, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Coupland, Egan, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Lewis, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard—9.

So the protest was returned to Senator O'Hara.

Mr. Wilcox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a vote of censure be passed upon Senator O'Hara for attempting to spread upon the journal of the Senate a protest which we conceive to be disrespectful to the members of this honorable body.

Mr. Poindexter moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act authorizing J. Madison Wells to sue the State of Louisiana.

The rules were suspended, the bill read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Marie Loupe and Martha Hurst, was read, and lies over under the rules.

House bill No. 114, an act extending protection to laborers in the privilege and exercise of free suffrage, was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill 26, an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts, was taken up.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Ray renewed his motion that the bill be considered engrossed.

Seconded by Mr. Jewell, of Orleans.

The motion to consider the bill engrossed was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill pass.

The bill was passed on a division—yeas 19, nays 6, and the title adopted.

LOCAL BILLS.

House bill No. 23, joint resolution relative to recounting of ballots cast in the election on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April, 1868, in the city of New Orleans, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the subject to call.

Senate bill No. 6, an act for the relief of the printers of the late Convention.

On motion of Mr. Ray the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill No. 52, an act to amend an act additional to an act relative to the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans, approved March 17, 1859, and to regulate the collection of said taxes, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the bill was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Senate bill No. 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to in corporate the town of Monroe in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved March 13, 1866, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ray recommitted to the Committee on the Judi ciary.

Senate bill No. 21, an act for the relief of William Pearson, of Union parish, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended, the bill put on its third reading, and adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 54, an act giving jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts to try certain cases reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 27, an act for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowsky, reported favorably upon by the Committee on Claims, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, it was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill read and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 82, an act relative to the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. and S. L. Godwin, deceased, reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 69, an act granting to Gabrial Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll bridge across the Amite river, reported favorably upon by the Committee on Corporations, was taken up and informally passed over for the time being.

Subsequently the bill was, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of St. Helena, considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, the bill finally passed, and its title adopted.

Senate bill No. 116, an act to amend the charter of the city of New Iberia, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 115, an act to incorporate Vigilant Fire Company No. 1, of the town of New Iberia, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table, subject to call.

Senate bill No. 64, an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, favorably reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one to twenty-three, inclusive, were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blackman the bill was considered engrossed, under a suspension of the rules, read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 104, an act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814-15, according to the requirements of article one hundred and twenty-four of the Constitution of 1868, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the blank was filled up with "$150" (a year.)

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 42, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. O'Hara presented the report of the Committee on Claims, reporting favorably upon Senate bill No. 38, an act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

The President appointed as members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate, to examine into the accounts of the Board of Registration, Senators Jenks and Futch.

Senate bill No. 89, an act relative to the inspection of weights and measures in that portion of the parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Packard the bill was made the special order of the day for Saturday, the fifteenth instant.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 56, an act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one to fourteen inclusive were taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill finally adopted with its title.

The following message from the Governor was read, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox referred to the Committee on Federal relations:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 13, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I transmit herewith for the information and action of the Senate, a communication of Charles Barnard, Captain and A. Q. M., in charge of cemeterial operations, Fifth Military District, forwarded to me by Major General R. C. Buchanan, with the request that the subject be laid before the Legislature, and that the jurisdiction over certain land therein referred to be ceded to the United States.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Fortieth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-five members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster. Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Duparte, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Gair, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Kent, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Page, Rey, Slaton, Tureaud, Walsh, Wren, Waters, N. Young, Yorke—45.

There being no quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absent members.

A quorum being present, prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, leave of absence for four days was granted to Mr. McCullen, of East Baton Rouge, with a request that a member be appointed pro tem, to act in his place on the Committee on Elections and Qualifications during his absence.

The Chair appointed Mr. Kent.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, leave of absence for four days was granted to Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report unfavorably to the petition of B. Campbell for notarial fees, in which he claims to have been called upon in his official capacity to take divers and sundry depositions of witnesses in relation to the recent elections, and claims that such services were worth one hundred dollars, which he failed or neglected to collect from the individuals to whom he rendered such services.

Therefore your committee fail to see any just cause why the State should be made responsible for said claim.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman of Committee on Claims;
P. JONES YORKE,
S. E. CUNY,
W. POPE NOBLE.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage.

An act for the relief of widows Loup and Hurst.

An act to amend and extend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted.
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Education submitted the following majority and minority reports, which were made the special order of the day for Friday, next week, the twenty-first, at one o'clock P. M.:

MAJORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, New Orleans, August 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

We beg leave to report an act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana with some corrections and amendments, urging its prompt passage to facilitate the early opening of the Public Schools under this new and better system, which, we believe, will prove beneficial to all classes of our fellow citizens, and which will correct the glaring defects heretofore existing to the prejudice and injury of one class of citizens and to the special benefit of another.

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman;
F. C. ANTOINE,
E. W. DEWEES.
JOSEPH MANSION,
P. G. EESLONDE.

MINORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, August 13, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned respectfully offer the following as the minority report on the act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana, and report against the entire bill as printed, after careful examination of its lengthy provisions, that although in favor of offering all practicable inducements and making such provisions as would insure a general species of education to all in the State, yet the bill as presented is highly objectionable in all its details, being altogether unsuited to the people of this State in a religious and social point of view; that the present system of public education is of the best method that could be put in force, and with some extension in the country parishes should be continued.

W. H. PIERCE,
D. C. FOUTS.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the Select Committee appointed to act jointly with a similar committee of the Senate to consider the several police bills, reported that some changes should be made in order to agree, and asked that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the same.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was called to the chair.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to take up Senate bill No. 70.

Carried.

After some discussion and agreeing upon recommending certain changes, Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman, *Mr.* McMillen, reported progress and asked permission to sit again.

One hundred and fifty copies, with the recommended amendments, were ordered to be printed.

Order of business resumed.

The following communication was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS, and the Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State, New Orleans, La., August 12, 1868.

To Clerk House of Representatives:

SIR—You are respectfully notified that this committee have met for the transaction of any business which may be brought before them between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. until seven o'clock P. M., at rooms No. 216 Common street.

By authority of the committee.
HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Under a suspension of the rules, *Mr.* Burrel, of St. John Baptist, gave notice of the following bills:

An act relative to marriages.

Also, an act removing all disabilities on account of color.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

House bill No. 139, an act relative to draining certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

First reading.

The rules being suspended, the bill was placed on its second reading.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules in order to refer the bill to a special committee.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot. Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, De Grange, Eager, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Landers, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Raymond. Smith, Tureaud. Umphreys, Walsh, H. Williams, Yorke—32.

Nays: Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Brewster, Collins, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—44.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill referred to the Committee on Corporations.

One hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 140.

An act to fund and protect the outstanding liabilities of the State of Louisiana.

First reading.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

House bill No. 141, an act to fix the bonds of sheriffs.

First reading.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. 142, an act in relation to the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the State of Louisiana.

First reading.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 143, an act to exempt the town of Natchitoches from parish taxes.

First reading.

At the suggestion of Mr. Harper, bill No. 119, in relation to steam boilers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Eager, of Orleans, asked for leave of absence for two weeks, and that some member be placed on the special committee to investigate the issuance of levee bonds in his stead.

Granted.

The chair appointed Mr. Currell to act in the absence of Mr. Eager.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 13, 57 and 90.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 31 being under consideration Mr. Noble moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

Mr. Morey moved that the bill be taken up section by section.

Carried.

After discussion and agreeing upon recommending some amendments for adoption, on motion of Mr. Washington, of Assumption, the committee rose to report progress.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman, *Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again.

Granted.

On motion of *Mr.* Washington, of Assumption, the House adjourned until tomorrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 147.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Appointing a Committee of Three to act with a similar Committee of the House to revise the Charter of the city of New Orleans, and fixing the time of said Committee to hold its Sessions.

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has appointed a special committee of three (3) on revision of the charter of the city of New Orleans; and whereas said committee should be composed of members from both branches of the General Assembly; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana appoint a special committee of three (3) to revise the charter of the city of New Orleans, and that said committee join the special committee from the House, in order to form a joint committee.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That said joint committee have the power to send for persons and papers, and that it shall hold its session after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and until its labors are completed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governar and President of the Senate.
Approved, October 7, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 149.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Pierre Soule, Attorney-at-Law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of compensating Pierre Soule, attorney-at-law, for his services for the State of Louisiana, in the suit entitled the State of Louisiana vs. Louisiana State Bank, William Baily, intervenor, in the District and and Supreme Courts of the State of Louisiana, said amount to be paid on the warrant of said Pierre Soule, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 12, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 150.

### AN ACT

To provent the Issue of False Receipts or Bills of Lading and to punish fraudulent Transfer of Property by Cotton Presses, Wharfingers and others.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That no cotton press, wharfinger, or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher for any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour, or other produce or commodity to any person or persons purporting to be the holder, owner or owners thereof, unless such goods, wares, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity shall have been actually received into store or upon the premises of such cotton press, wharfinger or other person, and shall be in the store or on the premises aforesaid, or under his control at the time of issuing such receipt.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That no cotton press, wharfinger or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher upon any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour or other produce or commodity to any person or persons for money loaned or other indebtedness, unless such goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour or other produce or commodity shall be at the time of issuing such receipt in the custody of such cotton press, wharfinger or other person and shall be in store, or upon the premises and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt or other voucher as aforesaid.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That no cotton press, wharfinger, or other person, shall issue any second or duplicate receipt for any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour, or other produce or commodity, while any former receipt for any such goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour, or other produce or commodity as aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be outstanding and uncancelled without writing across the face of the same, "Duplicate."

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That no cotton press, wharfinger or other person shall sell or incumber, ship, transfer or in any manner remove or permit to be shipped, transferred or removed beyond his control any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour, or other produce or commodity, for which a receipt shall have been given by him as aforesaid, whether received for storing, shipping, grinding, manufacturing or other purpose, without the written assent of the person or persons holding such receipt.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That no master, owner or agent of any boat or vessel of any description, forwarder, or officer or agent of any railroad, transfer or transportation company, or other person shall sign or give any bill of lading, receipt or other voucher or document for any merchandise or property by which it shall appear that such merchandise or property has been shipped on board of any boat, vessel, railroad car or other vehicle, unless the same shall have been actually shipped and put on board and shall be at the time actually on board, or delivered to such boat, vessel, car, or other vehicle, to be carried or conveyed as expressed in said bill of lading, receipt or other voucheror document.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That cotton press receipts given for any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour or other produce or commodity stored or deposited with any cotton press, wharfinger or other person, or any bill of lading given by any forwarder, boat, vessel, railroad, transportation or transfer company may be transferred by indorsement therein, and any person to whom the same may be transferred shall be deemed and taken to be the owner of the goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour or other produce or commodity therein specified, so far as to give validity to any pledge, lien or transfer made or created by such person or persons, but no property shall be delivered except on surrender and cancellation of said original receipt or bill of lading of the indorsement of such delivery thereon, in case of partial delivery all cotton press receipts or bill of lading, however, which shall have the words "not negotiable" plainly written or stamped on the face thereof, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That any cotton press, wharfinger, forwarder or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this State not exceeding five years, or both. And all and every person or persons aggrieved by the violation of any of the provisions of this act may have and maintain an action at law against the person or persons, corporation or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this act to recover all damages, immediate or consequential, which he or they may have sustained by reason of any such violation as aforesaid, before any court of competent jurisdiction, whether such person or persons shall have been convicted of fraud as aforesaid under this act or not.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the provisions of this act shall apply and be applicable to bills of lading and to all persons or corporations, their agents or servants that shall or may issue bills of lading of any kind or description the same as if the words "forwarded and bills of lading" were mentioned in every section of this act.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That all receipts, bills of lading, vouchers or other documents issued by any cotton press, wharfinger, forwarder or other person, boat, vessel, railroad, transportation or transfer company, as by this act provided, shall be negotiable by indorsement in blank or by special indorsement, in the same manner and to the same extent as bills of exchange and promissory notes now are.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That no printed or written conditions or clauses inserted in or attached to any cotton press receipt on or bill of lading, which in any way limits the liability imposed by this act shall have any effect or force whatsoever.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That so much of the preceding sections of this act as forbids the delivery of property except on surrender and cancellation of the original receipt or bill of lading or the indorsement of such delivery thereon in case of partial delivery, shall not apply to property, replevied or removed by operation of law.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any commission merchant, agent or other person, storing or shipping any goods, wares, merchandise, grain, flour or other produce or commodity in his own name, being in the possession thereof for or on account of another party, and negotiating, pledging or hypothecating the cotton press receipt or bill of lading received therefor, and not accounting or paying over to his principal or owner of the property the amount so received on such negotiation, pledge, or hypothecation shall be adjudged guilty of fraud, and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for a term not exceeding five years or both.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That whosoever shall purchase goods, wares, merchandise or other commodity for cash and shall sell, hypothecate or pledge the same to another and use the proceeds thereof for any purpose other than the payment of the seller or vendor with intent to cheat or defraud such seller or vendor, or who shall conceal, ship or otherwise make way with, or deliver to another any goods, wares, merchandise, or other commodity so purchased, without paying for the same, with the intent to cheat or defraud the seller or vender thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 13. 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary ot State.

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[No. 151.

### AN ACT

Fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That an election for Representatives in the forty-first Congress of the United States from the several Congressional Districts of this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the present year (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight), and that all general elections for Representatives in Congress from this State thereafter shall be held at the same time and conducted in the same manner as is or may be provided for the election of Representatives to the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted further, etc., That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or contrary to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 13, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No 152.

### AN ACT

To Provide Pensions for the Veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen, or their Widows, according to the requirements of Article One Hundred and Twenty-four of the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That each veteran of the years eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen, residing in the State of Louisiana, or their widows, shall be entitled to an annual pension of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable quarterly out of the State treasury, out of any moneys therein not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person who has heretofore, by any act of the General Assembly of this State, been accorded a pension for services rendered the State or the United States in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and fourteen and A. D. eighteen hundred and fifteen; and known as veterans of those years, or their widows, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and the amount appropriated by this act as a pension for such persons shall be paid on their own warrant, when the signature to such warrant is attested by a certificate of the Clerk of the Court of the parish in which such pensioner resides, that he saw the pensioner sign the warrant, and that he is the person he represents himself to be, which warrant shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the pensioner that he is the person to whom the laws has heretofore awarded a pension, which law by its date and number of the act shall be referred to in said affidavit.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall make oath that he was regularly in the military service of the United States, or of this State, in the years A. D. eighteen hundred and fourteen and A. D. eighteen hundred and fifteen, and in that capacity was at the siege of New Orleans in December, A. D. eighteen hundred and fourteen, and January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifteen, and is now residing in this State; who shall state in such affidavit the company, regiment, or other army divisions of which he was a member at that time, and that he was honorably discharged afterwards from the service, and that in addition such person shall have either evidence of his having been in the military service of the country as above reviewed, and of his honorable discharge, or the evidence of two credible witnesses who have been acquainted with him for at least ten years, that he has borne the reputation of having been a veteran of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen as above defined, and the certificate of the Clerk of the District Court of the parish of his residence to the credibility of the applicant and his witnesses, that the pension provided by this act shall, on the presentation of such evidence as is required by this section, be paid on the warrant of the pensioner.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the pension provided by this act shall take effect and commence from the first day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved October 13, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 154.

### AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact the Third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to Fix the Terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District," approved September fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the third section of an act entitled "an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District," approved September fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 13, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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No. 148.

### AN ACT

To Incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That George F. Brott, Lionel A. Sheldon, Charles Dillingham, Gardiner Banks, Ernest De Blanc, Michael Hahn, William E. Read and all persons who shall or may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created and formed into a body corporate and politic in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of the "New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession; Provided, that after the lapse of fifty years the State of Louisiana shall have the right to purchase the said canal and appurtenances thereto belonging by paying to the owners thereof a just compensation, in case the parties can not agree, than the amount to be paid by the State shall be determined by referees to be selected in the usual manner, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in such courts of law and equity only as are courts of record in the State of Louisiana. Service of process from any said courts against said company must be made upon the President, Secretary or Treasurer of said company; to have a common seal, and are invested with all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities incidental and essential to such a corporation under the laws of the State of Louisiana; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate and construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous canal and telegraph with the appurtenances, from a point on the left bank of the Mississippi river (descending), in the parish of Jefferson, thence through the corporate limits of Carrollton, cities of Jefferson, and New Orleans, in as direct a route as practicable north of Broad street, in New Orleans, to the Rogolets near the outlet of Lake Catharine, thence to Ship Island. The capital stock of said company shall be six million of dollars, which may, by a vote of the Directors, be increased to ten million of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be transferrable in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may provide; each share shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for Directors of said Company, provided he shall have owned the same for three months next preceding the day of election, and that the ownership of at least one hundred shares shall be required to render a stockholder eligible to become a Director of said Company. The number of Directors shall be seven, any four of whom will constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business. The persons named in this section shall constitute the first Board of Directors from the passage of this act to the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and until their successors shall be elected, which election shall be held on the first Monday of January of each third year thereafter, at the office of said corporation, in the city of New Orleans, between the hours of one and three P. M. of that day, notice having been given in two daily newspapers in the city of New Orleans for ten days previous to such election; the persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected Directors for the ensuing three years, and until others are elected. It shall be the duty of the Directors immediately after the election to choose one of their number President, who shall serve for three years, or until his successor is elected. They also shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said Board of Directors. The domicil of the said company shall be in the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Directors shall have power to make by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall deem useful and proper, touching the disposition of the stock, property, estate and effects of the Company, to collect and regulate tolls, the transfer of shares, the term of office, duties and conduct of their officers and employes, and all matters which may appertain to the concerns of said Company; and the said Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents and subordinates as may from time to time be necessary to carry into effect the objects of this act, and to do all acts and things touching the location of said canal and telegraph. Said Directors may require payment to the capital stock, after due notice, at such times and in such proportions as they shall deem necessary to complete the canal and telegraph within the time prescribed in this act. The Secretary and Treasurer shall give such bonds with such security as the said Board shall from time to time require.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That to enable said Company to accomplish the purposes and objects of this incorporation, the said Company is hereby empowered:

First—To locate, construct and build, and thereafter to own, maintain and use a ship canal along the route indicated in the first section of this act, which canal shall be at least one hundred and fifty feet wide on the surface, with the proper slopes to the bottom, and to excavate to afford a uniform depth of at least twelve feet throughout its depth, with the privilege of widening the same to three hundred feet and deepening to afford a depth of twenty-five feet of water; and they are hereby required to cause the banks thereof to be made secure and adequate to avoid any danger to arise from overflow or breakage.

Second—To construct, establish or purchase, and thereafter to own, maintain and use suitable wharves, piers, basins, warehouses, harbors, towboats, dry docks (locks and floodgates to connect said canal with the Mississippi river) barges, and other works connected with and incidental to said canal and telegraph and the business of said company.

Third—That the said company is hereby authorized to construct and build, and thereafter to own, maintain and use a branch or lateral canal extending from the main canal to a point at or near the Mississippi river, in the City of Jefferson, with all the rights, privileges and immunities granted as aforesaid to main canal; Provided, the corporate authority of said city shall have the power to designate the route thereof.

Fourth—To construct, own, maintain and use a lock or locks, to connect the said canal with the Mississippi river for the passage of steamboats, vessels, barges, and other crafts; said lock or locks to be constructed under the supervision of a competent engineer, together with one to be appointed by the city of New Orleans, who shall concur in approving the construction of the same.

Fifth—To obtain and receive, by purchase, grant, gift, devise and bequest, and to have and to hold real and personal estate, to sell, transfer and convey the same in fee simple, all such lands, tenements, hereditaments, as shall be necessary to them in the prosecution of their works.

Sixth—That said company is hereby authorized and empowered to obtain, by grant or otherwise, from any corporation, city, or village, within the State of Louisiana, that may be situated upon its canal, any rights, privileges or franchises that any of said incorporated cities or villages may chose to grant in reference to the construction, maintenance and management of the canal of said company, and its appertenances, and its business within the limits of such or any of said incorporated cities and villages; and any such incorporated city, village or person hereinbefore named, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant to said company any such rights, privileges and franchises as it may deem proper and advisable; and, such rights, privileges and franchises when granted to, and accepted by said company from any such incorporated city, village or person shall be deemed and taken as rights, privileges and franchises vested and confirmed in said company, and not liable to be hereafter revoked, changed, injured or impaired, except with the consent of said company.

Seventh—That the said company is here by authorized to construct and build a shell road along the line of said canal, and to collect toll for its use.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporation shall have a special lien or privilege on all vessels and cargoes for the payment of any tolls or charges that may be due for navigating said canal.

Second—Any person or corporation may use the said canal for drainage purposes on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the parties, and in case they cannot agree, then they shall each select two (2) competent persons who jointly shall choose another, together with whom shall form a Board of Arbitration to determine the amount that said company shall be paid, the time of such payment and any other questions at issue that the parties named may submit for their arbitration, and the decision (made in writing) of said Board of Arbitration, one copy of which shall be served on said company and one copy on the other person or corporation interested, shall be final.

Third—That said company shall be required to build bridges over said canal with suitable draws to admit the passage of any vessel or boat navigating the same for all roads or streets and at such points on said canal as may be selected by the corporate authorities of the corporation through which said canal may be located, not to exceed fifteen bridges in all; the said bridges shall be constructed under the supervision of a competent engigeer and approved by an engineer appointed by the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company being hereby authorized to purchase, receive and hold such real estate as may be necessary and convenient in accomplishing the object for which the company is organized; and may by its agents, surveyors, engineers and employes enter upon all lands and tenements through which it may conclude to make such canal and survey, lay out and construct the same; and they shall agree and contract for the land or right of way with the owners of the land, for six hundred feet on each side of the centre of said canal, and forever expropriate the same through which it intends to make said canal. In case said lands belong to the estate of any deceased persons, then with the executor or administrator of such, or in case the same belong to a minor or a person *non compos mentis*, then with his or her guardian, subject to the approval of the proper court of probate jurisdiction in case of successions, minors or persons *non compos mentis;* or in case said lands may be held by trustees of school sections, or other trustees of estates, then with such trustees, and said executors, administrators, guardians and trustees are hereby declared competent for such estate, person or minor to contract with said company: use, occupy and possess the lands of such estates, persons, minors or trustees, and the act and deed of such executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, in relation thereto, shall pass a title in such lands in the same manner as if the said deed or act was made or done by a legal owner of full age and sound mind, and such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall account to those interested in their respective bonds for the amount paid them in pursuance of such agreement and composition, and if the said Company and the parties representing lands prefer, they may refer the question of compensation to arbitrators mutually chosen, whose award, or that of their umpire (in case of disagreement), shall vest title according to its terms.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That, if said Company is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate or the right of way thereupon, or any estate therein required for the use and purposes of said Company, as provided in the preceding section, or is unable for any cause to obtain the title or right of way threin, it shall have the right to acquire title of the same in the following manner: The said Company may apply to the proper District Court for the parish in which said property is situated, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeal at any general or special term or to any Judge thereof in vacation, such application shall be made in writing, and signed by the President and one of the Directors of said Company, or by an agent or attorney of said Company authorized for that purpose, and shall substantially set forth and state;

First—It must be entitled so as to describe the court wherein, or the judge to whom the application is made and the character of the application.

Second—The name and official character of the person applying must be stated.

Third—The real estate which the Company seek to acquire must be described by metes and bounds, and the estate therein which the Company seek to acquire must be set forth, and several parcels of land owned by different persons may be included in one application.

Fourth—That the Company has not been able to acquire the estate in said lands required and the reason for such inability.

Fifth—The names of all owners or parties interested in the said real estate, so far as the same are known to the applicant, must be set forth, and if not known, the fact must be stated; a copy of such application and notice of the time and place the same will be presented must be served on all persons named in said application as owners or interested in said real estate, at least five days prior to the presentation of the same, provided such owners so named are residents and can be found within the State of Louisiana, and are not infants, idiots or persons of unsound mind.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That on presentation of the application to the Court or Judge therein named, and no person appearing to oppose said application, and whenever it shall satisfactorially appear, from said application and proofs thereunto attached, that service of notice of the time and place of the presentation of said application upon all owners and persons interested in said land has been made, the said Court or the Judge thereof shall forthwith make an order appointing three disinterested and competent persons, who reside in the parish where the premises are situated or the adjoining parish thereto, as Commissioners, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners or persons interested in the real estate proposed to be taken by said company for its purposes, and shall fix the time and place for the first meeting of said Commissioners in case any person who shall be the owner, or who shall have a vested interest in said premises, shall appear at the time and place of the presentation of said application. The said Court or Judge before making said appointment of Commissioners may hear such person or said company in relation to any persons proposed for appointment as such Commissioners, their place of residence, their competency and interest, and after such hearing the said Court or Judge shall make an appointment of three Commissioners as aforesaid, in accordance with the discretion and judgment of said court or judge; in case it shall appear by said application that any person or any other persons owning or interested in the said premises described in the application or any part of the same are not known to the said company, or are not residents of the said parish in which the real estate is situated, or cannot be found therein after due diligence, or are infants, idiots or persons of unsound mind, then and in such case the said court or judge, before makingsaid appointment of Commissioners, shall make such inquiries as to such owners or parties interested in said premises, and shall make such orders for service of notice upon them or upon any person in regard to said application, and such other order or orders in the premises as the said court or judge may deem necessary, proper and just, and shall then make such appointment of Commissioners as aforesaid and in connection therewith make such orders as to the service of any future notice upon the owners of said premises of the meeting and appraisement of said Commissioners, and the confirmation of the same as may seem to the said court or judge equitable and just.

SEC. 8 Be it further enacted, etc., That the Commissioners so appointed, or a majority of them, shall hold their first meeting at a time and place appointed by the court or judge, and may adjourn from time to time at their discretion; they shall take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the State of Louisiana, to the effect that they, and each of them, will impartially and to the best of their judgment and ability perform the duties of said Commissioner; and any one of said Commissioners may issue subpenas and administer oaths to witnesses. Whenever they meet to take testimony or hear the parties, except by the appointment of said court or judge or pursuant to adjournment, they shall cause reasonable notice of such meeting to be given to any of the parties in interest, who shall have heretofore appeared before them, or to their agent or attorney. They shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and reduce the same to writing, and after all the testimony offered in the case, that in the judgment of said Commissioners is pertinent to the value of said premises is taken, they, or a majority of them, shall, without unnecessary delay, ascertain and determine the compensation which ought justly and equitably to be made by the said Company to the owners or persons interested in said real estate appraised by them; and said Commissioners shall take into consideration the advantages that the said owners or persons interested in said real estate may derive from the construction of said canal, for which said real estate is proposed to be taken. They shall make a report in writing to the Court or Judge by whom they were appointed, which shall contain the proceedings in the cases before them, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any, and their award and determination. They shall be compensated for services as such Commissioners by the said company at the rate of five dollars per day, for actual service.

SEC 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That on such report being made by said Commissioners, the Court or Judge shall appoint a time and place for the hearing of said company, and all parties interested in said lands in regard to the confirmation of said report, and shall, by order, direct the manner and form of the service of any notice of the same upon any persons that, in the judgment of the said Court or Judge should be notified; and on the day of such hearing, if no person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of said report, the same shall be confirmed by the said Court or Judge, and an order shall be made reciting the proceedings of the appraisal, the confirmation of the same and a description of the real estate and directing to whom the money or value of said real estate is to be paid or in what manner the same shall be deposited by said company, for the use and benefit of said owners; and if any person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of said report, the said Court or Judge shall hear the parties for and against such confirmation, and if said Court or Judge shall decide in favor of such confirmation, then the same proceedings shall be had in the premises as heretofore provided in case no person appeared to oppose said confirmation, and if said Court or Judge shall decide against such confirmation, an order shall be entered, directing said Commissioners named in said order to proceed to an appraisement of the said premises, the proceedings of which shall be afterward conducted as in the first instance, except that the appraisal and report of the Commissioners on the reappraisal order shall be final and shall be confirmed by said Court or Judge, and the order of said Court or Judge confirming any appraisal as aforesaid shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the order of the said Court or Judge confirming an appraisal of lands as heretofore provided, or a certified copy of the same, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the district in which the said real estate appraised shall be situated, and there shall remain a record, and such order so entered shall vest in said Company the lands described therein and such estate as may be therein set forth, on the payment or tender of payment or deposit of the amount of the appraisal and damages by said Company, as provided in said order, or a duly certified copy thereof, with proof of said payment and deposit as therein provided, will be considered as legal evidence of the title and estate of said Company to the real estate described therein. All real estate required by appraisal by said Company, under and pursuant to this act, shall be deemed to be acquired for public use.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said Company, as soon as said canal is surveyed and located, to file a map or plan of the same showing the line or route of said canal in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall give notice of the filing of said map or plan by publication for ten days in the official journal of the State, and another copy of said map or plan in the office of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans. All claims for land or damages to the owner caused by its expropriation for the construction of this canal shall be barred by one year's prescription, which shall commence from the date in which the map or plan of said canal are filed as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to borrow money or to purchase property upon its own credit for the purpose of constructing and maintaining said canal and appurtenances, and as evidence of the indebtedness of said company for such loans or the purchase of such property, may issue its corporate bonds or promissory notes, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed eight per cent. per annum, and to secure the payment of said bonds and notes, may mortgage its canal, its capital stock, its corporate franchises, and any of its real or personal property, or any part or portion of the same; and it may, by its President, or other officers or agents duly authorized by its Directors, sell, dispose of or regulate such bonds and notes, or may sell, dispose of or negotiate its capital stock, said capital stock being declared to be personal property, and transferrable as such, or any of its personal property, at such times and places, and at such rates and for such prices, either within or without the limits of this State, as in the judgment of said company or its Directors, will best advance its interests; and if such bonds, notes or stocks are thus sold at a discount, such sales shall be in all respects valid and binding upon this company, and such stock, bonds or notes shall be valid for the par value thereof, as if the same had been sold at par value.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall willfully do or cause to be done any act or acts whatever whereby any building, construction or works of said Company, or any machine, engine or structure or any matter or thing appertaining to said canal or its appurtenances shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured or destroyed, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay to said company double the amount of damage sustained by reason of such offenses or injury, to be recovered in the name of said company, with costs of suit by action of debt, and such offenders shall also be subject to indictment, and shall be sentenced on conviction, at the discretion of the court, for a period not exceeding eighteen months.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the construction of said canal shall be commenced within twelve months from the passage of this act, and completed within eight years thereafter; and in default of completing the same within the time fixed this charter, and all franchises thereunder shall be forfeited.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be favorably and liberally construed so as to favor all the purposes and objects of the same and the operations of the provisions thereof.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 4, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 155.

### JOINT RESOLUTION.

Appointing a Committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans, concerning Eugene McCarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, Right Bank.

WHEREAS, The Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans has made the following report concerning Eugene McCarty, a Justice of the Peace of Algiers, to wit: That we would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to Mr. Eugene McCarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, right bank, who in our opinion is totally unfit for the position which he now holds, instead of being a conservator of the peace, he is acting directly to the contrary, causing or being the cause of disturbances in Algiers. There have been several charges for malfeasance in office brought against him during one term of service by different citizens of Algiers, which cases are now pending against him in the First District Court. We request that the Legislature would investigate these charges against him, impeach and remove him from office. It is our belief that they will find sufficient evidence in these cases that will convince them that it will be a benefit to the community and for the public good that he should be impeached and removed from office. We hope the Legislature will take immediate action in the matter. Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chair to meet a committee of three to be appointed by the House of Representatives to take into consideration the aforesaid report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans, and charges therein referred to, and shall be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report their recommendation to the General Assembly for their consideration with a view of carrying out the provisions of article one hundred and six of the Constitution, if the evidence will warrant the same.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 13, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 16?.

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to wit:

For the salary of the Governor, four thousand and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents ($4044 44).

For the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, fifteen hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-eight cents ($1573 58).

For the salary of the Secretary of State, fifteen hundred and fifty-four dollars and fourteen cents ($1554 14).

For the salary of the State Treasurer, twenty-three hundred and sixty-three dollars ($2363).

For the salary of the Auditor of Public Accounts, twenty-three hundred and sixty-three dollars ($2363).

For the salary of the Attorney General, two thousand five hundred dollars, ($2500.)

For the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Education, twenty-three hundred and sixty three dollars ($2363).

For the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($17,750).

For the salary of the Judges of the District Courts, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

For the salary of the District Attorneys, ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500).

For the salary of the Parish Judges, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or as much hereof as may be necessary.

For the salary of the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

For the salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands and contingent expenses of his office, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For salary of the Clerk of the State Land Office, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For the salary of the State Engineer, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

For the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

For the salary of the Governor's messenger, one hundred and eighty dollars ($180).

For the salary of the clerk of the Secretary of State, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For the salary of the chief clerk of the Treasurer's office, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

For the salary of the two assistant clerks of the Treasurer's office, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each, for six months, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

For the salary of the chief clerk of the Auditor's office, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

For the salary of the two assistant clerks of the Auditor's office, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each, for six months, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

For the salary of two assistant additional clerks and a messenger in the Auditor's office, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, for six months, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

For the salary of the Receiver of the State Land Office, one thousand dollars ($1000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the salary of the public gardener at Baton Rouge, seven hundred and twenty dollars ($720).

For the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

For the salary of the State Librarian, six hundred dollars ($600).

For salary of the Interpreter of the First District Court of New Orleans, five hundred dollars ($500).

For salary of the Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For contingent expenses of the Executive, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

For contingent expenses of the Secretary of State, five hundred dollars ($500).

For contingent expenses of State Treasurer, five hundred dollars ($500).

For contingent expenses of the Auditor of Public Accounts, five hundred dollars ($500).

For contingent expenses of the State Superintendent of Public Education, five hundred dollars ($500).

For contingent expenses of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars ($500).

For contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

For compensations to Assessors, out of the general fund and current school fund, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

For commissions to Tax Collectors, out of the general fund, current school fund, internal improvement tax fund and levee fund, sixty thousand dollars ($60,060), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

For deductions to Tax Collectors, one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

For interest on bonds issued to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty-seven thousand and six hundred and sixty dollars ($27,660).

For interest on bonds issued to the Charity Hospital for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, four thousand three hundred dollars ($4300).

For interest on bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars ($6000).

For interest on bonds issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifty-three thousand and forty dollars ($53,040).

For interest on bonds issued to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty-nine thousand dollars ($39,000).

For interest on bonds issued to the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand six hundred dollars ($9600).

For interest on bonds issued to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars ($17,880).

For interest on bonds issued for the relief of the State treasury, in accordance with the act of July, 1853, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).

For interest on bonds issued to the Seminary Fund under act No. 182, of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ($8160).

For interest on bonds issued to the Free School Fund under act No. 182, of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars ($31,740).

For interest on the United States Deposit Fund, according to act No. 200, of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and fourteen cents ($28,795 14).

For interest on bonds issued and to be issued during the present year, for funding coupons past due under act No. 15, of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, forty thousand dollars ($40,000).

For interest due to the several townships for two years, ninety-six thousand dollars ($96,000.)

For publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Pensions for life one thousand dollars ($1000).

For printing and advertising, seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000).

For reimbursement of swamp lands, erroneously sold, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For reimbursement to legal heirs of vacant estates paid into the State Treasury, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For Recorder of Conveyances for furnishing certificates to Board of Assessors of New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to pay costs of court in cases where the State loses the case, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriations for expenses of the State Engineer's Department, one thousand dollars ($1000), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Appropriation for support of the Free Public Schools, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Appropriation for the support of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

Appropriation for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind Asylum, Baton Rouge, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation for the support of the Charity Hospital of New Orleons, to be paid from licenses and tax on lottery tickets, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Appropriation for rent of Mechanics' Institute, payable semi-annually in advance, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Appropriation for rent of building occupied by the Auditor, Treasurer and other State officers, corner Royal and Conti streets, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

Appropriations for recording list of forfeited lands, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriations for reimbursement of taxes under acts Nos. 64 and 122 of 1866, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation for revising and correcting assessment rolls for the city of New Orleans, fourteen hundred dollars ($1400).

Appropriation for payment of certificates of indebtedness issued by the Board of Registration, thirty-five thousand dollars ($35 000), or as much thereof as may be necessary

Appropriation to the Camp street Female Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the St. Joseph Orphan's Asylum, Fourth District, New Orlaans, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

Appropriation to the Home of Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Widows' Home, Third District, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, three hundred dollars ($300).

Appropriation to the St. Ann's Asylum, Fourth District, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Conference of St. Joseph of St. Vincent de Paul, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, New Orleans, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the Ladies' Benevolent Association at New Orleans, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Appropriation to the St. Elizabeth's Asylum, New Orleans, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Appropriation to the Ladies of Providence of the Third District, New Orleans, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Appropriation to Mrs. Richardson's Home for the Aged and Infirm, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Orphans' Asylum, Seventh street, New Orleans, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Appropriation to the House of Good Shepherd, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Children's Home, No. 345 Chartres street, New Orleans, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Appropriation to the Society of Destitute Orphan Boys in the parish of Jefferson, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the Louisiana Retreat, parish of Jefferson, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the Female Orphan Asylum at Carrollton, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at Donaldsonville, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the Female Orphan Asylum at Baton Rouge, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the Benevolent Association of the Catholic Ladies at Baton Rouge, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 371 Bienville street, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Third District Indigent Orphan School, Greatmen street, New Orleans, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Appropriation to the Home of Mount Carmel, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association, Gretna, parish of Jefferson, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association, at Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation to the Protestant Episcopal Orphan House, Camp street, New Orleans, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Appropriation to the Soldiers' Home of the State of Louisiana, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1750).

For the salary of one clerk of the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration at fifteen hundred dollars per annum for six months, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Appropriation for the Louisiana Orphans' Home, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation for the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Appropriation for the Holy Family Widow Hospital Association, in the Third District, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation to the Orphans' Charitable Institution of New Orleans, organized May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars ($500).

Appropriation to the Home Missionary Society of New Orleans, five hundred dollars ($500).

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That henceforth no appropriation shall be made either to the charitable, benevolent or other institutions or asylums of the State, whether private or public, until the rules, regulations or by-laws governing or controlling such institutions or asylums are so altered, modified or changed as not to exclude persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every officer, for the benefit of whose office there is a contingent fund appropriated, shall render a detailed statement to the General Assembly, at each session thereof, showing what disposition has been made of such contingent fund.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved October 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## OFFICIAL.

*LAWS OF THE*

# STATE OF LOUISIANA

## Joint Resolution No. 55.

Appointing a joint committee to investigate the actions of the First and Second Drainage Commissioners.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the President of the Senate appoint two Senators, and the Speaker of the House appoint three Representatives, to form a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the actions of the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the first and second drainage districts, and ascertain what disposition they have made of the funds received by them for taxes since the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one to date.

Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans this the twenty-eight day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 4, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 56.

To create a Board of Registration to Superintend the Registration of the Qualified Electors of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall immediately after this act becomes a law appoint a Board, consisting of a chairman and two other members, who shall constitute and be known as a Board of Registration, whose duty shall be to cause to be registered every qualified elector in the State, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution thereof, and said Board shall hold its meetings and have its place of business in the city of New Orleans, and the term of office of said Board shall expire on the fifteenth day of December, 1868.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration is hereby required to appoint a necessary number of supervisors of registration, not exceeding three in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, wherein said Board shall appoint a nnmber not exceeding three in each municipal district in the city of New Orleans, and not exceeding three for the right bank, whose term of office shall commence on the tenth day of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as they may receive their appointment, and expire on the tenth day of November, 1868; that the registrars shall each receive eight dollars per day for the time they are actually employed, and the supervisors shall receive five dollars per day, and the supervisors shall also be reimbursed for all necessary actual traveling expenses incurred upon producing sub-vouchers and making affidavit that the expenses were incurred and were actually necessary for the performance of their duty. All accounts of the supervisors shall be forwarded to the Board of Registration for examination, and if found correct, shall be approved by the chairman of the Board before payment. The said Supervisors shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the constitutional oath, and shall transmit a copy of the same to the Board of Registration.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Registrars shall each give bond with good and solvent security in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices, to be approved by the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors of each parish shall keep their office, except in the Parish of Orleans, at the courthouse of the parish, and may establish such place for the registration of voters other than the courthouse, not exceeding three in number, as may be necessary to enable electors to register with as little inconvenience as possible; and in all cases publication of the offices of registration, as selected by the Registrars and Supervisors, shall be made for thirty days in the official journal. In the parish of Orleans the Board of Registration will establish offices in such districts at such places as will facilitate the registering of voters as far as possible.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That said Board of Registration, or the Supervisors so appointed by them as aforesaid, for each parish, shall require every person, before he is registered as a voter, to take and subscribe any of the following affidavits as the case may be required, and any member of said Board of Registration or any Supervisor is hereby authorized to administer said oaths:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am twenty-one years of age, was born (or naturalized, as the case may be,) in the United States, and am subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and have been a resident of the State of Louisiana since the —— day of ——, and a resident of this parish since the —— day of ——, and that I am not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article ninety-nine of the constitution of this State.

And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the Confederate States of America;" that I never registered myself as an enemy of the United S[illegible]; that I never acted as a leader [illegible]uerilla bands during the late [illegible]lion; that I never, in the advo[illegible] of treason, wrote or published new[illegible]paper articles or preached sermons during [illegible]he late rebellion; that I never voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

The last paragraph of the above affidavit shall be dispensed with, where the person applying for registration shall produce and exhibit to the Registrar or Supervisor the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that he has relieved himself from the disability contained in the clauses of said affidavit, by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and showing that such certificate has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and been published in the official journal, as is required by article ninety-nine of the constitution, and the act of this General Assembly prescribing the requisite forms of such certificate, and the registry and publication thereof, and if the party applying for registration has lost or mislaid such certificate of the Secretary of State, he shall be required to take and subscribe, in lieu thereof, the following affidavit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have voluntarily written and signed a certificate setting forth that I acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid and comfort I may have given it, and that I have caused such certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that it has been so published in the official journal, according to the requirements of article ninety-nine of the constitution, and according to the forms required by this General Assembly, and that I have either lost or mislaid the certificate of the Secretary of State showing the above facts.

That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the Registrars or Supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register.

Snbject to appeal to the Board of Registration, which board shall have power to hear and determine such appeals.

That if any person applying to register claims to be relieved from the disabilities contained in the second clause of the aforesaid affidavit under the proviso to article ninety-nine of the constitution, he shall be required to take and subscribe the following affidavit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that prior to the first [illegible]nuary, eighteen hundred an[illegible]xty-eight, I favored the execu[illegible] of the laws of the United St[illegible] popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

Any person who shall swear falsely to any of the foregoing affidavit, or any clause thereof, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed by law.

Sec. 6 Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Supervisors to record in a good, substantial book, prepared for the purpose, the names of all duly qualified voters residing in their respective districts; that the following particulars shall be recorded, and in the following order: Date of registry, number, name, residence, ward or precinct, length of residence in the parish and State, whether native born or naturalized, with the signature or mark of the voter, and in the event of the voter making his mark, the Registrar shall attest the same, and the Board of Registration shall cause to be made a duplicate copy of said registration, which shall be deposited in complete condition, before the expiration of their term of office, in the office of the Clerk of Court in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and the original registration book shall be deposited as soon as said registration is completed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That every naturalized citizen shall be required to produce a certificate of his naturalization from the court in which he was naturalized: and in the event of his having been naturalized in any court of this State, and he has lost his certificate, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to furnish to such citizen, free of cost, within one week, a duly certified copy of his naturalization; and the clerk of any court so refusing shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That should the applicant for registry have been born without the limits of the United States, and afterwards became a citizen thereof, other than by naturalization in the courts, then he shall make affidavit, and set forth the circumstances whereby he became a citizen, such as the naturalization of his father, or by his residence in any State or territory when the same was acquired by or ceded to the United States, or any other manner whereby, under the laws of the United States, he would become a citizen thereof. Provided, That affidavits authorized to be made by this act, may be sworn to before the Supervisors, but in no case, or under any circumstances, shall the Supervisors make any charge, or demand any fee, under penalty of removal from office.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors shall issue to every citizen, at the time he is registered, a certificate exactly corresponding in nnmber, name, residence, etc., with the original registry, and the presentation of such certificate to the Commissioners of Election shall be full proof of the facts therein contained, and of the elector's right to vote at the date of granting of such certificate.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of all supervisors to issue to any registered voter, a duplicate certificates upon his making affidavit that the original has been lost or destroyed, said affidavit to be made on the back of the duplicate so issued.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors shall each keep an index book in which shall be entered alphabetically the names of all registered voters, with the number of their certificate; and also a similar index book to the names of all persons refused registration, with a proper reference to the folio or number of the same.

Sec. 12 Be it further enacted, etc., That on or before the fifteenth of December, 1868, that said Board of Registration shall prepare and submit a full and complete report of the cost and of expenses of said registration, number of voters registering in each parish, and any information that they may deem proper at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Registration, on the expiration of their term of office, shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State all books and records pertaining to the said Registrars.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the expenses authorized to be incurred by this act shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State, upon proper vouchers, duly certified to and approved by the Board of Registration.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the registration of the voters of this State shall be closed nine days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November A. D. 1868, and it shall be the duty of the Supervisors of Registration in every parish in this State to make out and furnish certified copies of the registered voters in each election precinct and polling place of each parish to the Commissioners of Election in each precinct or polling place, to be used at the election or elections to be held in November A. D. 1868, if any such are ordered held, and at any subsequent election until otherwise provided for, and failure of the Supervisors to furnish such copies of registered voters, shall subject each of such delinquent Supervisors to a fine of not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the parish in which the failure to perform the duty occurred, to be sued for in the name of the parish; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney pro tempore of such parish to institute any such suit whenever any such delinquency shall be brought to his knowledge by any member of the Police Jury or Commissioners of the Election, who ought to have been furnished with the copies aforesaid, or is known to himself, or that he has reasonable cause to believe from other evidence to be true.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Registration in each parish of this State shall divide the same into as many precincts, not to exceed the number now established by law, as to them may seem advisable, and direct what number of polls or voting places shall be establish in each precinct, and to fix the places of holding thereof, and to appoint Commissioners for each poll or voting precinct.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor of the State shall, previous to any general election, appoint in each parish of the State one Supervisor of Registration, to whom the Clerk of the Court shall deliver the books of registration delivered to him by the last Supervisors of Registration, and he shall receive the same and strike from them the names of the voters who have died or left the parish, or become ineligible for any legal cause, and to add thereto the names of all those who have removed into the parish since the last registration, or who were not then registered, and those who have since come of age, and generally to perfect the registration of the parish, and they shall close such registration nine days before the said general election and furnish to the Commissioners of Election of each voting place or poll copies of the registered voters of their precinct, and within ten days after such general election such Registrars shall redeliver to the Clerks of the Courts the books of registration, with all the additions and amendments made thereto, as herein provided.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, etc, That it shall be the duty of the Supervisors of Election in every parish of this State, (except the parish of Orleans) to appoint one or more suitable person to attend at each voting poll, whose duty it shall be to convey the box to receive the votes to the place of holding the election, and to deliver the same to the Commissioners of Election, and to attend the Commissioners of Election during the whole time of holding the election, and to obey all legal orders of such Commissioners, in keeping order at or near the polls, suppressing riots, or disorders of any kind, and to make all such arrests as may be ordered by the said Commissioners. Any person who may resist or oppose such persons in the discharge of their said duties, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished, as is prescribed for resisting an officer.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed touching the registration of voters be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 7, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 57.

For the relief of Margaret T. Murphy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Asshmbly convened, That Margaret T. Murphy, of the city of New Orleans, be and she is hereby released and discharged from all liability on a bond or recognizance, she signed and interest unto, for the sum of two thousand dollars for the appearance of John C. Murphy, before the First District Court of New Orleans, on a charge of embezzlement, which bond of recognizance is dated the seventeenth of April, 1867.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the First District Court of the parish of Orleans, to cause said bond to be cancelled, by writing across said bond, on its face, the words "cancelled by virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved August 22, 1868."

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

*Signed* CHARLES W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Signed* OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

A true Copy:

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE. The foregoing act, having been prescnted to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

## An Act. No. 60.

To enable Lessees to Bond Property under Provisional Seizure.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in all cases of provisional seizure of furniture or other property at the instance of lessors, the lessee shall be permitted to have the seizure released upon executing a forthcoming bond or obligation with a good solvent security for the value of the property to be left in his possession or for the amount of the claim with interest and costs.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the value of the property shall be fixed by the sheriff, or one of his deputies, with the assistance of two appraisers selected by the parties, twenty-four hours' notice being previously given to the lessor or his counsel to select an appraiser.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed to the extent of said confliction.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the date of the passage thereof.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 61.

Relative to the Division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

WHEREAS, In the parish of Terrebonne, State of Louisiana, the eleventh ward of said parish lies on the Grand Caillion Bayou and the Bayou de Large, and the communication between the distant parts of said ward is very inconvinient because of the want of roads; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That that portion of the Eleventh Ward which is situated on the Bayou de Large be and is hereby set off to be a separate ward, to be named and styled the Fourteenth Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this bill shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana,

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 62.

Relative to Delinquent Lists of Tax Collectors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That all State Collectors be and they are hereby required to turn over to their successors in office, in a reasonable time, to be allowed by the Auditor, a complete delinquent list of all tax-payers in their respective districts or parishes that have not paid their taxes.

SEC. 2, Be it further enacted, etc., That all State Tax Collectors be and they are hereby required to mark on their respective rolls of assessment the word "paid" against the name of every tax-payer who has paid his or her taxes.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That for every infringement of this law the party so offending shall be liable for refusing to turn over delinquent list when required, to a fine for one thousand dollars, for which his bondsmen shall be liable, and for neglect or refusal to keep a correct list of all taxes paid the Auditor shall be and he is hereby authorized to deduct one dollar for each name not properly credited, to be deducted from his fees of collection.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this law shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 63.

Relative to Public Roads.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in all the parishes of this State in which public roads are controlled and regulated by Police Juries, that all roads which have been open and in common use twelve months previous to the passage of this act shall be and are hereby declared to be public roads, and shall not be closed, obstructed or changed without the consent of the contiguous property-owners, and the approval of the Police Jury.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case any road shall be closed obstructed or changed in violation of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Police Jury summarily to open and remove all obstructions to said road, and to restore it to its former condition at the expense of any person or persons who may have closed, obstructed or changed the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOVELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretay of State.

## An Act No. 64.

To amend an act entitled an act Relative to the adoption of Children, approved March 29, 1865.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section second of an act entitled "An act Relative to the Adoption of Children," approved March 29, 1865, be amneded and re-enacted. so as to read as follows: "That the parish courts throughout the State, except in the parish of Orleans, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of adoption."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That when the person whose adoption is solicited is a minor, the consent of such persons surviving father or mother, or of both, if living, shall be required by the judge, and the said father and mother, or both, as the case may be, may, in the act of adoption, surrender the entire parental authority to the person or persons adopting said minor.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and Predent of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# SUPPLEMENT TO NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

## An Act. No. 65.

To authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. James to remove the Court House and other Parish buildings.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the police jury of the parish of St. James be and they are hereby authorized to remove the court house, jail, clerk's office, recorder's office, and all other public buildings belonging to the parish of St. James from their present position on the right bank of the Mississippi river to any point on the left bank of said river situated between Jefferson College and the Eagle Store.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State

## An Act No. 66.

Giving Jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts of the city of New Orleans to try certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts of the city of New Orleans, shall have jurisdiction to try all cases of interdiction and suits for separation from bed and board or divorce, and act in cases of emancipation of minors when those courts have jurisdiction of the person.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## Joint Resolution No. 67.

Relative to the Office of Register of Conveyances of the Parish of Orleans.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a joint committee of two of the Senate and three of the House be appointed to examine the records of the office of the Register of Conveyances, and to ascertain their condition, and whether there is anything necessary to be done to preserve and perpetuate them, and to report according to the circumstances, and to inquire into any losses of records which may have previously occurred.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## Joint Resolution. No. 68.

Respecting the Statue of Washington.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Asembly convened, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause to be restored to the State of Louisiana the statue of Washington, carried away from the State of Louisiana during the late war.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved etc., That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true Copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of

## An Act. 69.

Removing the Seat of Justice of the Parish of Madison from the Town of Richmond, and fixing it at Delta, in said Parish, the river terminus of the V. S. and T. Railroad.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the seat of justice in the parish of Madison, in this State, be and the same is hereby removed from the town of Richmond to the place known as Delta, in said parish, on the Mississippi river.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. etc, That the police jury of the parish of Madison shall, in thirty days after the date of the passage of this act, select a suitable place at or near Delta for the erection of a court house, and shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to prepare buildings and offices suitable for holding courts, and keeping the judicial records, and the custodians of the parish records shall, as soon as the police jury shall have prepared buildings, remove all the said records to the new seat of justice.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to this act be and they are hereby repealed.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH. Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## An Act No. 70.

Relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures for that portion of the parish of Orleans on the Right Bank of the River Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Lonisiana in General Assemble conved, That the Governor nominute, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoiht for the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river, a suitable person as a sealer of Weights and measures, who shall hold the office for the term of two years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the person appointed to visit all places of business in his district once in each year, and at any other time when, on complaint or by request, his services may be required, and to inspect all weights and measures in places of business, and when found to correspond with the standard of the State, to seal them, or give a written certificate of their correctness; but when found to disagree with the standard of the State the Inspector shall forbid their further use until they shall have been corrected, approved, and sealed. It shall also be the duty of the said inspector to attend upon all calls made upon him for performing the duties of said office.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Inspector for said parish on the right bank be authorized to procure a set of weights and measures at the expense of the parochial authorities thereof.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the person appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures shall be entitled to receive similar fees to those paid to the Inspectors of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of vacancy by death or resignation, the Governor shall have power to appoint, as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Iuspector only shall have the power to stamp the weights and measures, and upon the stamps shall be the initials of the Inspector's name.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person shall buy or sell any commodity whatsoever by weight or measure which does not correspond with the aforesaid standard, or are not stamped, after the said parochial authoritics have procured the standard of weights and measures as aforesaid, nor shall keep any such weights and measnres for the purpose of buying or selling thereby under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, besides the forfeiture of the weights and measures found to be false, and a fine of ten dollars where the weights and measures shall be found to be just though not stamped; said fine to be recovered before any tribunal of competent jurisdiction, one-half to the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the parish aforesaid. All weights and measures seized shall be forfeited for the benefit of the stamper, who shall not return them into circulation uutil he has made them conformable to his standard.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That fees in all cases be paid by the owner of the weights and measures inspected or sealed; the stamp shall be imposed and payment required for doing the same only such as have not been stamped, or sueh as having once been stamped are found so deficient as to require to be regulated with the standard.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parochial autorities of said parish are authorized to pass regulations or ordinances relative to the police of weights and measures to insure within the said parish of Orleans right bank, the execution of this law.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc, That it is forbidden to sell or cause to be sold measures and welghts unless they have been tried and stamped by the person appointed for that purpose under the penalties provided by the preceding section.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the person appointed to inspect and seal weights and measures may employ an assfstant when necessary, at his own expense, but shall not commit his functions to a substitute without being subject to a dismissal from office by the Governor.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws on the same subject matter, except what is contained in the Civil Code or Code of Practice, be and are hereby repealed.

*Signed* CHARLES W. LOWELL. Speaker of the House of Representatives,

*Signed* OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

*Signed* HENRY C. WARMOTH. Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEORGE E. BOVEE. Secretary of State.

## An Act No. 71.

Granting the Right to Provisional Seizures in other cases than those Now Allowed by Law.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in addition to the causes for which provisional seizures may now be granted, they may be granted in the following case: Laborers on farms or plantations, whether they are employed by the day, month or year, when they sue for their wages shall have the right to provisionally seize the crop or other thing on which they have a privilege for such employment, by making oath that they verily believe the crop or other thing on which they may have a privelege is about to be removed from the farm or plantation or place where it was raised, or ordinarily belongs, or if it has already been removed, that they verily believe the thing is about to be sold or disposed of so as to deprive them of their privilege.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 9, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true Copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## An Act No. 72.

To establish a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, and to Define the Duties of the Same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby created a Board of Public Works, to consist of five Commissioners, one from each internal improvement district; one to go out of office annually; the first Board to draw lots, and to hold office for five years, or until their successors in office are appointed and qualified. They shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said Commissioners shall be citizens and qualified electors of the State and district, respectively, for which they may be appointed, each of whom shall receive a salary of two hundred dollars per month, and be entitled to mileage at the rate of fifteen cents per mile while traveling on business of the Board, the same to bé paid on his own warrant, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and who shall, previous to entering upon their duties, give each a bond and solvent security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, approved by the Governor and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That as soon as possible after said Commissioners are qualified, they shall assemble in the city of New Orleans, a majority in all cases being necessary to constitute a quorum, and organize themselves into a Board, to be designated a "Board of Public Works" for the State of Louisiana, and shall choose one of their members President. They shall meet in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, in open session, every three months, unless called together oftener by the President of the Board, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings and accounts of all their expenditures, and shall adopt such rules, regulations, and by-laws as they may deem necessary, not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the First District shall comprise all that portion of the State east of the Mississippi river.

That the Second District shall comprise all of that portion of the State between the rivers Mississippi and Atchafalaya, and from the northern line of the parish of Point Coupee to the Gulf of Mexico.

That the Third District shall comprise that portion of the State bounded on the north by the parishes of Sabine, Natchitoches, and Red river, on the east by the rivers Red and Atchafalaya, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Texas State line.

That the Fourth District shall comprise the parishes Caddo, Bossier, DeSoto, Claiborne, Bienville, Sabine, Natchitoches, Winn, Catahoula, and those portions of the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles lying north of Red river.

That the Fifth District shall consist of the parishes of Union, Morehouse, Jackson, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Ouachita, Franklin, and Caldwell.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board shall appoint one engineer for each district. The one appointed for the district in which the parish of Orleans, left bank, is situated shall act as Chief Engineer, under the direction of the Board. The Chief Engineer shall receive a salary at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on the warrant of the Commissioner of his district, approved by the President of the Board, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that each of the other engineers shall receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and fifteen cents per mile for all distances traveled (necessarily) in the discharge of their duties, payable on the warrant of the Commissioner of their respective districts, approved by the President of the Board, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board shall appoint a Secretary and such other employees as are necessary to carry out the intent of this act, who shall receive such salary as the Board may fix and determine, not to exceed $200 per month, payable on the warrant of the President, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board to cause all proper surveys to be made for levees and other public works, and all levees to be built and repaired; to protect as far as possible the swamp lands from overflow, and to do all other public works as may be designated by the General Assembly, the whole work to be done under such regulations as the Board may, from time to time, adopt; the work in each district to be done under the supervision of the Commissioner for said district, and to this end said Board shall have power to enter upon and expropriate the lands necessary to carry out the intent and object of this act.

All construction and repair of levees shall be let out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and no contract shall be awarded unless approved by a majority of the Board. The contractors shall furnish good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of their contracts, subject to the approval of the Board.

All contracts shall be advertised at least twenty days before being let, and sealed proposals invited, such advertisement to be made in the newspapers designated for the publication of legal notices in New Orleans and the district in which the work is to be done.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That no Commissioners of said Board shall have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or other work let out by said Board.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board, upon convening of the General Assembly in each year, shall make a full and detailed report of all their transactions, accompanied with an estimate of expenses required for the building and maintenance of the levees and other public works, for current and ensuing year.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws in conflict therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Signed CHARLES W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved Sept. 10, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## *An Act.* *No.* 73.

To amend and re-adopt section first of act entitled "An Act for the corporation, organization, etc., of public improvements etc.," approved March 14, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled, An Act for the organization of corporation for works of public improvement and utility, approved March fourteenth A. D. 1855, be amended and re-adopted to read as follows:

That it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than six, on compliance with the provisions following, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the following purposes to-wit: For the construction, working and maintenance of railroads, canals, plank roads, bridges, ferries, and other works of public improvements whether within or without the limits of this State, to effect fire, marine, river and life insurance, to carry on manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, silk and hempen cloths and cordage, to construct and carry on works, to supply cities or towns with gas or water, to compress cotton, to construct and carry on iron, brass, and copper foundries, to construct and maintain dry docks or floating docks for the building or repairing of ships and other vessels; to the mannfacture of iron, copper, lead, or other metals, earthenware or stone ware, engines, cotton, machinery, paper, gunpowder, agricultural implements; to establish companies for refining sugar, and for sea navigation by steam; to create lines of telegraph, and to establish chemical laboratories and manufactures of all kinds to open and work mines; to construct and maintain docks, steamships and other vehicles for the transportation of freight and passengers, and for the development of the agricultural resources of the State, and for the promotion of immigration, and generally all works of public utility and advantage. No corporation shall engage in mercantile nor in commission brokerage, stock jobbing, exchange or banking business of any kind.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc,, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 10, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## An Act. No. 76.

To fix the Terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the jury terms of the District Courts shall be held in the Third Judicial District as follows, to wit:

Parish of Lafourche—On the first Monday of March and first Monday of September.

Parish of Terrebonne—On the first Monday of April and on the first Monday of October.

Parish of St. Mary—On the first Monday of May and on the first Monday of November.

Parish St. Martin—On the first Monday of June and on the first Monday of December.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That so much of the act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third and Eighth Judicial Districts, approved February the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sfxty-seven, as relates to the terms of Court in the Third Judicial District, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of September next after the passage of this act.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 15, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVRE, Secretary of State.

## *An Act.* *No.* 77.

To Create a Recorder's Court in the City of Jefferson.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one competent person, citizen of the city of Jefferson, who shall be Recorder of said city.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Recorder is hereby vested with the same power and authority as are exercised by the Recorders of the city of New Orleans in all Criminal matters within the limits of the city of Jefferson. He shall be committing magistrate in criminal cases, and shall hold his court daily from nine o'clock A. M. until three o'clock P. M., or longer if necessary.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Recorder appointed under this act be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to commit for all crimes, misdemeanors and offences against the State. He shall try and punish all offences against the city of Jefferson according to the laws and ordinances of said city.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the fines collected by said Recorder's Court shall be paid into the treasury of the city of Jefferson weekly. He shall have the right to appoint a clerk, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly by the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 5. Be further enacted, etc., That said Recorder shall do, perform and condnct said court in all things in the same manner as do the Recorders of the city of New Orleans, except he may punish offenses against the laws and ordinances of the city of Jefferson, as stated in section three of this act. He shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, payable monthly by the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN. Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 15, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Govenor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## *An Act.* *No.* 78.

Relative to the Appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That clerks of District Courts shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as they may deem advisable, who shall perform ministerial acts only, and who shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and who shall discharge the duties imposed upon them as such by law: Provided that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each District Court in this State to appoint a deputy competent to discharge the duties of Minute Clerk to such Court when the Clerk does not perform this duty, and no such Deputy Clerk shall act as Minute Clerk until his appoinment shall be approved by the Judge of such Court.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws conflicting there with be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 15,, 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

## *An Act.* *No.*

Relative to the Tutorship of the Minor Children of R. W. and S. L. Godwin, deceased.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Joseph Hay and Mrs. Virginia Godwin, his wife, of the county of St. Charles, and State of Missouri, be and they are hereby authorized to apply for the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. Godwin and Sarah L. Godwin, late of the parish of Jefferson, deceased, viz: of Mary Godwin, Sallie Godwin and Lillia Godwin, and they shall be confirmed as such tutor and tutrix, notwithstanding their residence in the State of Missouri, upon giving such reasonable bond as may be required by the Parish Judge of the parish of Jefferson, with the usual conditions, and with the usual sureties resident anywhere in the State of Louisiana, or in the event such sureties can not be obtained, then upon like sureties resident in the State of Missouri, and certified as to their solvency and suffieiency by the court holding probate jurisdiction in and for said county of St. Charles.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Signed CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 15, 1868.

Signed H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 44. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868. WHOLE NO. 144.


## Poetry.

### "WHAT DOEST THOU FOR ME."

"THIS I DID FOR THEE—WHAT DOEST THOU FOR ME?"—Motto placed under a print of Christ in the study of a German divine.

I gave my life for thee,
My precious blood I shed
That thou might'st ransomed be,
And quickened from the dead,
I gave my life for thee;
What hast thou given for Me?

I spent long years for thee
In weariness and woe,
That one eternity
Of joy thou mightest know;
I spent long years for thee;
Hast thou spent one for Me?

My Father's house of light,
My rainbow-circled throne
I left for earthly night,
For wandering sad and lone;
I left it all for thee;
Hast thou left aught for Me?

I suffered much for thee,
More than my tongue can tell,
Of bitterest agony,
To rescue thee from hell;
I suffered much for thee;
What dost thou bear for Me?

And I have brought to thee,
Down from my home above,
Salvation full and free,
My pardon and my love;
Great gifts I brought to thee;
What hast thou brought to Me?

O, let thy life be given,
Thy years for Me be spent,
World fetters all be riven,
And joy with suffering blent;
Give thou thyself to Me,
And I will welcome thee.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### IN MEMORIAM. *

In the anthems of heaven another voice
Joins sweetly the angelic chorus to swell;
And the white robed choir with hosannas rejoice,
While the exultant thrill of their harp-strings tell
Of the welcome home; for a convoy came,
Of those shining ones, and hovering o'er
Our dearest heard their ravishing song,
And she's crossed with them to the other shore.

O, we caught the notes of their jubilant hymn,
And we almost felt the rustle of wings:
Though our vision with mists of earth was dim,
Yet we saw how the pearly portal swings,
To admit the pure; and the flash of light
As they entered in is glowing still,
Our pathway around making all things bright
With the radiant love of our Father's will.

Yes, heaven is very near to us now,
That our loved one with Jesus has gone to abide;
The way thence seems shortened, we can not tell how;
Yet we know where her footsteps securely the tide
Of death's rushing river have pressed, we all
May in safety pass o'er; and we're listening here
For those seraphim strains, when the angels shall call
To announce that our Savior has bidden us "come."

O, those "mansions" will echo a rapturous song
When the loved gone before us our coming shall greet;
No more partings again 'mid that glorified throng,
No more sorrow or tears, for at Jesus' feet
Forever we'll learn of his wondrous love,
Ah! then we shall know why these severed ties,
Why so early our treasure He garnered above
When we meet in our home beyond the skies.

*Dedicated to the friends of Mrs. E. E. Adams.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### From Omaha.

OMAHA, October 15, 1868.

Having just returned from a visit to the East, I resume my pen for a chat with absent friends. I have nothing of interest to write relative to our red neighbors, as at present all is quiet along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It may be the hush which precedes the breaking out of the tornado, but "sufficient unto to day," etc. I am only too happy to forget my dread of the savage foe for a brief space, and dwell upon more pleasing thoughts.

It was my good fortune to travel as far as Chicago, a few days since, in company with Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, who, with Hon. Mr. Hooper, of Boston, was returning from a trip to Denver and the mountains. He had made a large and fine collection of natural curiosities both animate and inanimate, and his lectures upon his trip must be intensely interesting. He had one fine living specimen of a most singular looking reptile, found in "Lake Como," on the line of the Pacific Railroad, a species of salamander, he told us, but which has such odd looking projections on the sides of its head like large misshapen ears. The reptile is known in the vicinity where it is found as the "devil-fish."

I wonder why it is that so many natural curiosities throughout our land are dedicated to Satan, or that bear his name? This query has often suggested itself to my mind of late while contemplating many remarkable features in the scenery of the Rocky Mountains. Thus, a ledge of rocks, with dozens of indentations upon its face, resembling in size and shape the boxes in a postoffice, is called the "*Devils'* postoffice." Another lovely scene receives the name of "*Devils'* gate," a most quiet, peaceful looking place, by the way, suggesting to my mind nothing devilish or evil, but amid whose recesses there seemed to linger in the soft summer air, a holy calm, a feeling of rest and peace. How well I remember two most attractive places to me among the scenes of my childhood's home, in the Old Bay State, known by the forbidding names of "*Devils'* den" and "Hell's mouth," and for the eden-like beauty of either place, they would have been far more appropriately named "Saint's rest" or "Paradise."

There are countless scenes throughout the country bearing similar names, some of which, from their wild, rugged and forbidding aspect, seem to merit their appellation, but my experience has shewn me more beautiful, attractive places, commemorating the Prince of darkness. Near Newport, Rhode Island, I visited a place called Purgatory, where the legend affirms the devil threw a poor wretch over into the deep rocky chasm below, and they point to the print of his foot in the solid rock on the verge of the precipice. I suggested that he must have put the "best foot forward," as the indentation really resembles a perfect human foot, while we have reason to believe that his Satanic majesty has good cause for wishing to conceal one of his pedal extremities.

For a week past Omaha has been in a state of intense excitement, and the election returns were hailed by the victorious Republicans with the wildest enthusiasm and delight. I met a Democrat yesterday who confessed with a most rueful countenance, that his party had never been so terribly beaten in this State before. Tuesday last was a memorable day for Nebraska, the hills echoed the thunders of the artillery and wild cheers of the victors all through the night. Having all my life breathed a Republican atmosphere, it was with a thrill of pride and delight that I heard the announcement of a Republican triumph in my adopted State. The telegraph wires have long ere this transported the intelligence over the country, yet I can not refrain from alluding to our splendid, brilliant success. Three cheers for Grant and Colfax, may they be prolonged until the ides of November shall witness the final triumph of right. "Our right makes our might," should be the motto inspiring confidence in every loyal heart, for will not a just God bless the right.

One of the most prominent, substantial and oldest merchants of Chicago and the Northwest, and a life-long Democrat, who has been traveling in Europe for the past few months, says the high price of gold is owing to the possibility of Seymour's election. That in the event of this election millions of our bonds would come immediately to this country, and nothing could be looked for but financial ruin.

The weather here has been very cold for the season, with frequent rains. The frost came very early and was unusually severe, having stripped many of the trees of their foliage in an incredibly short space of time. I have ever experienced a sad pleasure in watching the gradual falling of the leaves of the forest, noting the brilliant hectic, the ensign of decay, fading day by day until the dull hue of death settles upon them, and they rest at ease upon the bosom of mother earth. Consumption in the human family so nearly resembles the fading and dying of the leaves, that a feeling of sadness must ever pervade the autumnal season which recalls to so many of us sad memories of the loved and lost.

"The hand of the reaper
Takes the ears that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood in glory.
The autumn winds rushing.
Waft the leaves that are searest,
But our flower was in flushing
When blighting was nearest."

To-day is the finest of the season. A brisk gallop over the prairies in the warm, golden haze of this lovely Indian summer afternoon, was a pleasure I would not forego for all the brilliant city entertainment ever dreamed of or participated in by the most ardent devotee to fashion.

A fair Washington belle said to me last winter, "how can you content yourself away out in that horrid Western country? with no theatres, no opera, no parties, or anything to make life pleasant?" I replied, "your tastes and mine differ, my friend, I love God's theatre, the great stage of nature. God's opera troupe, the wild wood birds have a wondrous charm for me, and I find life very plasant in my western home." My young friend thanked her stars, of course, that she was not in the least strong-minded. She hated stupid books, and of all things, detested the country. Happiness to her consisted in a constant round of excitement amid gay companions, in the bewildering maze of fashionable life, while nature is to her a closed book, from which she might have read so much, not only useful but highly amusing and entertaining. I pity such people for the great happiness they unconsciously miss. I know the dissipations of the city to be fleeting and unsatisfactory, bearing with them an excited, feverish state of enjoyment, and leaving behind them a dismal void, while the ever varying scenes on nature's stage present constant attractions that carry with them a calm, healthful enjoyment, and leave behind them cheerful, pleasant thoughts.

A. J. S.

### From Mississippi.

SHUBATA, Miss., October 19.

MR. EDITOR — I noticed in your issue of last week that my suggestions in reference to making an effort to secure the Howard Orphan Asylum as a permanent institution meets with your hearty approval. This is a source of great encouragement. The readiness with which you appeal for the two thousand dollars with which you are ready to lay hold and assist. I suggest that if any liberal soul be touched by your appeal they will send the money direct to you, as you are well known throughout our denomination.

I appreciate both the praise and criticism you give the COLORED CITIZENS' MONTHLY. I had anticipated the objection to the word "colored" in connection with the name of this paper, but after much reflection concluded that peculiar circumstances rendered the use of the word compensatory in its advantages.

I am as much opposed to caste as any living man, when it impairs or limits human rights. I am as opposed to civil and political distinctions as I am to the highwaymen who endanger the safety of the traveler. I have no war to make on social distinctions, they are the brakes which restrain and keep within proper limits the popular forces—they are the outer works which protect science, art, literature and virtue. These social distinctions should not make color their basis, this is wicked and disastrous, and yet this evil can only be corrected by beginning with the organic laws of the State and United States. Social distinction on account of color can never be eradicated by opposing the thing itself, but by destroying the cause of it which is the former political tatus of the black man and the general degradation which is thereby inflicted upon the race. To attempt to remove it any other way is as absurd as to attempt to remove the pustules from the face of the small-pox patient by external applications. There is a wide difference between recognizing social distinctions and justifying them, the former is not always tantamount to the latter and is often necessary to the accomplishment of the highest and most important purposes. If the road commissioners fail to have stumps digged up that obstruct a highway it is better that I should drive my team around than over and break it to pieces. It certainly would be better that I should by lawful means, though the process be slow, secure the faithful performance of their duty.

I certainly like the idea of calling the paper the *Mississippi Advocate*, inasmuch as you have suggested it. I had thought that this would look like an effort to supplant the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE in our State, which is fartherest from my desire. My enterprise is only an experiment. I can not tell how much interest it will enlist nor what favor it will meet from the church, and I hesitate to thrust it forward to take the place of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE which has done so much to make Methodism in the Southwest a power which the nation feels more especially when its support at best is highly uncertain, yet I cannot free my mind from the deep impression of the necessity of a newspaper especially devoted to the interests of the half million colored people of this State.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunday before last I held quarterly meetings at Macon. The church is in good condition. Five services were held; at each the house was not large enough to hold the people, for they had come in for twenty miles around. There was great rejoicing among Christians, conviction, conversions and an accession of nineteen members to the church. The people manifest great love and regard for the pastor, Rev. Wesley Jones. I asked them on Sunday night for a collection for his support, and in less than five minutes they placed upon the table nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents. Mr. Henry Macon, a steward of the church, gave me a princely reception, considering the times and locality. He kept his table loaded with luxuries, free to all the local preachers or leaders from a distance, who had business with me. Never in my life have I been the recipient of a more profuse hospitality than at Macon. The people surfeit me with kindness and I may add *homage*. Truly, the good people of Macon have the homage of my thanks, my labors and prayers. A very prominent local preacher from Winston county joined us—this secures a new society in that thoroughly Ku-Kluxized county, as I sent him back with instructions, to which he adds an indomitable will and zealous heart. One feature about Brother Jones' administration is, that societies in the surrounding country are fostered by the church at Macon and are in a flourishing condition.

After leaving Macon I visited Shuqulak—here the people are sadly in need of a church, they have no ground to build upon, and are very poor, but they are united, devoted to the "Mother Church" and quite hopeful.

From Shuqulak I went to Enterprise. Here a great work is going on. During my stay there were several conversions and twenty-two joined the church. I shall return to this place in a few days to hold quarterly meeting.

SHUBUTA.

Last Saturday and Sunday I held quarterly meeting at this place. The quarterly conference is the largest in the district, numbering thirty-six members. The circuit has ten appointments, and the membership is near a thousand. Rev. Jesse Fern is is the preacher in charge and has been instrumental in doing a great work. I preached and administered sacrament at two points on the Sabbath by riding fourteen miles, which gave me the appearance of a Sabbath-breaker from the rapid gait at which my horse was kept. Much good was accomplished, a large number were baptized and received into full membership, and fifty-two at Shubuta and Liberty joined the church on probation. The Lord is pouring out His spirit.

Miss M. L. Jarvis, of Oberlin, Ohio, one of the pioneer teachers of this State, has just commenced her school here. This accomplished lady has taught for near two years at Meridian, and the good resulting from her labors at that place is beyond estimate. She has now fifty-one scholars and will in a few days have about a hundred. The school is taught in our church. Our next quarterly meeting will be at Enterprise.

JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### Dress.

One can scarcely take up any public journal without being confronted with an article under the above caption The pertinacity with which the subject is exhibited in its various aspects, and the attention given it by the public, would seem to imply that it has some just claim as a subject of interest and importance, some little germ of truth about it, keeping it alive. It is a very apparent fact what it is a subject upon which much advice and many a pet hobby is advanced, but it is not so apparent that the medium and sensible view of the matter is, as there are extremists whose ideas seem both foolish and irrational.

Very much is said about the extravagancies of the present state of society being due to the absorbing love of display manifested by the feminine portion of humanity. Harsh invectives are hurled against velvets, silks, laces and the thousand and one etceteras of expensive toilette. The plain habits and simple tastes of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers are held up before us with sighs and comments in regard to the vanity, vanity, vanity, indulged in by the ladies of the present day. Very little is heard about broadcloths, beavers, patent-leathers, canes, kids, cigars and merschaums; but it is the extravagance of the female sex which is ruining the financial prospects of their fathers, husbands and brothers, while little is said about the surprise the great-grandfathers of our gay young gentlemen would experience, should they arise from a Rip Van Winkle sleep and behold their elegantly attired grandsons.

Granted that the ladies do spend too much in personal adornment, yet the query arises, at one of the full dress entertainments given in fashionable circles, (overlooking entirely the small (?) amount involved in the full dress toilets of the gentlemen) which would be found to incur the most expense, the splendid toilettes of the ladies, or the magnificent array of every thing that can cater to the taste of the most refined epicurean, from the choicest confections to the rarest brands of wines? Thousands of dollars are expended for a few moments' gratification of the sense of taste, and why is it worse to gratify the sense of sight by exquisite arrangements of fabric, which is certainly the more enduring and more inoncent of the two? I predict that when society arrives at that state of perfection when gentlemen are willing to forego club suppers, cigars, billiards and costly champagnes, they will find ladies equally ready to retrench some of their expensive habits of a much less harmful nature.

I do not wish to be considered as defending the blind devotion displayed by too many of our sex in the foolish line of dress, but I do think they are charged with more of the present evils of society than is justly their due. It is a very lamentable fact that many ladies in our extremely fashionable circles make a complete idol of dress and scarcely think, speak, or care for anything else more ennobling. At the same time, there are many refined, cultivated and noble ladies, and I believe they are in the majority, with an exquisite sense of all that is beautiful, who love dress without that selfish devotion to it which absorbs all else.

I believe that it is every person's duty to look as well as one can, and that a certain regard to the harmony and propriety of dress is as much a duty as any other necessity of our being. Nature is certainly a safe teacher, and we find her decked in beautiful foliage, rocks covered with delicate mosses, and rough banks brightened with creeping vines and tendrils. Nothing in nature is bare and repulsive, and is it not right to suppose that God gave us the sense of sight with the different effects of light and color for true enjoyment, to be used with moderation, as one of the most charming faculties of our nature?

A lady passed on the street, one day, very poorly attired, with no regard to proportion, color, or style in her dress, yet with no appearance of any particular want of funds. My companion remarked, "I believe that lady is a Christian from the manner in which she dresses." I did not view it in the same light; for it seemed to me she could have performed every Christian duty just as faithfully, and perhaps might have had more influence in some directions, had she devoted a few moments' thought to a neat and attractive appearance. A pleasant effect strikes us pleasantly, and we can not help it; it is implanted in our nature. It requires no more expense and but little more time, when one is purchasing apparel, to select that which is best adapted to their face and form, than it does to choose without discretion something ungainly and inharmonious. It seems to me, too, that one ought to study what is most becoming to one's self. Dahlias would not look as well on a drooping fuschia as they do on their own erect stalk, neither would a bunch of scarlet geranium look well on the tender vine of a blue-bell. There is a perfect adaptation in nature between every flower and its foliage.

One need not dress expensively to dress well. To be sure there is a certain richness of dress characterized by expense, which is very pleasing to indulge in, to gratify the fastidious taste of a refined nature, if one's income will admit of it. But there is a certain artistic blending of color and shade making an harmonious whole, "which just a few women possess," and which is very desirable. A pretty ribbon, gracefully disposed, and a spray of delicate flowers, or tiny leaf and bud, will sometimes give a delightful effect to the simplest dress; a more pleasing effect than diamonds even have the power to produce.

The dress question is not as insignificant an one as many might be disposed to consider it. It is one of those vexed subjects which are constantly facing us, and which ought not to be thrust aside without a proper amount of consideration. It pervades all our social and commercial relations. There are elements of political economy involved in it. It is the means of circulating capital among all classes, and furnishes employment to those who in turn supply manufacturers with trade, by their own consumption. Thus by a reciprocal process keeping up a constant demand and supply of labor and capital, thereby promoting the industrial habits of the people and aiding rather than retarding the progress of the world toward improvement.

A. W.

### From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, Louisiana, October 20:

We are having still trouble around the country but none at this place new. I have not been out on the circuit since the first of the month. The meetings at Lafayette continue to be excellent. I do not have any night meetings, the people do not like to go out after dark and many live in the country, but we have good congregations on Sabbath. We have no day school now as the teacher is gone. Sunday school is well attended. We have had a long northeast rain; corn is selling for fifty cents a barrel; produce is cheap but money very scarce. We are praying that God will bring about peace throughout our land.

BATON ROUGE.—Brother Hayward, of Baton Rouge, writing from that place October 18, says:

We held a protracted meeting from Monday night the twelfth to Friday night the sixteenth. I have had great opposition, but the Lord has been among us and blessed our labors. On Sunday morning fourteen rose and proclaimed themselves adopted into the family of Christ.

We expect to continue the meeting this week, as the altar is crowded with mourners. My only business here is to cry "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

The prospects of our church here are excellent.

Rev. E. Jackson writes from Washington, Louisiana, October 16:

Last Sunday I was sent for to visit old Father Randall Washington. Though somewhat delirious the words of God gave him much comfort. He died and was buried October fifteen, passing away with great joy. He was eighty years of age and grieved very much at what had been done in his house. His son-in-law was taken out at night by some white men and killed, leaving a wife and three children, one an infant; the old man never lifted up his head after that. A member from Opelousas tells me that the people there are so distracted that the gathering of crops is neglected. Many colored people have their registry papers taken from them to keep until election so as to insure their voting properly. I was met on Saturday by a Doctor MacMillan who said my life was in danger, because one of my own color told him I had written to New Orleans for troops and was going about telling the people not to join the party. He laid it to the colored Baptist preacher, but I proved to him that it was not so, never having been outside the town since the riot. Our people gather to church Sunday as well as ever in the day time.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.—Rev. A. C. McDonald, Presiding Elder of this District, says:

Our work is progressing grandly in this district. I have been in a constant revival for five weeks. Every quarterly meeting resulting in accessions to the church. Since I left home on the eleventh of September, I have taken three hundred and five members into the church. In one place a preacher from the church South and forty-nine white and twelve colored persons joined us. I came yesterday from Aberdeen where there were seventy persons at the altar seeking religion. In three days sixty-seven persons had joined our church on probation. Last night we commenced a meeting at Okalona with twenty persons forward on the first invitation for prayers.

I shall not be surprised if the fourth round on the district shall result in the addition of a thousand persons to the church.

Pray for us and our work.

### Thoughts on Marriage.

My young maiden friends, love is not a possession, but a growth. The heart is a lamp with just oil enough to burn for the hour, and if there be no oil to put in again, its light will go out. God's grace is the oil that fills the lamp of love. And if there be one thing that every woman, above all others, should say to herself, in the ambition of her married life, it is this: "I can not be respected and loved as I must needs be to be happy, unless I can bring something more than myself. It must be God in me that shall maintain me in that dignity and fullness of proportion, and nobleness and impressiveness which shall win and hold love? And a godless woman entering into the marriage relation, goes as a lamb to the slaughter. Wreaths of flowers are about her neck; but the knife is not far off.

It is sad—the desecration of love. It is the saddest thing on earth. There is nothing that touches, it seems to me, the contemplative heart more than that. To see what it might be, if these early days are prophets of possibility, and then to picture it as it is, is sad indeed. And more than anything else in the world, it fails for want of food. No other food for love is there but goodness. Love can not any more burn without goodness than the flame without fuel. The sorrows that must go with you all your life, or break suddenly upon you somewhere, can not be borne without the support of God's ministering angels. As your household grows around you, and your children begin to feel the tides of life, and you become in turn their guides, as your parents were yours, you will find that no one can bear life well who has not God somewhere, a present help in time of trouble.

If there be anything that young wedded love should have as its first vision, it is the ladder between earth and heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending, and God over all, blessing it. Begin your household life, begin your wedded life, with a firm hold on God, on purity, on heaven. Then there will be hope for you. Otherwise take the winter-fate.—*Sermon on Jacob's Vision, by Beecher.*

Our venerable friend, Peter Cartwright, D.D., was able to be present at the late session of the Illinois Conference, and to participate as usual in its proceedings. As will be seen by the Conference appointments in another column, he has been reappointed presiding elder. This is his fiftieth appointment to that office, and his sixty-fifth annual appointment in the itinerant ministry. He has never occupied a superannuated or supernumerary relation. Recently his labors on the district have seemed to be too severe for his physical strength, and many of his friends believed that his active ministry was near its close. At the Conference session, after representing his district, which he described as in a prosperous condition, he stated that he came to the Conference with the purpose of asking a change of relation. In characteristic terms he said he knew he was in the neighborhood of his second childhood. He was glad there were men who could be more active and useful, and though he was willing to do all he could in the itinerant ranks, he did not wish to be "a wet log in the Conference;" he would rather retire now than be a burden to the work. His children and grandchildren had married and left him, "and now," said he, "myself and wife are like two old rats alone in a barn." After paying an affecting tribute to his associates in itinerant labor, he closed by saying that he wanted to "die in the harness." When he sat down, Rev. J. L. Crane and others spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Dr. Cartwright's prolonged and useful services. The following preamble and resolution were then adopted:

WHEREAS, Rev. P. Cartwright, D.D., if he should live, will have been at the end of next year a presiding elder for fifty years, and as he is the only man who has ever occupied that position for so great a length of time, and in view of his age, experience and great labors among us, therefore

*Resolved*, That H. Buck, J. H. Moore and W. E. Johnson be a committee to arrange, during the Conference session of 1869, for a jubilee to be held by the preachers in honor of Dr. Cartwright's being presiding elder for fifty years.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

It is a sad commentary upon the course of instructions pursued in young ladies' schools, that the graduates seldom know how to dacline marriage.

Jerrold went to a party at which a Mr. Pepper had assembled all his friends, Jerrold said to his host, on entering the room: "My dear Mr. Pepper, how glad you must be to see all your friends mustered."

# OFFICIAL.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Forty-First Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, August 15, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 99, an act to suppress, prevent and punish the stealing of fruit and grain;

Favorably upon House bill No. 20, an act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 37, an act to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled an act relative to the revision of the statutes of the State generally.

Mr. Wilcox, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, La., August 15, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred a communication from his Excellency the Governor transmitting a communication from Charles Barnard, Captain and Acting Quartermaster, in charge of cemeterial operations Fifth Military District, forwaded by Major General R. C. Buchanan, with accompanying plans, etc., requesting the same to be laid before the Legislature and asking that the jurisdiction over certain lands therein referred to be ceded to the United States, respectfully report that a joint resolution ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in the State of Louisiana set apart for national cemeteries, was duly passed by this honorable body on the eleventh instant and sent to the House for concurrence on the twelfth August, 1868, covering the same lands and tracts of lands as are embraced and described in the communication herewith submitted.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that said communication and plans be forwarded by the Secretary of the Senate to the House of Representatives for the further information of that body.

C. WILCOX,
Chairman Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported progress.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported progress.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara: I wish to present the following resolution:

SENATE CHAMBER, August 15, 1868.

*Resolved*, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of two members from the Senate and three from the House, to investigate and report on the disposition made of the public school funds of the State, and of the money raised for the purpose of public education in the city of New Orleans.

And be it further resolved, That said joint committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the rules be suspended to take up the resolution.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the question be put, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The Senate rejected the bill by a rising vote of 14 yeas, 7 nays.

Mr. Ray: I wish to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to examine the records of conveyances, and ascertain their condition, and whether there is anything necessary to be done to preserve and perpetuate them, and to report according to circumstances.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Mr. Todd offered the following amendment:

And to inquire into any losses of records which may have previously occurred.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, the joint resolution underwent its several readings, and was finally adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company.

The bill lies over under the rules.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 29, an act to enable the Governor, for the more effectual preservation of the peace and good order of the State, and the better security of life and property, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed; providing for the appointment of a High Constable and Deputy Constables for each parish, and defining their duties and powers; and Senate bill No. 24, an act to organize a constabulary force for the State of Louisiana, were taken up.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present the report of the joint committee on the Metropolitan Police District bill.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules Senate bill No. 29 was read.

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Todd: I ask for permission to explain my vote.

Permission granted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that Mr. Campbell be also permitted to make some remarks.

The motion was adopted by a rising vote of 18 yeas, 2 nays.

The Secretary was proceeding to call the yeas and nays—

Mr. Smith: I was absent when my name was called. I wish to have it recorded.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules for that purpose.

Motion lost by a rising vote of 14 yeas, 11 nays.

Messrs. Campbell and O'Hara changed their votes from nay to yea on the motion to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jowell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Ray, Thompson and White—18.

Nays: Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—12.

Mr. Campbell: I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, White and Wilcox—17.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Williams and Wittgenstein—16.

Senate bill No. 24 was then taken up and read.

Mr. Blackman: I move ,to lay the bill on the table.

The bill was laid on the table.

Senate bill No. 89, an act relative to the inspection of weights and measures in that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi, was taken up.

Mr. Packard: I move that we take up the bill section by section.

Motion adopted.

Sections first and second were read and adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Packard: I move to insert after the word "bank" in line three the words "shall be authorized."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section four was read.

Mr. Packard: I move to insert the word "person" after the word "the" in the second line, and to substitute the word "to" for the word "as" in line five.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section five was read.

Mr. Packard: I move to insert at the termination of the section the words "as provided for in the first section of this act."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section six was read and adopted.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Packard: I move to insert the word "aforesaid" after the word "parish," in line twenty-four, and to strike out the words "composed of the right bank" in lines twenty-four and twenty-five.

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Sections eight and nine were read and adopted.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Packard: I move to insert the word "prescribed" after the word "penalties," in line seven.

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Sections eleven and twelve were adopted.

Mr. Packard: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole as amended.

Adopted.

The bill then underwent a second and third reading and was finally adopted with its title.

A call of the roll was ordered by the President, resulting:

Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, François, Futch, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—20.

A quorum present.

Mr. Poindexter: I move that leave of absence for five days be granted to Mr. O'Hara.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to protest against the insertion in extenso upon the journal of bills that have passed the Senate.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Braughn: I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

*Resolved*, That in order to save unnecessary expense the Secretary be instructed to omit all acts, bills and resolutions, and reports from the manuscript furnished the Public Printer for the journal; and that all acts, bills, resolutions, communications, reports, etc., be referred to by their title, or in substance: provided, however, that the Public Printer be at all times permitted to publish any bill, resolution or communication at his own expense.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding, or exercising a public office or franchise into this State, favorably reported upon by Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I move that this bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 98, an act to amend and re-enact article 990 of the Code of Practice, reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I ask that the bill be considered engrossed and put upon its third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed, read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message and asked concurrence of the Senate in House joint resolution expressing the respect of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in memory of the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and tendering their sympathy to the many friends and relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to enable lessees to bond property under provisional seizure.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

The rules were suspended, the bill underwent its several readings and was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to submit the report of the Joint Committee on Senate bill No. 70, to establish a Metropolitan Police District.

Rules suspended and report received.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I rise to a point of order; the bill is not before the Senate, and can not be subject to a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Bacon: If the bill is not before the Senate neither motion is in order.

Mr. Blackman: Mr. President, do you decide that the bill is before the Senate?

The President: The bill is not properly before the Senate.

The bill lies over under the rules.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House joint resolution relative to the recounting of votes cast at the last election in the city of New Orleans.

The rules were suspended and bill taken up.

Mr. Braughn: I move to postpone the bil indefinitely.

Motion adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move to adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Forty-First Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, August 14, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—58.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Hall, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That all contestants who have failed to make good their claims to seats on this floor be declared entitled to mileage and per diem from the beginning of the session until the date of the decision of their respective cases by this House.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following joint resolutions, House bill No. 114:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from the councils of the nation one whose identity with the interests of the common country he has left the heritage of the people: and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that an expression is due the memory of the deceased; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, the country has lost an able son, the cause of Republicanism an ardent advocate, and the people a sincere friend.

Be it further resolved, That the sympathy of the Senate and House of Representatives is hereby tendered the relatives of the deceased; that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of both Houses of the General Assembly, and published in the official journal of the State of Louisiana, and that copies thereof be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the desks of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to suspend the rules in order to place the above joint resolutions on their final passage.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrell, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—51.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Bergeron, Curell, Dupre, Demarest, Noble, Pierce, Slaton, Waters, N. Young—11.

The rules being suspended the resolutions were read a second time.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved that the resolutions be considered engrossed, and placed on their third reading by title and final passage.

Carried.

The resolutions were then adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims beg leave to return the petition of Benjamin Murrel for the repayment of money paid by him to the State for land which had been previously entered. And the committee recommend petitioner to comply with the requirements of sections 65 and 66, page 437, of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, which provides for such cases.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims;
JOHN GARSTKAMP.
P. JONES YORKE,
W. POPE NOBLE.

The Committee on Federal Relations submitted the following report:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of Louisiana, Committee on Federal Relations, New Orleans, August 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred House bill No. 87, entitled preamble and resolutions to have the United States flag wave over all public offices and institutions, have considered the same, and beg leave to report the accompanying preamble and resolutions, and recommend their adoption.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee.

WHEREAS, It is the custom, if not the law or regulation of the United States to have the United States flag, from a certain hour of the morning to a certain hour of the evening, waving over the several departments and institutions thereof; and

Whereas, the same motives and reasons which justified said custom now prevail in a higher degree; and

Whereas, the Stars and Stripes are emblematic of power, protection, justice, and civilization, and should beacon the people; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of September, A. D. 1868, the flag of the United States, from sunrise to sunset, shall wave over the public departments and institutions of the State on all public occasions: over the State House during the session of the General Assembly, and over the courthouses in the several parishes during the session thereof.

Be it further resolved, That the several public officers respectively shall enforce and execute, or cause to be enforced and executed, the provisions of these resolutions.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that the words "and over the courthouses in the parishes during the session thereof," be stricken out.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the substitute recommended by the committee was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following report, which was accepted and agreed to:

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Railways have the honor to report unfavorably House bill No. 92, entitled an act to direct the removal of steam cars from the levee in front of the city of New Orleans.

J. B. ESNARD,
Chairman of the Committee;
P. JONES YORKE,
AMOS KENT,
HENRY L. REY.
J. H. McVEAN,
FRANK MOREY,
T. B. W. EVANS,

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a petition of the Sisters of Charity in charge of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, praying for relief.

Granted. Rules suspended.

The petition was read, and on motion referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Under a suspension of the rules the following notices of bills were given:

By Mr. Dupre, of St. Landry:

An act entitled an act to appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of removing the obstacles in a certain portion of Bayou Courtableau, known as Little Devil, and also the obstructions in Bayou Bœuf, parish of St. Landry.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

An act to incorporate the New Orleans Young Friends Society in the city and parish of Orleans, in this State.

By Mr. Landers, of Union:

An act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Downsville, Union parish, Louisiana.

By Mr. Holland, of Tensas, under a suspension of the rules:

An act to provide for the support of the paupers of the various parishes of the State.

First reading.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, asked permission at this stage of the proceedings to report back favorably Senate bill No. 12.

Permission granted and report received.

Mr. McMillen moved that the bill be placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Wednesday next.

Carried.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, asked also permission to report.

Granted.

The chairman then submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, August 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTEEMEN—In case of House bills Nos. 83 and 85 the Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman on Committee on Judiciary.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY ROOM.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of the bill entitled an act to amend an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records, etc.:

The Committee on Judiciary recommend to strike out the words "clerk" and "court" in the twentieth line, second section, and insert instead respectively the words "judge" and "district," so as to read the Judge of the district.

And in case of House bill No. 79 the Committee on Judiciary report favorably, with the following amendments, viz:

Strike out all of section first:

In the second section strike out the first part to the word "shall" in the third line, and insert instead the words "the salaries of all District Judges of this State provided for in the Constitution shall be as fixed by the Constitution:" and

In case of House bill No. 80 the Committee on Judiciary report favorably, with an amendment to strike out the word "ten" in the eighth line of first section, and insert the words "twenty-five."

And in case of House bill No. 96 the Committee on Judiciary report favorably with an amendment to strike out all of fifth section.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, House bills Nos. 83 and 85 were ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments to House bill No. 14 were adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 79 as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved that the further consideration of House bill No. 80 be postponed until Tuesday next and one hundred and fity copies be printed.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, the consideration of House bill No, 96 was postponed until Thursday next, and one hundred and fifty copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of Senate bill No. 31 and House bill No. 51 on registration.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called to the chair.

After a lengthy discussion, it being ascertained that there was no quorum present, the committee, on motion of Mr. Ray, of Orleans, rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

There being no quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. Curell, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Forty-Second Day's Session.**

MONDAY, August 17, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, François, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23 members.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

Mr. Coupland: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably as follows:

Upon Senate bill No. 97, an act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code.

Upon Senate bill No. 124, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

Upon an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, with amendments,

Upon Senate bill 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved on the eight of March, 1866, etc., with amendments.

Also favorably upon Senate bill No. 120, providing for the free passage of children attending State schools over ferries, public roads, etc.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill 102, an act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward, of the parish of Terrebonne.

Several committees reported progress.

Mr. Williams: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act entitled an act regulating sheriff's and coroner's sales, and writs of fieri facias, approved 1855.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Senate bill No. 129, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize all persons who have obtained a proper license to open and keep open at all hours of the day private markets, stores or stands, in any part of the city of New Orleans, for sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish, was taken up and read.

Lies over under the rules.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 144, joint resolution expressing the respect of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in memory of the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and tendering their sympathy to the many friends and relatives of the deceased, was taken up and read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans: I object.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Beares, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson, White and Whitney—7.

The rules were not suspended.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 70, to establish a Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the government thereof, was taken up and read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the words "appointed by the Governor of Louisiana," be stricken out, and the words "elected by the General Assembly" be inserted.

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Coupland, Campbell, Egan, François, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson and White—17.

Nays: Pollard, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—7.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Section three was then adopted.

Section four was read.

Mr. Packard: I move that the following amendments be made:

After the word "that" in line two, insert the word "if"; insert the word "if" after the word "or" in line four; strike out the word "who" in lines five and eight; insert the words "if he" in line eleven; insert the word "he" in line fourteen; strike out the words "in either case" in line fifteen; strike out the words "to have" in line sixteen and insert the words "as having;" strike out the word "have" in line seventeen, and strike out the letter "d" in the word "vacated," in the same line; and in line seventeen, after the word "and," insert the words "be compelled."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section five was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the word "ten" and insert the word "six" in line six.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections six, seven, eight, nine and ten were read and adopted.

Section eleven was read.

Mr. Smith: I move to expunge the whole section.

The motion was lost.

Section eleven was then adopted.

Sections twelve to nineteen inclusive were read and adopted.

Section twenty was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to substitute the word "not" for "no" in line nineteen.

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section twenty-one was read and adopted.

Section twenty-two was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the word "first" in line eleven, and the word "chief" in line twelve.

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Sections twenty-three to thirty-three inclusive were adopted.

Section thirty-four was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the word "magistrate" wherever it occurs in the section, and insert the word "court," and to insert the word "which" for the word "who" in line thirty-one.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out in lines thirty and thirty-one the words "of the Metropolitan Police District," and insert the words "of competent jurisdiction of such city or parish where such ferryboat, manufactory, slaughterhouse, tenement house or edifice is maintained."

The section was adopted.

Sections thirty-five to thirty-eight inclusive were adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

The thirty-ninth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the word "magistrate" in line nine, and insert "court of competent jurisdiction" instead; strike out the word "magistrate" in line eleven, and insert the word "court;" to strike out the words "magistrate may," and insert instead the words "court shall" in line sixteen.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section forty was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words "the magistrate," and insert the words "such court" in line five.

Adopted.

Sections forty-one, forty-two and forty-three were then read and adopted.

Section forty-four was read,

Mr. Campbell: I move that the word "magistrate" in line twenty-three be stricken out, and the word "court" be inserted instead; that the words "or parish" be inserted after the word "city" in line twenty-three; that the word "court" be substituted for the word "magistrate" in line twenty-eight, and the words "hold its regular session" be substituted for the words "regularly hold his court" in lines twenty-eighty and twenty-nine; that the words "court is not in session" be substituted for the words "magistrate is not holding court" in lines twenty-nine and thirty; and that the word "court" be substituted for the word "magistrate" in line thirty-six.

Adopted.

Section forty-five was read and adopted.

Section forty-six was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to substitute the words "court of competent jurisdiction" for the word "magistrate" in line twenty-nine.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section forty-seven was read and adopted.

Section forty-five was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words "statuary powers of" in line seven, and insert instead the words "all powers now conferred by law upon."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections forty-nine to fifty-eight inclusive were then read and adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move to reconsider the vote upon the adoption of section fifteen.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words "and statuary powers now conferred by law upon."

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to reconsider the vote on the adoption of section three.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote by a rising vote of ten yeas to twelve nays.

Mr. Bacon: I offer the following additional section:

And be it further enacted, etc., That the entire cost of the police service under this act, for all purposes whatever, shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay that additional section on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, White—14.

The additional section was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I offer the following as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, etc., That all persons who may be arrested under the provisions of this act, shall be admitted to bail in the manner and by the courts or officers now prescribed by law.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted by a rising vote of seventeen yeas to eleven nays.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Blackman: I move to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Thompson and White—12.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I move to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the previous question.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message and announced that that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 42, an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, etc., with amendments, and in Senate bill No. 55, an act to determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in the Constitution, without amendments.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Day was granted leave of absence until Wednesday.

The bill was then made the special order of the day at one o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised,

The President: I appoint Messrs. Whitney, Anderson and Ray the committee to wait upon the Governor and, according to Mr. E. L. Jewell's resolution, to inquire into the names of the 150 men murdered in the State, and other matters.

Mr. Ray moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Forty-Second Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, August 16, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Dupre, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, N. Young, Yorke—59.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. Landry, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Esnard, of St. Mary, introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Railways is hereby authorized to visit such railways as in their opinion may be deemed necessary, in order that they may make a report thereon.

*Be it further resolved*, That such inspection shall take place during a recess of the House.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the Speaker was requested to appoint on the Judiciary and Public Lands and Levees Committees two members to act pro tem. during the absence of Messrs. Pratt, of Claiborne, and Prescott, of St. Landry.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act relative to draining certain portions of Orleans and Jefferson.

Preamble and resolution to have the United States flag wave over all public offices and institutions.

An act to give jurisdiction to the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans in certain cases.

An act to amend an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose.

An act to provide for the indenture of all persons under eighteen years of age convicted before courts of the State of Louisiana exercising jurisdiction of any crime not capital to responsible parties, until said persons have attained the age of twenty-one years, instead of committing them to Parish Prison or Penitentiary.

An act for the emancipation of George Crockett Phillips.

Joint resolution expressing the respects of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the memory of the death of the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, and tendering their sympathy to the many friends and relatives of the deceased.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably without amendment House bill No. 99, which was ordered to be engrossed:

An act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendments thereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section second of an act entitled an act concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse, approved March 12, 1860, and the amendment thereto, approved March 9, 1861, be further amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows, viz: That the trustees of said town shall have the power to assess such an amount of taxes as they may deem proper, not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, to be collected in the usual manner, and that all property situated within the limits of the present corporation of one mile square, upon which the State levies a tax, shall be subject to taxation by said corporation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the trustees of said town shall have authority to elect a Street Commissioner, whose duty shall be defined and salary fixed by said Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The same committee reported back House bill No. 132, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, moved that the bill be postponed until Saturday next.

Carried.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses, New Orleans La., August 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to submit the following act:

An act appropriating $100,000 for the pay of mileage and per diem of members and employes of the General Assembly, and the contingent expenses of the same.

Respectfully,

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The above bill, No. 46, reported by the committee, was placed on its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the rules were suspended, the bill placed on its second reading, and referred to the Committee of the Whole; 150 copies ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Hon. R. H. Isabelle, to allow four months salary to W. W. Handlin for the vacation term of 1864, of the Third District Court of New Orleans, of which he had been Judge, respectfully report as follows:

They have examined into the facts of the case, and have ascertained them to be as follows: On the third of November, 1863, said Handlin was appointed Judge of the said court by George F. Shepley, then military Governor. On the thirteenth of July, 1864, the said Handlin, in a suit entitled "John Osman and wife vs. Charles Roman, No. 17,946 of the docket of said court," decided that slavery still existed in the parish of Orleans, and that the plaintiffs, being slaves, could not maintain an action in court. Slavery had already been abolished in this State by an ordinance of the convention of 1864, then in session; and the institution had also been impaired, if not absolutely done away with, by orders from the military commander of this department. For rendering this decision Judge Handlin was the next day removed from office by Governor Hahn, who, besides setting forth the facts above mentioned, officially stated that Judge Handlin in the rendition of his judgment has, in disregard and violation of a constitutional duty and time-honored custom, neglected to refer to the law, or give the reasons on which the judgment is founded. The removal was immediately carried into effect, and Judge Handlin never performed any services as judge after that date; on the contrary, he shortly afterward left the city for the summer months. He now claims salary from the date of his removal from office until the subsequent reopening of the court in November, 1864. Were he entitled to receive this amount of pay he would be equally entitled to receive pay for the winter months of 1864 and 1865.

The claim is one without equity or law, and should not, in the opinion of your committee, be allowed. They therefore respectfully report against the resolution referred to them.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman;
S. E. CUNY,
JOHN GARSTKAMP,
P. JONES YORKE.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, a member of the Committeee on Claims, asked until Monday to make a minority report.

Granted.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider Senate bill No. 31 and House bill No. 51.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, was called to the chair.

Both bills being under consideration, Mr. Morey offered a substitute, with a request that it be printed, that it be made the special order of the day for Wednesday at twelve o'clock, and that the committee rise and report.

The Speaker resumed the seat.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered an amend-

ment, with a request that it be printed with the substitute.

Leave granted.

One hundred and fifty copies of both the substitute and amendment were ordered to be printed.

The chairman of the Committee of the Whole submitted his report, which was received.

Both the substitute and amendment were made the special order for Wednesday next, at one o'clock P. M.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 42 being under consideration:

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to refer the bill to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

The Clerk read the bill section by section.

Section first was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to strike out in the ninth line, from the word "Governor" to the word "appointed" in the fourteenth line.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to strike out from the word "Governor" in the ninth line to the word "appointed" in the twelfth line.

Laid on the table.

Section first was adopted.

Section second was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to strike out after the word "office" in the tenth line to the word "office" in the eleventh line.

Laid on the table.

Section second was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to strike out all after the word "convicted" to the word "crime," in the tenth line.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to insert the following words: "Theft, rape, bigamy."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to insert after the word "has," in the ninety-eighth line, the words "previous to his election to office."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, offered the following amendment:

After the word "has," in the twenty-eighth line, the following: "one year previous to his election or appointment."

Tabled.

Section third was adopted.

Section fourth was read and adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to strike out the word "or" in the fourth line, and insert "in." To strike out the words "there of pointed out."

Adopted.

Section fifth, as amended, was adopted.

Section sixth was read.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to strike out the sixth and seventh lines.

Adopted.

Section sixth, as amended, was adopted.

Sections seventh and eighth were read and adopted.

Section ninth was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to strike out the word "that" in the seventh line, and insert "if."

The word "if" in the fourteenth line, and insert "and should."

Strike out the word "shall" in the sixteenth line.

Amendments were adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following additional section:

Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following additional section:

Sec. 11. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill as amended be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading.

Carried.

The bill was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Buckingham, Belot, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Landers, Mollere, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams—46.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Bergeron, Curell, De Grange, Gair, Haskell, Kent, Noble, Slaton, Waters—11.

Notice was ordered to be sent the Senate.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Senate bill No. 21.
Senate bill No. 91.
Senate bill No. 54.
Senate bill No. 114.
Senate bill No. 104.
Senate bill No. 122.
Senate bill No. 14.

Also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in the following House bills, with amendments:

House bill No. 26.
House bill No. 86.
House bill No. 107.

Also House bill No. 138, without amendments.

Senate bill No. 55 was taken up and ordered to be read section by section.

Section one was read.

Mr. Alexander, of Orleans, right bank, offered the following amendment:

Strike out in the fifteenth line all after the word "offices" to the word "with" in the sixteenth line, and insert "it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint the person who has received the next highest vote to fill the office declared vacant, providing the person can qualify according to the Constitution."

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Kent, Mollere, McVean, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Sterrett, Washington, Umphreys, Waters—25.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Curell, Dewees, DeGrange, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Landers, Mahier, Murrell, Morand, Noble, Rey, Tureaud, Walsh, H. Williams—29.

The amendment, with the permission of the House, was withdrawn.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to adopt the first section.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young—41.

Nays: Bennett, Belot, Curell, De Grange, Hall, Haskell, Honore, Holland, Melvin, Morand, Noble, Slaton, Waters—13.

Section first was adopted.

Sections second and third were read and adopted.

The following bill was then placed on a third reading and final passage:

An act to determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in the Constitution.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That whenever a vacancy occurs in any office, State, parish, or municipal in this State now existing, or which may hereafter be created from death, resignation, or from any other cause whatever, the mode of filling which is not provided for in the Constitution, all such vacancies shall be filled, if they be State or parish offices, by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which appointment shall be for the entire unexpired term of such vacant office. If the Senate be not in session at the time the appointment is made, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, which appointment shall expire on the third Monday after the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly thereafter, unless the time for which the vacancy exists expires sooner; and if the time of such vacancy has not expired, it shall then be the duty of the Governor to fill such unexpired vacancy by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and if it be a municipal office, the vacancy must be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term of the person whose office is so vacated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of vacancy in the office of Senator or Representative of the General Assembly of this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue to the Sheriff of the parish or to the Sheriffs of the parishes of such Senatorial or Representative District, his writ of election, and such Sheriff or Sheriffs shall proceed forthwith, and after an advertisement in such newspaper or papers as may be designated for the publication of judicial and legal advertisements in such parish or district fifteen days, to cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, and that all Commissioners and other persons required to officiate at elections in such parishes, shall be required to hold and act at such elections, and the returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner to the officer to whom by law the returns of regular elections are required to be made in such cases.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams and D. Young—42.

Nays: Bennett, Belot, DeGrange, Haskell, Honore, Holland, Hall, Landers, Melvin, Morand, Noble and Slaton—12.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned to Monday at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Forty-Third Day's Session.

TUESDAY, August 18, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Blackman, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably with amendments upon Senate bill No. 125, an act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State, and moved that it be printed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following report:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,
New Orleans, August 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate:

By a resolution of the Committee on Elections, as no contestant for the seat of the Hon. R. W. Futch has appeared before them, the following affidavit of Mr. Thomas L. Johnson is respectfully returned to your honorable body for its action, with the request that the Committee be relieved from further consideration of the subject.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the rules be suspended to act at once upon the report of the committee.

Rules suspended.

An affidavit before R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, inclosed with the report of the committee, was read. It alleges that R. W. Futch is not a registered voter.

Mr. Anderson: I understand the report of the committee to be that Mr. Futch is entitled to his seat. I move that the report be adopted.

The President: The Chair is of opinion that this report should lie over until Mr. Futch is present.

Mr. Blackman moved that the affidavit and petition be dismissed.

Mr. Campbell moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President: The motion to adopt takes precedence.

Mr. Braughn: The Committee recommend that the affidavit be withdrawn. I move that the report of the committee be adopted, and the affidavit be laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I withdraw my motion, and move that the affidavit and the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. I ask whether a motion to commit does not take precedence of any other motion?

The President: The Chair is of the opinion that the motion of the Senator from the First District is in order from this fact. The effect of laying the affidavit on the table will be that it will there be subject to be taken up at any time. New, should any Senator be disposed to take up the matter, and consider the question of eligibility, it can be done.

The President: The Chair will state also that each member is sworn to support the Constitution as well as myself, and if the gentleman is not eligible to his seat, it devolves upon them to take measures to prevent it. The mere fact of laying the affidavit upon the table makes it the property of the Senate, and it could be taken up and considered at any time.

The question being on adopting the report of the committee and laying the affidavit upon the table Mr. O'Hara called for a division of the question.

The rsport of the committee was adopted.

The motion to lay the affidavit upon the table was lost.

Yeas 10; nays 11.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the affidavit was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 108, a bill for the relief of the poor and indigent of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Packard, from the Special Committee on the New Orleans Slaughter-house Company bill, Senate bill No. 121, reported favorably.

Mr. Todd asked that this bill might lie upon the table until he had time to make a minority report.

The Chair: It lies upon the table until Friday next, being a local bill.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Braughn: I have in my hands a memorial from a charitable institution. I presume that under the head of motions it is in order.

The memorial was read by its title, being the report of the Board of Directors of St. Vincent and St. Thomas for destitute Catholic boys, and memorial to the honorable President and Senate of the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Braughn the report and memorial was received and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 53, an act to define and regulate the costs of the Clerks, Sheriffs, Recorders and Notaries Public througout the State of Louisiana, and provide forfeitures and penalties for their overcharging and failing to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was read section by section.

Mr. Ray said this bill was a reduction of the former fee bills of these officers. Its aim is to give these officers a fair and just compensation for their services, and no more.

Upon the reading of the first section, Mr. Ray moved its adoption.

Adopted.

Section two was read.

Mr. Ray moved to amend line ninety-three by striking out "sixty" and inserting "forty."

Amendment adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted.

Sections three and four were read and adopted.

Section five was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out lines fifteen and sixteen and the word "case" in line seventeen.

Amendment adopted.

Section five was then adopted as amended.

Section six was read.

Mr. Ray moved, in line four, instead of the word "suits," to insert the word "writs."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out from the word "it" in line ninety-five, to the end of the section.

The amendment was adopted.

Section seven was adopted.

Sections eight and nine were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray offered an additional section as section ten.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the recorders and notaries public shall be entitled to demand and receive at the time the services may be performed, the following fees of office, and no more, and that they shall not be entitled to charge for any other services they may perform or be required to perform as recorders and notaries public.

For writing original acts of any kind, including recording the same, per hundred words, twenty cents.

When an act, notarial in form, is written out by some other party and passed before the recorder or notary public as a notarial act, the fees shall be twenty-five cents for passing the act, and ten cents for every hundred words for recording the same.

For every necessary certificate and seal to every notarial act, twenty-five cents, and no notarial act shall have more than one certificate and seal.

For making copies of all official documents, ten cents for every hundred words. For certificate and seal to every copy, twenty-five cents.

For proving up an act under private signature, twenty-five cents.

For recording an act under private signature, ten cents for every hundred words, and twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal showing the recording thereof.

For certificates of mortgages with seal, one dollar, and for every hundred words after the first four hundred, twenty cents.

For canceling mortgages with certificate and seal thereof, one dollar.

The parties in the notarial act may by written clause in the act dispense with the certificate of mortgage required by article three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight of the Civil Code, and in such cases the Recorder or Notary Public shall not be entitled to charge for such certificate.

For fixing seals on effects of deceased persons, two dollars.

For swearing each appraiser or expert, twenty-five cents.

For recording acts passed before other Notaries Public, ten cents for every hundred words, and twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal, provided there is not over one certificate and seal.

For making inventories of successions or orther property out of office, fifty cents per hour, provided not more than twelve hours per day shall be charged, together with twenty cents per hundred words for the process verbal of the inventory, and recording it, and twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal thereon.

For making inventories in office there shall only be charged twenty cents for every hundred words for taking and recording the same, and twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal.

For making partitions, twenty cents for every hundred words, including recording the same, and twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal.

The section was read and adopted.

Mr. Ray offered an additional section as section eleven.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the recorder or notary public, if required by the person having the services performed, as described in the foregoing section of this act, to give an explicit fee bill receipted to such person on his paying the fees for all services performed, which shall be evidence of payment.

The section was read and adopted.

Section twelve was read.

Mr. Ray moved to insert at the end of line two, "recorder or notary public."

The amendment was adopted.

Section twelve was adopted as amended.

Section thirteen was read.

Mr. Ray moved in line six to strike out the word "and," and after the word "eighteen" to insert the words "and nineteen."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section fourteen was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the vote on section two was reconsidered, and the words "except the parish of Orleans" inserted at the end of line ninety-one.

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was considered engrossed, and the rules suspended for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was finally adopted.

An amendment to the title was adopted and the title adopted.

Senate bill No. 80, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes of this State except the parish of Orleans, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was made the special order of the day on Thursday next.

Mr. Blackman called up Senate bill No. 126, an act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was taken up section by section.

Section one was read.

Mr. Blackman moved the adoption of the first section.

The section was adopted.

Sections second, third, fourth, and fifth were read and adopted.

Section six was read.

Mr. Egan moved to insert as names of commissioners E. H. McGintry, A. B. Reagan, and R. B. Williams, of the parish of Winn.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking concurrence in the following bills:

House bill No. 85, an act for the emancipation of George Crocket Phillips.

House bill No. 87, an act providing that the flag of the United States shall wave over all public offices and institutions.

House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of District Judges in the State.

House bill No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto, concerning the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

Sections seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen were read and adopted; an additional section to be added.

Mr. Eagan offered a substitute for section fifteen, which was read and adopted.

Sections sixteen to twenty-three inclusive were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed and the rules suspended for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was finally passed and the title adopted.

Mr. Campbell called up bill No. 70, an act to to establish a Metropolstan Police District and to provide for the government thereof, on its third reading.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Braughn called for the yeas and nays on the final adoption of the bill, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt and White—18.

The title of the bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray Senate bill No. 99, substitute for an act to prevent the stealing of fruit, grain, etc., was taken up, and the first section read.

Mr. Poindexter offered an amendment and subsequently withdrew it.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was ordered to lie over until Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Ray House bill No. 17, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions, mode of proceedings, and to secure purchasers at tax sales was taken up.

On motion of Wittgenstein the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Forty-Third Day's Session.

FRIDAY, August 17, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, thirty-eight members answered to their names.

No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Abbot, of Concordia, the House took a recess of half an hour.

The recess having expired, the roll was again called and fifty-two members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Gartskamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Heidenhain, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Noble, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Uumphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, a member of the Committe on Claims, submitted the following minority report, which was received, and accepted and the request granted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Claims, respectfully asks leave to disagree with the report of the majority of the committee unfavorable to the claim of W. W. Handlin, on the ground that the facts whereon the conclusions of the majority of the committee are based are erroneous; and the undersigned also asks the privilege to set forth his reasons on Wednesday, the twentieth instant, why the House should favorably consider the claim of W. W. Handlin.

Respectfully,
W. POPE NOBLE.
Of the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably with amendment:

House bill No. 76, an act entitled an act to provide for the licensing of gambling houses.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to amend by fixing the licenses at $500,000 instead of $10,000.

Carried.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the bill as amended be printed, and that further consideration of said bill be postponed until printed.

Carried.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report:

On House bill No. 110:

Without action and with the recommendation that House bill No. 105 be adopted as a substitute for this bill.

On House bill No. 111:

Recommend that House bill No. 106 be adopted as a substitute for this bill.

(Signed) A. L. LEE,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bills returned by the Committee on Ways and Means be considered in Committee of the Whole, with the other bills in connection thereto.

Carried.

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES, House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., August 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Public Lands and Levees to whom was referred Senate bill No. 19, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Public Works, for the State of Louisiana, and to define the duties of the same," having carefully considered the said bill, respectfully submit it to your honorable body, with amendments, and recommended its immediate passage.

D. H. REESE,
Chairman;
W. S. CALHOUN,
T. MAHIER.

I concur in the amendments recommended by the Committee, with the exception of the one which proposes to strike out of the first sertion "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

W. L. McMILLEN.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the bill as amended be printed.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until printed.

Carried.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, which was ruled out of order on the ground that the clerks of the enrolling department had been duly appointed and commissioned by the Speaker, and that rule No. 40 had been practically abolished:

*Resolved*, That rule "seventy-one" of the "rules of order" of the House be so amended as to comply with rule "forty," allowing standing committees to appoint their own clerks.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist:

An act relative to marriages, House bill No. 150.

By Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist:

House bill No. 151, an act repealing all articles of the Civil Code and all laws of the State of Louisiana making a distinction on account of race or color.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

House bill No. 79 was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to strike out the words "as fixed by the Constitution" and insert "$5000."

Carried.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to insert "except the District Judges of the parish of Orleans, who shall receive $6000 per annum."

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Lost.

The bill was placed on its final passage and was adopted.

The title, reading as follows, was adopted:

An act fixing the salary of District Judges in the State.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 99, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse, was placed on its third reading and final passage, and adopted by its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 85, entitled an act for the emancipation of George Crockett Phillips, was placed on its third reading, adopted by its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 83, entitled an act relative to the divisions of land under legal sales, was placed on its third reading.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next.

Carried.

House bill No. 87, entitled preamble and resolutions to have the United States flag to wave over all public offices and institutions, was placed on its third reading.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, moved to strike out the word "thereof" in the first resolution, and insert the words "of the Courts."

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Lost.

The bill was finally adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 28, as amended, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, was placed on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to amend the fourth section by striking out in the fifth line the word "aldermen" and inserting "Council;" and in the seventh line, striking out the word "aldermen" and inserting the the words "Board of Council," and moved their adoption.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Buckingham, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny. Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Washington, Umphreys, H. Williams, D. Young—37.

Nays: Barbee, DeGrange, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, Landers, Melvin, Mathews, Noble, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—13.

There being no quorum present, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Forty-Fourth Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, W. Williams and Wittgenstein—32.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for House bill No. 114, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privileges of free suffrage.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, an act to determine the mode of filling vacancies, etc.

Mr. Coupland, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 107, an act to facilitate and reduce the price of weighing in the State.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Education, reported back Senate bill No. 45, an act for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Superintendent of Public Education.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 117, an act for improvement of the navigation of Red River.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Returns be required to make a report in the case of C. C. Antoine vs. Reuben White by to-morrow at 11 A. M., and in default of said committee agreeing on said report, or in their absence or refusal to sign the same, then the chairman of said committee will report the evidence taken in said case to the Senate for its dscision thereon.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Poindexter: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll was called, pending which Mr. Smith, who was absent when his name was called, asked that his name be recorded.

Mr. Blackman: I object.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. Smith to vote.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Smith was allowed to record his vote.

The result of the yeas and nays, on the motion to lay Mr. Blackman's resolution on the table, was as follows:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray and White—11.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice-President and of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the year wherein the election of President takes place.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. James to remove the courthouse and other parish buildings.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend the third section of an act enitled an act to establish the office of Inspector of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans, and to regulate the duties pertaining to same, approved March 28, 1867.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to take the sense of the qualified electors of the parish of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, in said parish.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill 117, an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red river, substitute presented by the Committee on Internal Improvements, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

Sections one to seven inclusive were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to adopt the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill underwent its several readings, under a suspension of the rules, and was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Day: According to previous notice, I wish to introduce the following bill:

Senate bill 138, an act for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson, and parish of St. Charles, to pay warrants 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423 and 429.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 141, an act to fix the time of holding the terms of court of the Ninth Judicial District.

The bill was read, and underwent its several readings, under a suspension of the rules, and was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to increase the capital and to extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

Read twice by its title under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to the restoration and preservation of the records in the offices of Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances of the parish of Orleans.

Read twice by its title, under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Joint Special Committee on such matters.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 42.

An act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, and to declare offices vacant when persons elected or appointed are ineligible and providing how such vacancies shall be filled.

Concurred in by the House with the following amendments:

In the third line of section five to strike out the word "or" and insert "in."

In the fourth line to strike out "thereof pointed out."

In section six to strike out the words "as it is hereby made the duty of the Governor to do."

In the ninth section, in the sixth line, to strike out the word "that" and insert the word "it;" in the eleventh line to strike out the word "if," and insert the words "and should," and in the twelfth line to strike out the word "shall," and to insert the following additional sections:

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Ray: I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The amendments were concurred in.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence in House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, Louisiana. He also announced that the House had concured in Senate bill No. 122, an act to fix the term of holding court in the Twelfth Judicial District, and had refused to concur in Senate amendment to House bill No. 107, joint resolution guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of the State.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 17, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceedings, and to secure purchasers at tax sales.

Mr. Todd moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Braughn, Egan, Futch, Kelso, Monette, Offutt, Poindexter, Smith, Todd, White, François and Blackman—13.

Nays: Anderson, Coupland, Foute, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—11.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Blackman: I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Bacon: I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

A message from the Governor was received.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a rising vote of 12 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to the claims and liens of mechanics and workmen employed on buildings and other work, and the furnishing of materials for the same.

Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of District Judges in the State was taken up.

Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee on a suspension of the rules.

House bill No. 87, joint resolution providing that the United States flag shall wave over all public buildings and institutions in the State, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended, the bill read a second and third time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be passed finally.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Eagan, Foute, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—19.

Nay: Thompson—1.

The bill was finally passed and adopted by its title.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up Senate bill No. 108, an act to provide for the relief of the poor and indigent throughout the State.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Bacon was called to the chair by the President.

Objections were presented to Senate bill No. 108.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Thursday next at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act regulating stock yards and slaughterhouses in the vicinity of New Orleans, and for sanitary purposes.

Read twice and referred to the Special Committee on Slaughterhouses.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised—

The President having resumed the chair.

Mr. Poindexter: I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Warrant Clerk, and learn how much of the appropriation of $150,000, made by the Legislature, has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their per diem.

Adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Forty-Fourth Day's Session.

TUESDAY, August 18, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dupre, Dupart, Guigonet, Gair, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—59.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Several motions to suspend the rules in order to introduce resolutions failed to prevail.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1868.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana:

Your committee would respectfully urge that a pension of three hundred dollars per annum be granted Mrs. Lanra Montague, widow of Thomas A. Montague, to continue during her widowhood, and payable annually upon her own warrant, indorsed by the State Auditor, for the following reasons, to wit:

That the said Thomas A. Montague, deceased, was pilot of the steamer Fashion at

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.


## National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
HARRY LOTT,
H. R. STEELE.

### Governor Warmoth and General Rousseau.

In another column our readers will find General Rousseau's military order on civil affairs, and the people should now understand the precise relation of the civil and military authorities in this State. We hold the following facts:

1. That by the law of Congress and the instructions of President Johnson, the military are subordinate to the civil authorities; that the latter act at the request of the former, and will cease to act at the Governor's official intimation.

2. That as all well organized governments are sustained by two forces—moral and military—said governments are never *failures* until both the moral and military forces are exhausted. In these turbulent times Governor Warmoth found his moral force inadequate to keep the peace, and has therefore fallen back upon his military support, which is now maintaining the civil authorities of the State.

And we are glad to record that General Rousseau has acted wisely and promptly in the matter, and well deserves, as he will receive, the thanks of all good citizens throughout the country. Like a true soldier, he has sought to do his duty.

### "Let Him Leave."

This is what the *Times* says to Governor Warmoth. It is said right in the midst of riot, tumult and bloodshed, provoked and led on by the partisans of the *Times*. This is the lesson which it reads to the Governor. In other more civilized parts of the Union a leading paper would probably have varied the advice by saying to the mobs, "Let them leave—disperse," and it would have given all its moral support and encouragement to the officers of the law and not to the law-breakers.

This is no new thing here. We think that we have heard of such things before. It was a way the *Times* people had before the war with folks who differed from them. We don't think Governor Warmoth will leave. What was one of the things we gained by the war, the right of every American citizen to go where he pleases; stay where he pleases; say what he pleases, and do what he pleases, being responsible to the law for any abuse of these privileges.

Governor Warmoth is a noble, brave man, who has discharged his duty under very trying circumstances with courage, fidelity and ability. He is Governor by the grace of God and the will of the people. He will remain Governor for his lawful term. The military of the United States are pledged to the maintenance of the civil government. It will be maintained and murderers and leaders of mobs will hang.

PLAYING BLUFF.—What a magnificent game of bluff the Democrats have been playing for a week past in our city, to force the State officials to resign. That's it, in a nut shell.

Armed Democrats have entered the houses of our colored people and taken away their registration papers. Will not this invalidate the coming election?

General Steedman, a Democratic CARPET-BAGGER, is our Chief of Police. Carpet-baggers are in demand.

The postage on the ADVOCATE is twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable in advance.

### Christian Trials.

Among the mysteries of human life none are more perplexing than the difficulties in a good man's way, the opposition he meets with on every hand and the sturdy fight he has to make all through his earthly journey. It is the traveler in eastern lands, among wild desert tribes, bearing about his armature of defense or offense, and by night or day ever ready for the foe—or the mariner on stormy seas, tacking and beating here and there, struggling against adverse winds and tides, by oar and sail, endeavoring to reach the peaceful harbor. So far as one's self is concerned it may more easily be comprehended. A multitude of reasons could be suggested in any minds, to account for weaknesses, failures, faults; ever calling for toil, watchfulness, assistance, and involving constant disappointments, mortifications of pride, self condemnation, and sometimes the anguish of a fear lest heaven itself be forever lost.

These are the peculiar trials of a really good man, of the sincere Christian. They are far from being imaginary, though unseen and unknown perhaps to all without. Those persons who carelessly glide along on the world's treacherous tide, sleeping and waking, eating and drinking, or reveling unconcerned as they are borne down to death and the dread beyond. These stoics or epicures may make a mock of peculiar Christian trials and with specious reasoning or recklessness, pronounce such a life experience to be morbid and needless, or brand its professors as designing and hypocritical. Unbelief is easy; any simpleton can be an infidel, for infidelity is simply a negative—nothing. The seeker, the philosopher or lover of wisdom, pursuing his earnest search after the true, possessed with a passionate love of purity, which is heaven on earth and forever, will soon discover within himself elements of discord which only a constant recourse to God, his maker, will enable him to control, and will learn that only one hand has skill to tune to heavenly harmonies, fallen man's wondrous spirit.

It is usually the case that the young disciple of Christ falls into error, from an idea that conversion, that grand miracle, has exempted him forever from trial or temptation; so tangible is the change, so rapturous his joy, so great the deliverance from sin and the world's power, that he easily conceives himself to be peculiarly favored, a condition in which pride and consciousness is often indulged; or at best on the first approach of temptation, at the first trial of faith, indulges doubts as to his conversion or questions whether religion is a reality. He has not learned that God has just enlisted and armed him for spiritual conflict, that within and without will be a fierce, ceaseless battle, and strangest to him, that mankind will be his combined, bitter, unreasoning foe. The Christian has to accept the situation, it is unavoidable, resulting from the nature of things, for "offenses must needs come," though a fearful woe is pronounced against such as willingly co-operate with a sinful nature and greedily do its vile behests.

All the logic of the Gospel is employed to teach us that the world is God and man's enemy. "Love not the world, neither the things in the world." It is an understood, if not acknowledged antagonism, both sides feel it and act accordingly. For every conversion, the world has lost a votary; its prince has one soul less in his toils, and Christ has a jewel the more in his kingly crown. Let the good man then take courage; draw your lines clearly, carfully set your guard and with calm, assured faith, be ready for every emergency, expect nothing here but the soldier's fare and duty, cast all your care upon the great Captain of your salvation, leave results, circumstances, combinations with him; be not disheartened by apparent failures, by unfavorable conditions, by frowns, misjudgments, persecutions, "all are years," even "to die is gain." It is such soldiers Jesus wants, such only accomplish great things for him, the meddlers, and murmurers, and trimmers are little worth, they are like camp followers to an army. None are so holy or so perfect as never to be assailed with temptation or hated by the ungodly; all the saints have traveled this road, so "think it not strange." In all these furnace fires there is with you always the form of the Son of God, who has promised that with every trial he will provide you the power of endurance or the means of escape.

The eloquent Bishop Hall utters this sublime apostrophe.

"Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? Saul strikes in Damascus; Jesus suffers in Heaven. Thou smitest, He smartest. These are what remains of his sufferings. In himself it is all finished, in his members it is not; we must toil and suffer that we may reign. Now we are set upon the sandy pavement of our theatre, and matched with all sorts of evils; evil men, evil spirits, evil accidents, and worst of all, our own evil hearts; temptations; crosses, persecutions, sickness, wants, infirmities, death. All these must in our course be encountered, by the law of our profession. What should we do but strive and suffer as our Captain hath, that we may reign as he doth. God and his angels sit upon the scaffolds of the heavenly amphitheatre and behold us. Our crown is ready; victory is certainty; a day of deliverance is close at hand, our redemption is near, when the tears shall be ped from all faces, and those who have sown in tears shall reap in joy."

### Obituary.

Seventeen beautiful years and life is ended. Seventeen years of "faith, hope and charity." Seventeen years of single life; six months and five days of married life. How loving, charming, fleeting. Born March 31, 1851, in Belmont county, Ohio, Mrs. OELLA CHADICK ADAMS departed this life, in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 21, 1868. Robed for her bridal, the beautiful creature stood before me, April 18, 1868, to plight her heart and hand to him who had won the first, and who had been promised the second, and in six months thereafter, this fair creature, clad in the same bridal robes, lay before me in the coffin, awaiting her burial. Surely, in the language of the old prophet, we may say, "Her sun went down while yet it was day." But Providence had smiled upon her as not upon many others. At the tender age of ten years her mother became a Christian, and five years after his marriage, her father became pious; and thus from the earliest recollections of childhood she was taught to lisp a Savior's name. While yet but eight years old, "Sweetie" (for that was her pet name) gave her heart to Jesus. Mary, a beloved and only sister, had gone to the altar first, when "Sweetie," unasked and unaided, went to the altar and offered her little hand to the minister of Jesus, and thus early she became a member of the church. Obeying the wisest and most impressive injunctions in Ecclesiastes, she remembered her Creator in the days of her youth; nor did she despise that other great saying of inspiration: "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." And could her sweet lips again speak, would she not sing:

"Youth is the time to seek the Lord,
The time to insure the great reward."

Uniting in her person grace, gentleness and beauty, her intellect was clear and active, while in spirit she was confiding, affectionate and true. To strangers she seemed reserved and even timid, but to those she loved best she was the most enjoyable of companions. She belonged to that class of persons whose words are few but whose thoughts are many. As a daughter, she was dutiful and loving; as a sister, kind and attentive; as a wife, affectionate and confiding. Did the sanctites of home permit, did not delicacy forbid, we might lift the domestic curtain and see a youthful couple devoted to each other's every wish and happiest when in each other's society. Theirs was a honeymoon which had lasted till the ruthless destroyer severed the tender ties which bound them together, and so near were the bridal and the burial that the song of the nuptials and the wail of the obsequies mingled in each other.

But her death was more extraordinary than her life; indeed, it was more extraordinary than any I have witnessed in a ministry of twenty years. Calling at the home of her beloved uncle on the evening of October 15, she was suddenly taken ill and so rapidly did the disease gain the mastery that on the following Sunday noon but little hope was entertained of her recovery. And now began that extraordinary religious experience which has dispelled the darkness of the tomb and made the grave "bud and blossom like the rose." Her natural timidity gave way to a womanly confidence and her natural reticence to a full and cheerful communication of her thoughts and feelings. "Like apples of gold in pictures of silver" were her last sayings. Jesus had revealed himself to her as He does not unto the world. The preciousness and sustaining power of a religious faith were to have another living exemplification and Christianity another witness of which the world was not worthy. From the lips of loved ones I have gathered a few of her last and most memorable sayings. On Sunday her mother inquired: "If you do not get well can you trust your Savior?" when in the utmost confidence she replied, "Yes, mama, I can." It was on Tuesday morning she said to her sorrow stricken companion: "Dear Eddie, we have walked side by side in life but a little while, but we have been very happy and could be for many years to come, but if God wants 'Sweetie' she will have to go." During her illness she expressed a desire to die in the daytime and would long for the morning to come to behold its beautiful light. It was after a painful and restless night that she called for her uncle (Captain Armstrong) to pray with her, and rejoiced when the soft, pure light of the morning came. More than once she joined with Captain and Mrs. Pierce and sang some sweet hymns, and among them was:

"Jesus lover of my soul
Let me to thy bosom fly."

It was on Wednesday morning that all hope of her recovery fled and to console the companion of her youth she tenderly said: "Darling boy, I'll watch for you to come to heaven as I watched from our little gallery for you to come home from the office, but the meetings on the gallery are nothing to what that one will be up there"—she pointing to the skies. Her composure when talking of death was most remarkable. Her mother inquired her wish as to her burial robes to which, in childlike confidence, she said: "I have no choice, God won't look at 'Sweetie's' clothes. He has a white robe for her there."

It seemed a mystery to all and to none more than her husband that one so young should die, but she solved the doubt, saying to him: "Perhaps God thought you were getting too proud of me and that we both might learn to forget Him, so He is going to take 'Sweetie;' and, darling boy, you will come as soon as God wants you." Like all young men of spirit he had had his plans and was telling her how that he had intended to furnish and make home so pleasant for her when to the surprise of all present she lifted her finger heavenward and said sweetly: "In my Father's house are many mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." To many of her friends she sent messages of affection and to one young gentleman, a personal and dear friend, she sent the endearing words: "Tell him that our acquaintance has been pleasant and he must meet me in heaven." Although a member of a Church she had never been baptized, which was an omission on the part of others and as the result of this omission she had come to believe that water baptism was not necessary. But on Thursday morning last she and her husband and sister, Mary, were solemnly consecrated to God in holy baptism; and then followed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and thus she had the happiness to see her dear companion baptized, partake of the Holy Sacrament and give his heart to Jesus, that all his life may be devoted to the Master, and at length meet "Sweetie" in heaven. When leaving her for the last time I inquired: "Have you any fear?" to which she triumphantly replied, "All bright, Doctor, all bright." As she said to her cousin, "I shall be first in heaven," and to-day she is there waiting our coming.

How blest the righteous when she dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eyes!
How sweetly heaves the expiring breast.

So fades the summer cloud away:
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day:
So dies a wave along the shore.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN UNION CLUB,
New Orleans, October 24, 1868.

At a meeting of the club held this evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Major H. F. Morse:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, Major E. E. Adams, formerly of the United States volunteer service and Secretary of the American Union Club, has sustained a great affliction and an irreparable loss in the recent death of his beloved wife after a brief period of wedded happiness. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, his former companions in arms, his associates and friends in this club, do sincerely mourn with him in his bereavement, condole with him in his great loss and tender our heartfelt sympathies to all surviving relatives who sorrow at the loss of this estimable lady.

On motion of Colonel H. Street the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes and a copy presented to Major E. E. Adams as a token of the sympathy of the club in his sad bereavement.

CHAS. CASE,
President.

J. M. POE,
Secretary pro tem.

### Why Should Not the Southern People Vote for Grant?

1. Because he is their conqueror; and they have reason to expect from him, fairness and clemency. Magnanimity belongs to the conqueror, and such have ever manifested this noble quality, except where the vanquished have merited extermination by their inhuman cruelty and mad persistence against their antagonists. Take the great conquerors of the past, such as Cyrus, and Alexander, and Napoleon I, and Wellington, and Washington, who were content with conquest for the cause they considered right. And in the display of this noble quality Ulysses S. Grant has no superior among his illustrious predecessors. It is true, with an iron will and an iron hand, he persisted in crushing the rebellion, and did crush it; but what then? When Richmond fell; the Confederacy overthrown; Davis in full flight, and Lee vanquished, he displayed the generosity of a true soldier, and granted such terms of surrender as shall be the admiration of men of all nations, and the pride of the American people in all ages. To spare the feelings of Lee, it was General Grant who FIRST proposed a surrender; and with what courtesy and kindness did he conduct the interview on his part; and how magnanimous were the terms he granted. Here they are:

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE,
Va., April 9, 1865.

GENERAL—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the eighth inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be given to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, EACH OFFICER AND MAN WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO HIS HOME, NOT TO BE DISTURBED BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITY SO LONG AS THEY OBSERVE THEIR PAROLES AND THE LAW IN FORCE WHERE THEY RESIDE.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

To General R. E. LEE.

Magnanimous soldier! He had the greatness to be generous to a vanquished foe. It would have been nothing strange had the memoirs of Libby Prison, and Andersonville, and of the hundreds of thousands of his slain comrades, and of the desolate homes in his own North, constrained him to demand an unconditional surrender, and thus exposed the vanquished to exile or to the gallows; but he said then as he says now: "Let us have Peace." Lee is an ingrate if he does not vote for General Grant.

And has not General Grant ever sought to keep both the spirit and letter of the terms of capitulation? More than once, both in Congress and out of Congress, have efforts been made to bring Lee and his Confederate Generals to trial, but such efforts were neutralized by the hero of Appomattox; and the man who was magnanimous in the past will be magnanimous in the future.

2. The people of the South should vote for Grant, for the reason that they have cause to expect wisdom and justice under his administration. Taking him as a whole, he is the wisest man in the United States; that is, he has displayed more common sense, in his department, than has been displayed in the same department, or in other departments of the state under similar circumstances. Hamilton was a profounder publicist, and Jefferson a more comprehensive statesman than Washington, but the latter had a mind more evenly balanced than either, and was wiser than both in dealing with great practical questions. Chase and Johnson and Seymour may be technically superior statesmen to Grant, but the latter is superior to all of them in just discriminations, in thoroughly understanding what the people want, and is more completely the embodiment of the Constitution of the United States, and of the American people. We would rather have one of Grant's epigrammatic definitions of constitutional law than the long winded disquisitions of either of the above trio. Under his wise and benign administration this country will attain a degree of prosperity unknown in all the past; and not to vote for him is ingratitude, folly, madness.

3. Grant is a tried man; Seymour is not. Upon the former have rested responsibilities graver than any that can come from the presidential chair; while the latter is known only as a Governor of one State. Grant has never decived the people of the South; Seymour has time and again. He deceived them in the commencement of the war, in failing to bring his Northern Democracy to support the rebellion effectively; he deceived them in 1864, in announcing the war a failure, which lost the election to McClellan; and he is deceiving them now with promises to which no sane man in the North would give a moment's credence. Driven to the corner, he declares in his late Buffalo speech that he has no expectation that the South can be relieved of the present State governments for many years to come. And yet this is what the South wants and now demands. In voting for him, the South is leaning on a broken reed, which will pierce the hand, and trusting in a rope of sand, which will part asunder on the first trial. Although Grant is the Republicans' candidate, yet the South have more to hope for from him than from any other man in the country.

### The State Government.

Presumption is sometimes sublime. An illustration of this is given in the demand made by the rebels that the State government shall abdicate its functions. The infatuation which seems to characterize the unreconstructed rebel mind no where appears so strikingly as in the belief which some people have indulged in, that it is possible for a government intrusted with the high and responsible duties of inaugurating a rule of equal rights and universal freedom should basely abandon its trust merely because a political party interested in its downfall, has brought on riot and bloodshed and defies its attempts to preserve order.

Let it be borne in mind that it is in the power of the Democratic party at any moment to preserve the peace and put a stop to the riotous course of its proteges.

If it does not, the sole reason is that its leaders design to profit by the anarchy and tumult which they hope will be brought about. Let it be borne in mind that the chosen officers of the people intend to stay here and to hold and exercise the power which belongs to them.

As to all this stuff of driving out the carpet-baggers and seeing them flee, it is time that such nonsense was driven from the heads of the rebels. We, the carpet-baggers, intend to stay here. We intend to exercise our rights as freemen. One of those rights is to be eligible for and to hold any office to which the people may elect us. Another one is to express our political sentiments freely and openly.

There will be no great mob. The mobs are too cowardly and the military too formidable for that. There will be murders and assassinations. Churches and houses will be sacked. Negroes will be hunted. Yankees will be killed. These are all legitimate objects of Southern Democratic masses.

But the loss will be more theirs. Let us sum it up. A refutation which will stink in the nostrils of the civilized world. Deserted fields, abandoned wharves, blighted commerce, empty houses, broken fortunes, years upon years of ruin and neglect, and amid all this you are no nearer your goal than when you started.

These States must be reconstructed upon the basis of suffrage for all their inhabitants. No riots or mobs will ever persuade the Northern people to abandon this. They will grow tired of taxation, if you exasperate them by many more outrages on their kinsmen. But they will place the taxes on your shoulders, and arm *every loyal man* in your midst as a soldier for the war.

Governor Warmoth does not mean to do any thing like resigning. He will hold his place. So will all the State government. If you destroy it you will never be permitted to erect yours upon its ruins. The nation will raise up a new one.

One massacre brought the ballot to the colored man. Another one will bring the bayonet into the hands of all loyal men. We can afford to wait and to die, but not to surrender.

### The Wolf and the Lamb.

Some persons who listened to the speeches last Monday evening, made to the armed mob which had beseiged the office of the Chief of Police, were forcibly reminded of this old fable.

To enable our readers to judge of the correctness of the similitude, we lay before them a brief resume of the last few days.

On the night of the 22d of September, the operations in the plan of organized and armed violence toward Republican processions began. Three or four Republican processions while peaceably passing along Canal street were fired into and dispersed, after the firing of two or three hundred shots which resulted in the killing and wounding of ten persons, mostly Republicans; and the next night a large Democratic procession filed through the principal streets. They were unmolested. Night after night the Democrats had their processions in the same manner.

In St. Marty parish, the Sheriff and Parish Judge, Republicans, are boldly assassinated in broad daylight and the murderers ride quietly off.

In Gretna a mob occurs and a negro hunt ensues. The police sent there to preserve the peace are driven away with revolvers pointed at them. On Saturday, October 24, a Republican mass meeting is held in Congo Square, armed roughs watch the entrances and threaten the participators. Two clubs on their way to the meeting are assailed on Canal street, hundreds of shots are fired but none returned, as the adjacent walls and military officers who are spectators testify. Twenty and more men are killed. The clubs dispersed, their colors taken, and that night it is unsafe for a Republican or a negro to be upon the streets. Rockets and red lights are burned; squads of men armed with revolvers and knives rush from all quarters to the scene of the mob merely to participate in the murder of fleeing and unarmed negroes. On Tuesday night following a meeting of Democrats in St. Mary's market resolve to take possession of the police station by force. A few hours afterward a quiet spectator sees small bands of armed citizens file noiselessly into Lafayette Square opposite the office of the Board of Metropolitan Police. They accumulate until a force of two or three thousand are massed there; large crowds of unorganized men follow them until the square and street are densely packed with a mob. A deputation go into the office of the Chief of Police and demand possession. The arrival of troops from General Rousseau induces leading Democrats to urge them to disperse; a movement which is accelerated by an order from a military officer informing them that if they do not disperse he has orders to disperse them. That night three Republican club rooms are sacked and gutted, several negroes are killed. The house and store of Mr. Belot, a member of the General Assembly, are sacked and thousands of dollars worth of his property destroyed.

The foregoing is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts. They show that all the violence proceeds from the Democrats, that the negroes and white Republicans are the chief sufferers; that they are always the attacked party; that they have abstained from frequent processions and meetings in their excessive desire to keep the peace; nevertheless these things occur. To-day the city is in a state of unparalleled excitement; the life of every Republican is unsafe. A cloud of latent ferociousness and brutality hovers over the streets. The Democrats and Sicilians, the thugs and roughs have been arming. It is notorious that the stores for the sale of arms and ammunition have been crowded for the last three days and that the purchasers are Democrats.

Now what say the *Crescent* and the *Times*. Listen, people of the North, and be judges.

The *Crescent* says:

It is entirely useless to discuss the proximate causes of the troubles which have recently taken place in this city and throughout the State. It is idle folly to debate as to the first pistol shot or the first blow. The real question is—how are we to be rescued from a condition of which pistol shots and blows, riots and conflicts, and perpetual turmoil, are the necessary accompaniments. Every sane man sees that system which has produced such a state of affairs must be defective—that it must be unsuited to the community for which it has been devised; that it is not and can not be called a civil government in any proper sense of the term. It may have been temporarily effective for the purpose of giving to the carpet-baggers and scalawags a chance to consummate their projects of plunder; but for every other purpose it is a flat failure. It can not even accomplish the main purpose for which it was invented—that of assuring the votes of the reconstructed States to the Republican party. The people of the Southern States are resolutely determined that their electoral votes shall not be cast except in accordance with their wishes, and no expedient of compulsion or of legislative legerdemain can reverse their decision. How long, then, will the Republican party insist on continuing this fatal experiment? How long will they adhere to a system which fills the land with contention and turmoil? How long will they uphold this rickety edifice of reconstruction which threatens, every moment to tumble about the ears of its architects? How long will they make themselves ridiculous by adhering to a scheme which is a demonstrated failure? Already they are responsible for every collision that has occurred, for every drop of blood that has been shed—how much more do they desire to be laid to their account?

Now the *Times*:

We do not think, however, that either General Rousseau or the Democratic clubs will respond very promptly to his hypocritical call. They will unite in all proper measures to maintain order and protect the lives and property of the citizens. But they will do so not by the authority of, or to afford protection to, the false, usurping, and hateful government which has been imposed on them.

There is a far better and more effectual mode of preserving peace and order, which we commend to Governor Warmoth and his associates. It is the very easy and simple process of resigning and abdicating an authority which they can not support and defend. Let them bundle up, and with their bloated carpet-bags, hie to their proper and real homes; or, if they have so great an affection for our State that they desire to remain here, let them betake themselves to some useful and honest employment in the walks of private life, and abandon forever the disgraceful business of stirring up strife and discord between the two races, which, before they came among us, lived together in harmony and good feeling.

Thus may they restore immediate peace and order to our State. To no class would such an event bring more security and contentment than our negro population. Their rights would then be guaranteed by the only people who can afford them protection, security and all their civil rights.

Now what does all this mean?

Throw aside the absurd pretense that all this arming and violence is for the protection of the armed against the unarmed and inoffensive. The purpose sticks plainly out. It is all part of an organized and well matured plot to compel the regularly constituted authorities of the State to abdicate, and if they do not to let loose the bloodhounds of riot until assassination shall have completed the vacancies so ardently desired.

It is to defeat Congressional reconstruction that the pistol and the knife are now evoked. Whatever be the result we wish to spread the facts on record that the world may judge.

We have one word, however. Governor Warmoth nor one single officer of the State will entertain for one moment a proposition to lay down the trust reposed in their hands.

It will *never* be done.

### Reign of Terror.

We gratefully record that throughout the reign of terror, which has lasted for nearly a week, our ministers and churches have escaped injury. Some of us have been personally threatened, and one of our churches was entered, but no great damage done. Thanks to a preserving Providence: "The remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."

## The Franklin Murders and Dennett.

In the last number of the *Planters' Banner*, Editor Dennett, who was branded by Mrs. Pope as the cause of her husband's assassination, endeavors to wash from his hands their crimson stains. His defense occupies a column and a half of the *Picayune*, which paper inserts it without comment, though indorsed by a number of white citizens of the parish, some of them worthy men. When the excitements of the hour are over, these gentlemen, who from motives of a social and political character have been induced to allow such use of their names, will regret that they did not leave to this disturber of the peace the care of his own reputation, and the task of defending it.

The defense is an utter and ridiculous failure, no point is sustained; it simply charges upon the victims their own death, and justifies the assassins by the usual excuse. The Republicans were carpet-baggers, mischief makers, obnoxious strangers, and especially because Colonel Pope dared to write a letter, by request of the committee on the state of the county, appointed by the Legislature, giving his honest views as to the condition of the parish of which he was Sheriff. This letter is called slanderous, "tarnishing the fair fame of St. Mary," and yet not one of its statements are controverted. The only fault of our murdered friend and fellow his Republicans is that they claimed and exercised free speech, and labored honestly to advance the interests of their party, always conceding the same to their opponents. We invite attention to the letter in question, as published in the report of the joint committee of the General Assembly of Louisiana on the conduct of the late elections and the condition of peace and order in the State. Its substance is as follows:

"No murders have come to my knowledge, and but one case of personal violence. The present condition of the parish is bad; there appears to be a settled determination on the part of the Democratic leaders to drive out by every means in their power, all white persons who differ with them in politics. It is expressed by gross insults on the streets, misrepresentations and scurrilous abuse by the parish paper, and by threats. Efforts are made to break up the clubs, so as to control the colored vote. Known Republicans to receive the grossest personal abuse, and that in the presence of men of the first respectability."

The Colonel then instances threats against the parties renting rooms to Radical clubs, the intimidation of the District Judge, and the impediments thrown in the way of the newly elected parish officers, upon the grounds that negro votes were illegal.

Our culprit next confesses that his object was to compel "carpet-baggers" to leave the parish and "let us alone," the old secesh prayer, adding "carpet-baggers and the people of St. Mary will never live together in peace," which is modest talk in the face of two thousand Republicans to eight hundred Democratic voters, and exposes the whole Democratic scheme. The same paper is fond of saying "our negroes do very well when left undisturbed in our care."

This self-convicted slanderer of white and colored Republicans, persecutor and defamer of women, of teachers and clergymen, pretends to describe the dreadful condition of Pattersonville, Brashear, Centreville and Franklin, tells of the horrid threats of negroes and carpet-baggers, the terrible programme of the Radicals, but in no case does this brawler dare charge an act of violence upon them. The nearest he gets to a charge is that he was told that "Jack Goodwin told a truthful white man that he believed there was danger of the blacks burning the town." How contemptible! He was told that another was told that old Jack believed, etc., therefore it was right to commence murdering. Jack Falstaff was a logician in comparison. Old Goodwin was a preacher in our Church, took to whisky and wife-whipping, and being expelled, of course, became a good Democrat and good authority for his new friends. Another colored man named Watkins, once in our Church, became a defaulter, and refusing to account honestly, was expelled, he is now a good Democrat and correspondent of the *Banner*, in St. Landry.

We do not need to vindicate from Dennett's abuse, the characters of the Republican parish officers of St. Mary, the license of his tongue and pen is too notorious, sparing neither friend nor foe, and causing more than once his penal imprisonment. When the estimable lady, the widow of a United States officer, who, from motives of Christian benevolence, taught our colored school in Franklin, was receiving courteous treatment from the other citizens, from parish officers, tradesmen, planters, etc., this man employed his columns to slander and grossly insult a woman who had no husband or brother to avenge the infamy with a horsewhip. When the presiding elder of our church was treated with at least outward respect by others and was uninterrupted in his business and social relations while in Franklin or traveling through the parish, scarcely a number of the *Banner* was issued that did not contain malicious and slanderous articles, often with evident purpose to excite violence against him.

John Baldwin, an aged Christian philanthropist, founder of two universities, has been slandered and lampooned in the same columns. But the climax was reached in the bitter, infamous, murderous venom poured out upon Colonel Pope for so resolutely and skillfully fighting his way to the position to which he had been elected by the Republicans of his parish. Chivalrous men admire pluck, this man insults the brave, and says, "the smiles of his friends are his reward."

Who are his friends or those who approve his course? Not even the men who sign his certificate; some of the most prominent people in the parish irrespective of party, have often deplored to us his course, styling its landerous and incendiary, and calculated to do great harm. When the time comes they will tell him so, and unite with us in laying at his door the bloody forms of Pope and Chase.

## Shreveport Massacre.

The history of political massacres has scarcely furnished one of greater brutality than that which took place in the early part of this month, at Shreveport, Louisiana. Two Arkansas planters, on returning from the town where they had been to sell their cotton, wantonly fired into the "negro quarters" at "Shady Grove Plantation," one of whom exclaimed as he fired, "I want to kill a nigger." Determining to defend themselves, the blacks seized the white men and tied them, till they could be arrested by the officers of the law. The occurrence created intense excitement and the neighboring planters rushed to the scene and released the white men. The whites then separated, resolved to kill all negroes found with arms. Seized with consternation, the poor creatures fled to the woods and swamps, while companies of them were seen down on the river bank, attired in their best garments, as if prepared for a journey or for death. As the steamer passed they looked imploringly for help, but received curses instead; yet when the steamer stopped, the whites came on board, replenished their whisky bottles and related their exploits in "killing niggers." At "Shady Grove Plantation," twenty-eight negroes were killed. At Shreveport, the levee was crowded with an excited crowd of white men, shouting and cursing in the most violent manmanner, while many crossed the river in skiffs, saying that they were going to "hunt niggers." From the deck of the steamer, the poor blacks could be seen flying to the swamps, pursued by dogs, and above the bark of the dog and the crack of the rifle could be heard the imploring cry, "Have mercy." On returning in their skiffs, the murderers were asked by their friends, "Did you get any game," and replying, said "Yes, caught one or two." Not far from the levee, the swine were seen devouring a murdered negro; another was burned to death; others were whipped till life was extinct, while forty-three were slain outright, or left in the woods to die. And during this terrible affray it was a common remark among the whites that they intended to get voting out of the negroes' heads. And this in reconstructed Louisiana!

## Metropolitan Police.

No one familiar with the views and feelings of the Democrats of New Orleans suppose for a moment that they would approve the formation of a Metropolitan Police; yet, regardless of their wishes but looking to the general good of the State, the Legislature passed a law for such a police and under the provisions of the bill the present police of New Orleans has been formed. Led on by the *Times*, *Crescent* and *Picayune*, the Democrats have resolved to resist by force all official acts of the present force and are demanding of Mayor Conway that he shall form a new police. But let us reason together. No good lawyer will question the authority of the General Assembly to pass such a law, for in so doing our legislators have only followed the examples of New York and other leading States in the Union. To say that this police is weak is simply to say that one man can not withstand a thousand. Ordinarily the thousand are with the policeman, and hence he is strong and capable; but in this case the thousand are against him and in favor of mob law. Any police force under heaven could not protect the lives and property of this city unless aided by the law-abiding citizens. The power of any law is in the moral power which lies behind it in the community. Protect the police and the police will protect you.

The Commissioners are old citizens and well-known in this community for their intelligence and integrity. In their appointments they have displayed discrimination and wisdom, and the appointing of new men was a necessity rather than a choice. From political pressure many of the old force resigned leaving vacancies which must be filled. It is inconceivable how the Commissioners can yield to a rival force appointed by the Mayor; they would be recreant to their duty; they would thereby violate their solemn oaths; they would concede the unconstitutionality of the act, which is just what the Democrats desire. We trust the Commissioners will hold on their way; they will be triumphantly supported ere long.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, October 22.

Prompted by a desire to view the landscape under the mellow rays of an October sun, an invitation was accepted to visit Leesburg, Virginia, thirty-six miles distant. The railroad from Alexandria passes through a section that lost nothing by the war, because there was nothing to lose, except some forest trees and some few worm fences have crawled away; these, with here and there the remains of a snaggle-tooth battery, or a government shed, are all the evidences of the war.

Leesburg is situated in a rich district of Loudon county, of which it is the capital; he town was finished at its beginning, and was then, like a young wasp, larger than it has been since; so at least it strikes one. Here, of course, the Methodist Church is divided; the old side holds the property by a compromise of the parties, and maintains some of her former position, though against great efforts; what is strange, the colored people generally attend service in the Southern church, though they are served by their own pastor of the Washington Conference. A few miles from the town, the old church has a number of churches, some jointly occupied with the South, others entirely. A reopening of old "Rehoboth" was had on Sunday, a very large church that had never before been finished, though occupied for years. The same liberty of speech and quiet possession of church property, is allowed there as in certain parts of Texas and Louisiana. Churches are burned and preachers mobbed. Not long since six ruffians followed Rev. Mr. Hicks, some distance from church, and threatened his life. A man whose size may be judged by a good medium coffee pot, he turned and denounced them as a set of cowards, the proof of which was, that six of them came to attack a man of his size; they charged him with having pistols and dirks concealed about his person, and though he did not deny it, his weapons were only a few skeletons of sermons. There is a better day in store for the old church through all that section; it only needs some proper persons to direct and sympathize with the faithful adherents of Methodism.

There was some difference traced in a few things, before and since the war, the mixture of the chalk and charcoal passengers; there seemed to be no fear that either would rub off; then again, there was no discussion of politics, not a word was heard, though the elections had just been held, the only mention of the war we heard was about a fat man who had gotten rich during it. No boast can properly be made of the condition of the railroad or speed of the steam-pony, as Dr. Johnson said of woman preaching, "it could not be well, the wonder was that it was done at all;" so with this, and even the present condition would not exist if Mr. Lewis McKenzie were not president of the company.

If this rural jaunting can be invested with any in interest, the ride will be continned to-day, though in a different direction and with less of volition. After six o'clock last night a summons was handed us from the clerk of the Comet, for Prince George's county, Maryland, to attend at Marlboro' to testify in a church suit. If the weather is at all October-like to-day, it consists in a cold, easterly wind and drizzling rain. A good team, attached to a light, comfortable carriage, brought us before the learned in the law. The case pending was a writ of ejectment from the Bladensburg Parsonage, now occupied by a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was a jury case and was opened for the parties by their respective counsel; it was amusing to hear the defense travel back to the Hardan and Andrew case in 1844! The counsel for the plaintiff had clumsily brought the suit in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, instead of the trustees named in the deed; and was of course non-suited, as the Methodist Episcopal Church is not a corporate body. This was a most fortunate blunder for the plaintiff, for no argument, no instruction from the court could have thrust into the brains of that jury the truth in the case, but as it is the case will be brought in an appropriate shape before the court, where justice may be expected Marlboro' is situated in a district of unsurpassed fertility, about two miles from the Patuxent river. It has an unenviable history. When the great Whitfield visited it he was treated with such derision and contempt that, in the name of his Divine Master, he shook the dust from his feet, as a witness against the godless inhabitants, uttering at the same time a prophecy concerning its future religious sterrility, which is said to have been singularly fulfilled. At the end of such a ride, to such a place, with such a history, no one ought to be required to write a letter, but they have read the papers, for as we resumed our carriage at the hotel, the hangers-on paid the accustomed tribute, "there goes the carpet-baggers." Tradition tells of a traveler who, at evening entered a village, and meeting a person on the street inquired of him for the best hotel; he was told there were but two in the place, and no matter which he went to he would be sorry he had not gone to the other. Marlboro' must have set for this picture.

East Washington, Mount Kendry and Ryland churches are all sharing a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; as many as forty have been at the altar of prayer at one time.

That flag which is the symbol of all that is grand in government, floated over both houses of Congress for fifteen minutes on Friday last. The presiding officers adjourned their respective bodies till November 10.

An unusual number of Grant men have appeared in town since Tuesday of last week, but unknown before. An original poem, descriptive of the assassination of President Lincoln, has been prepared by Mr. Jamvier, of this city, and will be read here this season by Murdock. It will attract general attention, and thrill the public mind.

Troops have been sent to West Virginia to aid the civil authorities to maintain peace and order during coming times of excitement.

MORDECAI.

## General Grant.

### The Man the People will Vote For.

BY THE REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D.

Like the rest of the nation and the world, we have studied General Grant, and would be glad to give others the results of our thinking. The great Captain, with all his childlike simplicity and freedom from pretension, is a somewhat mysterious character. The contrast between the grandeur of his life and the modesty of his deportment utterly misleads some people, and confuses others. On his acting side he is immense; on his talking side, very small. True greatness must find expression, and when grand deeds have given it utterance, only profound natures will understand them; for the masses of men, and especially for the shallow, the hero must explain himself in words. But such an explanation is weakness; it reveals egotism, and, therefore, in the highest greatness, is well-nigh impossible. Grant will never write essays on his own campaigns, nor make speeches to illustrate the glory of his own career. Posterity must study and history understand him.

This absence of speech in Grant is hardly what men call reticence. Reticence, as usually understood, carries with it a touch of art, and is conscious of an ulterior aim. A splendid statesman may be an orator of rare eloquence, and yet may be noted for reticence. With him it is cultivated as an element of strength. He is never silent for the want of something to say. On the contrary, he holds back, and drowns, in the silence of his own mind, a thousand brilliancies, because he knows that much talk, even if fine, would make him common. Speech is his trade; it is the substance and form of his deeds; there must, therefore, be nothing little to disparage what is great, but, as it were, a field of silence, in which fine words shall be set in gorgeous clumps.

In Grant there is a reticence which is a thing of nature. It can hardly be said that he is careful about his words; but if he be, the deeper truth is that nature was careful in planning him. He never makes a striking remark, either in public or in private, in his letters or in conversation, and he can well afford to be without ambition in that direction. The disposition to shine in this sphere is a sad defect in some otherwise great men. The time spent in getting ready for a pun or a *bon mot* is thrown away on a littleness, and the wish to be fine in talk is itself a weakness. The absence of this in Grant has, no doubt, dampened his popularity, for the fine sayings of a public man are the windows through which the people suppose they look in upon his interior life. Many passages in Webster's speeches, and many witty sentences of Henry Clay and of President Lincoln, appear to be of this sort. They are the flowers that grow out of the fissures in the great rock, or they are the magnetism that makes the adamant attractive. In Grant, the rock is solid and bare, and the attraction is a recondite element, strongly felt only by kindred souls.

This is one reason why politicians have not been more drawn to him. Especially does this hold of many distinguished Radicals. It was not to be expected that such men as Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, and others of their sort, whose trade has been in sharp talk, should become enthusiastic for Grant. They had stirred up the nation with tongue and pen; their powerful eloquence clothing their honest testimony against slavery, had been in the highest degree effective, and when their talk had culminated in a successful war, they naturally sought a distinctly pronounced man for a political leader. Grant was not ready with a speech or a letter, and they looked upon him coldly. Such men have followed, not led public opinion in Grant's support.

The reticence of the great Captain extends to his appearance, as to his face, to his gait and, indeed, to his whole manner. In Sherman, a tall, wiry, mercurial man, with an unquiet face, whose every lineament is instinct with restless thought, the people see their own passions reflected, and share the wild enthusiasm before them. Sheridan, too, has an inspiring person. The popular idea paints him as a great rider, ever mounted and flying; the enemy on the wing before him; the fire in his eye; the hot blood burning in his cheeks; and the wild rallying-cry ringing from his lips—a very picture of valorous, daring, irresistible, dashing, patriotic force. The thought of him brings a hurrah into the throat. Not so Grant. His very person looks silent. Round, compact, short, his step equable and grave, his eye steady, its fire lying deeper than the crowd sees, and yet certainly there, though in the coal rather than the blaze, his forehead not high, his beard rigid, his under jaw protruding, and giving a sort of hardness to his expression, and that expression a kind of quiet, modest protest against speech—the people must fall back upon history for enthusiasm, and shout rather upon conviction and a sense of duty than from impulse.

But even in the sphere of action, we see in Grant the same reticence, the same severe self-restraint, though unconscious here as elsewhere, he so intent on one thing that the rest is ignored or perhaps utterly forgotten. Here his reticence, which may look like a defect elsewhere, becomes the minister of genuine strength—a power of concentration. It grows into a form of devotion to his country, so complete as to become almost impersonal. A striking example of this reticence in action occurred in the writer's own presence during the war. I happened, on a certain day, to be in the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, and hearing my own name called, I turned and saw Mr. Odell, of Brooklyn. He was with General Grant, who had been summoned from the vicinity of Richmond to give testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. To my great surprise, he stated that this was the first time he had ever visited the Capitol. He had been to Washington a number of times on business with the President and the War Department, but had never been in the Capitol until called there as a witness. The fact was a most singular one. The man whose fame was filling the civilized world, about whom Congress was talking by the hour, day after day, who, at that moment, was making a most wonderful epoch in history, had often been to Washington, but had never entered the Capitol until now, and even now only because called to the spot on the business of the country. This seemed to us a most striking instance of reticence in action, utter silencing of all demands of curiosity and pleasure—a power of keeping the eyes shut to all but one thing.

Another and most beautiful example of the same thing is seen in the great Captain's treatment of Sherman, when the Government found it necessary to revoke the terms given to the rebel General Johnston at the time of his surrender. Grant was dispatched to North Carolina to set aside what his brave but mistaken lieutenaant had done. He was now lifted by success into the foremost position of the world. His steady foot had just trodden out the last spark of the mightiest rebellion on record. If anything in the world could have elated him and jarred his equanimity, this must have done it. But he was perfectly serene. As he had been magnanimous toward the enemy, so now he was generous and fraternal toward his fellow-soldiers. He did, indeed, the needful thing, but hid his own hand and did it by Sherman himself. A different sort of a victor would have acted in a different spirit, and catching fire from the public indignation, or feigning to do so, would have shown his own personality in the matter, and humiliated the noble but misjudging soldier. Still another illustration of this sublime reticence in action was afforded by a personal conversation between the great Captain and the writer of this article, soon after the close of the war. Among other things said, we asked the General the question: "How did you feel during the dreadful days of the battles of the Wilderness, when your men were falling in such vast numbers, and the ground before you was contested with such stubbornness?" After a pause, the sole answer was: "I felt that we had to go to Richmond." The reply seemed to ignore philosophy, if not generalship, and yet it contained the quintessence of both philosophy and generalship. It proved that he had fixed beyond the possibility of change or of doubt, the aim and end of the campaign; that there was no provision for failure nor conception of its possibility, and that all parts of the campaign, all plans, all means were portions of the one pathway to Richmond.

That this wonderful power of self-abnegation, and of excluding from his mind all but the one great object, lay at the root of Grant's success, we do not doubt. We admit he is a military genius—one of the most daring and profound of all history. His military learning may be inferior to McClellan's, and to that of fifty others; but it is the characteristic of genius to transcend the schools, and to go straight to the mark, in ignorance or in contempt of the old paths. Without attempting to define that subtle something called genius, which hides itself in the very tissue of its own creations, in the case of Grant it is clear to us that his genius wrought in the overthrow of the rebellion by means of his power of self-restraint and concentration. The essential condition of the success of his genius was that he should resolutely shut out everything extraneous, and sink himself so deeply in his own thoughts and abide so steadily in them, that his whole plan, with the various aspects and possibilities of the situation, might become, not a transient vision, but, as it were, a picture in oil, in which he foresaw what he and we afterward saw.

This peculiar power revealed itself in other forms, quite as essential as the power itself. Every citizen knows only too well how the cause of the Union suffered, in the early part of the war, from dissensions among the chiefs of the armies. Some of the generals seemed quite as hostile to their brother officers as the rebels themselves. Many a battle was lost by this contemptible littleness. No chief had as yet appeared whose genius was commanding or whose spirit was assimilating. A man was wanting large enough to see that one brain, however grand, was not sufficient for the terrible emergency; a man with insight into men sufficient to enable him to make the best selection of commanders; a man not afraid to choose the best, when they were found, lest they should be rivals; and, in a word, a man generous enouuh, and magnetic enough, and powerful enough to fuse into unity with himself, and around himself, and with one another, the commanders so selected. Grant precisely met this want. He harmonized and united the military intellect of the nation. Under him and Sherman, and Thomas and Sheridan, and their numerous and able subordinates, the campaign became one. Grant gave the outline—his mind and heart inspired it—but generous and confiding scope was given to the individuality of each of his lieutenants. Between him and his chief captains, history records no shadow of jealousy, no moment even of coldness. He found the heads of the army in a deadly wrangle; and made them a harmonious family; and, to this day, he and Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan are united like Damon and Pythias. As their fame is one, so their hearts are one.

During their campaign, there came a time when Grant was compelled to lie inactive before Richmond, and his patience was even more wonderful than his successes. There he sat during the long winter, and the nation watched asd waited in breathless suspense. To many he seemed to have reached the end of his string, and to be doing nothing but smoke. Sherman was marching from Tennessee to the ocean. Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston fell: the world resounded with Sherman's renown. He was said to be greater than Grant. Thomas was winning laurels in the West, and Sheridan was appropriating the hearts of the people by his exploits in the valley of the Shenandoah. What a terrible thing it is to an ambitious soldier to be forgotten! to stand on the loftiest eminence of command, and yet see his laurels gliding, in popular estimation, from his own brow to those of his lieutenants! There are generals we know of, who, in Grant's position at that time, would have gone stark mad. They would have rushed down South and snatched the reins of the war-chariot from Sherman, or taken possession of Sheridan's charger in the Valley, or of Thomas's position in the West, or all three by turns, so as to have their names in print, and keep in advance of their too aspiring and too successful subordinates. But there sat Grant before Richmond, not green or livid with jealousy, but radiant with joy. Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas were his own boys; their victories belonged to the firm, and the grateful praises of the people, falling on the heads of his generals, were beautifully completed by those of the man sitting idle before Richmond. But the great Captain was in at the death. Appomattox, with Grant presiding, finished the rising climax of victories, and the long-pursued game fell at last into the bag of the chief hunter.

The war has now been over for several years, and Grant, the sort of stuff out of whom the Old World civilizations make emperors and autocrats, still continues one of the most modest and simple of men. Indeed, it might be doubted whether a thorough examination of our whole population would not result in declaring Grant to be the most notable example of modesty in the nation.

And now, deficient as Grant may be in the lighter elements of popularity, it is clear that he possesses all the nobler and profounder attributes of strength. If his words have only in a few instances passed into the talk of the people, his great deeds have slowly but certainly reached and mastered their hearts and their judgment. The qualities that made him the great soldier of the age, that united the jarring elemetns of military rule, are such as fit men wisely and calmly to lead and to govern in any and every sphere of public life.

A SMALL BOY'S COMPOSITION.—Corns are of all kinds. Vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows and animal corns grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn: there is unicorn, capricorn, corn-dodgers, field corn and toe corn, which is the corn you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn; but persons having corns do not like to "go far," if they can help it. Corn have kernels, and some colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is acorn; these grow on oaks but there is a hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article, but the corn is very definite indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn, wishes it was an acorn.

Folks that have corns some times send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he would probably do as well as if he isn't. The doctors say corns are produced by tight boots or shoes, which is probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on one acre, but I know a farmer that has corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it, but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he does not like it. Another kind of corn is corn-dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and is as follows (that is if you want to know): You go along the street and meet a man you know has a corn, and is a rough character, then you step on the toe that you know has the corn on it, and see if you don't have occasion to doge. In that case you will find out what a corn-dodger is.

AN OLD MAN'S STORY—"I took the pledge," said an old man, "at the foot of the gallows, when I saw a young man hung. The Sheriff took out his watch, and said, 'If you have any thing to say speak now, for you have only five minutes to live.' The young man burst into tears and said: 'I have to die. I had only one little brother; he had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him. But one day I got drunk, and coming home, found him gathering berries in the garden; and I became angry without a cause, and killed him with one blow with a rake. Whisky has done it—it has ruined me. I have but one word more to say—never! never! never! touch any thing that can intoxicate.'"

A certain deacon, on occasions of missionary collections, was wont to shut his eyes and sing, "Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel," with such an earnestness and unction that he would quite forget to see the plate as it came around. "O, yes," said the plate-bearer, "but just you give something to make it fly."

An invalid disturbed all the inmates of his boarding house up town recently, by imitating a dog. When asked why he did it, he said he had been ordered by his physician to take port wine and bark.


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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 118.

IN THE MATTER OF B. B. NEWHAL Bankrupt.

WHEREAS B. B. NEWHALL, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, July 17, 1868.
oc31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

ESTATE OF MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
No. 991—oc6 no14 A

ESTATE OF JOSEPH FLONACHER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Distriot of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of October, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH FLONACHER, of Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
No. 994—oc8 30 A District of Louisiana.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the third of November, 1868, and at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama, on the fourth of November, 1868, the following WOODEN BUILDINGS belonging to the United States, viz:

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1 BUILDING, 45½ feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 61 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 44 feet by 24½ feet.
1 BUILDING, 40½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 55 feet by 13 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 26 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 18 feet.
1 BUILDING, 170 feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 46½ feet by 20 feet.
1 BUILDING, 41½ feet by 30 feet.
1 BUILDING, 43 feet by 59 feet.
3 BUILDINGS, 30 feet by 18 feet.

AT FORT MORGAN.

1 BUILDING, 41 feet by 20 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 40 feet by 16 feet.
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1 BUILDING, 24 feet by 13 feet.
1 BUILDING, 29½ feet by 11 feet.
1 BUILDING, 36 feet by 15 feet.
1 BUILDING, 23 feet by 14 feet.
1 BUILDING, 75 feet by 22½ feet.
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A steamer will leave Mobile, Alabama, at nine o'clock A. M, on the day of each sale, for the purpose of conveying bidders desirous of attending the same.

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## THE LEGISLATURE

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.]

the time of the burning of that boat, and nobly remained at his post of duty and sacrificed his own life in order to save the lives of passengers; that even when advised by brother officers to "leave the wheel; you can do no good," he heroically declared his intention to remain until the boat struck the bank, and it became too late for him to escape the devouring flames.

Your committee believe that such self sacrificing devotion deserves recognition from the State, and that the encouragement of a similar spirit among those engaged in river navigation (who form so numerous and respectable an element of our population), will prove the best guarantee of safety to travelers which can possibly be devised.

Respectfully.

A. L. LEE,
Chairman;
P. L. DUFRESNE,
A. TUREAUD,
E. HONORE,
C. R. MAY,
Committee on Ways and Means.

In connection with the above report the Committee on Ways and Means, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. in committee of the whole:

An act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague.

WHEREAS, The widow of Thomas A. Montague is in destitute circumstances on account of the death of said Thomas A. Montague, a pilot, who lost his life by the burning of the steamer Fashion while heroically endeavoring to preserve the lives of her passengers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid annually from the treasury of the State to the widow of Thomas A. Montague, deceased, so long as she may remain a widow, and that the said sum shall be paid on the warrant of the said widow, countersigned by the Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the first warrant to be drawn on the passage of this act, and the further warrants to be drawn during the month of January of each succeeding year.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly, etc., be also made the order of the day in committee of the whole at the same time with the above bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., August 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act fixing the salaries of the District Judges in the State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendments thereto concerning the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

An act to provide for the licensing of gambling houses.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, August 18, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bill has been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act fixing the salaries of the District Judges in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses, New Orleans, La., August 18, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to return the "joint resolution to appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to inquire into the number of the clerks and employes of the General Assembly, and to report as soon as possible, whether excessive, and if many could not be dispensed with," and report favorably thereon, with the recommendation that the committee be appointed.

Very respectfully, etc.,

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 28 taken up and read for the third time.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the bill was placed on its final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An act to Incorporate the Town of Alexandria.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act all that portion of the territory lying on Red river in the parish of Rapides known as the town of Alexandria, a plat of which is on file in the office of Recorder of the parish of Rapides, and also that portion of land adjoining the same on both the upper and lower side, heretofore designated as the town of the upper and lower suburb, a plat of which is also on file in the said Recorder's office, shall form a corporation and body politic by the name of the town of Alexandria, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and all the inhabitants thereof shall form a body corporate under the name and style of the Mayor and Council of the town of Alexandria, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, and be capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts and places whatever, and in all manner of actions and causes whatsoever. Also to hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors all and every kind of property whatsoever; Provided, the same be for municipal purposes, and the same sell, transfer, alien, and lease from and dispose of, and may have and use a common seal, and may alter and change the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That on the first Monday of January, 1869, and every two years thereafter, at election precincts, one of which shall be established by the City Council in each ward, there shall be chosen by ballot, by the citizens of the ward qualified to vote by the laws of this State and the United States, and who shall be residents of the ward in which they offer to vote for ten days preceding the election, the Aldermen allotted to each ward respectively by this act, and one Mayor, one Treasurer, one Controller, all of whom shall be residents of the city at the time of their election, and who shall, when elected by the votes of the whole city, enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the third Monday following their election. The Aldermen shall be voters in the ward from which they shall be elected.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall, upon the passage of this act, remove the present Board of Council and other officers of said city, and appoint the Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, and Board of Council, until the aforesaid officers shall have been elected and qualified as in accordance with section three.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Mayor and Councilmen shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties prescribed by this act, take and subscribe to the oath provided for all persons holding office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor shall be commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the Peace, and shall exercise powers as such in civil and criminal cases. He shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and shall call a meeting thereof whenever he may deem it necessary. He shall sustain all laws and ordinances passed by the Board. He shall have a vote only on a tie. It shall be his duty to see that the laws and ordinances of the Board are duly enforced, and to that effect, by virtue of his office, shall have full and exclusive power and authority to try all offenses against or violations of the same, upon a simple rule, to show cause immediately, or at such such time and place as he may judge proper, and by a warrant and execution signed by him in his official capacity, command the town constable to execute his order or judgment, and satisfy the same by seizing and exposing for sale, with the usual formalities in ordinary cases, the property, real and personal, of the persons against whom any judgment shall by him be rendered, or by committing the offender or offenders to jail, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor and Council shall, as soon as inducted in office, appoint the following officers, to wit: One Constable, one Assessor, one Collector, one Treasurer, and such other officers not herein mentioned as said Mayor and Council may deem necessary, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties, and shall give such bonds and security as the bond by their by-laws may require, and they shall continue in office until the appointment of their successors, and shall receive such compensation as the Board shall determine.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to be present at all meetings of the Board, and under the direction of the Mayor to keep a fair and correct journal of their proceedings in books kept for that purpose; he shall attest all laws passed by the Mayor and Council and signed by the Mayor; he shall file all papers belonging to them, and do and perform such further duties as may be imposed by the Mayor and Council.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the town Constable shall attend the meetings of the Board, and execute such summons, warrant, or orders as the Mayor is by this act authorized to issue, as well during the recess as during their sittings. In case of the sickness and the absence of the Constable, the Mayor shall appoint a suitable person to discharge the duties of the office.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Assessor, Collector, and Treasurer to make his assessment; will collect taxes and make an exhibit of his account whenever required to do so by the Board; and for any dereliction of duty or defalcation, he shall be suspended from his functions and prosecuted before any court of competent jurisdiction. He shall be authorized to assess and collect taxes due the corporation in the same manner as the assessors and collectors of parish taxes are authorized to proceed by act of the Legislature, and in such other manner as the Mayor and Council may determine; that the taxes assessed by virtue of this act on a privilege lien on the property to be taxed.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor and Council shall have power and authority to lay and collect annually such a tax as they may deem necessary for the improvement of the town, for the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, and for preserving a well organized police: Provided, It shall not exceed one per cent of their value upon all landed property, buildings within the corporation, observing in the assessment and collection thereof equality in proportion to the value of said landed property and buildings; they shall have power to impose such tax as they may think proper on all stores, wholesale and retail, or retailers of spirituous liquors or tavern keepers, on keepers of billiard tables, grog-shops, restaurants, ten-pin alleys, beer, wine and cake shops, exhibitions, hawkers, peddlers, auctioneers, boarding-houses, livery stables, carts, wagons, drays and carriages running for hire, on steamboats, flatboats and other watercrafts landing within the limits of the town, and on all other property not enumerated above, should they deem it expedient and necessary.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Council to enact from time to time such by-laws and ordinances in writing as they may deem expedient relative to streets, levees and landings, and sidewalks, relative to the public markets, relative to slaughter-houses and nuisances generally, and relative to whatever may be necessary for the improvement, police or good government of said town, and may require for any neglect or disobedience of any such laws or ordinances the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction before the Mayor, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars; Provided, Such regulations are not made inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That all storekeepers, retailers of spirituous liquors, keepers of grog shops, taverns, billiard tables, beer, wine and confectioners, restaurants, tenpin alleys, exhibition carts, wagons, drays and carriages running for hire before they be authorized so to do shall obtain a license to that effect from the Mayor, after paying the amount of such taxes as the Mayor and Council may have imposed by virtue of the power vested in them.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor and Council shall have power to provide for the punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons who may be found in the day or night time disturbing the public peace, by fine, not to exceed fifty dollars and imprisonment not exceeding forty-eight hours.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor shall have power to recall and annul any license that he may have granted by virtue of this act where, from the disorderly, outrageous, or improper conduct of the party, the peace and good government of the town may require it.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever the owner of property in front of which a sidewalk, banquette, or other walks shall have been ordered to be made, filled up, or repaired, shall fail to do so within the time required by the ordinances of the Mayor and Council, the said Mayor and Council shall order it to be done at the expense of the proprietor of the said property, and that the said corporation shall have a special lien and privilege on said property to secure the payment so due, which privilege shall entitle the corporation to be paid in preference to any other mortgage or claim upon said property, and in case said owner shall be unknown, said corporation shall have the power to proceed *in rem* against the said property in the same manner as is pointed out in article two hundred and ninety one of the Code of Practice; the corporation to be entitled to eight per cent interest upon the said amount paid upon for such work, from the time it is advanced till paid.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of the incapacity, negligence or malfeasance of the Mayor, or any member of the Council, the Governor shall declare the office or offices vacant, and forthwith make appointments to fill the unexpired term; and that in case of incapacity, negligence or malfeasance of any officer appointed u e this act, the Mayor and Council shall declare the office vacant, and forthwith make a new appointment to fill the unexpired term of said officer.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the absence of the Mayor one of the Councilmen shall be chosen to preside at their meeting, provided a quorum be present besides the presiding officer; in case of sickness or absence from the town the Mayor shall appoint a justice of the peace residing in the town to exercise the power of the Mayor during said absence or sickness, and in default of such appointment by the Mayor the Council shall appoint a justice of the peace to be invested with the aforesaid power.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the by-laws and ordinances enacted by the Mayor and Council shall be promulgated by the posting a copy thereof at the door of the courthouse, or publishing the same in one or more of the newspapers printed in said town for ten days; Provided, That the owner or owners, publisher or publishers, proprietor or proprietors, and editor or editors have not allowed articles published in said paper or papers encouraging the rebellion or condemnatory of the Government of the United States during the progress of the rebellion.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws passed relative to the Government and police of the town of Alexandria be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 14, entitled an act to amend and extend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records, and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose, was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following Senate bills passed their first reading and were placed on the calendar:

Senate bill No. 21.
Senate bill No. 54.
Senate bill No. 90.
Senate bill No. 91.
Senate bill No. 114.
Senate bill No. 13.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first and second readings:

Senate bill No. 111.
Senate bill No. 112.
Senate bill No. 104.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Senate bill No. 57.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole; 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 88.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senate bill No. 27.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senate bill No. 110.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 14.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bill passed its first, second and third readings, final passage, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bill No. 122.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Senate bills, Nos. 27, 82, 64, 98, 116, 127, 128.

Also, a communication from General Buchanan.

The Secretary of the Senate announced also that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 56 and 69.

House bill No. 26, returned from the Senate with an amendment, was taken up.

The House concurred in the amendment, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

House bill No. 86, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

The House concurred in the amendments, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

House bill No. 107, returned from the Senate with an amendment, was taken up.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the House disagree in the action of the Senate on House bill No. 107, and that the House adhere to its original bill.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young—45.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Faulkner, Haskell, Kent, L'Hoste, Landers, Magee, Pierce, Slaton, Wilson, Zoelly—14.

Notice of the disagreement of the House was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 59 being under consideration, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the reading in detail of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, which, on motion of Mr. Morey, was laid on the table.

The bill passed its third reading.

House bill No. 80 was taken up and read section by section.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Motion prevailed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Substitute for House bill No. 35, entitled an act to create a Board of Levee Commissioners, to define their duties, and fix their compensation.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, one hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 133, an act to authorize all persons to open and keep open during all business hours of the day private markets, stores, and stands for the sale of fresh meat, fish, game, and poultry on public license throughout the State of Louisiana, excepting the parish of Orleans.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 135, fixing the compensation of the Recorder of Mortages of the parish of Orleans.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 136, an act to amend article 304 of the Code of Practice.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 140, an act to fund and protect the outstanding liabilities of the State of Louisiana.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 141, an act to fix the bonds of sheriffs.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 142, an act in relation to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States for the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

House bill No. 143, an act to exempt the town of Natchitoches from parish tax.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 145, an act to provide for the support of the paupers of the various parishes of the State.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several House Committees.

Referred to the Committe on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 148, an act to exempt a certain amount of property from seizure.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 149, an act to suspend the collection of State and Convention taxes in the parish of St. Tammany.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 151, an act repealing all articles of the Civil Code, and all laws of the State of Louisiana making a distinction on account of race or color.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Finance bills, which were made the order of the day for Monday last, the seventeenth instant.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

House bills Nos. 104, 105, 106, 108, 110 and 111 being under consideration—

After a lengthy debate the committee, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, rose, and through its chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Forty-Fifth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, August 20, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Beares, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Lewis, Offutt, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—19.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

Mr. Ray: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, and from the Committee on Internal Improvements, and Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House requesting the Senate to return House bill No. 89, an act establishing a uniformed militia for the State, etc., as the House had discharged the joint committee on the part of that body appointed to consider such matters.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be returned to the House.

Adopted.

MOTIONS.

The President: Motions being in order, I place before the Senate a communication received from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city.

The communication from the city authorities was read, as follows:

WHEREAS, An act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan police district, and provide for the government thereof is now before the General Assembly of Louisiana; and,

Whereas, The said act constitutes as one district, to be known as the Metropolitan Police District, the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the towns of Algiers and Gretna; and,

Whereas, The police force is by said act greatly increased, and the Mayors of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the Police Juries of Algiers and Gretna are required to furnish additional offices, stations, lockups, houses of detention, furniture, equipments, accommodations, etc., for the Board, officers, and members of the said police; and,

Whereas, Said act levies upon the estates, real and personal, of the above said cities and towns a tax to carry out the provisions of said act, which at this time will be a heavy burden upon the people; and, whereas, said act is a direct encroachment upon the liberty of the people, punishing misdemeanors as penitentiary offenses, authorizing policemen to make arrests for trivialities, and rendering insecure the personal liberty of the good people of New Orleans, and adjacent cities and towns included in the metropolitan district; and

Whereas, Events have occurred which have already demonstrated the impropriety and insecurity arising from the act taking from the Mayor of New Orleans all control of the Chief and members of the police force; and,

Whereas, There can be no doubt that the police force fixed by the present laws is amply sufficient in point of numbers to protect persons and property, and therefore the contemplated increase is unnecessary, and in the unfortunate financial condition of the city unwarranted; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That a joint committee, composed of two from the Board of Aldermen and three from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, be appointed by the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to wait upon the Governor and the Committees of the Legislature on Corporations and Parochial Affairs and present our solemn protest against the aforesaid act to establish a metropolitan police district, and to provide for the governmant thereof, said act being highly detrimental to the public interest, and if enforced would be productive of incalculable mischief and, perhaps, deplorable results.

*Be it resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Mayor to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and to the committees aforesaid.

(Signed) THOS. H. SHIELDS,
President of the Board of Aldermen pro tem.,
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President of the Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved August 19, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY,
Mayor.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the communication upon the table, subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the Committee of Conference on the militia bill, on the part of the Senate, be discharged.

Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Bacon: I give notice that to-morrow, or at some future day, I will introduce a bill to be entitled an act to carry out the provisions of the Constitution relative to public education, and to provide for the education of all the children of the State.

Mr. Thompson: I give notice that to-morrow I will introduce a bill to incorporate the Mandeville and White Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Todd: An act creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health, etc., was introduced and read.

Mr. Todd moved that the usual number of copies of the bill be printed.

Adopted.

By Mr. Bacon, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report from the Committee on Corporations favorably upon the Senate bill No. —, an act to remove the courthouse of the parish of St. James.

Rules suspended and report received.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, was taken up.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 85, an act to emancipate George Crockett Philips, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I move to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill.

Adopted.

House bill No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Darrall, Kelso, Offutt, O'Hara, Pollard, Ray, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Campbell, Day, François, Packard, Smith, Thompson, Todd—7.

The bill was considered engrossed, and lies over under the rules.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and announced that the House had concurred in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 27, an act for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Senate joint resolution No. 12, to appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to inquire into the number of clerks and employes of the General Assembly, and to report as soon as possible whether excessive, and if more could not be dispensed with.

Senate bill No. 12, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company.

He also asked concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 146, act appropriating $100,000 for the pay of mileage and per diem of the members and employes of the General Assembly and the contingent expenses of the same.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 31, an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State.

The Chair announced the following as the committee to wait upon the Warrant Clerk, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Poindexter adopted yesterday:

Messrs. Poindexter, Williams, Wilcox, Day and F. L. Jewell.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 80, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties, in all the parishes of the State except the parish of Orleans, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be laid on the table, subject to call.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 99, an act to prevent and punish the stealing of fruit and grain, was taken up and read.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to amend the bill by inserting the following additional section as section two:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the evidence must conform to the rules applicable to public or private prosecution of crime in courts, and that the accused may claim the benefit of the law in criminal cases, that he may only be convicted when the evidence makes the fact clear beyond reasonable doubt, instead of by preponderance of the evidence.

Mr. Poindexter: I move the adoption of the additional section.

Adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill as amended finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 108, an act for the relief of the poor and indigent throughout the State, came up on its second reading and was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Objection being made,

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the first section.

Mr. Day: I move to strike out the words "are unable to earn their living," in line ten, and insert "and who, by reason of said infirmities, are rendered unable to make a support for themselves."

Adopted.

The first section was adopted as amended.

The second section was read.

Mr. Egan: I move to add at the termination of the section the following: "Provided that the Police Jury of each parish shall assess the amount which, in their judgment, is necessary for the support of the indigent."

Adopted.

The second section was adopted as amended.

Mr. O'Hara moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House joint resolution No. 144, expressing the respects of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in memory of the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and tendering their sampathy to the many friends and relatives of the deceased, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading.

Rules suspended.

The bill underwent its third reading under a suspension of the rules, and was finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 114, substitute from Senate Judiciary Committee, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage, was taken up and read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the special order of the day on Monday, at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 97, an act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code was taken up and read twice under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Ray: I ask that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended and read a third time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Darrall, Day, Egan, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—19.

Nays: François, Smith, Todd—3.

The bill was finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 120, an act providing for the free passage of children attending free public schools over all public ferries and roads, was taken up and read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 124, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, and to repeal an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceedings, and to secure purchasers at tax sales.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by providing that the committee report whether the bill is not similar to the monition bill voted down yesterday, and whether it is competent to introduce the same bill after it has been indefinitely postponed in the same session.

The amendment was adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas to 7 nays.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. Packard asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following.

*Resolved*, That the hour for the meeting of the Senate each day, on and after Monday, the twenty-fourth instant, (unless otherwise specially directed) shall be twelve o'clock M.

Rules suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of F. H. Aslilt.

Read twice, under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate anjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Forty-Fifth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1868.

The House met pursuant adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dufresne, Dupre, Demarest, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Kent, L'Hoste, Lott, Landers, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—52.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution which lies over under the rules.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State, by an act approved March 18, 1858, entitled an act to provide for leveeing, draining and reclaiming swamp lands in certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, creates certain drainage districts, and authorizes the appointment of commissioners with power to assess taxes and expend moneys; and

Whereas, Eighty-one thousand ($81,000) dollars was appropriated in said act to aid in erecting works for draining in said districts; and an act su p imentary thereto, approved March 17, 1859, authorized the said commissioners to issue bonds for the same purpose; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate and report what works have been erected by the said commissioners, the amout of money received from any source, and how the same has been expended; the amount of bonds issued, and the disposition of the same; the present condition of the works, and of the finances of the commissioners, and to report the manner in which the present system of drainage works; and whether any changes are necessary to make the drainage of the city of New Orleans and suburbs more thorough and effectual; and that the said committee may make an early and full report, they are authorized to employ a clerk for a time not exceeding one month.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to report on or before Monday next, on the bill entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Rooms of Committee on Elections and Qualifications, New Orleans, August 19, 1868.

To Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, respectfully represent to your honorable body that they have examined the evidence in the contestation of P. F. Valfroit vs. J. Milton Morris, and Frederick Fobb vs. G. H. Hill, Representatives for the parish of Ascension, and find the protests and evidence insufficient in all respects to justify the contestants obtaining the seats as demanded; said protests and evidence having been presented in a spirit of captiousness.

And we therefore recommend that Messrs. J. Milton Morris and G. H. Hill be confirmed in their seats as members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
F. C. ANTOINE,
DENNIS BURREL,
MORTIMER CARR,
HARRY LOTT,
JAMES McCULLEN.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on claims beg leave to submit a favorable report in relation to the petition of Benjamin Weil for an appropriation by the Legislature to pay fifteen certificates of the indebtedness of the State of Louisiana, amounting to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents ($140,894 32), for the following reasons:

1. That it has been shown by direct testimony that the said Benjamin Weil did actually furnish goods to the State to a much larger amount than certificates were issued for, and that the said goods were received by the State, and used solely for the benefit and relief of the destitute and suffering citizens of the State, and that the State has never paid for the same in whole or in part, and is therefore justly indebted for them.

2. That the Auditor of Public Accounts, after cutting down the amount claimed by Benjamin Weil from one hundred and eighty-six thousand and odd dollars to one hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents, did on the twenty-eighth of November, 1866, settle the said claim of Benjamin Weil and issued fifteen certificates of the indebtedness of the State of Louisiana therefor, which were duly approved by J. Madison Wells, as Governor, and which the petitioner now prays an appropriation to pay.

3. That by the laws of Louisiana now in force (see page 28, section 16 of the revised statutes, and article 149 of the Constitution) the claim is a legal one against the State of Louisiana. Your Committee therefore recommend the passage of the following act:

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman of Committee;
S. E. CUNY,
JOHN GARTSKAMP,
P. JONES YORKE,
W. POPE NOBLE.

[The publication of the act is omitted.]

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the rules were suspended and the bill went through its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received, accepted and the bill therein reported ordered to be engrossed:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, August 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary beg leave to report favorably on House bill No. 112, herewith returned, an act to amend an act entitled an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee have the honor to submit the following report on House bill No. 118:

You committee have visited the City Hall and made diligent inquiry relative to the necessity for the appointment of license inspectors as contemplated by the bill referred to, and are of the opinion that the appointment of such inspectors would only entail unnecessary expense upon the city, which at this time can ill afford to pay salaries to any more officers than are absolutely required.

The City Treasurer employes four license inspectors to see that avery one pays his license tax, and these are amply sufficient. The City Attorney, also, at his own expense, employs several persons to assist him in finding out those who have not paid their license taxes. As the City Attorney receives a large per cent (five per cent) on all license taxes collected by him, it is but reasonable to presume that his own interest, if no other motive, would have a great influence in making him attend to this part of his duty.

In addition to the reasons above given the compensation proposed in this bill is altogether too much, as it will be seen that it proposes to give to these license inspectors ten per cent upon all licenses collected, an amount just double that which the City Attorney receives for his services.

We therefore report unfavorably upon the bill.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman;
JOHN PAGE,
C. RODNEY MAY,
CHAS. LEROY,
CANNON J. ADOLPHE.

The same committee reported back favorably House bill No. 81, joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the actions of the First and Second Drainage Commissioners.

Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Same committee reported House bill No. 139, recommending that action be deferred until the joint committee provided for by House bill No. 81 make their report.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Represenatives of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Captain D. E. Haynes, respectfully report as follows:

That during the military operations under General Banks along the Red river in 1864 a large number of Union men were enlisted in the United States army, and performed good service to the Government. The petitioner claims to have raised a company of scouts, under order of Major General Banks, and on the promise of Lieutenant Governor Wells that each scout should receive from the State a bounty of three hundred dollars. What right Lieutenant Governor Wells had to make such promises is not shown, nor is it proven to the committee that he made such promises. Nevertheless, that the Union soldiers of Louisiana did excellent service to the country, and deserve some recognition from the Government, can not be denied. On the seventh of October, 1864, Governor Hahn, in a message to the Legislature, alluded to the patriotic services of these men in the following manner:

"Your special attention is required on the matter of rendering assistance to the families of Louisiana soldiers in the army of the United States. Both the honor and welfare of the State urge you to the consideration of this subject. The Louisiana volunteers entered the army of the United States solely for patriotic motives. They were not tempted to enlist by the offer of large bounties, nor had they the certainty, as did the soldiers of other States, that while they were away from their homes fighting for their country those who were dependent on them would be succored and cared for by the generosity of the State. The conduct of the Louisiana regiments for fortitude in the field, for faithful toil and patient endurance in post and camp needs no encomium from me. The various scenes of struggle which memorialize the campaigns of the Teche, the seige of Port Hudson and the expedition to the Red river all attest that for gallantry of conduct, for conspicuous bravery, the foot and cavalry of Louisiana, if they had many equals had no superiors for devotion to the sacred cause, or the honorable performance of duty. The families of many of these brave men have suffered for the necessaries of life. And I entreat you let it be among the earliest acts of your bodies to make such appropriations of money that it can no longer be said that the wives and children of the soldiers of Louisiana are in want while the State has a dollar left in her treasury."

Your committee regret that the present impoverished condition of the State treasury and the multitude of other important and pressing matters requiring the attention of the Legislature at this first session under the Constitution of 1868, will not allow them and the Legislature to act on the subject of Captain Haynes's memorial promptly and intelligently. At the next session when our financial position and ability to grant bounties shall be better understood and sufficient time shall have been allowed us to frame a bill for the relief of *all* the loyal soldiers of Louisiana or their families, and when the Legislature shall, with the aid of an Adjutant General sympathizing with such a movement, have all the documents and information which the importance of the subject demands, a bill can be framed which will doubtless do justice to all the brave men of the State who served their country in the hour of danger.

The committee are anxious to extend aid to persons of the class described in the memorial of Captain Haynes, but under article No. 124 of the Constitution, our first duty is to provide an annual pension for the veterans of 1814 and 1815. This has not yet been done, but bills are now pending to meet this constitutional requirement. Under all the circumstances, your committee feel constrained to report that no satisfactory bill on the subject referred to them can be framed and adopted at this session of the Legislature, and that the subject will

engage their earliest and most serious attention at the next session.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. McVEAN,
P. JONES YORKE.
S. E. CUNY.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., August 16, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly enrolled, to wit:

An act to incorporate the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana.

An act granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right to build a toll-bridge across the Amite river.

An act authorizing the Auditor to employ two additional clerks and one messenger.

An act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

And also duly engrossed:

An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

An act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following notices of bills were given:

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides, an act relative to juries, and to establish and fix the drawing of the Grand and Petit Jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

By the same member, an act authorizing the State Tax Collectors to receive the warrants of members and employes of the General Assembly in payment of State taxes by preference.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Landers, of Union:

House bill No. 153, an act to incorporate the town of Downsville, in Union parish, Louisana.

First reading.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the rules were suspended, the bill was placed on its second reading and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Dupre, of St. Landry:

House bill No. 155, an act to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to clear Bayous Courtableau and Bœuf.

First reading.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 154, an act to consolidate and fund the city debts of the city of New Orleans.

First reading.

Mr. Burrel asked permission to introduce the following resolution under a suspension of the rules:

Granted.

*Resolved*, That the persons who were summoned by the Committee on Contested Elections, and, also those who gave testimony before the Justices of the Peace, in the late contested election cases, be reimbursed for their time spent in attending to said cases out of funds not otherwise appropriated.

On motion the above resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

SENATE BILLS THIRD READING.

Senate joint resolution No. 12 was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted by its title, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 111, was placed on its third reading.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 70.

Joint resolution No. 15.

SENATE BILLS FIRST READING.

Senate bill No. 127.

First reading and placed on the calendar.

Senate bill No. 98.

Senate bill No. 82.

Senate joint resolution No. 15.

Senate bill No. 116.

Senate bill No. 89.

Under a suspension of the rules, Senate bill No. 64 passed its first and second readings.

Referred to the Committee on Railways; 150 copies ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 12 being under consideration,

The bill was read section by section, and adopted without amendment. The bill was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 31, with the amendments offered by Mr. Noble, of Orleans, were taken up.

The amendments were read, and on motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the bill was read section by section.

Section one was read, and on motion to adopt, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Deslonde, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Heidenhain—51.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Haskell, Kent, McCullen, Noble, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—10.

Section two was read.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to strike out in the twentieth line the word "eight" and insert "six," and in the twenty-third line the word "five" and insert "four."

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Morey offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

At the end of section second add: "That said supervisors shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the Constitutional oath, and shall transmit a copy of the same before the Board of Registration."

Section second as amended was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to strike out the word "one" and insert the word "five."

Mr. Garstkamp moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment: After the word "office," in the seventh line, insert "to be approved in accordance with existing laws."

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, offered the following substitute, which was accepted and adopted;

To be approved by the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

On the adoption of section third, as amended, Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Guidry, Honore, Harper, Hutchison, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Tureand, Washington, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters—48.

Nays: Curell, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Morris, McCullen, Murrell, Umphreys—9.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Ray, of Orleans, moved to fill the blank in the ninth line by the number "three."

Adopted.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

To insert after the word "possible" in the seventeenth line, third section, the words, "and in all cases publication of the offices of Registration, as selected by the Registers and Supervisors, shall be made for thirty days in the official journal."

Section fourth as amended was adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, moved to strike out from the one hundred and second line to the one hundred and twenty-second line inclusive.

Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, moved to lay motion on the table.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams, Yorke--41.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, De Grange, Haskell, Honore, Kent, Landers, McCullen, Noble, Slaton, Waters, —13.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to strike out all after the twenty-ninth line.

Mr. Dewees moved to lay the amendment upon the table.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke—35.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Curell, DeGrange, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Honore, Kent, L'Hoste, Landers, McCullen, Noble, Slaton, Waters—17.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young, York—51.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Curell, DeGrange, Fouts, Haskell, Kent, L'Hoste, Landers, McCullen, Noble, Slaton, Waters, Zoelly—16.

Sections six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, were read, and adopted without amendments.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted That on or before the fifteenth of December, 1868, said Board of Registration shall prepare and submit a full and complete report of the cost and expenses of said registration, number of voters registering in said parish, and any information they may deem proper at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That the said Board of Registration on the expiration of their terms of office shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State all books and records pertaining to the same registrars.

Section fourteen was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Fifth line, after the word "State" insert "out of any funds not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table:

After the word "State," in the fifth line, "provided that the expenses of the present registration shall not be more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Section fourteenth, as amended, was adopted.

Sections fifteenth and sixteenth were read and adopted without amendments.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill be considered engrossed, placed on its third reading and final passage.

Carried.

The following bill was placed on its third reading and final passage:

An Act to provide for the Registration of all qualified Voters in the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall immediately after this act becomes a law appoint a board, consisting of a chairman and two other members, who shall constitute and be known as a Board of Registration, whose duty it shall be to cause to be registered every qualified elector in the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution thereof, and said Board shall hold its meetings and have its place of business in the city of New Orleans, and the term of office of said Board shall expire on the fifteenth day of December, 1868.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration is hereby required to appoint a necessary number of supervisors of registration, not exceeding three in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, wherein said Board shall appoint a number not exceeding three in each municipal district in the city of New Orleans, and not exceeding three for the right bank, whose term of office shall commence on the tenth day of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as they may receive their appointment, and expire on the tenth day of November, 1868; that the registers shall each receive eight dollars per day for the time they are actually employed, and the supervisors shall receive five dollars per day, and the supervisors shall also be reimbursed for all necessary actual traveling expenses incurred upon producing sub-vouchers and making affidavit that the expenses were incurred and were actually necessary for the performance of their duty. All accounts of the Supervisors shall be forwarded to the Board of Registration for examination, and if found correct, shall be approved by the chairman of the board before payment. The said Supervisors shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the Constitutional oath, and shall transmit a copy of the same to the Board of Registration.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Registrars shall each give bond with good and solvent security in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, to be approved by the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors of each parish shall keep their office, except in the parish of Orleans, at the courthouse of the parish, and may establish such places for the registration of voters other than the courthouse, not exceeding three in number, as may be necessary to enable electors to register with as little inconvenience as possible: and in all cases publication of the offices of registration, as selected by the Registers and Supervisors, shall be made for thirty days in the official journal. In the parish of Orleans the Board of Registration will establish offices in such district at such places as will facilitate the registering of voters as far as possible.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Board of Registration or the Supervisors so appointed by them as aforesaid, for each parish, shall require every person, before he is registered as a voter, to take and subscribe any of the following affidavits as the case may require, and any member of said Board of Registration or any Supervisor is hereby authorized to administer said oaths:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am twenty-one years of age, was born (or naturalized, as the case may be) in the United States, and am subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and have been a resident of the State of Louisiana since the ——day of ——, and a resident of this parish since the ——day of ——, and that I am not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of this State.

And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the Confederate States of America;" that I never registered myself as an enemy of the United States; that I never acted as leader of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; that I never in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; that I never voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

The last paragraph of the above affidavit shall de dispensed with when the person applying for registration shall produce and exhibit to the Registrar or Supervisor the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that he has relieved himself from the disability contained in the clauses of said affidavit, by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and showing that such certificate has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and been published in the official journal, as is required by article ninety-nine of the Constitution, and the act of this General Assembly prescribing the requisite forms of such certificate, and the registry and publication thereof, and if the party applying for registration has lost or mislaid such certificate of the Secretary of State, he shall be required to take and subscribe in lieu thereof the following affidavit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have voluntarily written and signed a certificate setting forth that I acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid and comfort I may have given it, and that I have caused such certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that it has been published in the official journal, according to the requirements of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, and according to the forms required by this General Assembly, and that I have either lost or mislaid the certificate of the Secretary of State showing the above facts.

That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the Registrars or Supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register, subject to appeal to the Board of Registration, which Board shall have power to hear and determine such appeals.

That if any person applying to register claims to be relieved from the disabilities contained in the second clause of the aforesaid affidavit under the proviso to article ninety-nine of the Constitution, he shall be required to take and subscribe the following affidavit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

Any person who shall swear falsely to any of the foregoing affidavits, or any clause thereof, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the supervisors to record in a good and substantial book prepared for the purpose, the names of all duly qualified voters residing in their respective districts; that the following particulars shall be recorded, and in the following order: Date of registry, number, name, residence, ward or precinct, length of residence in the parish and State, whether native born or naturalized, with the signature or mark of the voter, and in the event of the voter making his mark, the Registrar shall attest the same, and the Board of Registration shall cause to be made a duplicate copy of said registration, which shall be deposited in complete condition, before the expiration of their term of office, in the office of the clerk of court of each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and the original registration books shall be deposited as soon as said registration is completed, in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That every naturalized citizen shall be required to produce a certificate of his naturalization from the court in which he was naturalized; and in the event of his having been naturalized in any court of this State, and he has lost his certificate, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of said court to furnish to such citizen, free of cost, within one week, a duly certified copy of his naturalization; and the clerk of any court so refusing shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That should the applicant for registry have been born without the limits of the United States, and afterward became a citizen thereof, other than by naturalization in the courts, then he shall make affidavit and set forth the circumstances whereby he became a citizen, such as the naturalization of his father, or by his residence in any State or territory when the same was acquired or ceded to the United States, or any other manner whereby, under the laws of the United States he would become a citizen thereof: Provided, That affidavits authorized to be made by this act may be sworn to before the Supervisors, but in no case, or under any circumstances, shall the Supervisors make any charge, or demand any fee, under penalty of removal from office.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors shall issue to every citizen at the time he is registered a certificate exactly corresponding in number, name, residence, etc., with the original registry, and the presentation of such certificate to the Commissioners of Election shall be full proof of the facts therein contained, and of the elector's right to vote at the date of granting of such certificate.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of all Supervisors to issue to any registered voter a duplicate certificate upon his making affidavit that the original has been lost or destroyed, said affidavit to be made on the back of the duplicate so issued.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors shall each keep an index book, in which shall be entered alphabetically the names of all registered voters, with the number of their certificate; and also a similar index book to the names of all persons refused registration, with a proper reference to the folio or number of the same.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That on or before the fifteenth of December, 1868, said Board of Registration shall prepare and submit a full and complete report of the cost and expenses of said registration, number of votes registering in each parish, and any information that they may deem proper at their next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Registration, on the expiration of their term of office, shall deposit in the office of the Secretary of State all books and records pertaining to the said Registrars.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the expenses authorized to be incurred by this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the State, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, upon proper vouchers, duly certified to and appropriated by the Board of Registration.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed touching the registration of voters be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—52.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, De Grange, Fouts, Haskell, Kent, L'Hoste, Landers, McCullen, Noble, Slaton, Waters, Zoelly—15.

The bill was adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bills Nos. 146 and 152, and Senate bill No. 27.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, was called to the chair.

After some discussion the committee, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, rose and recommended the passage of the bills.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee recommended the passage of the following bills: House bills Nos. 146 and 152; also Senate bill No. 27.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, House bill No. 146 was considered engrossed, placed on its third reading, final passage, and adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, as follows:

An act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the pay of mileage and per diem of the members, and per diem of employes of the General Assembly, and the contingent expenses of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money now in the treasury, or that may hereafter come in, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the mileage and per diem of members of the General Assembly, the per diem of the employes, and the strictly contingent expenses thereof, not including bills for printing, publishing or advertising.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

House bill No. 152 was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, as follows:

An act for the relief of the Widow of Thomas A. Montague.

WHEREAS, The widow of Thomas A. Montague is in destitute circumstances on account of the death of said Thomas A. Montague, a pilot who lost his life by the burning of the steamer Fashion while heroically endeavoring to preserve the lives of her passengers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid annually from the treasury of the State to the widow of Thomas A. Montague, deceased, so long as she may remain a widow, and that the said sum shall be paid on the warrant of the said widow countersigned by the Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the first warrant to be drawn on the passage of this act, and the further warrants to be drawn during the month of January of each succeeding year.

Senate bill No. 27 was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that Senate bill No. 70 be taken up.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the reading of the bill in detail was dispensed with.

The bill was placed on its first reading.

Mr. Morey, of Orleans, moved to suspend the constitutional rules to place the bill on its second reading.

Rules not suspended.

On motion of Mr. Tureaund, of St. James, the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Forty-Sixth Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, August 21, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Offutt, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—26.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as follows:

On Senate bill No. 139, an act relative to the claims and liens of mechanics, etc.

Favorably by a substitute entitled Senate bill No. 139, an act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239 and 3240 of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 113, an act to purchase 500 copies each of the Code of Practice and Civil Code of Louisiana, edited by J. Q. Fuqua, and 100 copies of Hennen's Digest.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 135, an act to amend an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, and confirming the town of Winnfield as the seat of justice.

Favorably upon House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Favorably upon an act for the relief of George S. Lacey, attorney-at-law, and

Favorably upon a bill for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney-at-law.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled:

An act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, etc.

And as duly engrossed the following bills:

An act to define and regulate the costs of Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts, etc.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the improvement of Red river.

An act to provide for fixing the terms of District Courts in the Ninth Judicial District.

House preamble and resolutions to have the United States flag to wave over all public buildings and institutions.

Mr. Day presented the following report:

Your committee, appointed by resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth instant, to confer with the Warrant Clerk and learn how much of the appropriation of $150,000 made by the Legislature, has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their per diem, beg leave to report progress, and respectfully ask for further time and for authority to confer with the State Treasurer in order to elicit all the facts and information required by the foregoing resolution of the Senate.

POINDEXTER,
Chairman.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the report be adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that Mr. White be granted twenty-five days' leave of absence.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the case of Mr. Antoine, contesting the seat of Mr. White, be postponed until the return of Mr. White.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to succession sales.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate by will or testament property to his natural children.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to public weighing.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Senate bill incorporating the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Thompson: I move to refer the bill to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 146, an act appropriating $100,000 for the pay of mileage and per diem of members and per diem of employes of the General Assembly, and the contingent expenses of the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended in order that the bill be put on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 152, an act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted by its title.

House bill No. 157, substitute for Senate registration bill No. 31, an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State, was taken up, and read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Special Committee on Registration.

The order of the day was taken up.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 52, an act regulating the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, was taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

Adopted.

House bill No. 20, an act to regulate the practice and dispatch in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be taken up.

Adopted.

The first and second sections were read and adopted without amendments.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out the words "from that day two weeks," in lines seven and eight, and insert "to the first day on which there are no cases fixed for, or."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to add at the termination of the section the words, "Cases not reached or concluded shall be refixed for the first day or days upon which no cases are fixed for trial, and in their order."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section five was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out, in line four, the word "court," and insert the word "judge;" in lines eight and nine to strike out "upon motion" and "court," and insert after the word "order" the words "either in open court or in chambers;" after line twelve to insert the words "or his attorney," and after the word "questions" in line fourteen, to insert the words "or answers."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section six was read and adopted.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to insert after the word "order," in line seventeen, as follows, "and each case called shall be distinctly marked on the docket with ink, showing what day it was fixed, or whether placed at the foot of the docket; and as each case is called and fixed, the Clerk shall, before calling the next case, announce in an audible voice the day on which it is fixed for trial, and at the next calling shall commence with the next case on the docket following that last called on the previous calling;" and to strike out in eleventh line the words "to be called the summary docket."

And after the word "voice," in line twenty, to insert the following, "and shall fix those only which he is directed to fix by counsel present, except those cases which have already been called and fixed, but which for want of time were not reached or concluded; which cases shall be reassigned as above provided, without being again called. All cases called and not fixed shall be placed immediately at the foot of the docket in the order in which they stood before, and shall be again called when they are reached, and not before."

Adopted, and the section adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of Judge W. W. Handlin.

The bill was read and lies over.

House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst, was taken up and read, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill No, 37, an act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be considered engrossed, and put upon its third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules for a third reading.

No quorum voting the President ordered the yeas and nays, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Bacon, Packard and Pollard—3.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Darrall, Day, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, J. P. Williams and Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, François, Packard, Pollard, Smith and White—6.

The bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 163, an act authorizing State Tax Collectors to receive warrants of the members and employes of the General Assembly in payment of State taxes by preference.

He also announced that the House had concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill No. 89, an act to establish a uniformed militia for the State. Senate bill No. 132, an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of St. James to remove the courthouse and other parish buildings, was taken up and read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed and read under a suspension of the rules.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 45, an act for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke. Report of Committee on Claims, recommending that the bill be referred to the Superintendent of Public Education, was taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the report.

Lost.

Mr. Bacon: I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to take up the bill.

Mr. Bacon: I move to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Egan, Foute, François Futch, Harris, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—17.

Nays: Ray, Smith, Todd and Wittgenstein—4.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Senate bill No. 96, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act designating the Seventh District as a court for the trial of jury cases.

The bill was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved March, 1866, etc., was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth sections were adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Jewell: I ask for a call of the House.

The call was ordered, with the following result:

Bacon, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams.

Twenty members present.

Mr. Jewell: I ask that my colleague, Mr. Braughn, be granted leave of absence for four days.

Granted.

Senate bill 102, an act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne, was taken up and read, and lies over under the rules.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a memorial of Auguste Donato, of the parish of St. Landry, contesting the seat of T. C. Anderson.

The memorial was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report from the Committee on Enrollment.

Rules suspended.

I respectfully report that the following bills have been duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 27, an act for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Senate bill No. 122, an act to fix the time of holding court in the Twelfth Judicial District Court.

Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the number of employes of the General Assembly.

Also that the following bills have been duly engrossed:

Senate bill No. 120, an act providing for the free passage of children attending public schools over public roads and ferries.

Senate bill No. 97, an act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code.

House joint resolution expressing the respects of the General Assembly in memory of the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Senate bill No. 124, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code.

Senate bill No. 42, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first to the eleventh section inclusive were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and adopted with its title.

The President ordered a call of the house, the following members answering to their names:

Bacon, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams—15.

No quorum present.

Mr. Campbell was called to the chair by the President.

A quorum present.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 102, relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

Rules suspended.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was finally adopted with its title.

The President resumed the chair.

Senate bill No. 37, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 129, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize all persons who have obtained a proper license to open and keep open at all hours of the day private market stores or stands in any part of the city of New Orleans, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetable, fruit and fresh fish, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move to refer the bill to a special committee of three.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by referring to the proper committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay all amendments on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I renew my motion to refer the bill to a special committee of three.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by referring to a special committee of three from New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon: I move to increase the committee proposed by Mr. Campbell from three to five.

Mr. Campbell: I accept the amendment.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay all the amendments on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move to refer the bill to a special committee of five.

Adopted.

The bill was referred.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bill No. 121, relative to the New Orleans Slaughterhouse Company, was taken up and read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to postpone consideration of the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended.

The resolution was read, as follows:

WHEREAS, Under existing circumstances it would be a burdensome and oppressive tax upon the State and would subject the parties to great inconvenience living in the country parishes to be compelled to come to the city to give testimony before the Committee on Contested Elections; and,

Whereas, The testimony given in their respective parishes, duly sworn to before any Justice of the Peace, would be as truthful and as credible as if given before the Committee on Elections; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Elections are hereby instructed to receive and admit the affidavits of witnesses residing out of the parish of Orleans in all cases of contested elections between the parties.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

Lost.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 99, an act to suppress, prevent and punish the stealing of fruit and grain was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto, concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now pass.

Adopted, and the bill adopted by its title.

House bill No. 41, joint resolution tendering a vote of thanks to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now pass.

Adopted, and the bill adopted by its title.

The Chair announced the following as the Special Committee on the free maket bill:

Messrs. Todd, Campbell, Wittgenstein, Foute, and Ogden.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Forty-Sixth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, August 20, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Haskell, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Yorke—59.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Nicholas Young, of Vermilion, stated that he had voted "nay" instead of "yea," as reported on the vote taken to adopt section first of substitute to House bill No. 31.

The correction was ordered to be made.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jeffer-

(CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT.)

# LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 158.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Appropriating the sum of three hundred dollars ($300) to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer of the city of New Orleans, who was murdered while in the discharge of his duties.

WHEREAS, Michael Butler, a police officer of the city of New Orleans, was brutally murdered while in the discharge of his duty on the night of the fourteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and whereas his death leaves a widow in destitute circumstances; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the widow of Michael Butler, and that the same be paid to her by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor.

Adopted in General Assembly, in the city of New Orleans, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 159.

## AN ACT

To Incorporate the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That H. Alexander, W. S. Mount, John Roches, C. M. Soria, N. Page, M. Candron and their associates be and are hereby specially made a body corporate under the name and style of the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad Company, and under this name shall exist for the term of fifty years and shall be capable, for the purpose enumerated in this act and for all other purposes incident to like incorporations, of buying, selling and mortgaging all kinds of real estate and other kinds of property, of suing and being sued in any of the courts of law and equity of this State, of having a common seal and of altering it at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of the Company is fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in such manner as the first Board of Directors of said company shall deem proper.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to survey, locate and fix, construct, alter, maintain, work and repair a railroad with one or more tracks from the lake shore, at Mandeville, to Sulphur Springs, with such other branches as the company may deem proper or expedient to create and facilitate business, to carry, transport and convey property and persons, and the mails, troops and ammunitions of war of the United States, or any of the States thereof, upon said road and branches by steam-power or any other power or combination of power, proper to be used thereon, and to hold and own said road and branches, and the lands and tenements attached thereto.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is authorized to accept and receive to its use for the purposes of constructing, using and keeping in repair said railroad any grant, gift, donation, loan, power, franchise, aid or assistance which may be granted to or conferred upon it by the Legislature of this State or of any one of the Federal States or laws of the United States or by any person or persons on such terms and conditions as may be annexed to or imposed on the grant thereof.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall have the right of way through all lands owned by the State of Louisiana for the breadth of one hundred feet on each side, and be authorized to cut and use the timber and such other materials therein as they see fit within one mile on either side for the purposes of said road; provided, that this privilege of cutting timber shall continue so long as the land shall remain the property of the State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the business of said company shall be conducted at its domicile at Sulphur Springs by a board composed of five directors who shall be stockholders, three of whom shall form a quorum to transact business, and any three of the incorporators named in this act shall open books in order to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and as soon as one quarter or the whole is taken, the books shall be closed, and meeting called for the purpose of electing directors to serve for two years by giving thirty days' notice in any newspaper published in the city of New Orleans. They shall hold their office for two years or until their successors in office are elected and qualified. At all elections by the stockholders, and all their meetings, each share shall be entitled to one vote. Votes may be given in person or by proxy.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the directors at their first meeting shall elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary from amongst their number, and their term of office shall expire with that of the directors at the end of every two years, at their first meeting they shall decide on the manner of paying for the subscriptions to the stock of the company; provided that not more than twenty per cent. shall be called for every six months, and in case of any subscriber failing to pay any installment on his stock as required, the Board of Directors shall have the option, after thirty days' written notice to the defaulter, of forfeiting the stock and selling it for the benefit of the company, and compelling by suit payment of so much of the amount subscribed by him as his stock so sold, fails to pay, and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote either in his own right or as proxy, nor to serve as a director while in default.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said railroad company, if necessary, may issue and dispose of its bonds, bearing not more than eight per cent interest payable in New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam or elsewhere, and having such time to run as the board of directors may fix, in order to raise the necessary funds to build said road and branches. Said bond shall only be issued by a vote of two thirds of the stock represented at a called meeting for that purpose. It may contract for the furnishing of iron, equipments and other necessary materials, supplies or labor, on such credit as it may deem proper; may mortgage the property of the company, if necessary to secure the payment of such contracts; may make payments of stock, and may hypothecate the road itself to secure the payment of the bonds issued by the company.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the event of the State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans or any other incorporated body in this State should become subscribers to the capital stock of said company, that said company may receive payment for stocks in bonds of the State of Louisiana or city of New Orleans; provided, that said subscriptions shall amount in each case to twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That all rules relating to the declaring of dividends or division of profits, and all other rules or by laws for the proper and regular transaction of business may be made by the Board of Directors. Stock books shall be kept in the office of the company at its domicile. Certificates of stock shall be issued to the stockholders, and no transfer of stock shall be binding on the company until made on its stock books.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President of the company shall be the proper officer upon whom all citations shall be served in all suits brought against the company, and may be made either on him in person or by leaving a copy to his address at the office of the company in the hands of any of its officers.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That no stockholder shall be held liable for losses of the company to any greater amount or extent in the whole than the amount of stock subscribed for or taken by such stockholder.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company may extend their road in a north or northeasterly direction, and increase the capital stock of the company one hundred thousand dollars for every ten miles of road to be built, by a vote of two-thirds of the stock represented at a called meeting for that purpose.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to furnish a detailed statement of the affairs of the Company to the stockholders once a year, and dividends, if any, declared and paid over semi-annually or annually, as the case may be, and it shall be the duty of the Company, at all times, to keep printed copies of this charter and of their by-laws, placed in conspicuous places in their office or offices, so that the public may know and be kept advised as to the rights and duties of said Company, which company shall have the right to keep an office in or out of this State.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever the dissolution of the corporation shall render necessary its liquidation, three commissioners shall be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to take possession of the road and other property of the Company and conduct its business to a final liquidation on such terms and in such manner as shall be determined by a meeting of stockholders, regularly convened for that purpose, and if at the expiration of the present charter a majority of the stockholders in number and amount shall desire to renew the same for a further term, the stockholders dissenting from the renewal shall be bound to transfer their stock to those desiring the renewal, at its fair value, to be fixed by appraisers mutually chosen for the purpose.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 14, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 160.

## AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact the Thirty-fourth Section of An Act Entitled An Act Relative to Criminal Proceedings, Approved March 14, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: Whenever any person shall be accused of any breach of the peace, crime or misdemeanor by the oath of one or more credible witnesses it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace or committing magistrate or judge before whom the accusation is brought to receive the complaint and to cause the accused to be arrested, and if the offense for which the accused is so arrested be one that may subject the party to capital punishment or to imprisonment in the penitentiary, the accused shall, when arrested, be brought before either the District Judge of the district or the Parish Judge of the parish in which the offense may be charged to have been committed and to be proceeded on and examined according to law.

When the person so accused shall have been brought before the Justice or magistrate, if the offense be not punishable as stated in the above paragraph, or the District or Parish Judge if punishable as stated in the above paragraph, it shall be his duty to examine on oath such witnesses as may appear against him and to reduce their deposition to writing. It shall also be his duty to receive the voluntary declaration of the person accused, and the answers which without promise or threat, he shall make to the questions which the examining judge or magistrate shall put to him and to cause them to be reduced to writing, and signed by the prisoner in his presence and that of two witnesses, or if he can not sign to mention that circumstance and to certify the declaration with his signature and that of two witnesses, which declaration thus certified and signed, shall be evidence before the grand and petit jury.

After the examination shall be thus made, if it shall appear from the testimony of the witnesses that a breach of the peace, crime or misdemeanor has been committed by the accused, it shall be the duty of the parish judge, if the examination has been made before him, to send the accused to jail under the custody of the sheriff or constable, if the crime be punishable with death, and of the District Judge, if the examination has been made before him, to send the accused to jail if the crime be punishable with death and the proof evident or presumption great.

If the offense or crime charged may be punishable by imprisonmont in the penitentiary, the District or parish judge may set him at liberty upon his giving bond with approved security for such sum as the judge shall fix, and if the offense be punishable with less severe penalties, the accused shall be set at liberty upon his giving bond with approved security for such sum as the Magistrate or Judge shall fix, said bond shall be conditioned for the appearance of the party accused at the next Parish or District Court, as may be stated in the bond, in the parish in which the offense shall have been committed; it he be unable or refuse to give bond with such security the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, shall commit him to prison until he be delivered in due course of law.

The District and Parish Judges shall have jurisdiction as committing Magistrate in all cases.

SEC. 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 161.

## AN ACT

To Regulate and Define the Duties and to stipulate the Jurisdiction and Emoluments of Coroner.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That a Coroner shall be elected in each parish by the qualified electors thereof, except in the parish of Orleans, in which there shall be two Coroners so elected, one to perform the duties of Coroner on the left bank, below middle of Canal street, in the said parish, and the other to perform the duties of Coroner on the left bank, above the middle of Canal, and also in that part of the parish known as Orleans Right Bank; that said Coroners shall hold their offices for the term of two years respectively; that an election for said Coroners having been held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution adopted March 7, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, articles one hundred and fifty-three (153) and one hundred and fifty-four (154), future election shall be held every two years thereafter, to wit, on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, whenever the said days shall not fall on Sundays or legalized holidays, and when they or either of them shall so fall, on the nearest secular day or days thereafter respectively; that every Coroner shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and shall give bond and security according to law in the parish of Orleans, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and in the other parishes of the State, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the due performance of the duties of his office. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person shall be eligible for the office of Coroner, either by election by the people, or appointment by the Governor of the State, who is not a lawful citizen of the State, of fair education, good moral character, and possessed of general business qualities, and that it shall not be necessary that he shall have had a medical or surgical education, or have been a regular practitioner of either branch of science.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Coroner shall be a conservator of the peace.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the Coroner for the portion of the parish of Orleans on the left bank below the middle of Canal street shall execute the duties of Sheriff of the Criminal Courts; and the Coroner for the portion of the said parish on the left bank above the middle of Canal street and on the right bank shall execute the duties of Sheriff of the civil courts until the appointment or election of a new Sheriff; and while acting as such Sheriff the Coroner shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law to the Sheriff. In country parishes the Coroner shall in like manner fill vacancies in the office of Sheriff.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Coroner on being informed of the violent death of any person within his jurisdiction, the cause of which is unknown, immediately to proceed to view the body and make all proper inquiry respecting the cause and manner of the death; and if from such injury he shall be satisfied that no person has been guilty of causing or procuring the death, and that there are no suspicious circumstances attending it, he shall, without further proceedings therein, deliver the body to the friends, if any there be, for interment; in case there are no friends who will take charge of the body, and if the deceased shall not not have left property sufficient to pay the expenses of the burial, then it shall be the duty of the Coroner to bury it.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That where inquests are not held the Coroner shall issue a certificate of the following or similar import: I, ——, Coroner of the parish (or district, as the case may be), of ——, having been notified of the death of ——, and having viewed the body of the said ——, and made inquiry respecting his death, do certify that I am satisfied no guilt attaches to any person by reason of the death, and that an inquest is unnecessary. And where it shall have become necessary for the Coroner to bury the dead body, the certificate shall continue and say: That the deceased has no friends who appear to take charge of and bury his body, nor as I can ascertain, has he left property sufficient to defray the expenses thereof, I have, therefore, buried the same, and this certificate shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the country parishes and in the Clerk's office of the Fourth District Court in the parish of Orleans.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the Coroner shall have reason to suspect that the person whose body he shall been called to view came to his death by violent means, then, and not otherwise, it shall be his duty forthwith to proceed and take inquest of said death.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the parish of Orleans the jurisdiction and duties of the Coroner for the portion of that parish on the left bank below the middle of Canal street shall extend and shall be confined to inquisitions on subjects found or brought within the said limits, and that the jurisdiction and powers of the Coroner for the portion of the parish above the middle of Canal street, and on the right bank shall extend and be confined to inquisitions on subjects found or brought within these said limits: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing, prohibiting or forbidding persons finding the bodies of drowned persons in the river from notifying the nearest Coroner thereof, or as releasing the said Coroner from the duty of forthwith holding an inquest thereon.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That when inquest is to be held the Coroner shall summon forthwith five citizens residing in the parish to appear before him, at the time and place expressed in the summons, then and there to inquire upon view of the body of —— there lying dead, when and by what means he came to his death.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person summoned as a juror shall fail to appear, without reasonable excuse therefor, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars. All forfeitures under this section in New Orleans and Jefferson, may be recovered for the benefit of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, by suit to be brought by the Administrators of the hospital. In the country parishes all forfeitures recovered under this section, shall be deposited in the parish treasury and for the use of said parish, by suit to be brought before a Justice of the Peace in the name of the police jury thereof.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That when the jurors who have been summoned appear, the Coroner shall call over their names, and then, in view of the body, he shall administer to them the following oath: "You solemnly swear that you will diligently inquire and true presentment make, on behalf of the State, when and by what means the person whose body here lies came to his death; and that you will return a true inquest thereof, according to your knowledge and such evidence as shall be laid before you, so help you God." If any of the five jurors shall not appear, the Coroner shall summon jurors from the bystanders to complete the number of the jury.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Coroner may summon witnesses at such time and place as he shall direct; the persons summoned shall, for non-attendance or refusal to testify, be subject to the same penalties, to be expressed in the summons as if they had been served with a subpœna on behalf of the State to attend a Justice's Court. It shall be the duty of the Coroner, if adjudged necessary either by himself or by a majority of the jury, in order to ascertain the cause of death, to order a post mortem examination, whether surgical only, or chemical also, to be made on the body of the subject of the inquisition, by competent medical practitioners; and the expense of such post mortem examinations shall be paid by the parish or municipal authorities within whose jurisdiction the inquests shall be held.

SEC. 13. Be it enacted further, etc., That the Coroner shall administer the following oath to all witnesses:

"You solemnly swear that the evidence you are required to give on this inquest shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; so help you God."

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the testimony of all witnesses examined on any inquest shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the witnesses.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the jury, upon the inspection of the body, and after hearing the testimony of witnesses and making all needful inquiries, shall sign and deliver to the Coroner their inquisition, under their hands, in which they shall certify when and by what means of deceased came to his death, and his name, if it is known, together with all material circumstances attending his death, and if it shall appear that the deceased was feloniously killed, the jurors shall further state who were charged with being guilty, either as principals or accessories, if known, or with being in any manner the cause of his death, which inquisition may be in substance as follows: An inquisition taken at ——, in the —— day of ——, in the year ——, before the Coroner of the parish (or portion of the parish, in the case of the parish of Orleans) of ——, upon view of the body of ——, (or of an unknown person) there lying dead. The jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed having been sworn to inquire on behalf of the State when and by what means said —— came to his death upon their oath do say: [then —— insert when, how and by what person or persons, means, weapons, or instruments he was killed]. In testimony whereof the the Coroner and jurors of this inquest have hereunto subscribed their names the day and year above stated.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the jury find that any murder or manslaughter has been committed on the deceased, the Coroner shall bind over, by recognizance, such witnesses as he shall think proper to appear and testify at the next court to be held in the parish at which an indictment for such an offense can be found; he shall also return to the court the inquisition, written evidence, and all recognizance and examination by him taken, and may commit to the jail of the parish any witnesses who shall refuse to recognize in such manner as he shall direct.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person charged by the inquest with having committed such offense shall not be in custody, the Coroner shall arrest and conduct him before some committing magistrate in the parish in which the inquest is held, to be examined and proceeded with according to law.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That the expenses of the inquest, with the Coroner's fees, shall be paid by the parish, incorporated city or town within which the inquest shall be held, when the Coroner shall make out an account of the expenses of the inquest, and certify under oath that the charges are no more than allowed by law, and in case the charges in the certified account exceed those allowed by law, he shall be liable to the penalties of perjury.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That any Coroner shall, in case of sickness or necessary absence, have power to appoint a deputy to perform his duties. Said deputy shall possess the qualifications required for the office of Coroner specified in section two of this act; and the Coroner appointing him shall be responsible for his acts, and shall pay him out of the fees to which the said Coroner may be entitled.

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That a Coronor shall receive for every inquest held, twenty-five dollars; for every viewing of a body in which no inquest is held, five dollars; for every burial performed at his expense, twelve dollars; and for all other fees, including the swearing and qualifying of a jury, the administering of oaths, the returning of the *proces verbal*, and the summoning of witnesses, five dollars.

SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, etc, That no other fees than those specified in the foregoing section "twenty" of this act, shall be allowed to any Coronor, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the payment by parish or municipal authorities, of necessary or unavoidable expenses, being certified to as necessary or unavoidable by the Coronor and a majority of the jury.

SEC. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person who shall serve as a juror on any inquest shall be allowed the sum of two dollars for each day he shall so serve, and in other parishes of the State than that of Orleans, five cents for every mile he shall necessarily travel to attend such inquest and to return home: Provided, That mileage shall in no case be allowed more than once going to and once returning from the said inquest; and provided further, that no mileage shall be allowed in the parish of Orleans.

SEC. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Coroner, immediately after the jury shall have been discharged, to deliver to each juror a certificate specifying the number of days he has attended, the distance for which he shall be entitled to receive mileage, and the amount due, which shall be ascertained by the oath of the juror, to be administered by the Coroner, and such certificate shall be receivable in payment of parish taxes, or paid out of any money in the parish treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of every Coroner throughout the State to transmit to the General Assembly of the State, through the Governor of the State, within ten days after the opening of every regular session of the said General Assembly, a report of the inquests held by him, of bodies viewed by him without inquest being held, and of bodies buried by him, specifying the name, if known, of the deceased, the verdict of the jury in each case in which an inquest shall have been held, the cause of death in which he shall have viewed bodies but shall have adjudged an inquest unnecessary, and the total amount of fees received by him during the period covered by his report.

SEC. 25. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person who shall have knowledge of a drowned person, or shall find a corpse adrift, shall be authorized to take it ashore, and shall be required to cause notice to be given to the nearest Coroner having jurisdiction; Provided, that in case a Coroner can not be notified in time to hold an inquest thereon forthwith, a Justice of the Peace of the neighborhood, or two witnesses, shall be immediately called to view the body, ascertain its condition, and draw up a *proces verbal* thereof, to be forthwith transmitted to the Coroner.

SEC. 26. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws on the same subject matter, except what is contained in the Civil Code and the Code of Practice, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, October 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 162

## AN ACT

Providing for the Free Passage of Children attending Free Public Schools over all Public Ferries or Roads over which the State have complete Jurisdiction.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the free right of passage or conveyance over all the public ferries, bridges and roads (except the ferries on the Mississippi river) which are rented out by the State or parish, or over which the State or parish exercises any control, or for which license is paid or toll exacted, be and is hereby granted to all children on foot attending free public schools, and that no tolls or fees shall be demanded or exacted from said children by the keepers or attendants of said ferries, bridges or roads in their passage to and from school, between the hours of seven o'clock A. M. and nine o'clock A. M and four o'clock P. M. and six o'clock P. M.; provided that on Sundays and school holidays no scholar shall have the right to cross such ferries, bridges or roads on terms different from those of any ordinary passenger.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act have effect from and after the establishment of free public schools throughout the State, and that it shall not apply to any lessee of a public ferry whose contract or lease was made previous to the date of this act.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 17, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 175.

## AN ACT

Entitled an Act to Regulate the Appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to Restrict the Powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police District to the Discharge of the Duties Imposed Upon Them by Law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the right of the Sheriffs of the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard to appoint or qualify Deputies shall be restricted to the number necessary to execute the process of the Courts and to do and perform all such duties as may be required by law necessary for the faithful administration of justice in the respective parishes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever it becomes necessary in either of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson or St. Bernard for the Sheriffs, or either of them, in the execution of any legal process or warrant within their jurisdiction to obtain additional force to enable him to do so, he shall make application in writing to the Board of Metropolitan Police, who shall immediately instruct the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police to give to the Sheriff applying the necessary assistance to enable him to execute the process.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it is hereby made the duty of the sheriffs of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard within five days after the passage of this act, to furnish the Board of Metropolitan Police with a list of the names of all the deputies in their employ, together with a statement of the duties they perform, and thereafter whenever either of said sheriffs shall make an appointment of a deputy he shall, before the deputy enters npon the discharge of his duties, make like report to the Board of Metropolitan Police.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon all occasions of emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, or pestilence, all power and authority shall be vested in and exercised exclusively by the Metropolitan Police Board, and on days of election they shall exercise exclusive control, make all rules and regulations for the preservation of order at the polls, and enforce the same through the agency of the Metropolitan police force, and it is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any sheriff, or deputy, in either of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson or St. Bernard to do any act or exercise any authority by virtue of any appointment or commission as sheriff or deputy prohibited by this act, and any sheriff or deputy so offending shall, on conviction, suffer the penalties prescribed in section twenty-six of an act entitled an act to create a Metropolitan Police District, approved September fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 172.

## AN ACT

Appropriating the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for Registration.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary be and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of the present registration.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
SAML. F. SISKRON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[No. 174.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Appropriating One Hundred Dollars each to the Members of the Police Force who have attended in their official capacity the session of the Legislature of 1868.

WHEREAS, In view of the efficient and valuable services rendered by the following named members of the Police force of this city in preserving and maintaining order and decorum in the Hall of the Legislature of this State, and whereas there should be a due recognition made of their invaluable services rendered bravely and fearlessly at a time of high political excitement, therefore, as an expression of appreciation of said services,

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred dollars each be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated and paid unto the following named members of the police force who have served in their official capacity in and about the Halls of the General Assembly during the present session. Lieutenant R. L. Bradley, Corporals W. Fostwick and A. Kennedy, and Patrolmen J. S. Fields, William Ryan, J. D. Corbott, William West, P. Kennedy, Dan O'Sullivan, John Connor, E. Morse, R. C. Denny, Charles Butler, A. Roth, C. Miller, John Murphy, P. Z. Canonge, J. W. Munday and William H. White.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this resolution shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
SAML. F. SISKRON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[No. 173.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Governor of this State to offer a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, of St. Mary parish, Louisiana.

WHEREAS, There were recently assassinated in the parish of St. Mary, Colonel H. H. Pope, Sheriff of said parish, and Valentine Chase, Judge of said parish; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
SAML. F. SISKRON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[No. 165.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Appropriating five thousand dollars for the relief of the destitution occasioned by the late storm.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury of the State, not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of the destitution occasioned by the late storm, to be paid to the President of the Howard Association upon his warrant.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the President of said Howard Association shall report in due time to the Governor of the State how and in what manner the fund herein appropriated shall have been disbursed and dispensed.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That said amount of five thousand dollars be distributed to destitute poor without distinction of race or color.

SEC. 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That this resolution shall be in immediate force and effect from and after its passage, and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized, empowered and required to pay upon the warrant of the President of the Howard Association as aforesaid, the sum hereinbefore provided.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 166.

## AN ACT

An act to authorize the Compilation of a New and Official Map of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a special engineer, whose duty it shall be, under his direction, to compile a geographical, historical and statistical map of the State; said map not to be less than five feet by three feet on size, to contain such information as the Governor in his judgment may direct, and before publication to receive his sanction and autographic approval.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the special engineer thus created shall receive no regular salary or compensation for his services, but shall be bound by the terms hereinafter to be made as a part of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the copying of said map shall be vested in the special engineer, and he shall receive from the State, on the completion of the work, the sum of twenty dollars per copy for each map, to be furnished as per schedule to follow, and for the purpose of aiding in the expenses of engraving and publication. But the said engineer shall be required to enter into good and acceptable bond and security, in the full sum received, for the delivery to the State, without further compensation than that which is hereinbefore and hereinafter provided and for the use and benefit of the State, of such a number of the copies of said map as will carry out the following schedule for distribution, viz: The Secretary of State, to whom the maps will be delivered, shall cause three copies to be furnished to each parish in the State, to become the property of said parish, and for use respectively in such offices as the parish authorities may direct; also shall furnish one hundred copies to the Superintendent of Public Education, to be distributed to the different public schools throughout the State as the Superintendent may order and direct. He shall also supply the different State offices at the capital each with a copy, and shall be furnished such additional copies as will enable the Governor to exchange for maps of the other States and Territories of the United States, and the maps so received in exchange shall become a part of the property of the State Library.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the different parish officers throughout the State to afford said Engineer every facility for obtaining such information as he may require in compilation of said work.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That on the completion of the work, the Governor shall authorize the Auditor to issue his warrant for the sum to be received under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 167.

## AN ACT

To repeal section one of an act entitled "An act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the Qualified Voters of the State," approved September nineteen (19), eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September nineteeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Registration to publish a transcript, in pamphlet form, of the constitutional, naturalization and other laws pertaining to the qualifications of electors, and shall cause ten copies to be sent to each Board of Supervisors in the various parishes and districts in the State, for the guidance of said supervisors in making said registration, said copies shall be forwarded, with other books, etc., forthwith to the Supervisors of Registration.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 168.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Appointment of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell as Curatrix of an Interdict.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell, of the parish of St. Helena, is hereby appointed curatrix of her brother Augustus Cassar Bowers, now inmate of the asylum for insane persons at Jackson, Louisiana; and that she is authorized to assume said trust upon complying with all existing laws in relation to curators, except that of giving security; provided, however, that a family meeting, duly convened in the name and behalf of said insane person shall first confirm the said appointment, and approve the exemption from giving security.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 169.

## AN ACT

For the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans.

WHEREAS, The rights and property of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New Orleahs were infringed upon and taken possession of by the city in pursuance of illegal ordinances passed by the City Council, April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to the great loss and damage of said church; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Treasurer be and is hereby directed and authorized to pay the sum of three thousand dollars to the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New Orleans, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which he is hereby authorized and directed to issue to said trustees.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 171.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three thousand dollars, with five per cent interest thereon per annum from April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half to be paid to Charles E. Fortier and one-half to Mrs. Hypolite Fortier upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts to satisfy a judgment obtained by them against the State in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, March fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.


STATEMENT

OF THE

## Germania Life Insurance COMPANY.

December 31, 1867.

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of the total amount of effective policies | $1,245,085 94 |
| Premium for gold policies | 30,000 00 |
| Deaths | 57,500 00 |
| Current money, security for gold lent | 33,500 00 |
| Interests, taxes, and doubtful claims | 18,000 78 |
| Capital stock | 200,000 00 |
| Reserve fund | 133,381 44 |
| Surplus for dividend | 157,894 74 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States bonds and stocks | $ 455,898 75 |
| Mortgages, at 7 per cent | 1,029,550 00 |
| Cash | 46,986 51 |
| Gold lent | 25,000 00 |
| Accrued interests | 24,985 11 |
| Premiums in the hands of agents | 77,948 88 |
| Quarterly and semi-annual premiums stayed | 211,339 38 |
| Furniture and personal property | 2,500 00 |
| Money lent against approved security | 1,154 27 |
| Total | $1,875,362 90 |

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1860, and based upon the most approved principles of Life Insurance security, presents its claims for consideration, believing that its solid foundation already secured by the faithful and efficient management of its officers and Board of Directors will give it the preference above all other similar institutions.

It is purely mutual, as the net profits are distributed among the parties insured, the interest of the capital stock being only five per cent according to its charter.

It assumed the system of cash payments at the commencement of its existence, and maintained it faithfully until now, and promises the same for the future, thereby securing to policy holders the full amount for which they are insured. The advantage of this system over the half cash and half note system is patent to every careful observer, but will be more fully illustrated by the following statement and table:

If a person of thirty years of age insures his life for the amount of $1000 in one of the credit companies, and pays a premium of $28 30 per year, with a note for half of the premium, then by means of this note and interests thereon the amount will become less and less in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| After 10 years the $1000 will amount to | $887 44 |
| After 15 years the $1000 will amount to | 795 28 |
| After 20 years the $1000 will amount to | 666 02 |
| After 25 years the $1000 will amount to | 484 73 |
| After 30 years the $1000 will amount to | 230 47 |
| After 33 years the $1000 will amount to | 32 53 |
| After 34 years the $1000 will amount to | Nothing. |

So that after a lapse of 34 years the whole amount will be eaten up, notwithstanding the parties insured paid their money in good faith.

The large dividend of 40 per cent declared last January is evidence of the care and success with which the Managers have conducted the enlarged and rapidly increasing interests of the Company, and vouches for its future brilliant and permanent prosperity.

Parties contemplating an assurance on their lives will do well to examine the status of this Company, every facility for which will be given by the

AGENCY IN THIS CITY,
No. 51 Tchoupitoulas Street.
H. WORCH, General Agent.
PHILIP D. MAYER, Local Agent.
MORRIS C. COLE, Special Agent.
J. B. COOPER, M. D.,
my30-13t Examining Surgeon.

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This is the most extensive Collection of Student Songs presented to the public. Every college in the United States having been solicited to contribute to its pages, nearly a thousand songs were received, from which great care was taken to select those most valuable in reference to quality, permanency, and general interest; only such being used as possessed intrinsic merit, or cast light upon some peculiar college custom.

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All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. 87:ly

EXTRACT FROM

THE

"LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING,"

By his nephew, Pierre M. Iriving, Vol. IV, page 272:

The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—"Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma," a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result.

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 45. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. WHOLE NO. 145.


## Poetry.

[From the Christian Freeman.]

### LIFE'S TWILIGHT:
### Or, The Chambers of Memory.

I musingly sit in life's twilight, alone,
For the days of its sunshine have pass'd,
And think of the loved who are scattered and strewn,
Like the leaves by the chill, wintry blast.
There are whispers that waken the long buried years,
Revealing the marks folly made;
There are voices whose echoes return to our ears;
They come in my twilight's still shade!

They open the chambers of memory wide,
And many a cell they disclose,
Where the altars I reared in my youthful pride,
In freshness and beauty arose.
But time, as it passed, has those altars o'erthrown,
And fancy has taken its flight;
While away in their brightness the visions have flown,
That filled my young heart with delight.

In those chambers I meet with my loved ones again,
In their beauty and youth, as of yore;
Nor would I recall them to sorrow and pain,
But rejoice that they'll taste them no more.
I see them again in their life's early prime,
Ere a brow had been furrowed with care;
I feel that they've gone to a far brighter clime,
And almost I long to be there.

In those dusky chambers a mirror of truth,
That was bleared by my noonday glare,
Reveals in my twilight the errors of youth,
And portrays each deceptive snare.
There are pictures of sorrow and pictures of joy,
O's the walls of those chambers so dim,
And I've learned that life's gold, without fitting alloy,
Is not good in this dark world of sin.

There are spots on those walls, oh, could I efface!
Soon these tears would remove every stain—
There's a power goes forth from each dark'ning trace:
When life is no more 'twill remain—
Will remain when this aching head is at rest,
And the hand which indites is no more;
When lowly reposes this sorrowing breast,
It will shadow eternity,s shore.

I sit in life's twilight—I linger alone,
And mournfully gaze on the past;
The shadows still deepen—my day-dreams have flown,
And what is there left me at last?
Ah! what? though in weakness and tears still I cling
To the faith that I cherished in youth—
Press closer its shield to my heart while I sing,
And tighten the girdle of truth.

Then onward, and upward I raise mine eyes,
For my twilight grows brighter to me,
And ev'ning's sweet star is illuming my skies
And it gilds them all gloriously.
'Tis "Bethlehem's Star" which enlivens the gloom,
And chases the shadows away;
It soothes all my terrors while nearing the tomb,
And guides lest I wander astray.

It heralds the dawn on a happier shore,
Where youth all immortal is found—
Where sorrow and care will perplex us no more,
But rivers of pleasure abound.
Alone in life's twilight I'm lingering still,
But I trust in my Father above—
My hope is confirmed and I wait for His will,
Assured of His mercy and love.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

## Planchette.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Fifteen years ago somebody in Germany happened to hold a pencil at arm's length in a pair of scissors, and observed that, owing either to the tremulousness of the hand, or to the vividness of the imagination, or to causes unknown, intelligent words traced themselves upon paper.

This was a crude Planchette. In 1860 or 1861 a novel was published in England with the title of "Who Breaks Pays." On searching this volume the curious reader will meet with a young lady who beguiles her "weary hours" with a very well described Planchette.

In the winter of 1867–8 the uncanny looking word sprang into very black advertisements in our American cities; and to-day a counter without Planchette is a fossil. The trundle in the windows of the tract house and tobacco stores, dance among opera scores and Sunday school books—heart-shaped planchettes, square planchettes, planchettes for eight dollars and planchettes for fifty cents, planchettes of walnut, ash, mohagany, gutta percha, tin, glass—planchettes on pegs, coils and pentagraph wheels. Planchette confronts you at the dancing parties and in the minister's study, in the drawing-room and the "social circle"—and the end thereof who can foretell!

Like most discoveries, it is eminently simple. Why did nobody ever think to stick a pencil through a little board before?

It is said that the patentee, whose claim dates back to 1861, has not dared hitherto, to bring the thing to light; fearing that the public would label it Spiritualism and run away from it.

A word for the benefit of the uninitiated as to the use of the toy. Old "mediums" may skip the next paragraph.

The tips of your fingers are placed very lightly upon it, the elbows raised from the table. Two pairs of hands are better than one. Few people can operate fluently alone. It has been noticed that when the hands are very heavy, either from natural weight or from weariness, each operator may use one with better effect. About five persons in eight are able to control Planchette. It may move for you at once, or it may stand like Atlas before your patient eyes for half an hour. When the board is thoroughly charged it trembles, clicks a little, slides away under your hands, hesitates, stops, tries again; warms with the subject, darts to and fro across the paper rapidly, traces embroidery patterns and crowsfeet, and whirls about in great circles, which seriously threaten the equilibrium of your elbow joints. In this mood ply Planchette with questions. Your experience will not be unlike this:

"Will it rain to-morrow?"

*Planchette* — "Yes." (Distinctly written, with no muscular action of your own.)

To-morrow dawns without a cloud, but you do not know that yet, and trustfully proceed.

"Of whom am I thinking?"

*Planchette*—"Bevelina Bangs."

You are thinking of Miss Bangs, and you know it, and so does every body else, when, blushing up to your hair and down to your neck-tie, you hastily resign your position, and content yourself with interrogating Planchette through another operator.

You ask in silence, "Who will preach in King's Chapel the first Sabbath in next December?"

Planchette scribbles over half a sheet of paper with copy-book *ms*, has fits of reflections, has spasms of hope, struggles to write, but writes nothing.

*Aloud*—"Who will preach in King's Chapel next winter?"

*Planchette (promptly)*—"Belzebub."

In view of this novel prospect, question the operators closely. The chances are that one or both of them had the word in mind.

Try once more. "What is the number of my watch?" (silently.)

Planchette falls to dancing a polka, but deigns no reply.

"Planchette," aloud, "what is the number of my watch?"

*Planchette*—"17,861."

The number of your watch is 4580, but across the room, in the corner, sits a lady whose watch numbers 17,861.

Again. "Planchette, draw a picture of the next President of the United States."

Planchette immediately draws a man with a cigar in his mouth—not so artistically as might be, but still it is a man with a cigar.

A pretty young author in the company ventures timidly:

"How many copies of my book, "The Creaking Hinge," will sell this autumn?"

*Planchette*—"Twenty."

"Planchette," this from the incredulous man of a philosophic turn of mind, "how long shall I live?"

*Planchette (confidently.)*—"Yes."

*Incredulous Philosopher with decision*—"When shall I die?"

*Planchette*—"Never."

Four Planchette parties out of five will not accomplish any thing more important or more mysterious than this. The fifth will make prophecies, some of which will verify themselves—write the signatures of absent men in their own hand, tell the most secret thoughts of persons whose touch is not upon the board, write in any language known to the operator, and witness the board dancing to a whistled tune.

Occasionally, after becoming *au fait* at Planchette, an operator will find that a simple pencil answers his purpose as well. He holds it out with uprised arm—it writes easily and at once. He may rest his entire arm and hand heavily upon the table, to convimself that he is not cheating—but the arm slides, the hand moves, the pencil intelligently follows his spoken or unspoken thought. Nervous or superstitious people, however, are hereby advised to let this experiment alone. It is not in all respects desirable to be in the condition of the young lady whose needle book deliberately walked out of her work-basket one evening after she had been devoting herself to Planchette. That story, by the way, comes on "very good authority." I did not see that needle-book; I never saw King Theodore. Do I believe it? Ask Planchette.

What is this mysterious plaything? Ask it. It will tell you, Lucifer. But, waiving that pleasant hypothesis for the present, what is the power which makes a piece of wood fly under your passive hands, and carry on intelligent conversations without your voluntary influence?

"Animal magnetism," says the gentleman who knows. "Electricity," pronounces the professor in spectacles. "Humbug," sneers the D. D., who is too busy to test the matter. "Spirits," falters the young lady with the needle-book.

Magnetism it may be, but who is the wiser for that? What do we know of magnetism that should explain a lead pencil's reading the mind of a person at room's width? Electricity it may be, but how can electricity move a solid and very heavy glass machine? What has electricity to do with the insulated Planchette on non-conducting glass pegs? Humbug it may be, but what then of the "value of testimony," reverend sir? Spirits it may be, but we lack "the evidence on't."

Theories fail before this simple toy, opinions balk, experience defies itself. One expert never controls Planchette till he is weary. Another loses his power with his freshness. An amateur likes wet weather for Planchette. The next is powerless in a storm. "Children operate most successfully," says one dealer; "the power does not lie in the soul or nerves." The "best mediums," you hear across the street, "are highly nervous people." Watch the next party which you meet around Planchette. A man without a fancy, stout, strong, well, calm, and his sick, nervous, emaciated, morbid wife are equally successful.

One thing, however, seems to be certain. The power which possesses Planchette is identical with the power of table-tipping. Another thing is probable, that it is akin to the power of the spiritualistic medium.

Mrs. Smith, clairvoyant, any where on Washington street—an absolute stranger to you and yours—will, for the sum of one dollar, write for you with the finger of one hand upon the palm of another, your own name, business, age, past history and future prospects, the names of your dead friends, the disease of which they died, together with as many aimless, uncharacteristic messages from them as you choose to sit and listen to.

Does she, under a law of physical condition which we have not fathomed, read your mind? Does Planchette, under the same law interpret your thought or your neighbor's? Have we not here the hints of a problem which belongs not to superstition, but to science? Is not the time coming, and now at hand, when this whole series of phenomena will awaken no more surprise than the transmission of this sentence from my brain to the

*Watchman and Reflector.*

Then the devil has nothing to do with it? He would be a bold theorizer who should assert that. The devil has to do with most things in this world. How far he is allowed to wrench any simple law from its system we can not tell. Whether Planchette and Mrs. Smith are peculiarly open to his influence remains to be proved.

## Fallacies of Love.

Love holds in our imaginative literature a position which it does not hold in life. We should suppose, if we read only novels and poetry, that the one thing interesting in life is the relation of the sexes, and all the little anxieties of pairing. Our literature seems to draw its inspirstion from but this one passion. All other passions and interests are as nothing compared with the passion of love, and the subsidiary emotions which it evokes. Yet is there anything more true than Byron's celebrated saying, in which he compares the parts which love plays in the lives of men and of women—that it is of man's existence but a part? The part is treated as if it were the whole, and we are glutted with fictions which, professing to represent human nature to the life, and which do, indeed, contain a great deal of truth, are utterly one-sided. They commit the gigantic error of picturing the human race as engaged from year's end to year's end in the pursuit of one absorbing interest—that of love. We boast of the truthfulness of our novels; and, if we take any one for special examination, we may say of it, that it contains a fair enough view of certain characters. But put aside individual tales — look at modern fiction as a whole—think of all the subjects it dilates upon—regard them in the mass—see how the children of men appear in the litarary imaginations to have but one dream and one life—and then say whether the sum of life, as it appears in romance, bears any resemblance to life as it appears in fact.

"Oh Love, love, love!
Love is like a dizziness,
It winna let a body
Gang aboot his business."

So sings the Ettrick Shepherd; and what he says of the action of love in the heart, is certainly true of love in its action on romances. All the people in the world of novels are so dizzy with love, that they are unable to go on with the real business of life; we do not see them sufficiently as the world sees them, engaged in their daily work, pursuing their several ends, and living a multifarious life, of which love is but one of the elements, and an element for the most part hidden out of sight.

From constantly dwelling on the hopes and fears of love, and all the fluctuations and enchantments of the passion, there follow, inevitably, certain modes of treating it which are open to question. In our day, what, perhaps, is most evident, is that the theme of love has been so exhausted, that novelists are at their wits' end to find some new way of exhibiting its vagaries. We are so oppressed with the monotony of love as it shows in fiction—we know all its ways so well—how the courtship begins, how it goes on, how it ends in marriage bells—that we seek hard for some new phases of it to exhibit. We are taught the grandeur of masculine love that it kneels down to the beggar-girl in her squalor; it teaches us the refinement of feminine love that it bolts to perdition with a groom. Love is made to bridge over the most improbable chasms, to gild the most amazing infamy. There is no villainy, however execrable, no abomination, however loathsome, which is not supposed to be hallowed if it should seem to find a motive in love, albeit basa.

These, however, are but the extravagances of novelists who are forced to invent some novelty regarding a passion which cloys us in literature with a monotony of sweetness. It is more common to find in the literature of love extravagances of a different kind—fine falsities that have accomplished infinite sorrow and mischief through their reaction upon life. Few doctrines are more baneful in their influence on modern society than the theory of the uncontrollable character of love, which has taken possession of our literature. Love being the supreme passion of modern art in all its phases, it became necessary to sound high the praises of this, which is represented as playing a part so important in human life. Above all things we must do homage to its strength. It may be fine or coarse of texture—but if it be true love, it is important for the purpose of novelists and poets to insist on its irresistible power. The theory is in the first place that love cannot be evaded—that there is a destiny in it—that, as the saying is, you fall into it, or that you are smitten with it as with a disease—in a word, that you cannot help yourself; and in the second place that, once fallen, you cannot escape; that once smitten, you are incurable. The effect of this theory upon life is often painful. We learn to like some one of the opposite sex; we fancy ourselves in love, and we make no attempt to control what we know to be uncontrollable. So the passion flourishes on the reputation of its despotism. All men are not such fools as thus to yield to it; but there are quite enough of both men and women who submit to the passion on the faintest sign of its approach, and make themselves miserable for life because they have an extravagant notion of what love is, and think that their fate is not to be eschewed.

It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that love is not subject to control. Why do we not fall in love with our sisters? Simply because we know that we must not, and ought not. Perhaps you may be inclined to give me a different answer, saying, because they are our sisters. But this answer in reality means the same as the other, although people seem to imagine that it means something different. They seem to imply that there is the same impossibility of falling in love with a sister as there is to become enamored of a female belonging to a different species. There is no such impossibility. Men have frequently become enamored of women of whose consanguinity they were ignorant. The reason you do not entertain a passion for your sister is, not because they are your sisters, but because you know that they are—because they and you from infancy have been trained never to think of each other in the light of lovers—because, if ever you are struck with your sister's beauty, it never occurs to you that you can call this beauty yours—because, in short, you know from the moment you can entertain a thought of love, that the passion, as regards your sister, is hopeless, useless, vain, wicked—that it can and must be controlled. Or take another case. How is it that we do not fall in love with women who are out of our own sphere of life? A man sees a princess whom, if she were of his own plebeian rank, he might covet for his bride. He can not help admiring her, but does he think of her with love? and, if he does not think of her with love, why not but for this cause, that the knowledge of her rank exerts over his emotion an unconscious control? So that it is nearly as impossible for a commoner to fall in love with a princess as to fall in love with his own sister. The conclusion to be drawn from which is, that since the passion of love is thus shown to be capable of control in certain cases, there can be no reason to suppose that it is not controllable in all. To teach otherwise is only to propagate a mischievous fallacy. It may not always be controllable if we allow it to take possession of our minds; but it is always so if we choose to be on our guard against its approaches.

Related to this is another fallacy which the novelists are fond of setting forth, and which tends to much unhappiness. It is that true love never comes but once. The love which the romancers glorify is that which is known as first love. It is a sensation which we are supposed to feel but once in our lives for one person. The object, it will be perceived, is to invest true love with all possible glory, and so we are taught to believe that, unlike every other passion of the soul, it blazes forth but once. The fallacy here is not so hurtful as in the former case, where the glory of love is exaggerated. Far be it from me to disparage a great love. Let us admit even that in process of time it may become irresistible. But I do not think that I cast a doubt on the existence of noble love and of consuming passion, because I venture to insist that, at least in its inception, all love is capable of control, and that the romancers who announce another doctrine sow the seeds of sorrow in many a life. But the fallacy I am now noting tends in another direction, to the contempt of all attachment which is not what is called first love. A recent poet has made mirth of the fallacy in verses which, if we are to take them seriously, err in the opposite direction:—

First love is a pretty romance,
But not half so sweet as is reckoned;
And when one awakes from the trance,
There's a vast stock of bliss in a second.

And e'en should a second subside,
A lover should never despair;
The world is uncommonly wide,
And the women uncommonly fair.

The poets their raptures may tell,
Who have never been put to the test;
A first love is all very well,
But, believe me, the last love's the best.

No doubt these verses, in all their reckless gayety are a little too suggestive of light-o'-love. In all true passion there is a stability which opposes itself to change. But this is not to say that change is impossible, and that a second attachment must always be inferior to the first. Think of all the jealousy and mistrust that must rise out of such a theory. I sometimes read the answers to correspondents in which the penny weekly journals indulge, and I am amused to see with what persistence and earnestness their editors preach to Mary Anne and Eleanor, who address them from the servants' hall, and from unknown backshops, that they can never love but once, and that their sweethearts, however ardent in their professions, are of doubtful character if they have ever been mated or have ever gone courting before. But if there be something amusing in the high-flown theory of love which these editors set before the uneducated and half-educated classes for whom they cater, surely also misery comes of it in the mistrust which it engenders.

What else are we to expect when modern literature and art are inspired by one passion, to the exclusion well nigh of all else in human life? Our regard for this one passion and all that belongs to it becomes morbid; we learn to judge of it untruly; we attend to its promptings with the most absurd expectations; and, seeing the misery which it works in modern Europe through the exaggerations of romance, a man inclined to gloom might not without reason doubt whether the emotion which, as the strongest bond of union upon this earth, ought to be a blessing to mankind, is not rather a curse.—*Home Journal.*

## The Marys of the Bible.

Come now, my children, let us sit down under the branches of the old elm tree, where we shall find a shade from the heat of the sun. Here we can rest for a few minutes, and enjoy the pleasant scene.

When we have well looked on the prospect, I will tell you about the pious Marys of the Bible. We can enjoy the sweet breezes, and get health for our bodies, while we gain good for our souls.

Now I see you are ready to listen to me, and so I will begin. The first of these holy women is *Mary of Egypt.* Her name is spelt Miriam in the Old Testament, but that is the same as Mary in the New. The books of the Old Testament were written in Hebrew and those of the New in the Greek language, but the name in both languages has the same meaning. All Scripture names express some thought or sense; and so Miriam and Mary alike signify "exalted." What a happy thing it would be if every little girl who bears this name was truly exalted—not lifted up with vanity and pride, but raised in the fear and favor of God, and exalted by a holy life! I hope you know all about Miriam; how she was placed to watch her infant brother when he was laid in an ark of bulrushes by the water's side; and how gladly she ran to bring her own mother to be the nurse of her dear little babe. If you do not know about her, get your Bible as soon as you go home, for it will be a shame for you to be ignorant any longer. (Exod. xv.; Numb. xii.)

*Mary of Bethany.* She was a gentle and loving woman, and sat at the feet of Jesus to hear his words. Whenever I think of her I seem to hear the kind words of her Lord and Teacher: "Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." It was this Mary who broke the alabaster box and poured the precious ointment on the head of Jesus, while she wiped his feet with her hair. (Matt. xxxvi.; Luke x; John xi.)

*Mary of Magdala* was one who followed the Lord, as a disciple. Like the other Marys, she was drawn to him by feelings of gratitude. We may suppose we see her, torn by "seven devils." But Jesus is passing that way. He is going about doing good. The afflicted woman is brought to him, and at a word he heals her body and mind, and casts out the evil spirits. What a physician was Jesus! He healed the poor—and the rich too—without money, without delay, without medicine, and without pain. If he was so willing to cure the bodies of men, will he not have pity on their souls? Yes, he surely will; for he has died on the cross to take away their sins, that all who believe in him might be saved. (Matt. xxvii.)

*Mary of Galilee* was the mother of the apostle James, and of Joses and Salome. What a happy mother to have such pious and useful children! It is said that they all "ministered" to Jesus when he was in Galilee. Perhaps they took him to their house, and gave him food and a place of rest, for though he was the Lord of all worlds, yet he had on earth no spot to call his home. (Mark xv.)

*Mary of Jerusalem* was another happy mother. John, who was also called Mark was her son, and he became one of the first missionaries to the heathen. It was at her house the disciples met to pray when Peter was inprison. (Acts xii.)

*Mary of Rome* was a pious woman, who showed a great kindness to the apostle Paul—perhaps when he was in a prison at Rome. (Rom. xvi.)

But most honored of all was *Mary of Bethlehem.* She was not a princess, nor was she rich; for she was a poor young woman. Yet she was chosen to be the mother of our Lord. Though he was, in his divine nature, the Son of God, he grew up to obey his earthly mother. He loved her all through life; and when on the cross, he gave her to the care of his disciple John. Well did she bear the name of Mary, for she was indeed "exalted." Yet even this Mary may by men be exalted too much. She was the "most blessed among women," but she is not our Savior. Jesus is the only Mediator between God and men; it is through his merits alone that we can obtain pardon for our sins. Let us then in faith and love look to him. (Matt. ii.)

There, I see you have listened to what I had to say about these holy women. It is very pleasant to think that they all loved and served the Lord on earth, and that they are now in heaven. May you be like them *here*, then you shall be with them *there* forever!

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

OUR GENERAL COLLECTIONS.—Dr. Reid, in a stirring article on the resources and progress of the "Northwest," has these words, which, we trust, will be heeded: "At this time of most perishing need our general collections are failing us. The statistics are alarming. If the health of the general body fails, every part must suffer. Every where among our people there must, therefore, be the profoundest concern for our schools, our missions, our Church extension and our other great interests. They concern each member, for they concern us all."

AN UNHAPPY SHOWING.—We hope the city named is not our city. We have the preacher's name who writes as follows: "Judging from the missionary organizations of the Methodist Sunday schools in this city, the missionary spirit of this Conference is not quite up to the times. The most of these Sunday school missionary societies in this city have no other object than to raise money to purchase books and to pay their own incidental expenses. I have very little sympathy with such missionary societies. In fact, they are not missionary societies, and to call them such is to sail under false colors, to teach the children pious frauds, and to cultivate the natural selfishness of the heart."

PASSING AWAY.—We reported in a late "slip" the departure of our dear Brother Schureman Halsted, but we did not then know that he would overtake, among those "arrayed in white," some precious fruit from our mission in India, who, we are just advised, have entered "into the joy of our Lord," namely: Joseph Fieldbrave, an excellent preacher and a good man, and Emma Janvier, the first native member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. She was the wife of our first native preacher, and was singing with her latest breath,

I have two homes, two happy homes,
By God my father given;
One precious home is here on earth,
My other home is Heaven.

Both the above passed over to the other shore during the summer months.

OUR MISSIONARY TREASURY.—The Pittsburg *Advocate*, in noticing the "inside view of our treasury," says: "But little need be added; it tells its own tale. The appeal is a strong one; but it is even stronger in fact than mere appearance; for during the year ending August 31, the payments by the Missionary treasury exceeded its receipts by $150,000. This announcement is a call to the Church to increase its missionary contributions. It gratifies us that the churches in Chicago are responding nobly to this call for increased collections. Park Avenue, Rev. J. H. Bayliss, has given $300, a slight advance over last year; Centenary $1200, an advance of $700; and Wabash Avenue $3500, an advance of $1214. Let others go and do likewise, and our depleted treasury will then become plethoric with the means of augmenting the number of our missionaries abroad. A little while ago the American Board of Foreign Missions was in debt. It made a call upon its friends. They hastened to its relief. Its debts are now all paid, and it has good supplies of funds on hand. Let the call of our treasury meet with a like generous and prompt response."

THREE THOUSAND SOULS!—What means this multitude of godly persons assembled in one place for several days, occupying private houses which have been thrown open to guests, the Free Academy of this city, and a large steamboat on the river, converted into lodging houses for their entertainment? What prompted a party of sixteen Vermonters to devise the novel housekeeping arrangements described as follows: "It consists of a sleeping-car, to which is attached another car, much like a baggage-car. In this there is a pantry, in which are crockery, cooking implements, provisions, etc., sufficient for a party of forty or more. A table extends from one end of the car about two-thirds of its length. There are two bunks for the cooks. The sleeping-car is furnished with blankets, pillows, etc., and has good toilet facilities. It will accommodate about thirty." This all was to join the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions on their anniversary, and occasion of rejoicing for having been brought up out of the "tribulation" of a great debt. It was a good time—"a great conflagration" in the city of Norwich, as Bishop Jones would have it.

O that all might catch the flame!
All partake the glorious bliss!

GERMANY.—From a letter just received from Rev. J. F. Hurst, professor in the Martin Mission Institute at Frankfort, we learn that Rev. F. Paulus had arrived from Berlin, and would immediately enter on his duties as teacher in the Institute. The new building is not completed yet, and it is thought best not to hurry it to completion this autumn. They have hired rooms for the winter, and have organized their classes. They have fourteen students. Dr. Hurst is going to commence an English service once a day in the hired rooms until the Institute is finished. This service will give character and strength to our work in Frankfort. We gladly believe that if Brother Martin should live ten years longer (and thousands of good people on reading this will say, may he live more than ten years!) he will have additional reason to rejoice in the benevolent contribution which he made for founding this new institute.

## From Monrovia.

LIBERIA, AFRICA,
September 10, 1868.

REV. DOCTOR NEWMAN: I pen you these lines hoping you are well and in the enjoyment of good health. I here to-day am glad to inform you that I am now in Monrovia preaching once and twice per week in the Methodist Episcopal Church. My thought is not to stay or reside in the capital but to go among the natives. I find myself not very far from the Mandingo tribe from which my grandfather came.

What they now want to hear is the true Gospel of Christ. We want here the Holy Ghost Ministers, men that are heaven born, heaven baptized, qualified for the ministry. I send you a few lines in this of a sheet or two in their writing, to show to the brethren what a nation I am among. But the gospel is in a very slow progress in civilizing and christianizing the heathen. The Mandingo tribe number from sixteen to seventeen millions. Some of the chiefs have said to me: "How can Jesus be the Son of God?" "God had no wife!" "Jesus was a Prophet." "Jesus was a Prophet like Mohammed." "Mohammed told us there was but one true God," and hence that saying they verily believe. To let you know I have been among them I enclose these copies, read them if you please and let my brethren know it. I am glad that I am able to inform you that I am one man that has a missionary spirit in me. I am still riding that horse you call faith, feeling I have done my Master's will by coming here. God bless you all! I still remain the same man I was when I was there. Let all the churches know these things that I have said unto you. As soon as my probation as a member of conference is out I expect to travel among the heathen. I close my letter by saying when I die, I'll die on my grandfather's land. Please answer these lines as soon as possible and let me hear from you. My family are tolerably well at this time. Hoping these few lines will find you the same, allow me to subscribe myself your humble servant in Christ,

HARDY RYAN.

## How to Entertain Guests.

Emerson says: "I pray you, O excellent wife! not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman, who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village. But let this stranger see if he will, in your looks, in your actions and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles, and dine sparely, and sleep hard, in order to behold. Certainly let the beard be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveller; but let not the emphasis of hospitality be in these things."

A friend says, in allusion to the practice of buying and selling wives in Egypt, that tho[illegible] wife didn't cost him a cent, h[illegible]ted in the bargain.

# OFFICIAL.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

#### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Forty-Ninth Day's Session.**

[CONTINUED.]

The fourth section was read, and, on motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, to adopt, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays which were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antone, Adolphe, Belot, Burrell, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchison, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, LeBlanc, Lee, Leroy, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—52.

Nays: Bennett, Brewster, Barbee, Demarest, Fouts, Kent, Melvin, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—16.

The fourth section was declared adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendment:

In the fifth line strike out the words "all less than;" in the seventh line, after the word "sergeants" insert "thirty-five"—which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the fifth section was adopted.

The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections were read and adopted without amendments.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Noble offered the following amendment:

After the word "officers" in the eighth line, insert "subject to the approval of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of State."

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Lott, Morris, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—45.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Curell, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Haskell, Kent, Kavanagh, Leroy, Landers, McCullen, Mahier, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Waters, N. Young—25.

Section tenth was read, and on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was adopted.

Sections eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, were read and adopted without amendments.

Section fourteenth was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to strike out the entire section.

Carried.

Section fourteen was stricken out.

Section fifteen was read.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved to strike out the entire section.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to adopt section fifteen.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—51.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Curell, Demarest, Fouts, Haskell, Kavanagh, Landers, McCullen, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Slaten, Zoelly—17.

Section fifteen was declared adopted.

Section sixteen was read.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to strike out the entire section.

Carried.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two were read and adopted without amendment.

Section twenty-three was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Barbee, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams—43.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Demarest, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Kent, Landers, Melvin, Mathews, Noble, Slaton, Wren, D. Young, Zoelly—16.

Sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six were read and adopted without amendment.

Section twenty-seven was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendment:

Strike out from the word "or," fifteenth line, to the word "force," in the nineteenth line," and called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Calhoun, Curell, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Haskell, Kent, Kavanagh, Lee, Lott, Landers, Mollere, McCullen, McMillen, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Slaton, Washington, Wilson, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—27.

Nays: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams—39.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved the adoption of section twenty-seven.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams—42.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Curell, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Kent, Kavanagh, Landers, McCullen, McMillen, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Slaton, Washington, Wilson, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—23.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Yeas and nays demanded, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Carr, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams—36.

Nays: Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Curell, Cuny, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Gair, Haskell, Harper, Kent, Lott, Landers, McCullen, McMillen, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Magee, Slaton, Washington, Waters, D. Young—25.

Section twenty-eight was read.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

After the word "court" in the third line, insert, "excepting the First District Court of the parish of Orleans."

Section twenty-eight, as amended, was adopted.

Section twenty-nine was read and adopted without amendment.

The House, on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

#### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fiftieth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

Present the following members:

Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Williams—19.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Foute: Mr. President, I have this morning heard with deep regret of the death of our distinguished member of Congress, Hon. James Mann. I would ask, in respect to his memory, that the Senate do now adjourn.

So suddenly, sir, has this sad affliction come upon us, and upon his friends and family, that I am not prepared to say more at present than simply to ask this deference to the memory of the dead, a Representative of the State of Louisiana, recognized as such in the Congress of the United States. I, therefore, offer this resolution:

WHEREAS, We have just learned with regret and sorrow of the sudden death of our distinguished fellow citizen and Representative in Congress, Hon. James Mann; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate do now adjourn in respect and honor to the memory of the deceased.

Unanimously adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

#### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fiftieth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, October 25, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

Roll was called. The following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lott, Landers, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, Murrel, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stubbs.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Curell, of Orleans, presented the following petition:

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The petition of the undersigned, attorney at law, respectfully represents that in the spring of 1867 he was employed by his Excellency Governor B. F. Flanders to prepare the necessary papers, and represent, as an attorney, the claim of the State of Louisiana before the Commissioner of the Internal Revenues for a remission of the tax assessed on the circulation of the State; that said tax at that time amounted to over ten thousand dollars in United States treasury notes; that such tax was demanded of the Treasurer monthly, and distringas threatened if the tax was not paid; that your petitioner duly appeared before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States and presented oral and written arguments to prove the illegality of such tax, and on the decision of the said Commissioner that said tax was legal, the petitioner had the case submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, who sustained the positions assumed for the State, and under this decision the claim for said tax was abandoned, and the State released from a liability which would by this time have amounted to $20,000.

Your petitioner therefore prays, in consideration of said employment and services, that your honorable body will make an appropriation of five hundred dollars to pay him for his services in said matter, and in proof of said claim and services that he be allowed to present to your body, or the committee to which this may be referred, the certificates or the testimony of the late Governor B. F. Flanders, and the late Treasurer of the State, Adam Giffen.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.,

ALEXANDER WALKER.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Melvin, chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary, submitted a joint report of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana on the State Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, further consideration of the report was postponed until Monday next. Five hundred copies of the report in pamphlet form ordered to be printed.

Committee on Internal Improvement submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred Senate bill No. 88, entitled "an act to amend and readopt section first of an act entitled 'an act for the corporation, organization, etc., of works of public improvement, etc.,' approved March 14, 1855," most respectfully report favorably.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
W. C. MELVIN,
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG,
JAMES McCULLEN.

The report was received, adopted, and placed on the calendar for the third reading.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following minority report on House bill No. 11:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Room Committee on Judiciary,
New Orleans, August 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, a member of this committee, to which was referred House bill No. —, entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights, begs leave to present this, his minority report, adverse to the recommendation of the majority of this committee.

Of the many reasons for which this bill should not be adopted, the undersigned first urges its unconstitutionality.

The late State Convention saw fit to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor in recognizing the principles of vested rights engrafted upon the constitutions of our sister States, and embodied this recognition of rights in article 110 of the Constitution of 1868, which reads: "No ex post facto law nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made."

The bill to protect all persons in their civil and public rights, the text of which I consider not only not in accordance with its title, but directly violative thereof, provides no adequate compensation, while it clearly divests the vested rights of proprietors of steamboats and other conveyances, places of entertainment, etc., and that, too, for no purpose of public utility.

This House should not, in its haste to grant new privileges to some, boldly attempt to legalize an unwarrantable dispossession of others, for the proprietors of these vested rights will need nothing more than the interposition of the courts to maintain these in their possession.

The undersigned believes with the late Chief Justice Eustis, and would like to impress the same conviction upon this House, that "a citizen's right to his property, under the law, is the highest of all public rights, and one which all men have the deepest interest in vindicating and maintaining."

This bill provides that "this act shall go into effect from and after its passage." Has its framer forgotten that the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans have entered into contracts with these proprietors of steamboats, etc., by their collection of licenses, etc., and that the Constitution of the United States, as well as the State Constitution, forbids the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts?

Can it be pretended that these proprietors have no vested rights? The undersigned, for the purpose of illustration, will take from the number of those which it is proposed to dispossess, the proprietors of steam or sailing vessels, or water craft, for whose intention the bill seems particularly to have been framed.

Two short quotations from Angell on the law of common carriers will suffice for the purposes of this report, with the preface, however, that the author is a Massachusetts jurist, and the work is universally quoted and esteemed for its correct and lucid expositions of the common law, and the decisions upon this subject. At page 496, section 525, says: It is nevertheless true that the obligation (to carry persons who apply for transportation) is subject to the qualifications, that the regular fare be tendered, or there be an offer to pay it; that there be sufficient room; that freshets in a river do not render it impracticable or dangerous to cross a ferry, and that the applicant is not an unfit person to be received as a passenger, and that he had no design to injure the carrier in his business. The right of passengers to a passage on board of a steamboat is not an unlimited right. But it is subject to such regulations as the proprietor may prescribe for the due accommodation of passengers and for the due arrangement of their business. The proprietors have not only this right, but the further right to consult and provide for their own interests in the management of such boats as a common incident to their right of property. They are not bound to admit passengers on board who refuse to obey the reasonable regulations of the boat, or who are guilty of gross and vulgar habits or conduct, or who make disturbances on board, or whose characters are doubtful, or dissolute, or suspicious, and a portion whose characters are unequivocally bad. Nor are they bound to admit passengers on board whose object is to interfere with the interest or patronage of the proprietors, so as to make the business less lucrative to them.

Section 530 reads: Another qualification to which the prima facie duty of the owners of stage coaches, railroads and steamboats to receive persons who apply for a passage on tender of the fare, is their privilege of prescribing all reasonable regulations in respect to the admission of persons into their carriages, depot, etc. It is clear that proprietors of steamboats, etc., are divested of their property the very moment the Legislature imposes upon them such conditions as deprive them of the right to prescribe such rules as they may think expedient for the due arrangement of their business, and to consult and provide for their own interests, which Angell calls a common incident to their right of property. These rights have repeatedly been adjudicated upon and recognized in cases, some of which the undersigned reserves to himself the right to quote hereafter when this bill is taken up for the consideration of the House; the Legislature is also forbidden from passing such a bill as this because it would be contrary to public policy, a fact which none, however wild in their schemes of equality, can gainsay. The political axiom that society makes laws, but laws can not make society, is too well known to need any elaboration in a community where every one is aware that there have been lying dead upon its statute books laws passed in direct opposition to the sentiment of the people, such as those forbidding dueling, gambling, etc. This bill is an attempt to secure for a certain class of our population social rights which their representatives in the late Convention had no idea of giving them, and if enacted would generate constant and serious turmoils in the community. The members of this House all know the repugnance which the white population throughout the whole country have to treating those of the colored race upon terms of social equality with themselves, and even if it had the semblance of legality, such an enactment could never be enforced in the United States. Such a change as is contemplated by this bill could only be effected by social means, and requires time. Hurried legislation upon the subject can only be productive of evil, and erect new barriers against its accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. CURREL,
Of Orleans.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that the report be printed.

Carried.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved that the bill be also printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Carried.

One hundred and fifty copies of the bill and minority report ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Mahier, of West Baton Rouge, introduced the following bill:

House bill No. —, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to establish a Board of Flour Inspectors for the city and port of New Orleans, approved March 28, 1867, and numbered 159.

The bill passed its first reading, and was placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. —, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, established by an act entitled an act establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

Bill passed its first reading, and was placed on the calendar.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce a bill entitled an act relative to public printing.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Burrel, chairman of Special Committee on City Currency, submitted their report, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report was received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The committee was then, on motion, discharged.

Under a suspension of the rules the following communication from the Auditor of the State was read:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana.
New Orleans, August 20, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—In obedience to the law, which says: "Section 16: In all cases where the law recognizes a claim for money against the State, and no appropriation shall have been made to pay the same, the Auditor shall audit and settle it, and give the claimant a certificate of the amount thereof, under his official seal, if demanded, and shall report the same to the General Assembly with as little delay as possible," (See revised Statutes, 1856, section 16, page 28). I respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

Upon application of Mr. Chas. E. Fortier for payment of one-half of a claim for three thousand dollars, against the State of Louisiana as per judgment rendered by the Hon. Guy Duplantier, Judge of the Sixth District Court of the city of New Orleans, a copy of the judgment of which honorable court is herewith annexed; and upon the legal advising of the Hon. Simeon Belden, Attorney General of Louisiana, a copy of whose written opinion is herewith annexed, I have granted to Mr. Chas. E. Fortier a certificate of indebtedness on the part of the State for the undivided half of said judgment, amounting to $1500. with legal interest thereon from April 6, 1867, for which certificates of indebtedness I promise to issue my warrant whenever the General Assembly make an appropriation for the payment of the same.

As the case seems to be a very clear one of just indebtedness on the part of the State, and I have felt myself authorized and obligated under the law to acknowledge the justness of the whole claim of $3000, and as Mr. Fortier has been deprived of his just rights for a long period and suffered actual loss by the action of the State in the premises, I felt it my duty to recommend the immediate passage of a bill of relief for Mr. Charles E. Fortier, securing by special appropriation the payment of this debt due him by the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Auditor of State.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, the communication was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the rules be suspended to take up House bill 164.

Rules suspended.

House bill 164 was placed on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 164.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

After discussing the merits of the bill, Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the committee rise and recommend the passage of the bill.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, submitted its report, which was received.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, asked a suspension of the rules to place House bill No. 164 on its third reading.

The rules were suspended.

The following bill passed its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An act providing for certain Appropriations.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following sums be and they are appropriated for the following purposes:

| | |
|---|---|
| For contingent expenses, and hire of clerks and employes of the Executive | $ 5000 |
| Auditor | 5000 |
| Treasurer | 3000 |
| Attorney General | 1000 |
| Secretary of State | 2000 |
| Printing and advertising | 50,000 |

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 70 being under consideration, section thirty was read and adopted without amendments.

Section thirty one was read.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gray, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—43.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Curell, Deslonde, Dufresne, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, Magee, Noble, Washington, Waters, Zoelly—16.

Sections thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four were read and adopted without amendment.

Section thirty-five was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

To strike out from the word "premises" in the thirty-third line to the end of the section.

Carried.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section thirty-six was adopted without amendments.

Section thirty-seven was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendments:

In the thirty-third line strike out the word "Controller" and insert "Treasurer."

Amendment adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Sections thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven were read and adopted without amendments.

Section forty-eight was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gray, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young—45.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Gair, Gartskamp, Hanlon, Kent, Noble, Waters, Zoelly—10.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved to reconsider the vote on section forty-eight.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Section forty-nine was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In the sixteenth line strike out the words "of the State."

Carried.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved to strike out the whole section.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Landers, of Union, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, with the following result:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—47.

Nays: Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Sterrett, Waters, Zoelly—16.

Sections fifty and fifty-one were read and adopted without amendments.

Section fifty-two was read.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered the following amendments:

In the ninth line strike out $3500 and insert $2200.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays.

The result was as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Evans, Guigonet, Honore, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Murrell, Raymond, Umphreys, Wren, H. Williams—18.

Nays: Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Kent, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—45.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to strike out "$2200" and insert "$3000."

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Hall, Kent, Leroy, Mollere, McVean, Mansion, May, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Washington, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—33.

Nays: Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Esnard, Gray, Honore, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Lott, Landers, Morris, Morey, Magee, Pearce, Raymond, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams—30.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved to amend by inserting $2500.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to amend by inserting $2800.

Laid on the table.

The amendment of Mr. Rey was adopted.

Mr. Garstkamp offered the following amendments:

In the tenth line, strike out "$3500," and insert "$2500."

Amendment adopted.

Twelfth line, strike out "$4500," and insert "$3000."

Amendment adopted.

Thirteenth line, strike out "$2500" and insert "$2000."

Amendment adopted.

Fourteenth line, strike out "$2000" and insert "$1600."

Amendment adopted.

In fifteenth line, strike out "$1800" and insert "$1200."

Amendment adopted.

In sixteenth line, strike out "$1800" and insert "$1200."

Amendment adopted.

In seventeenth line, strike out "$2000" and insert $1600."

Amendment adopted.

In eighteenth line, strike out "$2000" and insert "$1600."

Mr. Carr moved to amend by inserting "$1800."

Mr. Garstkamp moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Curell, Dupart, Faulkner, Fouts, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Lee, Landers, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Morand, Magee, Pearce, Prescott, Taylor, Washington, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—29.

Nays: Antoine, Adolphe, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gray, Honore, Hutchinson, Hall, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Murrell, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams—38.

The amendment of Mr. Carr was adopted.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered the following amendments:

In the nineteenth line, strike out "$1500" and insert "$1200."

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans.

In the twenty-first line, strike out "$1400" and insert "$1200."

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to strike out in the twenty-second line "$1000" and insert "$1200."

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to amend by inserting "$1500."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion of Mr. Carr on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to amend by inserting "$960."

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Curell called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Carr, with the following result:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Gair, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, D. Young—47.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Lee, Landers, Magee, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Waters, Zoelly—18.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In the twentieth line, strike out "$1100" and insert "$1300."

Amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hill, of Ascension, moved the adoption of the section as amended, and called for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Section fifty-two as amended was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in the following Senate bills: Nos. 37, 103, 113, 132; also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 21, 99, 146, 152, and in House bills Nos. 20 and 42, with amendments.

Section 53 was read.

Yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Gartskamp, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Morand, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, D. Young—45.

Nays: Bennett, Waters—2.

There being no quorum in the House, on motion of Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

#### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifty-First Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, August 27, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

Present the following members:

Bacon, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitny, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with amendments Senate bill 153, an act to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the public lands of this State.

Also, favorably upon Senate bill 148, an act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate or will by testament property to his natural children.

The Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 125, an act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State.

Senate bill No. 47, an act granting the right of provisional seizure in other cases than those now allowed by law.

Senate bill No. 142, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage.

Senate bill No. 163, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to administer oaths.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Education, reported favorably upon Senate bill 144, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

Also, favorably on Senate bill No. 138, an act for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson, and parish of St. Charles, to pay warrants 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423, 428 and 429.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 154, an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions be authorized to visit the Insane Asylum at Jackson, in this State.

Mr. Ray: I move to amend that a joint committee, consisting of the Committees on Charitable Institutions of both Houses of the General Assembly be authorized to visit the charitable institutions of the State.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Lewis, who subsequently offered it as a joint resolution.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Day:

Resolved by the Senate, That R. H. Day be and he is hereby authorized to proceed to Baton Rouge and take evidence before the proper officers, in reference to the contested election case of George W. Regan vs. R. H. Day by giving the contesting party due notice.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to amend by adding, "that three members of the Committee on Elections be authorized to accompany Senator Day to Baton Rouge for that purpose."

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the resolution with its amendment on the table.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 91, an act for the relief of Margaret T. Murphy, and House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Lewis offered the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That a Joint Committee, consisting of the Committees of each House on Charitable Institutions, be and they are hereby authorized to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Baton Rouge, and other charitable institutions in this State, at such time as they may fix, and that they have leave of absence for this purpose.

The joint resolution was read and lies over under the rules.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the Senate do now adjourn for the purpose of allowing members to attend the funeral of the Hon. James Mann.

The motion was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

#### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-First Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Landers, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Winston.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, twenty days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Slaton, of Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines, five days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Honore, of Pointe Coupee.

On motion of Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, ten days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Guidry, of Terrebonne.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Demarest, Esnard, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Heidenhain, Kent, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Page, Smith, Yorke, Zoelly—23.

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, Murrell, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams—41.

Rules not suspended.

Resolution returned.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, introduced the following resolution according to previous notice, and on motion it was adopted:

WHEREAS, Many communications relative to the removal of distilleries from within the corporate limits of the cities of New Orleans and of Jefferson, and the authorities having taken no steps to that end, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives do authorize the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine to visit all licensed distilleries in said cities and investigate their situation and condition, and to report by bill if they deem it necessary with a view to public health.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Harper of St. Charles, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the House do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the Hon. James Mann, member of Congress from the Second Congressional District.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, An All-wise Providence has removed from our midst Colonel James Mann, late an officer in the United States army, and at the time of his decease Representative in Congress from the Second District of the State of Louisiana; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that we tender to the family of the late Colonel Mann our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and to the constituents of the deceased Representative our sincere sorrow at their sudden and unexpected loss.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the past services and personal merits of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

*Resolved*, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

#### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifty-Second Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, August 28, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon an act relative to attachments.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 160, an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain injunction cases.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably upon an act to exempt the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana from taxation.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented a majority report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, contesting the seat of E. L. Jewell, favorably to Mr. Pinchback.

Mr. Campbell: I have information that Generals O. O. Howard and Edward Hatch, of the United States army, are present in this hall. I move that they be invited to seats on this floor.

Adopted.

Generals Howard and Hatch entered, and seated themselves.

A message from the Governor was received.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The question is often raised before the Committee on Elections and Returns as to whether or not the laws, now on the statute books, in reference to contested elections, are in force in the State, and should be complied with. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That all petitions in which this question is raised by any party be referred to the Judiciary Committee for their decision thereon.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Williams—10.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—13.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Campbell: I move to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—13.

A tie vote.

The President: Considering that when I appointed the Committee on Elections and Returns, I believed them competent to decide of questions brought before them, I will vote to postpone indefinitely.

The resolution was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Bacon: I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Accusatory rumors have been spread throughout the city of New Orleans, and have obtained currency in the country, charging members of the Houses of the General Assembly with having received bribes and promises of bribes for their official action or non-action in reference to matters of public duty, and of other improper practices in their legislative capacities; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Senate to vindicate the character of its members if falsely accused, and to purge itself of them if they be guilty; and,

Whereas, These rumors, though not in tangible form, are yet susceptible of investigation; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of —, whose duty it shall be to diligently inquire what Senators have been accused of having been induced by promises of reward to lend their official influence to any individual interests or to withhold their opposition to others, into the truthfulness thereof, and for this purpose they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all such freely respecting the same, and to report the evidence and their conclusions thereon, to this Senate for its further action.

Mr. O'Hara: I offer the following amendment:

Be it further resolved, That said committee be empowered and instructed to inquire what Senator or Senators made propositions to certain other Senators to withdraw all opposition to the passage of the Printing

bill on condition that $20,000 of the public printing be given by contract to a certain Democratic paper, published in this city.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Darrall, François, Lewis, Pollard, Smith, Wilcox, Williams—9.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, O'Hara, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wittgenstein—16.

The motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost.

Mr. O'Hara's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Smith: I offer the following amendment:

*Resolved further*, That the committee be also empowered to inquire whether any member of the Senate offered Senators money or other consideration of interest to influence their votes upon any cases of contested elections.

Adopted.

Mr. E. L. Jewell: I offering the following amendment:

And that the committee be further instructed to examine into the report that a member of this Senate is an escaped convict of the penitentiary, to report his name and circumstances of conviction and method of escape; and also as to his eligibility to a seat in the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I offer the following amendment:

*Resolved further*, That the committee be empowered to inquire whether any Senators have been implicated in any alleged frauds or embezzlement of the levee bonds of the State.

Adopted.

Mr. Smith: I offer the following amendment:

*Be it further resolved*, That the committee be authorized to employ a suitable person to report all the street rumors that may be in circulation by the thugs and rowdies of the city in order to further the investigation.

Mr. Braughn: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Whitney: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas. Bacon, Bears, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Ray, Thompson, Todd—13.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—11.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I offer the following amendment:

*Be it further resolved*, That the committee be empowered to inquire whether any Senators are connected with secret political societies, whose object is to unlawfully influence the Senate by bribery, menaces, or armed resistance to the laws, or whose members have made such attempts.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara offered an amendment.

Mr. Ray: I call up the order of the day.

The resolution of Mr. Bacon lies over.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 91—An act for the relief of Margaret T. Murphy was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading:

The President ordered the yeas and nays:

Yeas: Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, E. L. Jewell—3.

The rules were suspended.

The bill was read and adopted finally, with its title.

House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations was taken up.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of Assessors of taxes in certain parishes.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended.

WHEREAS, The Committee on Elections has five or six cases pending before them for investigation; and

Whereas, The case of Mr. Sambola vs. Mr. Campbell is the last one on the docket, and that there is no prospect of said case being reached or taken up or investigated by said committee before the end of the present session of the General Assembly; be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the case of Sambola vs. Campbell, and report as early as possible.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Ray, Thompson—10.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken to offer a substitute providing for the appointment of an additional Committee on Elections and Returns to whom may be referred any case of contested election.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was laid on the table by a rising vote of 12 yeas, to 8 nays.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution.

Rules suspended.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the General Assembly take a recess from Saturday, the nineteenth of September, to Monday, the nineteenth of October 1868.

Lies over.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease.

Read twice and referred to the Special Committee on Health.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 143, an act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health therein for the protection of life and health, and for the prevention and spread of disease, was read and referred to the special Committee on Health.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney-at-law, was read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act additional to and amendatory of the acts now in force, relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

An act to incorparate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn.

Lost.

A communication from the Governor was read, in which his Excellency informed the Senate that he has signed Senate bill No. 2, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-Second Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, August 27, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adophe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Lott, Landers, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Magee, Pearce, Page, Reese, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke—57.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Griffin.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker announced the following committee on the part of the House on joint resolution to inquire into the number of employes of the General Assembly, and whether reduction might not be made:

Messrs. Abbot, of Concordia; Hall, of Orleans; Bennett, of Claiborne.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Claims to whom was referred the claim of R. B. Love for five hundred dollars, as a reward for having arrested one J. N. Mathews, who had escaped from the parish jail at Natchitoches under indictment of murder for the killing of John N. Scroggins, respectfully report that they find from evidence presented to them, that the sum of five hundred dollars reward was offered by A. Voorhies, Lieutenant Governer and Acting Governor of Louisiana, for the arrest of the said J. N. Mathews, and that he was arrested and delivered into the custody of J. C. Hughs, Sheriff of Natchitoches, by R. B. Love, who now claims the reward. We therefore recommend the payment of the same, and the passage of the following act:

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims.
P. JONES YORKE,
S. E. CUNY,
JOHN GARTSKAMP.

On motion of *Mr. McVean*, of Caddo, House bill No. 172, as reported by the Committee on Claims, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report which was received and accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, August 27, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Standing Committee on Corporations beg leave to report that they have had, by order of the House, under consideration House bill No. 173, and report the same back with the recommendation that it be referred to the member introducing the same, with instructions to ascertain whether or not said society can become incorporated by notarial act, and if not to introduce another bill better defining the objects of the association.

Your committee also report back House bill No. 153, with amendments, and recommend the adoption of the same.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman;
CHARLES LEROY,
JOHN PAGE,
PAULIN GUIGONET.

The amendments to House bill No. 153, as reported, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the rules were suspended, the bill considered engrossed and passed its third reading by title.

The same committee reported back House bill No. 150, an act to incorporate the town of Gretna, parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, and recommend its indefinite postponement.

Agreed to.

The same committee reported back the petition of sundry citizens asking that a Charter be granted them for building slaughterhouses on Delery's plantation, with the recommendation that the petition be laid on the table subject to call.

Recommendation acceded to.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., August 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly enrolled, to wit:

House bill No. 41, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration.

House bill No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendments thereto concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse.

House bill No. 152, an act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague.

House bill No. 146, an act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the pay of mileage and per diem of the members and per diem of employes of the General Assembly and the contingent expenses of the same.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., August 26, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bill has been duly enrolled, to wit:

House bill No. 144, joint resolution expressing the respects of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in memory of the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and tendering their sympathy to the many friends and relations of the deceased, and also duly engrossed,

House bill No. 156, an act to regulate quarantine,

House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following majority report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Railways,
New Orleans, La., August 26, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I have the honor to submit Senate bill No. 64, an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas, Railroad Company, with a favorable report thereon, and respectfully recommend the following amendments:

Section ten, paragraph four, the word "exclusive" stricken out.

Section sixteen, paragraph six, after the word "duty" insert "except in case of invasion or insurrection."

Respectfully,
J. B. ESNARD,
Chairman of Committee on Railways.

Messrs. Kent, of St. Helena, and Rey, of Orleans, members of the Committee on Railways, submitted also the following minority report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, August 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, one of your Committee on Railroads, begs leave to report that he is unable to concur with the majority of your committee in their report on an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, for the following reasons:

Section eleven provides that on certain conditions the Governor of the State shall deliver to said railroad company bonds of the State of Louisiana to the amount of six thousand dollars for every mile of said road completed. The undersigned, in view of the large amount of State bonds now on the market, the amount that must soon be thrown upon the market to meet the current demands of the State, and in view of the low price which they now command in the market, considers it unwise at this time to increase these large amounts by adding some four hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the liabilities of our already impoverished State. He therefore desires that the eleventh and twelfth sections of the bill under consideration be stricken out.

Respectfully submitted.
AMOS KENT.

I do hereby concur with the above report.

HENRY L. REY.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the further consideration of the above reports was postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the Committe on Corporations was authorized to employ the services of a civil engineer for a few days.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, offered the following joint resolution, which passed its first reading:

*Resolved*, That from and after this date no money shall be paid out by the State Treasurer on account of this General Assembly, except for per diem of members and employes upon warrants issued to them by the Warrant Clerk of either House.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced House bill No. 178, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its second reading by its title.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, then moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the bill be printed.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrell, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Murrel, Mansion, Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—47.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, DeGrange, Demarest, Fouts, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Kavanagh, Lott, Landers, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Sterrett, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—27.

The motion to print having prevailed, one hundred and fifty copies of the bill was ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from the Governor was received.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisana,
New Orleans, August 25, 1868

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to authorize the organization of a uniformed militia and provide for its instruction and duties.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 47.
Senate bill No. 125.
Senate bill No. 142.
Senate bill No. 163.

Also, a communication requesting conference on registration bill.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 70 was taken up.

Section fifty-three was read and on motion was adopted.

Section fifty-four was read and adopted.

Section fifty-five was read and adopted.

Section fifty-six was read.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to amend. In the the tenth line strike out "$1200" and insert "$1500."

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Isabelle's amendment was lost.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to strike out, in the sixth line, "$2500," and insert "$2000."

Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

Amendment lost.

Mr. Isabelle moved to strike out, in tenth line, "$1200," and insert "$1400."

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Lost.

Amendment of Mr. Isabelle adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to amend by adding to tenth line "linemen $1800, battery men $800."

Amendments adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to amend at end of fifth line, add "fire alarm and," and in eighth line, after "of," "fire alarm and."

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to amend in ninth line by striking out "$1800" and inserting "$1500."

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Assumption, section fifty-six as amended was adopted.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

SEC. 57. Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners two surgeons, who shall perform the duty now performed by the City Physicians, and such other duties as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe. The police surgeons shall also act as experts for the Coroners, making post-mortem examinations whenever called upon by the Coroners of the districts. The salary of these surgeons shall be $2500 per annum.

Section fifty-seven was read.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to strike out the entire section.

Adopted.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to substitute section fifty-nine for section fifty-eight.

Carried.

Section fifty-nine was read and adopted.

Section fifty-eight as a substitute for section fifty-nine was read and adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to reconsider section fifty-five.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to amend in the fifth line, the words "fire alarm and," and after the word "and," fifth line, insert "The Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph shall appoint three telegraph operators, one lineman, and one batteryman, subject in all cases to the approval of the Board of Police Commissioners."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to reconsider section fifty-four.

Carried.

Mr. Carr moved to amend by inserting after "fire" in eighteenth line the word "alarm."

Carried.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Carr moved to reconsider section fifty-two.

Carried.

Mr. Carr moved to amend in twenty-second line by striking out $1200" and inserting "$1000."

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Mansion, Pearce, Rey, Smith, Taylor, Umphreys, Wren—19.

Nays: Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Collins Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, De Grange, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Kavanagh, Lee, Lott, Landers, McCullen, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Page, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—45.

The amendment of Mr. Carr was adopted.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Carr moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Carr moved to strike out in the seventeenth line the word "inspectors" and insert "police surgeons."

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the folfowing amendments, in the seventeenth line strike out "$1600" and insert "$2000;" in twentieth line strike out "$1300" and insert "$1100."

The amendments were adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to reconsider sections two, five and seven.

Carried.

Mr. Carr moved to strike out the word "inspectors" in the second section and insert "police surgeons."

In the fifth section strike out the words "three inspectors" and insert "two police surgeons."

In section seven strike out the word "inspectors" and insert "police surgeons."

The amendments were adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to reconsider section eleven.

Carried.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to amend by striking all out after the word "follows," in fourth line, to the first word "Captain" in the sixth line.

The amendments were adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Under a suspension Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Representative from the Tenth District of the parish of Orleans, Mr. W. P. Noble, did, on the twenty-sixth instant, ask leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry into certain assumed rumors touching the official integrity of his excellency the Governor of this State; and

Whereas, The *Times* newspaper, of which the said member is or has been acting as reporter, does this morning give publicity to the resolution sought to be introduced and the unfounded charges therein contained, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate this action of the member from the Tenth Representative District, and if in the opinion of said committee he was prompted by malice or a desire to promote the interests of his political party by this unwarranted proceedings, that said committee be and hereby is instructed to present resolutions expelling said member from this body.

Mr. Breweter, of Ouachita, moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Main question ordered.

Mr. May, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Bennet, Barbee, Bergeron, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Heidenhain, Kent, Kavanagh, Landers, Morris, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Waters, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—27.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Dewees, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterret, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams—36.

The resolution was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifty-Third Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, August 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee reported substitute for Senate bill No. 99, an act to suppress and prevent the stealing of fruit, grain, etc., and providing punishment for the same.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed the following bills:

Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney-at-law.

Senate bill No. 91, an act for the relief of Margaret T. Murphy.

Mr. Williams, from the Joint Special Committee, appointed to investigate the number of employes of the General Assembly, whether not excessive, and a reduction should be made, reported the number of employes in the Senate, as follows:

Enrolling clerks, eight; committee clerks, twenty-seven, of which number twelve are on the Committee on Frauds, and employed counting votes cast at the last election, and will be discharged in a few days; one messenger; eight pages; eight porters; one night watchman. Total in the Senate fifty-three.

In the House: enrolling clerks, fifteen; committee clerks, none; messengers, two; pages, eleven; porters, six; night watchmen, one. Total number in the House of Representatives, thirty-five.

The Committee further reported that a reduction of the number is in their opinion, impracticable, as there has already been a large reduction.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a memorial from employes of the last Legislative Assembly, and to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for the payment of the annual salaries of the officers of the last General Assembly of Louisiana.

The memorial was received, and the bill read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following resolution and move its adoption.

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with the committee of the House on the act providing for the registration of the voters of the State, be required to report to the Senate what action has been taken by said committee on said act.

Adopted.

Mr. E. L. Jewell offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon Governor Warmoth to ascertain from him the names of the one hundred and fifty persons murdered in the State, and to obtain the letter of District Attorney Hudspeth, be required to report on Monday next to the House the result of their interview with the aforesaid official.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. E. L. Jewell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell—7.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, contesting the seat of E. L. Jewell, was taken up and read.

Mr. Blackman: I move that the report be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay Mr. Blackman's motion on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Braughn, Day, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson—6.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Day was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

At the request of Mr. Whitney, the conclusions of the majority report of the Committee on Elections were read, as follows:

A majority of your committee respectfully submit the testimony taken in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback vs. E. L. Jewell, with the conclusion that the following facts have been conclusively established:

1. That P. B. S. Pinchback received a majority of one hundred and sixty-three of the votes actually cast in the Second Senatorial District, but was deprived of a reputed majority in consequence of ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent tallying, and the substitution of Democratic tickets for Republican tickets.

2. That a large number of legal voters were wrongfully refused the right to vote and deterred from voting, who desired and intended to vote the Republican ticket with the name of P. B. S. Pinchback thereon for Senator in the Second Senatorial District.

And your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That E. L. Jewell was not elected from the Second Senatorial District, and is not entitled to his seat.

2. That P. B. S. Pinchback was elected Senator from said district, and that he is entitled to the seat now occupied by E. L. Jewell.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman;
T. V. COUPLAND,
R. POINDEXTER,
GEORGE Y. KELSO.
P. O'HARA.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to close the doors of the bar of the Senate, and allow no Senator to leave the room.

Mr. Braughn: I object, and move to lay Mr. Campbell's motion on the table, and I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted:

Yeas: Braughn, Coupland, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette and Smith—4.

No quorum.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent after absent members.

Mr. Braughn: I move to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Campbell: I renew my motion to send the Sargeant-at-Arms after absent members.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a call of the House.

The call was ordered. The following members answered to their names.

Messrs. Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein.

Sixteen members present.

No quorum.

After the lapse or fifteen minutes Mr. Lewis asked for another call of the House, which was ordered, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Mr. Ray: I move to adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-Third Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, August 28, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-four members answered to their names.

No quorum being present, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved for a recess of half an hour.

Lost.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absent members.

Shortly after the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Landers, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, N. Young—53.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Assumption, leave of absence of ten days was granted to Mr. Mollere, of Assumption.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the rules were suspended in order to present a petition of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, praying for relief.

Read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications asked permission to sit during the day's session.

Granted.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Senate bill forty-eight, providing for a committee of three of the House and two of the Senate to superyise the revision of the statutes of the State and the Civil Code has become a law; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker in naming the said House committee is hereby instructed to place himself on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, the rules were suspended in order to introduce a petition of Ramon Montecino, praying for relief. Read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was accepted and agreed to:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
August 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In the case of House bill No. 78, an act to amend article 240 of the Code of Practice, and House bill No. 129, an act appointing Parish Judges auctioneers of succession sales, your Committee on Judiciary report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
August 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 123, an act relative to the Supreme Court, etc., your Committee on Judiciary report favorably by substitute.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the substitute for House bill No. 123, reported by the Committee on Judiciary, was postponed until Tuesday next and made the special order of the day.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported unfavorably on the following House bills.

The report was accepted and agreed to: House bills Nos. 98, 160, 135, 141, 143 and 149.

The same committee reported favorably, with amendments, House bill No. 147.

On motion the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Banks and Banking submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Banks and Banking,
New Orleans, La., August 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Banks and Banking have the honor to report that according to resolution of your honorable body, adopted July 24, 1868, they have visited a number of the banking institutions of this city and find their condition to be as follows:

The New Orleans Savings Institution, No. 142 Canal street, of which Samuel Jones, Jr., Esq., is Treasurer, has been found to be in good standing according to report (sworn to) a copy of which is in this office.

They have assets to the amount of $474,063 70; liabilities $449,742 88; surplus $24,320 82.

Their assets all composed of New Orleans city bonds, United States 5-20 bonds, stocks of New Orleans banks, cash on hand and bills receivable secured by mortgages on real estate in New Orleans.

The gentlemen composing the trustees of this institution are all well-known, responsible citizens of New Orleans.

This institution is of great benefit to our working population of New Orleans, and should be encouraged.

The Union bank of Louisiana, No. 122 Canal street, according to their statement of July 31, is working on a capital of $600,000.

Their deposits range very well, showing a confidence in this bank. They hold a very large amount of the State and city bonds, nearly $600,000.

Their charter expires in 1872.

The Southern Bank has been found to be correct according to statement furnished.

This bank transacts its business in foreign and domestic exchange.

| | |
|---|---|
| Its capital is | $813 000 |
| Liabilities | 20,000 |
| Assets | 835,000 |

It receives no deposits.

It is of vast benefit to the planters of this State.

Having to visit the bank in the morning hour, your committee have not much time to spare. They expect in a short time to make a full report of all the banks in the city, and to offer some amendments to the banking system of the State.

Very respectfully submitted,
B. COLLINS, Chairman;
WARREN W. BENNETT,
ISAAC A. ABBOT,
J. J. WALSH,
MILTON MORRIS,
ROBERT J. TAYLOR,

Absent sick: HON. E. F. L'HOSTE.

The special joint committee to inquire into the number of employes of the General Assembly submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

Report of the joint committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to inquire into the number of employes in the General Assembly, and whether reduction might not be made.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

AUGUST 28.

Your committee beg leave to report that in accordance with a joint resolution to inquire into the number of employes of the General Assembly, and whether reduction might not be made, would respectfully report they find the number of employes of the Senate and House of Representatives as follows:

SENATE.

Enrolling Clerks eight (8).
Committee Clerks twenty-seven (27).
Of which number twelve (12) are on the Committee on Frauds, and are employed counting the votes cast in this city at the last election, and will be discharged in a few days.
Messengers, one (1).
Pages, eight (8).
Porters, eight (8).
Night watchmen, one (1).
Total in the Senate, fifty-three (53).
Total number of employes in the House of Representatives:
Enrolling Clerks, fifteen (15).
Committee Clerks, none.
Messengers, two (2).
Pages, eleven (11).
Porters, six (6).
Night watchmen, one (1).
Total number of employes in the House of Representatives, thirty-five (35).
Respectfully submitted by the committee.
On the part of the Senate:
J. R. WILLIAMS,
ISAAC A. ABBOT.
On the part of the House:
WARREN W. BENNETT,
JERRY A. HALL.

Your committee would respectfully state that a reduction of the number of employes is, in their opinion, impracticable, as there has already been a large reduction.

Under a suspension of the rules the following notices of bills were given:

By Mr. Gray, of St. James—

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise, without incurring the penalty of retail merchant, approved March 21, 1866.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

An act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

By R. J. Morand, of Plaquemines:

An act to regulate the oyster fisheries in the bays and coasts of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

An act authorizing the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans to establish a Savings Institution in the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

An act to authorize the closing of Benoit bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

House bill No. 81, entitled a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the action of the first and second Drainage Commissioners, was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 84, entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd, and fixing it at the village of Elton in said parish, on the Mississippi river, was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, called for the yeas and nays, on the final passage of the bill, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Haskell, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams—33.

Nays: Abbot, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Curell, Demarest, Esnard, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Kent, Landers, Mollere, Magee, Noble, Rey, Sterrett, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—26.

The bill was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 112, entitled an act to amend an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868, was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No, 10 was placed on its third reading. The bill was adopted section by section, and finally adopted.

Notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 34 was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 59 was placed on its third reading.

Sections one, two and three were read, and adopted without amendment.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to strike out section four.

Mr. Raymond moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gartskamp, Hill, Harper, Hall, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams—36.

Nays: Abbot, Burrel, Curell, Faulkner, Gray, Hanlon, Landers, McMillen, Melvin, Morand, Magee, Noble, Reese, Sterrett, Walsh, Washington, D. Young—17.

Section fourth was adopted.

Sections fifth and sixth were read and adopted.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Carried.

The bill being placed on its final passage, Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—48.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, De Grange, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, Magee, Noble, Washington, Zoelly—11.

Notice was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 11, entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights, being under consideration, section one was read.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to strike out in the ninth line "etc."

Carried.

Mr. Reese, of Latourche, moved to insert in the eighth line after the word "traveling" the word "and."

Carried.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, moved to strike out the entire section.

Laid on the table.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the first section, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gartskamp, Hill, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere,

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.


## Grant is President—What are the Lessons of the Hour?

The first duty of every Republican is to return thanks to Almighty God that the American people have been true to their God, their country and themselves; and that the MAN whom the Lord appointed to put down the rebellion, hath He chosen to be the ruler of His people. Then, all hail! Ulyses S. Grant, the "friend of all; the enemy of none." Standing with Washington and Lincoln, he is the hope of millions, and his response to the greetings of his countrymen is "WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, AND CHARITY TO ALL," "LET US HAVE PEACE." Chosen by a majority rarely equaled, his strong common sense, his impartial justice, his incorrnptible patriotism, his modesty, moderation and frankness, his love of freedom, his fidelity to the Constitution, and his faith in God, are qualities which fit him for the duties of the nation's Chief Magistracy; and supported by his intelligent, virtuous and wealthy constituency and upheld by the prayers of the Church, he will not disappoint those who have elevated him to power; but will insure to the whole country an administration of wisdom, justice and peace. Our joy is great; our gratitude greater, and the one would have been more jubilant and the other more emotional, had his election been a surprise, but the October elections had made it a certainty, and, therefore, the "glad tidings" are received with serene satisfaction and placid gratitude. *Te Deum Laudamus!*

And now that the election is over, let us review the situation and inquire what are the lessons of the hour?

1. The election of Grant is a triumphant approval of Congress and an unqualified condemnation of Andrew Johnson. The issue has been referred to the whole people, and they have decided against a man who deserted his party, who sought to make treason respectable, who villified Congress as a body of usurpers, who permitted the murder of loyal men, and who used, in the most unscrupulous manner, the patronage of the people's government to secure the presidential nomination of the Democratic party. Now let him take his place with John Tyler and Millard Fillmore, and let the trio stand forth as a warning to all such who may hereafter be tempted to betray their party and sacrifice the peace of a great people to elevate themselves to power. As was said of Judas, so it will soon be said of Andrew Johnson, "He has gone to his own place." And with his going will go Seward, and Wells, and Randall, whose sycophancy has been no less disgusting to all sensible men, than their incapacity has been avouched a hundred times. Let them go.

2. And the great event now in contemplation is pregnant with solemn and impressive lessons to the people of the South. Like the Bourbons, they have been unwilling in the past to learn anything wise or good, yet they may now awake to their true situation. Deceived again by the Democrats of the North, they may be led to reflect that the Republicans are their better and truer friends. At all events, let them now settle down to the consideration that a majority of the American people have approved of and have resolved that reconstruction is an unalterable fact; that it shall be carried out; that the Government of United States shall be maintained in the South; and that loyal citizens shall be protected in the exercise of their rights, in all parts of the national domain. This is the calm verdict of the people, and acquiesence is now an interest and a virtue. This is the lesson, gentlemen, and the sooner it is learned by heart the better it will be for the South you so much love. Resistance to the laws; the assassination of Republicans, and all attempts to override the will of the majority, will only bring a standing army in your midst, and to be quartered upon you. In this we reflect the nation's sentiment.

3. And to no other class, especially in the South, is this hour more replete with lessons of sound wisdom than to the Republicans themselves. As the dominant party, you should remember that magnanimity, judiciously displayed, is a virtue and a glory; that the social, financial and educational interests of the minority, composed almost exclusively of whites, should be sacredly cared for and their wishes honestly consulted; that wisely, all political disabilities should be removed; that official corruption must be eschewed; that economy must be practiced; that the material interests of the State must be promoted; that every foul scheme, whether for political aggrandizement or personal gains, must be discarded; that men must be appointed or elected to office not because they are *white* or because they are *black*, but because they are fit and qualified, and that every attempt to put one race over the other race, must be denounced as against nature, against the best interests of society and against true Republicanism. In a word, gentlemen, reorganize your party in Louisiana, which recent disturbances have seriously affected, and start afresh, and while you shall use all lawful means to remain in power, prove yourselves worthy of that power and gather into your ranks the good and true of all parties, without respect to race or color. Do this, gentlemen, and the glorious future which now opens before you, and which allures you onward with strange yet holy witchery, shall be a future realized in the practical embodiment of all those great principles for which our brothers fought, and for the administration of which the American people have just elected Ulyssus S. Grant.

## Consecration to Christ.

The world's conquerors have been men of one idea, with many and marked weaknesses; here they have been consistent; making everything bend to their master passion, subordinating to it every thought of ease, profit, life.

This alone made them pre-eminent, gave their names to history, enabled them to mould their generation, and give character, good or evil, to the nations.

The same general law obtains in matters of religion; it gave Mahomet his dominion; created the Papal power; crowned Luther prince of reformers and made Wesley the apostle of a faith now professed by millions of Christian people.

This life devotion, abnegation of self in favor of something desirable, has given the world whatever of good there is in science or philosophy; severe study, intense anxiety, wasting toil, regardless of life itself, have brought to us, by the hands of Bacon, Newton, Davy and others, the fragrance of crushed flowers and the juice of bruised grapes, to cheer and refresh us on our journey to the grave.

Wilberforce and Clarkson, Thompson and Garrison, consecrated themselves to freedom, and to-day, throughout the world, the liberty bell is ringing.

Howard beat upon the dungeon walls until humanity was permitted to enter and bring hope to despairing criminals.

History is full of such examples, for these men make history, they are the factors of society, the positive forces of the world. Is there not danger lest we lose from our national casket the jewel of heroism? Not alone on the field of carnage is this virtue called for. "Peace hath its victories" and its heroes too; in many a humble, lowly sphere they fight their battle alone; and if true to themselves and their aims, though life may be the cost, they triumph. A spendthrift, while in rags and sawing wood, before a palatial mansion once his own, conceived the purpose of again possessing it, with all his lost wealth; a few years later this purpose was achieved. A poor mechanic said, at a meeting to raise funds for building a church in New York, by God's help these hands shall earn within a year, a thousand dollars for this object; and it was done.

There is nothing in the grand universe of Jehovah, which so clothes a creature with dignity, so ennobles one with more than knightly heroism, as Christianity; but in order to attain royalty and priesthood in God's kingdom, no meaner aim must be yours, than "Holiness unto the Lord." Would you grow up into Christ, drink in of his fulness and really "enjoy religion," enter carefully upon the study of the subject of consecration to Christ; good, honest, common sense is needed just here; the conditions are the same for the attainment of eminence and efficiency in the world and in the church; with both, "whatsoever a man soweth he shall also reap." It was not the lessons learned at Gamaliel's feet that made Paul the great apostle of the Gentiles, but his determination to "know nothing among men save Christ and him crucified." Old Polycarp, with Christ for his all, could step calmly into the arena, among the hungry beasts, and thus do his part in giving honor and character to Christianity. In later times Carvasso and Harlan Page, Isabella Graham and Mrs. Palmer became great in the Kingdom of Heaven, by the consecration of all their being to Jesus. Only in this way is heart purity to be obtained in any degree. This act of the Christian, done in faith and humility, answers to throwing open the doors and windows of a room; the light must enter, no obstacle is in the way. Neglect it and you must walk in darkness more or less complete. Remember too, that God demands the whole heart. No one ever received a clear sense of pardon without consecration, up to the full measure of light that then shone upon the path of duty, and the Scripture tells us "as ye receive the Lord Jesus even so walk in him." Your darkness, coldness, lack of true religious joy arises from stepping aside out of the straight and highway. You have withdrawn from God's altar some of the precious gifts you freely, gladly laid thereon in other days. Duty is plain then; come as before and school yourself sternly, as do the votaries of wealth, of fame, or science. It may be humiliating, the more so if you have sinned by word or act, but yours may be rather the inner fault, unseen by all but God, who will not chide, but in either case will welcome his banished and shed afresh his love abroad in your heart.

## "He is Governor by the Grace of God and the Will of the People."

Such was our language in last week's Advocate touching Governor Warmoth's rights as the legally elected Governor of the free State of Louisiana, and such is our language *now*. The *Times* of Sunday last thought it had caught a white crow and raised the cry of "Bourbons;" "Oxford divines;" "legitimists of the continent;" and accused the "Cardinal" of "monarchism" and of being the defender of "Queen Isabella," the "Duke of Parma," and the "Duchess of Modena." Were this true we had a right to expect plaudits and not hisses, for the white people of the South are essentially aristocratic in their structure of society and modes of living, and were the question submitted by a popular vote they would choose a monarchy to a republic. *Dei gratia* was once music to their souls and on many a family escutcheon was inscribed with kingly pride—*Dieu et mon droit*. They claimed the right, "by the grace of God" to hold an entire race in slavery and buy and sell men, women, and children. They asserted a "divine right" to be masters of four millions of people created in the image of God and redeemed by the blood of His Son. When remonstrated with, their "Old Bourbon" reply was: "We are slaveholders by the grace of God." To all arguments from justice and humanity against their claim, they had the brief Latin response, *jure divino:* but they forgot that other grand old Latin maxim: *jure naturæ æquum est neminem cum alterius detrimento et injuria fieri locupletiorem*. It is certainly not agreeable to natural justice that a stranger should reap the beneficial pecuniary produce of another man's work. As the pursued burglar to shield himself, cries, "stop thief;" so the *Times* cries out "Bourbons, Bourbons!" on the principles of stealing the "livery of heaven to serve the devil in." It were a light task to prove beyond a cavil that the late Confederacy was a compact that included all the more offensive dogmas, traditions and claims of the "Holy Alliance;" the "House of Hapsburg," and the new fugitive "Bourbons."

There are three senses in which we used the phrase, "By the grace of God," touching the State government of Louisiana. 1. God is the primary author of civil government,—"the powers that be are ordained of God." 2. By His grace or favor we have a Republican administration in Louisiana. 3. And we have this government by the aid of the people, *vox populi vox Dei*. But the *Times* omitted the latter sentiment; it was a two-edged sword; it was a sentiment which that journal had sought to palm off as its own and could not therefore accord it to us. That Henry Clay Warmoth was duly elected Governor of Louisiana by a majority of the *legal voters* of the State cannot be denied, and because the people had chosen him as their Chief Magistrate we pronounced him "Governor by the grace of God." That the "voice of the people is the voice of God." Cicero plainly says: "In everything the consent of all nations is to be accounted the law of nature, and to resist it is to resist the voice of God." The *Times* will not admit that the blacks are a part of the people; that is, they are not legal voters, but the American people through their Congress and Supreme Court say they are. Whose voice is authoritative? It is the old question; shall the minority or majority rule? And such was his majority that could all the disfranchised whites be absolved of their political disabilities, Governor Warmoth's constituency would still be in the majority. And that constituency embraces a portion of the taxpayers of the State. It is idle for the Democrats to arrogate to themselves that they are the taxpayers. The Republicans of New Orleans pay taxes on not less than $15,000,000, and in every parish there are Republican planters and merchants who bear their share of the burdens of the State. But were they not worth a dollar of real estate the Republicans would still be compelled to pay their share of the assessments. The rent the poor man has to pay quadrates with the taxes the landlord is assessed; the price of bread he eats and the coarse cloth he wears is governed by the same rule in the merchant's store. The "one per cent tax" will not come out of property holders and merchants alone, but will be paid in part or in whole by the tenant and the customer. When taxes are heavy, rents and goods go up. Why? Because this is the way the poor laborer has to pay his taxes. Every landholder and merchant is a tax-gatherer. We confess a cordial disgust for the partisan cry of the rights of property holders and for "property holders associations," when it is a notorious fact that the poorest black man in the State pays his *pro rata* tax, though in a different way from the land holders, but just as honestly and truly. We therefore maintain that Governor Warmoth's constituency not only includes a majority of the legal voters in Louisiana but a due proportion of the tax payers of the State.

But the *Times* asks: "Is saddling the State with the iniquitous lottery scheme the most vital blow which could be struck at the morality of a people an act of grace?" Out of the half dozen questions put to us we select this because it is definite, it names a bill, all the other questions about "plundering" are *inuendoes*. We make a distinction between Governor Warmoth's election and his administration. We asserted the good old doctrine of *vox populi vox Dei* as to his election. His administration may be an abuse of that election, but we do not believe that it is. But it may be comforting to the *Times* to have our opinion on the lottery bill. Well, here it is. We consider that bill a sin against God, and a crime against society, and it was so denounced from the beginning by the Advocate. It was conceived in sin and shapened in iniquity; and the reputation of those who voted for it will suffer thereby.

Is the *Times* satisfied? Well, we now point with honest pride to the noble protests of Speaker Lowell and Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and to the fact that Governor Warmoth had written his veto message on the bill, but withheld it only at the earnest and persistent request of prominent Louisianians. We hold ourselves ready to join the *Times* or any other journal in denouncing iniquity, whether in Republicans or Democrats; whether in Governors or legislators, and we also stand ready whether with others or singly and alone to maintain that Henry Clay Warmoth is Governor of Louisiana by the "Grace of God and the will of the People."

## Lying.

"Thou shalt not lie" is one of the commandments of the Decalouge. A commandment, however, which probably is more frequently broken than any other. Many of the wise men among the ancients taught that lying was right if any good could be accomplished or any evil averted thereby.

Christianity, however, is unbending in her demands that all speak the truth, and pronounces a curse on those who fail to obey.

It is easy to see what an injury society would receive from the universal practice of lying, to say nothing of the demoralization resulting to those who utter the falsehoods.

There seems not to be a clear understanding in the minds of many as to the nature of lying. They regard it simply as stating clearly in words what they know to be false. This, of course, is lying, but falsehood is not confined alone to words. One can lie as well by the tones of the voice as by the actions and gestnres. The accompanying words may be true but these make it a lie. If the intention is to deceive they are guilty of falsehood.

Lying is not confined to any particular race, class, profession, or calling. A long chapter might be written on business lying. An equally long chapter might be written also on fashionable lying. It is sad to see men lying but far worse it seems to see beautiful and accomplished ladies, which we are taught to regard as more fully allied with purity and innocence, polluting their tongues with falsehood. And yet thousands are thus guilty. Fashion says you must treat your callers thus and thus. They are received therefore with the greatest apparent affection. We hear the words as they enter, "I am so happy to see you." A lie, for after the callers depart we hear the words, "I hope they will never call again." The offenders excuses themselves by saying that such forms are demanded by society. But it is lying, nevertheless, and society has no right to make such unreasonable demands. It will not improve the matter to call them "white lies." They are lies and all the smooth names will not change their nature and make them less odious in the sight of God.

The habit grows on the offender, his conscience becomes less tender until finally they lie without any compunctions of conscience and without scarcely knowing it.

Lying seems to be an offshot of slavery. The slightest offense under this system often brought the severest punishment. There was, of course, a desire to escape and the temptation was ever before them to screen themselves by falsehood. This being pursued for years the conscience became dull if not dead upon this point, and lying became almost "second nature."

Our colored friends are probably aware that it is a universally admitted fact that they are as a general thing too regardless of their word. It is not pleasant to have such a reputation. It is not necessary to have such a reputation longer. They should now seek a better. Habit may be strong but it can be broken. Resolve in all matters to stick to facts. Speak "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Conscience will soon become quick and tender and check the slightest inclination to prevaricate. Remember the word of God, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death."

## Insult to General Hatch.

This noble soldier and true patriot, who represents the United States Government as head of the Freedman's Bureau, has made his report to General Howard in which he states that 166 freedmen have been killed in Louisiana during the past year, and for this statement of facts he is spoken of by the New Orleans *Crescent* in the most disrespectful language. Here it is:

One Hatch, superintendent of the institution known as the Freedmen's Bureau, reports that 166 negroes (loil people he calls them) have been killed in Louisiana during the last year; whereupon he recommends an indefinite continuance of the institution. But the superintendent has made a mistake. He can easily calculate how long it will take, at the rate of 166 per annum to kill off the negro voters in Louisiana, under the bureau system. It would take a good while; but certainly not an indefinite time. The freedmen will see now why the superintendent desires his institution to be made permanent—he wants to get rid of them at the rate of 166 per annum. But why is he thus sanguinary? What have the freedmen done to him to make him so vindictive?

Such language and misstatements are unworthy of respectable journalism, and we can only account for their appearance in the *Crescent* by the undue excitement of the election and the bitterness which defeat not unfrequently engenders. Colonel Nixon can not deny that 166 negroes have been killed during the past year, as the city papers stated that 100 had been killed at Opelousas, and we can count up 100 more subsequently killed in this city and other parts of the State. We think General Hatch's estimate is entirely too low, and we hope in a subsequent report he will give the additional murders which have since been reported to his headquarters. As to the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau that is a question dependent upon the future management of the bureau, especially in the parishes. For a year past there have been many worthless, drunken, miserable agents who have joined the whites against the poor blacks and then reported against the freedmen, throwing the blame of the disturbance upon them. Let such agents be removed and the continuance of the bureau will be an incalculable blessing to both whites and blacks.

As to General Hatch he needs no eulogium from us. He has military record of which he may be justly proud. His firm and decided action in the late disturbances in our city has given offense to the *Crescent* and the Democrats, but he is too patriotic to be influenced by them and too great to be injured by their unmanly and contemptible ineuendoes.

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No cotton on the wharves, no travelers at the hotels, no buyers for our goods. Such is the burden of the *Bulletin's* refrain this week. "New Orleans needs peace." Ah, indeed! And where did the comprehension of this particular need first pierce your cranium? Have you just found out that New Orleans can not afford, with its solid column of Knights of the White Camelia, and their flying skirmishers of outside roughs and thugs, to be transformed into a mighty beer garden or gladiatorial circus, with the niggers and carpet-baggers thrown in to be rended and devoured for the amusement of that particular element of your population. Colonel Pope's funeral was attended in Illinois by sixty thousand spectators. They will probably vote for Grant, and defer all business they may wish to transact here until they hear farther from you.

The land agent who lost a $50,000 sale of real estate last week, to an Illinoisan, on account of the massacres here, will probably withdraw from the circles if he belongs to them.

The merchant who lost a lucrative arrangement with a large Cincinnati produce house on account of the troublous aspect of affairs, will not vote for Seymour and Blair.

In short, gentlemen, as Seymour said to you before the war, "the stars in their courses fight against you." The fates of the world are arrayed against you; your programme of the violent suppression of all political opposition to you, may be death to a few of us—it was to Colonel Pope, the hero and gentleman, whom you murdered in cold blood—but it is suicidal to you. Your talk of a war of races is idle. There will be no such war. It is impossible—you may have a massacre, but even then it will have to be going to the houses of the colored men and slaughtering them like sheep. This will be too much even for the stomachs of the thirtieth of July men. You may assassinate some more Northern men, but that will only deepen the infamy which stains your skirts. Threats are made that you will prevent the General Assembly from meeting. You may try, but you will fail, and the attempt will only add another blot to the blood-stained history of New Orleans.

We say again it is time for the merchants and business men of New Orleans to withdraw their names from the rolls of the K. W. C., leave pistols and knives to the roughs and let people vote, and think, and speak as they please.

We commend to to them the following from the *Bulletin*. Take your choice between hunting down negroes and carpet-baggers, or selling cotton and produce:

If the day bring bloodshed and turbulence we must submit to the imputation that our city is unsafe for purposes of commerce. Suppose then the Common Council fail to provide for the safety of the city by allowing the service of the present police, under protest until its legality can be tested, or by accepting the aid of volunteer police, will not the whole responsibility fall on them? The constituency of the Governor is the whole State. That of the Mayor and Council is the city. To have it said in the historical biography of the Mayor that during his term fire and bloodshed were allowed, because of a quarrel with the State authorities as to who should properly prevent fire and bloodshed, would be a very ugly record. To have merchants and other men of enterprise reproaching the city administration because of suspension, insolvency and ruin, would be a still more serious consequence of obstinacy or imbecility.

## Fugitives from St. Mary.

Last week another party of fugitives arrived from the neighborhood of Franklin, it consisted of the families of Father Baldwin and of Judge Fisk. Frequent visits of mounted white men threatening and firing off pistols, riding about the dwellings in search of obnoxious persons with fears for life itself, made the vicinity most undesirable as a home for women and children.

The family of Mr. Baldwin have gone to Berea, Ohio. Judge Fisk's wife and children are homeless fugitives, he having lost all his ample fortune through fidelity to the Union.

The immediate cause of their flight was a visit on Wednesday night about ten o'clok by a party who drove away the negroes, turned off their cistern water, took off doors and windows, threw down gates and fences, and lingered around most of the night. The party fired into one of the workmen's shanties on the Orphans' place and did some damage to the property, as the building has been suspended because of the riots and no laborers are there, the pretense of having been fired upon from the Home is ridiculous. It is reported that many Republicans above have been killed; a body with the bowels cut across was recently drawn up by a seine, supposed to be one of the victims. No troops have yet reached the scene of lawlessness, and violence is openly threatened if any arrests are attempted to be made. The colored people are peaceful beyond expectation, they hold no meetings, religious or otherwise, and do not mean to attempt voting as known parties propose killing such as vote the Republican ticket. These oppressed people are calmly waiting for justice from the power which gave them freedom and assured them ample protection in its enjoyment.

We give below the *Banner's* account of the Wednesday night affair, clipped from the New Orleans *Times:*

St. Mary.—We copy as follows from the *Planters' Banner* of the thirty-first:

Last Wednesday night a portion of the Franklin patrol were fired upon from the orphan asylum near Baldwin's. The patrol made a charge on the house, but found nobody there. The negroes had fled. Captain Baylie P. Vinson was with the patrol.

The negroes are quiet all over the St. Mary, and sugar making is progressing smoothly. We trust there will be no more threats of house burning and murder by the colored population, and that the white people will give them ample protection against violence and wrong.

## Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

There will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., in Dr. Newman's church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, and social meetings for conference and prayer every Sunday and Thursday evening from eight to nine o'clock in the lecture room. You are invited.

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Burnett's Cocoaine is not greasy or sticky. It is far superior to pomades or alcoholic washes as a hair-dressing.

## Conspiracy.

We said a few days ago a few plain things on this ugly subject. We pointed out how many of the respectable business men who had allowed themselves to be drawn into a great armed political organization, which had for its object the overthrow of the government, were guilty of conspiracy and might, when the plans matured on the heights of Mount Caucasus broke out into overt acts, find themselves in the unpleasant situation of accessories before the fact. You are playing with dangerous weapons, gentlemen. You may be well armed and drill nightly and be ever so secret, and elect to *disappear* as many of your political enemies as you please. These men will not *disappear*, but your secret conspiracy will be blown to the winds, its members published to the world, and every dark whisper and ugly deed will come to light. No "Grand Commander" or "Council of Seven" will shield you, for they have taken care to isolate themselves from all responsibility. They will not be found, but you in the rank and file will, whenever your plot ripens into acts. Withdraw, gentlemen, and leave schemes of murder and armed violence to the congenial spirits of the bar-room and the market where they belong. Thus will you save your own reputation and that of our fair city; and thank us some day for our advice.

## The Election.

On Monday before the election the following circular which speaks for itself, was distributed broadcast over the city. In connection with the massacres, negro-hunts, house guttings, and church sackings of the previous week, it was a fitting climax to the acts of violence which have made of the election in this city a fraud and a nullity. Let the evidence be brought in and let the election returns be treated as the law directs:

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT OR NO GOVERNMENT.

The hand of the oppressor bears heavily upon us! Let the Caucasian arise in his strength! Too long have we lain supine! Assert at once and in unmistakable accents your supremacy! This is a Government of white men—for white men, and by white men. Let white men vote solidly for their rights, and allow nothing to prevent the triumph of their principles! We have the means, and let us use them effectively!

It is full time that our strength was felt! None but the blue-blooded should vote! See to it you whose very existence is at stake, that none others do. In order to carry out the designs of the party the Council orders that the independent clubs station a company at and about each polling place for the accomplishment of our purpose.

Officers in charge will hold themselves in readiness at all times during the day and evening to act promptly upon all orders from the council.

By order of the
COUNCIL OF SEVEN.

## Notices of Periodicals.

Packard's Monthly, for November, contains articles on the following subjects: "What sends young people to the Devil;" "Our Child Minstrels;" "A new duty of the hour;" "The Literary Solace of Business men and women;" "Drunk and Disorderly;" "The Humors of a Lecture Tour;" "Your House;" Editorials, etc.

Subscription price $1 per year. S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, New York.

Whittock's Horticultural Recorder.—This work, for October, has among its contents articles on Packing Plants; "The Walter Grape;" "New Roses;" "Forest Cultivation," &c. Published at 245 Broadway. Terms $1 50 per year, 20 cents a copy.

## Meeting of the General Committee of Church Extension.

The General Committee of Church Extension is composed of the following persons:

*First District.*—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Troy, New York, New York East, Eastern German—R. H. Robinson, Ballston, New York.

*Second District.*—Newark, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Baltimore, Washington, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—J. H. C. Desh, No. 308 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Third District.*—Black River, Central New York, Wyoming, East Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, West Virginia, Central Pennsylvania—J. S. McMurry, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

*Fourth District.*—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, Indiana, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, Southeastern Indiana, Central German—W. Graham, Lafayette, Indiana.

*Fifth District.*—Rock River, Illinois, Central Illinois, Southern Illinois, Wisconsin, West Wesconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, Iowa, Des Moines, Northwestern German—A. B. Morrison, Cairo, Illinois.

*Sixth District.*—Kentucky, Holston, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas—J. P. Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

*Seventh District.*—Missouri, St. Louis, Southwest German, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon—T. B. Lemon, Omaha, Nebraska.

The regular annual meeting of the committee will take place at the office of the society, 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, November 19, at nine o'clock A. M.

All information with regard to appropriations the coming year, should be forwarded to the member of the committee for the district which includes the points needing aid, or to the office of the society, prior to November 10.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Man Proposes, God Disposes.

I have lived almost the three score years allowed to man, and at my age, looking back over the events of my past life. How true is the above saying when applied to my own plans and efforts for improving my talents to the best advantage for the good of myself and family. My plans of life, matured, formed and carried out with the most zealous care, have in many instances brought about effects adverse and the very reverse of what I intended. While in this train of thought it occured to me that He has the same controling power over nations as over individual actions. My own country furnishes the most stupendous illustration of the character, where two great parties are contending for a principle. One party says slavery must be free to go where it chooses in our country; the other party says we want our territory for our white surplus population; we pledge ourselves not to interfere with it where it is, but that must be its limits. God disposes. What does he say? I have raised your nation from infancy, and made you great, contrary to the principle of liberty. You are holding a large namber of my subjects in slavery, and now propose to keep them so I wait no longer for you to do justice. Ye have not done it willingly, now go to work and carry out each your propositions and I will make you work out mine, which is freedom to all. But you must suffer for your wickedness in not being just, according to the measures of your transgressions.

If we look back a few years in our nation's history to the time that Scott was a candidate for the Presidency, we find that both parties bowed to slavery in their platforms, to get its vote. This so elated the South, that they asked for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which a Democratic Congress readily conceded. Thus, at their own request, the door was opened by which they thought to rush through to their own destruction. The people of the North had come to consider that compromise as a binding contract to be kept, and then opposed its repeal and repudiated many of the members that voted for it. How strange are the ways of Providence. Thus we see the party whose interest and intention was to establish and extend slavery, doing the very thing that would hasten its destruction, and the party whose interest prompted them to confine it in certain bounds, opposing it with all their energy. God disposes. Each now see that they took a wrong course to carry out their programme. The South then commenced sending settlers into Kansas, in order to carry slavery where the compromise had set apart for freedom. This opened the eyes of the North, and they began to rush in their spare population; each party doing their best. A long and bitter struggle ensued, but the free soil party, after suffering long, was finally successful. Many that were driven back to their homes in the States North, told their wrongs, and the murders and persecutions by the slave party. A new party was formed, who declared "They have repealed the Missouri compromise, and our watchword is no more slave States." This party was stimulated by the attempt of the South to carry slavery north of the line, to follow their example and carry freedom south of it. In 1860 it had become quite formidable, but by no means a controlling party. They nominated their candidate with small prospect of success. God disposes! The South, in this as well as almost every action they took, was to hurry on their ruin. Instead of uniting with the Democrats of the North, and going on and beating the opposing party, which they might easily have done, they quarreled with them and managed so that Lincoln was elected; they still had a large majority in both Houses, and could have things as they wished. The Southern leaders, however, had attained their object. Now they would go to the people with the cry that a Black Republican President had been elected, trusting that few would know that they had caused it. Now is the time, said they, for us to put our long cherished notions of dividing the Union, into operation. We can be rulers in a nation of our own. They went to the people with their harangues; they induced them to inaugurate the rebellion; they fired on the flag of the country at Fort Sumter, and seized on all forts and national property within their limits. The leaders of the Democratic party of the North cried, "No coercion!" But they might as well have told the waves of the ocean to be still, as to undertake to control the indignation of all classes of people at the North. The South had done their will and share in the great cause that was to destroy slavery Now the North must do the share allotted to them by the great ruler of nations. They did not seem to understand that the extinction of slavery was to result from the war; they fought to preserve the Union merely, and sent many a trembling slave back to his master. At this stage of the war, I presume, not one in ten of the soldiers had any sympathy for the negro. So long as we returned him to his master, misfortune followed our efforts. But adversity is a good schoolmaster, and we began to learn that returning the negro to his master enabled him to feed and clothe our enemies. The time arrived when we came to the conclusion that the emancipation of the slaves was necessary for the life of the nation. Notice was given that unless they returned to theie allegiance by a certain future specified time the proclamation of emancipation would be issued. They spurned the offer, and the die was cast. Our troops were victorious almost every where, and although the Democratic friends of the South at Chicago, to cheer them on, pronounced the war a failure on the part of the North, yet in less than six months the war was finished. How long will our Southern friends be deluded by promises of their Democratic friends at the North? They would gladly do as promised, for they want your assistance to bring them back into power. Their friendship is interested. The reason that they cannot perform is, because they can not carry the people with them. Every promise they make and every advice they proffer only places you in a worse condition. For instance, the amendments to the Constitution requiring that if you disfranchised any class or color of citizens they should not be counted in the apportionment for representatives as they were before the war. I never heard a man of any party undertake to defend that three-fifth provision in the Constitution. They opposed it and encouraged you to reject it. I think that amendment contemplated that you might disfranchise the negro race. But what have you gained by rejecting it? It showed Congress your hand, and that you must still be controlled by the strong arm of the nation. They were by your obstinacy led to pass more stringent laws for reconstructing your States; how far the opposition to the reconstruction measures will proceed is yet in the future. The Democrats of the North we expect to do in the future as in the past, oppose every measure of Congress. Will you follow their lead on to ruin, or will you in good faith return to the allegiance you owe the country and obey its laws!

Whatever course you may take I can assure you of one thing that is certain. The "Rump Congress," so-called, in derision by the Northern Democracy, are the representatives of the people and will be sustained by them. So act on this knowledge. The great error of the Democrats in this canvass rests principally with the South and must overwhelm them in defeat. It was in sending leading rebels to the New York Convention. When we see such as General Forrest, whose record at Fort Pillow is abhored by all men; of Semmes who destroyed so much of the property of Northern citizens and whose acts are considered no better than piracy; of Wade Hampton and a great many more of that stamp whose prominent acts of the rebellion are as familiar as household words. If our Democrats had rejected them the people might not have taken the alarm, but they affiliated with them and treated them with so much respect that thinking men became alarmed. We are Democrats but not rebels. But this looks as if our leaders were and we will not follow their lead at this election. This feeling is wide spread and you will see it in the difference between the electoral vote and the State ticket. Many will divide their vote and go the Democrat State ticket only, many other Democrats will go the whole Republican ticket. I have a brother who has long been a resident in the South; I have children there and feel a deep interest in their welfare. I want to see your people prosperous and happy, and to be so, you must be obedient to the laws and respect the life and property of all, and allow all to enjoy their own political opinions in perfect safety. This works well at the North and would work well at the South. Again I would say to you, be no longer deluded by the promises of aid from Northern men. As long as they have the will to do it the people will never give them the power; I mean their aid in opposing the government and laws of Congress. The majorities this fall in all the Northern States (I think there will not be an exception) will tell you more of the real state of things than all the promises of individuals. Heed what the people tell you and act accordingly.

"Be wise in time, 'tis madness to defer."

Acknowledge the great principle for which the Republican party contend—the right of suffrage to all citizens, which the coming election will show you 'tis vain to fight against, and you will then have no reason to complain that your opponents are electing ignorant men and bad men to office. Common ground will then be offered on which the good, honest men of all parties may unite. The colored people vote solid now, because it is a matter of political life or death with them. It is plain to see that they will vote for the worst man in the community if he will but stand up for their civil and political rights in preference to voting for a better man who is opposed to them. Declare in favor of their right of suffrage, it being no longer a personal matter with them, you break up their vote the same as any other class or nationality. Be sure such declaration will take the wind entirely from your opponents sails. The great bone of contention will be gone. The good men of that party will then unite with you in electing the wise and honest to office, and in all those plans which will tend to the upbuilding of the material interests of your State and of the country at large. J.

NEW RORK, September 20, 1868.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

The religious interest is still maintained at McKendry Church, the altar of prayer was crowded last night and many have been added to the church records. East Washington and Ryland Churches have also shared in this set time to favor Zion. The Sunday School Convention of this Presiding Elder's district is holding evening sessions in Foundry Church; the exercises consist of addresses on the various branches of Sunday School study and instruction, illustrated by the blackboard, maps, and other objects of late introduction; songs of praise in solo and chorus, with recitations by the scholars. The precise object of these exercises is not so apparent to the audience as might be, and as for practical results on the respective schools it may not be suitable to offer a criticism without more knowledge than is now possessed on the subject. There is no improvement in the manners of Sunday School pupils any more than elsewhere, the general irreverence for the house and worship of God is a scandal to any age. This remark is applicable to youth in general and it is a matter of profound mortification that Sunday schools form no exception to the rule, nor is this defection confined to any particular denomination. Appropriate to the meeting of this convention a discourse was delivered by Rev. B. Peyton Brown last Sabbath on "Infant Church Membership." The discourse maintained the doctrine of infant justification and the possibillty and necessity of retaining that relation all through adult years. There is certainly great need of more frequent and clear exhibitions of this doctrine from the pulpit; it is surprising that so little is said and understood upon this subject so essential to the solid foundation of moral and Christian character. But to resume, the convention will continue till Saturday next, and terminate its business with a more general demonstration.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Sunday School Union, will occupy the pulpit on Sabbath next. This convention is held in conformity with instructions by the last session of the Baltimore Conference, and will no doubt contribute to increased activity in this important department of the Church.

Indeed, the Church, as such, has not aroused to a sense of its true relation to the Sunday school. There is no systematic nurture extended to it by the church; true, funds are contributed when called for, but the organization is in the hands of the young and inexperienced though devout and zealous members of the Church.

A little stir was made in the Twelfth infantry by an order last week to be ready to march to Memphis, Tennessee, but the order has not yet been executed—waiting, perhaps, for another Sunday and then move as has been the custom. The signal corps at Fort Greble will soon give exhibitions of the improvement, not to say perfection, achieved in that branch of military science.

The committee appointed by parties interested, to take sworn testimony, conceiving the bloody assault made by Baltimore ruffians on voters passing through that city, have reported. The facts are such as have been already given to the public. The matter will be brought before Congress at its approaching session. The assault was as infamous as it was cowardly, and demands no time-serving treatment at the hands of the National Legislature; otherwise this section will soon rival New Orleans and other portions of the South, in the number and brutality of the murders perpetrated for the enormous offense of thinking on political and religious subjects. What a besotted state of the public mind! These outrages are looked for and read as a price current paragraph of the daily papers.

The medical department of Howard University commenced its course of lectures yesterday.

The reduction of the force in the Second Auditor's office has been arranged. About one hundred will resign, the resignation to to take effect December 1, this allows one month's leave of absence with full pay. Time and meaus are thus afforded to seek other employment. This reduction arises out of the winding up of some branches of business in this bureau.

President Johnson has written a letter to Mr. Seymour, of New York, commending him for taking the stump as a presidential candidate.

The weather is all that the most nervous could desire.

Improvement in real estate advances very steadily.

During the month of September nearly half a million of property changed hands. Rents are maintained at high figures, notwithstanding thousands of buildings are in process of erection. The "carpet-baggers" have had no insignificant part in this swell in real estate. MORDECAI.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

In a former number of your paper you published an account of how I was compelled to go in the country to the Baldwin Plantation, in consequence of the citizens having banded together and determined that no Republican should be permitted to live in Franklin. I stayed at that place with the full knowledge that there was a band, pledged by a secret oath, to kill all the Republican office holders in the parish, including Messrs. Roberts and Joiner, the publishers of a Republican paper there. We thought that we might avoid such a calamity by not speaking to any of the band and keeping out of their way until after the election, when we supposed if Grant was elected they would quiet down, so that we could stay there in peace. We could not walk the streets without being hissed at and insulted in the grossest manner. When I passed up one street the rabble would gather so that I passed back some other street.

I was in Franklin on the day that Colonel H. H. Pope, sheriff, and Valentine Chase, the parish judge, were murdered. There are two roads leading to the Baldwin place, which form a junction before they reach there. In the evening I was admonished that the band had dressed in their uniform and intended to intercept and kill me, but I had no intimation that they intended to kill Colonel Pope and Judge Chase that night. I watched and saw which road the band took; I then mounted my horse and rode rapidly home, passing them before they came to the junction of the roads. I learned afterward that their plan was to intercept and kill me, and then divide and a part go to the house of Jack Moore, a colored man, and president of the Republican club in Franklin, and kill him, and the others to go and kill Colonel Pope and Judge Chase. Moore had gone about fifteen miles from home to attend a Repulican meeting, and stayed all night. They searched his house twice that night. Mr. Moore was obliged to take to the woods for safety. The next morning I heard of the murder of Colonel Pope and Judge Chase. The colored people had always looked upon Colonel Pope as their best friend. The report of his murder filled their minds with grief and the bitterest anguish, mingled with a desire for revenge, but as Colonel Pope had always advised them to be peaceful and quiet, some of their leaders came to me to know what they ought to do. I advised them to be quiet and stay at home, unless the Democrats got after them, and then to hide out. The Hon. John Page, the Representative from Jefferson parish, was there as one of the trustees of the Orphans' Home, to see about the interests of that institution. As he was embraced in the threat, it was not deemed prudent for him or myself to remain there any longer. We were on the bank of the Teche at a landing, when a steamboat came along; they refused to take us on the boat; two colored men then took us in a skiff up a short distance and landed us on the other side; we then took it on foot through the swamp to the lake shore. We had not been there long before we saw a schooner loaded with moss, going toward Brashear City. The two colored men took us in another skiff and took us to the schooner. We got in the schooner and found that all on board were Republicans, and professors of religion. Two were Baptist ministers. Late at night we stopged at an island about four miles above Brashear. There we found a Republican who lived in Brashear, but who had to come there to stay at night for fear of being murdered. He informed us that the Democrats had pickets all around Brashear, so that it would not be safe for us to land there that night. We then camped on the island, and built a fire under a large oak tree. As all of the party were members of the church, it was proposed to hold a camp-meeting. We sang and prayed alternately, until break of day, when we started on our journey. We had a glorious time, all feeling happy in the love of God. That, I believe, was the only camp-meeting held in Louisiana. We got in the skiff on the lake shore, within a few steps of where I got in a skiff to run the blockade, and get out of the Confederacy six years before. At Brashear we found Jack Moore and several other Republicans, who dare not go their homes.

J. FISK.

Ladies after bathing, who suffer from the smarting effects of the soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston.

Some atrocious cynic says that going to be married is very much like going to be hanged, and observes that there is only the difference of an aspirate between the altar and the halter.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHOOTING IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Mrs. Honora Nichols. P. Jones and J. Brown were wounded Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, not dangerously, however. J. Dietz, charged with the accidental shooting, was arrested.

BUSINESS BEFORE DEATH.—Last Friday morning, at half-past three o'clock, Alexander Droz died at his residence on Clara, near Cypress street. His wife went to the market to sell bread as usual and did not mention the death of her husband till one o'clock in the afternoon. The husband and wife owned property to the value of $10,000 and there having been some misunderstanding between them, Coroner Roche had the body disintered to ascertain whether the husband came to his death by other than natural causes.

TOO MUCH POWDER.—About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored man was walking along Liberty street from Common when he was met, between Common and Gasquet streets, by two white men, apparently intexicated, who struck him as he passed and knocked his hat off. As the colored man was trying to pick up his hat he was again assaulted. He then started to run when one of the party stooped to pick up a rock to throw at the colored man, while the other followed and drew a pistol and fired at the fleeing man. The pistol being overcharged exploded in the hands of the man who was indulging in the favorite sport of "shooting a nigger," and his wrist and hand were very badly injured. The colored man escaped with a slight wound on the head.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—The total number of interments in New Orleans last week, as reported by Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, was 119, of which 10 died of gunshot wounds, 6 from other wounds, 1 drowned, 3 lockjaw, 5 congestion of the brain, 9 consumption, 3 fever, 1 billious, 1 congestive, 1 nervous, 1 remittent, 1 typhoid fever, 2 heart disease, 1 old age, 2 pneumonia, 2 typhoid pneumonia, 2 premature birth, 12 still born, and the balance of various ordinary diseases. 71 were males, 45 females, and 3 not stated. Eighty were whites, 27 blacks, 12 mulattoes; 72 were natives of the United States, 17 not stated, and 30 were foreigners; 49 were children under 10 years, 3 between 10 and 15, 6 between 15 and 20, 9 between 20 and 30, 14 between 30 and 40, 10 between 40 and 50, 11 between 50 and 60, 7 between 60 and 70, 1 between 70 and 80, 3 between 80 and 90, 1 between 90 and 100 and 5 whose ages were not reported.

General Steedman having resigned the office of Chief of police, Captain Cain has been appointed thereto by the Police Commissioners.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Ten colored men were killed outright last week, or died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Inquests have been held also on the bodies of five white men. We have not heard that any of them were killed by their political opponents, the Radicals.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—A note from Mr. A. L. Bovee informs us that Sunday night about half-past eleven o'clock, a body of twenty-five or thirty armed men visited his residence corner of Craps and Union streets. Mr. Bovee was absent at the time, but half a dozen of his friends, formerly of the Eighty-first Regiment, were there on watch, prepared to give invaders and aggressors a warm reception. Entering one room and finding that there were private watchmen in the next room, the invaders departed.

ALL SAINTS' DAY, which it is said derives its name from the time set apart during the fourth century, for commemorating the virtues of those, to whom no special day had been set apart in the calendar, was appropriately observed on Sunday last, the first instant. The cemeteries were crowded with visitors, the tombs were beautifully decorated, and the day was as beautiful as could be desired.

All Souls' Day, the second, was likewise observed according to the usual custom.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday, the thirtieth ultimo, the thermometer, a great part of the day, stood at eighty degrees; on Saturday it rose only to seventy; Sunday morning the first, fifty-seven; it rose, however, during the day to about sixty-five; Monday at six o'clock fifty-two degrees, at nine o'clock sixty; at three o'clock sixty-three; at 6 P. M., sixty-five degrses. On Tuesday and Wednesday the weather was a little warmer than on Monday.

REGISTRATION OFFICE BROKEN INTO.—The First Ward Registration office was broken open last night and books and papers destroyed. The Supervisors of Registration had obtained several affidavits relating to the acts of parties who have stolen registration certificates from colored men, a matter which they had industriously investigated during the past week. All of these affidavits, except one, were carried off, and as the list of registered voters will be prepared, these stolen certificates of registration will now be used by men who are not entitled to them. It was undoubtedly solely for the purpose of obtaining possession of the affidavits referred to that the registratin office was forcibly entered.

QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.—The negroes were so intimidated by the murders, and violence, and threats of extermination for the last few weeks, that most of them stayed in doors on election day. Few attempted to go out to work. Voting was not thought of. No row, therefore, could be raised, and as the stores, coffeehouses, etc., were closed, we have no hesitation in saying that election day was the quietest New Orleans has known in a score of years, Sundays not excepted.

In the afternoon we think colored men could have gone to the polls and voted without molestation. At least many would have been allowed to vote, as what would come then, would probably not change the result of the election. The Democrats saw too, that they had carried their violence and threats too far, and feared that the vote would all go for nothing, and were rather desirous, late in the day, that the Radical party should cast some votes, so that the election might have the appearance of being legal.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The Ku-Klux and other organizations, by threats of death, etc., broke up the Republican organizations in many parishes, long before election day. The leaders were made to join Democratic organizations or pledge themselves not to vote, in order to save their lives. No Republican ticket, therefore, was run in many parishes. Consequently the State has gone overwhelmingly Democratic. The returns have not yet come in. In the city the vote as near as we can ascertain, stood as follows: For Electors, Democrat, 23,510; Republican, 270. For members of Congress: First District, Democrat, 10,884; Republican, 107. Second District, Democrat, 12,835; Republican, 162. Third District, Democrat, 12,835; Republican 159.

THREATENING THE BLACKS WITH EXTERMINATION.—Among the wild threats made by the negro's "best friends" previous to election, to keep him from the polls, is that of a general massacre of those who presented themselves, and in fact, of extermination. A barbecue was held at Covington, in this State, when, according to the *Crescent*, the following was delivered:

"E. John Ellis, Esq., alternate for the State at large, closed the programme of the day in a brief but eloquent address. The greater portion of his speech was directed to the colored people who were present. He counseled them to turn from the errors of their way, and cease from arraying themselves in hostility to the whites. He assured them that the Democratic party would protect them in all their personal rights, and warned them not to consummate their own ruin by seeking to rule the whites. Said he: 'You may not heed this counsel now. If you do not, if you continue to listen to the false counsels of the bad men who are corrupting you and rending with curses away the ties that once bound you to our hearts, then read your speedy doom in yonder falling leaf, read it in the foam that caps the wave, and then is forever dashed to nothingness, and in yonder setting sun, only to your race there will come no rising on the morrow.'"

Last Saturday, in the editorial columns of the *Morning Star*, the Catholic organ of this city, we find the following, in reference to hunting down runaway negroes:

We do not know of any actual occurrence of the ruthless character referred to, but many persons seemed to think at one time that a movement of extermination might be expected at any moment. It may be remarked that in periods of excitement the calmest and most humane men sometimes catch the pervading influence, and applaud acts which they would never dream of perpetrating. We have heard discreet, benevolent and even pious persons contend quite gravely that a just idea of self-defense included the plan of putting the dangerous element out of existence, and that, too, even if the process should involve some innocent persons. Yet these same men would deprive themselves of comforts to relieve a suffering negro.

This shows how widespread was the feeling of hatred toward the colored people. Even those who were "discreet, benevolent and even pious persons" contended "gravely" of "putting the dangerous element out of existence." It can be imagined how fearful was the reign of terror here, when respectable people even talked in favor of exterminating negroes and "carpet-baggers." And when people were shot down in cold blood on the streets, when the air seemed filled with the wildest rumors of a universal massacre, and for secret assassination.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.—On the matter of the Democrats (so-called) guarding the polls and preventing the negroes from voting, a reliable acquaintance of ours, heard the following conversation on Canal street, Monday evening:

First Democrat—What polls are you to guard?

Second Demecrat—I don't know; I am to receive my orders to-night at the meeting.

Second Democrat—Are *any* niggers to be allowed to vote?

First Democrat—No, sir! The first nigger that attempts it will get shot down at our polls.

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## THE LEGISLATURE

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys. Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—47.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, De Grange, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Wren, Zoelly—13.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the proceedings be suspended in order that the Chair appoint a committee of three to wait upon General O. O. Howard to escort him to the Hall.

Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Carr, of Orleans, Lee, of St. Bernard, and Noble, of Orleans.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, having declined to serve on the committee, Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, was appointed to serve in his stead.

Section second was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of section second, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—50.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, De Grange, Haskell, Kent, Landers, Magee, Noble, Wren, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—14.

Section second was adopted.

The committee appointed to escort General O. O. Howard appeared with the General, who was introduced to the House by Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, occupying the chair.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow the members to be introduced to General O. O. Howard.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its business.

Section third was read.

Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of section third, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—50.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, DeGrange, Haskell, Kent, Landers, Magee, Noble, Wren, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—14.

Section third was adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Isabelle offered the following amendments: In fifth line, after the word "fixed," insert "not less than one hundred dollars," and in the ninth line strike out the last syllable of the word "imprisonment" and add "ed," and insert "less than three months and."

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to strike out in third line the words "intent and spirit," and insert the word "provisions."

Carried.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following amendments: In the second line, after the word "acts," insert "and."

In fourth line strike out the words "intents and spirit" and insert the words "provisions," in the fifth line after the word "and" insert "the same."

The amendments were adopted.

Section five as amended was adopted.

Section six was read.

Mr. Currel, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

In third line strike out the word "its passage" and insert "first day of March, 1869."

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay on the table the amendment.

Mr. Currel, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Willirm C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young—53.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Curell, De Grange, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, McCullen, Melvin, Magee, Pierce, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—17.

The amendment was laid on the table and the section was adopted.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the bill be considered engrossed and placed on its third reading and final passage.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—54.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, DeGrange, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, McCullen, Melvin, Magee, Pierce, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—16.

The following bill was finally adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An Act to Protect all Persons in their Civil and Public Rights.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling, and being entertained upon any conveyance of a public character, or place of public resort, or any place of business where a license is required in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons commanding any steam or sailing vessel or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above-mentioned vessels to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line or vehicle, to make any distinction or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisoned not less than three months, and not exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts parts of acts and ordinances in force in this State contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and of non-effect

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

The House, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 111.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called to the chair.

After a protracted and lengthy discussion the committee rose, and through its chairman reported progress, and asked permission to sit again.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

**Fifty-Fourth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, August 31, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A message from the Governor was received.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, and Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported progress.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably with amendments upon Senate bill 144, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 30, 1868.

Mr. Packard, from the Joint Committee on Registration, reported as follows:

Your Committee, on the part of the Senate, appointed to meet conferees on the part of the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the subject matter of a registration of the qualified voters of this State, respectfully ask leave to report in compliance with a resolution that passed the Senate on Saturday, that they have made progress as far as possible in the premises, having made a complete draft of a bill which embodies an expression of the manifest wishes of both Houses, as shown by the features of the two bills that have already been offered. The numerous appeals from the Senate, having reached the ears of that august body, the House of Representatives, through the magnanimity of the presiding officer at last, and said body having ordered the wishes of the Senate complied with, it is to be hoped, after due deliberation, the long wished for conferees will be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, and that the Joint Committee, at an early day, will be able to report a bill acceptable to both Houses.

The President: I have received the following communication from the city authorities, and the accompanying memorial from the police:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, August 29, 1868.

No. ——, —New Series.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the presiding officers of the General Assembly a petition of certain police officers referred by him to the consideration of the Common Council.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.

Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY,
Mayor.

A true copy.
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT OF POLICE,
First District,
New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

To the Hon. J. R. Conway, Mayor of New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned having been appointed a committee by their brother officers, at a meeting held for that purpose, beg to present to you a statement of their peculiar condition, and the sufferings they have been compelled to endure by reason of the non-payment of their wages by the city; and to ask from you such aid in procuring for them relief as your official position enables you to accomplish. It has been repeatedly asserted that many of the police officers were suffering for the necessaries of life; but it is not believed that the city officials are aware of the wide-spread and general destitution that actually prevails among us. Certainly they are not aware that many, very many are without means to procure the commonest necessaries of life, and that their families are in absolute want, or the impulse of common humanity would move them to the adoption of some measures for our relief. Yet such is the case. For months our children have been crying for bread, and without relieving we have only been enabled to protract the agonies of starvation. Our best officers have been reduced to beggary and to solicit from the charitable, whose residences they guarded, bread to take home to their families. In one instance a child of a good and faithful officer died from the effects of hunger and unwholesome and insufficient food. Sickness has prostrated the families of many, and they are without means to procure medicines or the attendance of a physician. Hopeless and despairing, they have appealed to their friends in vain. All are alike destitute and without the means of support. Our employment prevents our engaging in other pursuits, even if remunerative work was to be obtained, and now, with months of unliquidated dues owing to us from the city, we come to you, appealing for a redress of our grievances and a liquidation of our claims. It is not charity we ask, but the honest reward of labor faithfully performed. Not for ourselves alone, but the helpless dependent upon our exertions and who look to us for support. It is no fancy picture of imaginary distress, but an actual fact, a fact that could stir sympathetic emotions in every honest heart. We have borne up under repeated disappointments; we have struggled and hoped against hope; but we can do so no longer. Gaunt want stares us in the face, our families starving, in many instances shelterless, we appeal to the magnanimity of the city we serve for an alleviation of our distress. To you, as to one in whom we might hope to find a friend, we have submitted this appeal, and ask your intercession with the Honorable Common Council for relief.

With great respect for you personally, we subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

THOS. H. CUMMINGS,
Clerk Central Police Station.
J. A. McMANUS,
Sergeant Fourth District Police.
JAMES GIBNEY,
Sergeant First District.
JAMES DORSEY,
Sergeant First District.
ED. HARKING,
Sergeant Fourth District.
ROBERT BARRY,
Corporal First District.
EDWARD FLOOD,
First District Police.

A true copy:
E. L. BOWER, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Ray: I move the communication and memorial be referred to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

The President: I have also received a memorial from the Male and Female Harmonial Benevolent Association.

The memorial was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the memorial was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara: I wish to introduce a resolution providing, in view of the vacancy occurring in the Senate by the election of Mr. Harris to the Senate of the United States, that hereafter eighteen members of this body shall compose a quorum.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

The President: Considering that the resolution is in conflict with the rules of the Senate and the Constitution, I decide that the resolution is out of order.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a petition from D. E. Haynes, asking for relief.

Rules suspended and the petition read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the organization and government of the University of Louisiana.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Senate bill No. —, an act amendatory to an act fixing the compensation of employes of the General Assembly, etc.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introdnce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act providing a fee bil for Clerks in criminal cases, and the mode of collecting them.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended each time for the introduction of the following entitled bills:

An act requiring the Board of Internal Improvements to cause to be examined the levee known as the Possum Fork Levee, in the State of Arkansas.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

An act to amend and re-enact article 325 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act to amend and re-enact article 825 of the Civil Code.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to criminal procceedings, approved March 14, 1855.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message from the Governor was received.

An act to incorporate the Teche Navigation Company.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act for the relief of Alfred Shaw.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up out of order Senate bill 134.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, contesting the seat of E. L. Jewell, was taken up and read.

Mr. Lewis. I move that the doors of the bar of the Senate be closed, and members be prohibited from leaving the room.

The President: It will require a suspension of the rules to put the motion.

Mr. Smith: I ask that the rules be suspended in order that the motion be put.

The President ordered the yeas and nays to be called, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ogden, Ray, Wilcox—8.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the subject under consideration be postponed, and made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and announced that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 70, an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, with amendments, and the following bill without amendments: Senate bill, an act to amend and re-adopt section one of an act entitled "an act for the corporation, organization, etc., of public improvements," etc., approved March 14, 1855.

Senate bill No. 141, an act fixing the times of holding the District Courts in the Ninth Judicial District.

Senate bill No. 10, an act to organize the Parish Courts of this State, etc.

Senate bill No. 34, an act to regulate appeals in the District Court of the parish of Jefferson.

Senate bill No. 59, an act revising and amending the charter of the city Jefferson.

Senate bill No. 142, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage.

Senate bill No. 163, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to administer oaths in certain cases.

And asked concurrence in the following bills:

House bill, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

House joint resolution No. 81, appointing a joint committee to investigate the action of the first and Second Draining Commissioners.

House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll, from the town of Floyd, and fixing it at the village of Elton in said parish, on the Mississippi river.

House bill No. 12, an act to amend an act entitled an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the courts of the State, under the Constitution of 1864, to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

House bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several Senate and House Committees.

House bill No. 153, an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Downsville, in Union parish, Louisiana.

The same officer also presented a sealed communication from the House to the Senate.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay on the table Mr. Braughn's motion to postpone.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Foute, E. L. Jewell, Ray, Wilcox—8.

Mr. Braughn's motion to postpone was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to postpone the subject and that it be made the special order of the day on Thursday, that then the doors of the Senate be closed and that members be compelled to remain in the Senate hall on that day.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—14.

Yeas: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Ogden, Wilcox—6.

The motion to postpone was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the adoption of the majority report and call the previous question.

Mr. Blackman: I move to adjourn.

Mr. Ogden: I call for yeas and nays.

Yeas: None.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

No quorum voting.

A call of the House was ordered after some time had elapsed.

The following members answered to their names:

Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitny, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—16.

No quorum.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bring in absent members, that the door of the bar be closed and members prohibited from leaving the room.

The motion was adopted, Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absent members, and the Doorkeeper was ordered to close the door and allow no member to leave.

After a half-hour had elapsed the President ordered a call of the House.

The following members answered to their names:

Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—24.

A full quorum present.

Mr. Ray: I move that the report be made the special order of the day or Thursday at one o'clock.

Mr. Lewis: I rise to a point of order. When the quorum was broken the previous question was pending.

The President: The previous question had been called for, but not yet ordered. The point is not well taken.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay on the table Mr. Ray's motion to postpone.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox—11.

The motion of Mr. Ray to postpone was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the previous question on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Blackman: I call for an executive session.

Mr. O'Hara: I arise to a point of order.

A call for an executive session cannot be entertained pending the previous question.

The President: The point is well taken.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, and the Senate proceeded to vote on the adoption of the majority report in the case of Pinchback vs. Jewell, with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Thompson—7.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections was adopted.

Mr. Poindexter: I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Ogden: I ask the privilege of changing my vote—vote yea to nay—in view of the fact that my object in voting as I did was to enable me to give notice of reconsideration on Monday next, which was not entertained.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that Mr. Ogden be permitted to change his vote.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that P. B. S. Pinchback be sworn as Senator elect from the Second District.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback was sworn and took his seat.

The Senate then went into executive session, and adjourned thereafter without transacting any business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-Fourth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, August 29, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, thirty-five members answered to their names.

No quorum.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent for absent members.

At eleven and a half o'clock Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved to take a half-hour's recess.

Carried.

At twelve o'clock M. the House was called to order, the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—57.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Landers, of Union, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved to reconsider the vote taken on House bill No. 160.

Carried.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved that the bill now be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Carried.

Leave of absence of ten days was granted to Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, and Mr. Harper, of St. Charles.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committees of Elections and Qualifications submitted the following majority and minority reports:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, Committee on Elections and Qualifications, do report that in the case of the parish of Franklin, wherein Isaac H. Crawford contests the seat of John C. Humble as Representative of said parish, after careful investigation and deliberation, we find that the evidence presented clearly establishes the fact that intimidation, fraud and violence were used in said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last past.

That not one-half of the total number of registered voters in said parish made use of their privilege to vote.

That more than two-thirds of the newly enfranchised voters refrained from voting; that they are extremely jealous of their rights, particularly that of the franchise, and will use every means in their power to exercise that right, and will only refrain when force, violence and intimidation are used against them; that the affidavits filed as rebutting evidence are sworn to before the Clerk of the Court of said parish, and the seal of said parish court is one unknown in any other portion of the State, said seal being that of the so-called Confederate States, with the Confederate flag in the centre.

Wherefore, the premises considered, your committee feel justified in reporting in favor of the contestant, Isaac H. Crawford, and recommend that he be allowed to take his seat as representative of the parish of Franklin.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
JAMES. S. MATHEWS,
HARRY LOTT,
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE,

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives or the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, report to your honorably body that in the case of the parish of Franklin, where Isaac H. Crawford contests the seat of John C. Humble, as Representative: that a considerable portion of the evidence offered by the contestant to show violence and intimidation, and in fact all the evidence offered which tends to show violence and force, is given hearsay; and as such inadmissable in all the courts of the country; that in our opinion it should be rejected for those reasons on file in the case. It is proved that all parties came to the polls armed, and people generally go armed in that part of the State. There is no legal evidence to show that force or intimidation or fraud were used on either of said election days; or that any one desiring to vote could not have done so, and voted for whom they pleased.

The evidence shows that two colored voters came to the polls armed and voted openly the Republican ticket without molestation in any way, and that at the precinct compained of; and they swear they saw no violence or heard no threats. That there being no evidence of violence, fraud, or intimidation in said election, we, the undersigned, recommend that John C. Humble be declared entitled to his seat and allowed to take the same.

Respectfully submitted, etc.
JAMES McCULLEN.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to adopt the majority report.

Carried.

The majority report was adopted, and Mr. Crawford, on motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, was sworn in by the Speaker and admitted to his seat.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following majority and minority reports:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Room of Committee on Elections and Qualifications, New Orleans, August 28, 1868.

To Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, beg leave to submit the following report in the case of Michael Casey vs. J. N. Judice, of the parish of Lafayette. Michael Casey contests the seat of J. N. Judice on the grounds of ineligibility and fraud.

The charge of ineligibility is not sustained.

The charge of fraud is not fully sustained on account of the contestant not being able to procure evidence in his parish for fear of losing his life, he having been threatened, and was driven out of his parish.

The undersigned are satisfied that gross frauds were committed in the parish of Lafayette during the days of election, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868.

The official promulgation of the result of the election shows that J. N. Judice received 788 votes, and Michael Casey 737 votes, giving J. N. Judice a majority of 51 votes.

The undersigned believe that had the election been conducted in a fair and impartial manner, Michael Casey would have received a majority of the votes cast, and recommend that the said Michael Casey be allowed to take his seat as Representative of the parish of Lafayette.

Respectfully,
P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
HARRY LOTT,
DENNIS BURREL,
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
F. C. ANTOINE.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, respectfully represent to your honorable body that, after consideration of the contestation of the parish of Lafayette, wherein Michael Casey contested the seat of J. N. Judice, they do report that said Casey has not produced sufficient evidence to justify your committee in reporting in his favor; and we also recommend that J. N. Judice be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the parish of Lafayette.

JAMES McCULLEN,

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved to adopt the majority report.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved that the further consideration of the reports be postponed, and that the testimony in the case be furnished to the House.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that Mr. Casey state to the House the circumstances by which he was obliged to leave the parish.

Carried.

Mr. Carey declined to speak.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John, moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Main question ordered.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report, esulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe. Belot, Burel, Calhoun, Evans, Guigonet, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Murrell, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, York—27.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Landry, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—39.

The report was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the reports were recommitted to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and agreed upon:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
August 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 32, "an act to amend article 1120 of the Civil Code," your Committee on Judiciary report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 84, and also informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 91.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information and action of the General Assembly, a copy of a letter addressed to me by P. Fishburn, President of the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

As it appears by this communication that there is a total absence of provision for the expenses of the Insane Asylum, the State having passed from under military rule to the civil authorities, and the aid afforded by the military having been stopped thereby, I would respectfully urge the importance of immediate provision by the Legislature to meet the necessities of this institution.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

INSANE ASYLUM OF LOUISIANA,
Jackson August 22, 1868.

Honorable H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—As President of the Board of Administrators of this institution I deem it my duty to state a dilemma in which I find myself placed, and to solicit your advice in the matter. By military order the legislative provision made for the asylum for the year 1867, was extended to the year 1868, and under sanction of that order, I drew on the State Treasury for means of subsistence up to first July, ultimo, the close of the second quarter. But the State having passed from under military rule, the question now presents itself whether or not the order referred to has yet operation. If you entertain the opinion that it is yet in force, be pleased so to signify to me, but if not, I respectfully suggest the propriety of your inviting the prompt attention of the Legislature to the need of providing for the wants of the Asylum. We have means sufficient to pay current charges up to the close of the present (third) quarter, and have on hand bacon and barreled pork sufficient to last the year out, and all the winter clothing of the patients or material for it, providing some flannels, shoes, and hats are provided; but on first October we shall need funds to pay salaries and wages of present quarter, and to replenish our stock of coffee, sugar, rice, etc.; as also to meet engagements with the baker and the butcher.

You will no doubt be pleased to learn that all in the Asylum, patients as well as officers and attendants, are free from acute diseases. All told they number one hundred and eighty adults, and one infant; and there is not a present case of acute indisposition.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. FISHBURN,
President Board Administration.

The report was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

The following message from the Governor was also read:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, August 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed: Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the Chairman and members of the Board of Registration, and

An act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto, concerning the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Benoit Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise with out incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866, passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on ——.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

House bill No. 180, entitled an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett, passed its first and second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules, House bill No. 154, entitled an act to consolidate and fund the city debt of the city of New Orleans, was placed on its second reading, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and one hundred and fifty copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 147 was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurr nce.

Senate bill No. 88, was placed on its third reading, and adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following communications were received, and agreed upon:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber,
New Orleans, August 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by the Senate to inform you that it adheres to its amendment to House bill No. 107, guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of the State, and requests a committee of conference upon the bill.

The Senate committee is as follows: Messrs. Ray, Coupland, and Thompson.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber,
New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Represenatives:

I am directed by the Senate to inform you that it requests a committee of conference on House bill 159 and Senate bill 31, relative to registration, that some bill acceptable to both Houses of the General Assembly may be settled upon and speedily adopted.

The Senate committee is as follows: Messrs. Packard, Wilcox and F. L. Jewell.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

House bill No. 42, entitled an act to reestablish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, returned from the Senate with amendmends, was read.

The amendments were concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 20, entitled an act to regulate the practice and the despatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans, returned from the Senate with amendments, was read.

The amendments were concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 142, substitute for House bill No. 114, was read, substitute adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

SENATE BILLS FIRST READING.

The following Senate bills passed their first reading, and ordered to be placed on the calendar:

Senate bill No. 37.
Senate bill No. 47.
Senate bill No. 102.
Senate bill No. 97.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first and second readings, and were referred to their appropriate committees:

Senate bill No. 84.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 103.
Referred to Committee on Corporations.
Senate bill No. 113.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
Senate bill No. 117.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
Senate bill No. 120
Referred to the Committee on ——.
Senate bill No. 124.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary
Senate bill No. 125.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 126.
Referred to the Committee on Railways and 150 copies ordered to be printed.
Senate bill No. 132.
Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first, second and third readings, adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bill No. 163.
Senate bill No. 141.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that when the House adjourn they do adjourn to meet at twelve o'clock M. on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the reconsideration of House bill No. 111.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

After discussing the merits of the bill, Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the committee rise and recommend the passage of the bill.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, submitted the following report:

The committee having under consideration the House bill No. 111, recommend its passage as amended.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, asked a suspension of the rules to place House bill No. 111 on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine. Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Gray, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, LeBlanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Page, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—40.

Nays: Adolphe, Curell, Dupart, Faulkner, Gair, Gartskamp, Hanlon, Holland, Hall, McCullen, Noble, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Zoelly—14.

The rules were not suspended.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Gair, of East Felicians, adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifty-Fifth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 1, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Ogden, Pinchback, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Chaplain Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after corrections by Messrs. Wilcox and Braughn.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon the following bills:

Senate bill No. 170, an act providing a fee bill for clerks in criminal cases, and the mode of collecting the same.

Senate bill No. 173, an act to amend and re-enact article 575 of the Code of Practice.

Senate bill 174, an act to amend and reenact article 325 of the Civil Code.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 166, an act for the relief of certain State Tax Assessors.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon House bill No. 172, an act requiring the Board of Internal Improvements to cause to be examined the levee known as the Possum Forke Levee, in the State of Arkansas.

Also upon House bill No. 177, an act to incorporate the Teche Navigation Company.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Campbell: I move that Senate bill No. 70, an act creating a Metropolitan Police District, as amended by the House, be printed.

Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Day: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill for the relief of William F. Lockwood and a bill to be entitled an act amendatory to article ninety-nine of the State Constitution.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to the payment of the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act in relation to incorporations for agricultural purposes.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committees on Judiciary and Corporations, jointly.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to make a motion.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Ray: I move that Senate bill No. 170, relative to clerk's fees in criminal cases, be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize the Auditor to issue warrants for the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiary Committee.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 81, an act to provide for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the action of the First and Second District Commissioners, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The rules were further suspended, the bill read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd and fixing it at the village of Elton in said parish on the Mississippi river, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Adopted.

House bill No. 112, an act to amend an act entitled an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the courts of the State, under the Constitution of 1864, to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

On a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

A message from the Governor was received.

The following communication from the House of Representatives was read:

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Speaker of the House to inform your honorable body that he has appointed Messrs. Morey, De Grange, and Gray, on the part of the House, as a committee of conference on the registration bill.

Also,

Messrs. McMillen, Murrell, and Landers, committee of conference on House bill No. 107.

Respectfully,

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. Day: I ask permission to present a memorial from the citizens of Carroll parish, opposing the removal of the seat of justice from Floyd to Elton.

The permission was granted, and the memorial was received.

Mr. Ray: I move to refer the memorial to the Committee on Corporations.

Adopted.

House bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several Senate and House committees, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask that the rules be suspended for a second reading of the bill.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 153, an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Downsville, in Union parish, Louisiana.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Adopted.

The Chair announced Messrs. Ray and Braughn to compose the committee to investigate the action of the First and Second Drainage Commissioners.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations, was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein; I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

On a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and concurred in with its title.

The President: Mr. Futch having requested to be relieved from serving on the Committee on Elections and Returns, I appoint Mr. Braughn to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Edwin L. Jewell be permitted to draw his per diem as a member of the Senate from the commencement of the session until the thirty first of August, inclusive, and that the Warrant Clerk be instructed and authorized to issue a warrant in accordance with this resolution.

Adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 67, an act relative to attachments, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read a third time, on a further suspension of the rules, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the word "directors" was substituted for the word "electors" in line ninety-five.

Mr. Lewis: I move to postpone consideration of the bill until Monday, at one o'clock, at which time it shall be made the special order of the day.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Lewis's motion to postpone until Monday at one o'clock was then adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House announcing that that body had concurred in the following bills:

Senate joint resolution No. 10.

An act relative to the statue of Washington.

Senate joint resolution No. 15, relative to the office of Register of Conveyances of the parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 47, an act granting the right to provisional seizure in other cases than those now allowed by law.

Senate bill No. 89, an act relative to the inspection of weights and measures of that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

Senate bill No. 78, an act removing the seat of justice of Madison parish from Richmond, Louisiana, to Delta, Louisiana; and

Senate joint resolution No. 13, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in the State of Louisiana set apart for national cemeteries.

Senate joint resolution No. —, providing for a recess of the General Assembly from the nineteenth September to the nineteenth October, 1868, was read.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

Adopted.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating Amite City, in St. Helena parish.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 15, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to suspend the further issue of the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be referred to a special committee composed of the city delegation.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize the city of New Orleans to procure the loan of money to meet its current liabilities, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended and the bill read a second time.

Adopted.

The rules were further suspended, the bill read a third time, and adopted with its title.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, a communication from the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had signed an act authorizing the Secretary of State to administer oaths.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-Fifth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, August 31, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-one members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—61.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, leave of absence for eight days was granted to Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was amended by Mr. McMillen, of Carroll.

Mr. Faulkner accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

*Be it resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby authorized to purchase a United States regulation flag to hoist over the hall of the House of Representatives of this State.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The joint report of the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana on the State Penitentiary was submitted and accepted.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., August 31, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of Carroll parish from Floyd, Louisiana, to Elton on the Mississippi river.

House bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several Senate and House Committees.

House bill No. —, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases.

And duly enrolled,

House bill No. 91, an act for the relief of Margaret Murphy:

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.
PAUL GUIDRY.
W. M. HOLLAND,
J. T. HANLON.
JACOB MAGEE.
MOSES STERRETT,
OCTAVE BELOT.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, under a suspension of the rules, gave notice of a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings, and referred to their appropriate committees:

By Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 184, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, approved March 12, 1855.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 17, 1821.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines:

House bill No. 183, an act to regulate the oyster fisheries on the bays and coasts of Louisiana.

Referred to the Judiciary and Federal Relations Committees.

By Mr. Mathews, of Tensas:

House bill No. 185, an act to provide the Louisiana State Penitentiary with machinery and for other purposes connected therewith.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 186, an act for the appropriation of $42,224 38 to pay the past indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, 150 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Under a suspension of the rules the following communication from the Mayor, and accompanying memorial of policemen, were read and referred to the Committee on Ways Means:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, August 29, 1868.

No. ——, —New Series.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the presiding officers of the General Assembly a petition of certain police officers referred by him to the consideration of the Common Council.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY,
Mayor.

A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT OF POLICE,
First District, New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

To the Hon. John R. Conway, Mayor of New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned having been appointed a committee by their brother officers, at a meeting held for that purpose, beg to present to you a statement of their pecuniary condition, and the sufferings they have been compelled to endure, by reason of the non-payment of their wages, by the city, and to ask from you such aid in procuring for them relief as your official position enables you to accomplish. It has been repeatedly asserted that many of the police officers were suffering for the necessaries of life, but it is not believed that the city officials are aware of the wide-spread and general destitution that actually prevails among us. Certainly they are not aware that many, very many are without the means to procure the commonest necessaries of life, and that their families are in absolute want, or the impulses of common humanity would move them to the adoption of some measures for our relief. Yet such is the case!

For months our children have been crying for bread, and without relieving we have only been enabled to protract the agonies of starvation. Our best officers have been reduced to beggary, and to solicit from the charitable whose residences they guarded, bread to take home to their families. In one instance a child of a good and faithful officer died from the effects of hunger, and unwholesome and insufficient food. Sickness has prostrated the families of many, and they are without the means to procure medicines, or the attendance of a physician. Hopeless and despairing, they have appealed to their friends in vain. All are alike destitute—all equally without means of support. Our employment prevents our engaging in other pursuits, even if remunerative work was to be obtained; and now, with months of unliquidated dues owing to us from the city, we come to you appealing for a redress of our grievances and a liquidation of our claims. It is not charity we ask, but the honest reward of labor faithfully performed. Not for ourselves alone, but the helpless dependent upon our exertions, and who look to us for support.

It is no fancy picture of imaginary distress, but an actual fact—a fact that could stir sympathetic emotions in every honest breast. We have borne up under repeated disappointments—we have struggled and hoped against hope, but we can do so no longer.

Gaunt want stares us in the face; our families starving, in many instances shelterless, we appeal to the magnanimity of the city we serve for an alleviation of our distress. To you, as to one in whom we might hope to find a friend, we have submitted this appeal, and ask your intercession with the Honorable Council for relief.

With great respect for you, personally, we subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

THOS. H. CUMMINGS,
Clerk Central Police Station.
JAMES GIBNEY,
Sergeant First District.
JAMES DORSEY,
Sergeant First District.
EDWARD HARKING,
Sergeant Fourth District.
ROBERT BARRY,
Corporal First District.
EDWARD FLOOD,
Corporal First District.
J. A. McMANUS,
Sergeant Fourth District.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives and Members in General Assembly convened:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned policemen, on detail at the Senate and House of Representatives, do respectfully ask, as a special request, that an appropriation be granted, at the option of your honorable body, to the undersigned police; as they have been for several months without the means of procuring the necessaries of life, and see no prospects of pay in the Police Department.

We, the undersigned policemen, do furthermore ask of your honorable body that if such appropriation do not be granted to us, we ask that a loan be granted us, and for such we are all agreeable to have the said amount deducted from our salary, etc.

We remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
CORPORAL WM. POSTRICK.
JOHN CONNER,
WM. RYAN,
D. O. SULLIVAN,
PAT. KENNEDY,
CHAS. BUTLER,
J. S. FIELD,
R. C. DUNN,
A. ROTH,
C. F. MILLER,
WM. WEST,
JOHN MURPHY,
J. D. CORBETT,
CORPORAL A. KENNEDY,
PRIVATE MOSS.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, presented a petition of the citizens of Tensas in relation to the rebuilding of the levees of that parish.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from the Governor was received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 31, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the pay of mileage and per diem of members, and per diem of employes of the General Assembly, and contingent expenses of the same; and

An act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

A communication from the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville, requesting the Legislature to take no action relative to opening Bayou Plaquemine.

Referred to the delegation from Iberville and St. Mary parishes.

The Speaker announced conference committees on the part of the House:

On Registration—Messrs. Morey, of Ouachita, Gray, of St. James, and De Grange, of Orleans.

And on House bill No. 107—Messrs. McMillen, of Carroll, Murrell, of Lafourche, and Landers, of Union.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 111 was ordered to be engrossed.

Senate bill No. 70 was, on motion of Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, placed on its third reading by title, and on motion to adopt the bill on its final passage, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion Morey, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—43.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Curell, Demarest, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Landers, Melvin, May, Magee, Noble, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—17.

The bill as amended was finally passed, adopted by its title, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 135 was returned from the Committee on Ways and Means with an unfavorable report.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the report was agreed to.

Senate bill No. 64, entitled an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, by Mr. Lynch, of Carroll, was, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, postponed until to-morrow.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Substitute for House bill No. 152 was, on motion of *Mr.* Cuny, of Rapides, postponed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

House bill No. 119, on motion of *Mr.* Carr, of Orleans, its consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

House bill No. 134 was ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 150 was ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 155 was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 156 was ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 158 was read twice, and, on motion of *Mr.* Noble, of Orleans, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

House bill No. 165 was referred to Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 166 was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 167 was read, and, on motion of Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans, was laid on the table.

House bill No. 168 was referred to Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 174 was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 175 was referred to Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

House bill No. 176 was referred to Committee of the Whole.

House bill No. 77 was, on motion of Mr. Carr, laid on the table.

House bill No. 181 was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Under a suspension of the rules action was had on the following:

Joint resolution No. 15 passed its second and third readings, final passage, adopted by its title, and notice sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 13 passed its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and notice sent to the Senate.

Senate joint resolution No. 10 passed its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and notice sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 21 was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senate bill No. 22 was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Senate bill No. 23, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 25, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 37, referred to the Committee on Railways.

Senate bill No. 38, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill No. 47 was placed on its second reading, and, on motion of *Mr.* Morey, of Ouachita, was placed on its third reading.

The bill being placed on its third reading,

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hill, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—49.

Nays: Bergeron, Curell, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Lee, Magee, Noble, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—12.

The bill was adopted on its final passage, adopted by its title, and notice sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 49 was referred to special Committee of City Charter.

Senate bill No. 54 was referred to Committee of Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 74 was referred to Committee on Printing. One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 75 was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 78 passed its third reading. Under a suspension of the rules, final passage.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, gave notice that on to-morrow morning he would move a reconsideration of the vote taken on Senate bill No. 78.

*Mr.* McVean, of Caddo, moved to reconsider the vote.

*Mr. Morey* moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Buckingham, Barbee, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Crawford, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Bey, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, D. Young—46.

Nays: Abbot, Bergeron, Curell, Hanlon, Kent, Magee, Noble, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—10.

Senate bill No. 89.

Mr. Alexander, of Orleans, right bank, moved to suspend the rules to place the bill on its third reading.

The rules were suspended.

The bill was placed on its third reading.

The bill being placed on its final passage, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Noble, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Buckingham, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hill, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—48.

Nays: Bergeron, Hanlon, Kent, Noble, Zoelly—5.

The bill was adopted by its title and notice sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 82.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 90.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bills Nos. 91, 92, 97, 98, 114 and 127.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 102.

Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Senate bill No. 116.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Senate bill No. 128.

Referred to Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the vote taken on House bill No. 134 was reconsidered.

In section first, fortieth line strike out "ten" and insert "twenty-five."

In section second strike out all of the section and insert the following:

That no person shall be eligible for the office of Coroner, either by election by the people or appointment by the Governor of the State, who is not a lawful citizen of the State, of fair education, good moral character, and possessed of general business qualities; and that it shall not be necessary that he shall have a medical or surgical education, or have been a regular practitioner of either branch of science.

In section twenty, third line, strike out twenty and insert twenty-five.

In the seventh line, strike out five and insert twelve.

The several amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the bill as amended was considered engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Fifty-Sixth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Chaplain Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance and from the Judiciary Committees, reported progress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and sent in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 163, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to administer oaths:

Senate bill No. 34, an act to regulate appeals in the District Courts of the parish of Jefferson.

Senate bill No. 112, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage.

Senate bill No. 141, an act fixing the time of holding the District Courts in the Ninth Judicial District.

Senate bill No. 10, an act to organize the Parish Courts of the State, and fixing the duties of Sheriffs, etc.

And the following as duly engrossed:

House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations.

Senate bill No. 67, an act relative to attachments.

House joint resolution No. 81, appointing a joint committee to investigate the action of the first and second Draining Commissioners.

House bill No. 112, an act to amend an act entitled an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the courts of the State under the Constitution of 1864 to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

And upon Senate bill No. 146, an act for the relief of F. H. Aslitt, Civil Engineer.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate joint resolution No. —, relative to a joint committee consisting of each House to visit the Lunatic, Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and other charitable institutions of the State was read.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend that the joint resolutiion be changed so as to read that the committee do their visiting during recess or after adjournment.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

On a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize the town of Carrollton to dispose of or sell the market place in that town.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Campbell: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill relative to and requiring the inspection of pork and beef.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Bacon: An act to carry out the constitutional provisions relative to Public Education in the State.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Clerks of Courts, and providing penalties for their failure to perform their duties and for contempt of court, and the powers of the Judges over such officers.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act determining the boundary line the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspeneion of the rules to introduce a joint resolution.

Rules suspended.

*Resolved*, That the clerks employed by the joint committee on the conduct of the late election, and the peace and good order in the State, shall each be allowed four dollars over their per diem for every night's service which they have performed or may hereafter perform.

*Be it further resolved*, That each Messenger be allowed two dollars for services performed in their capacity, for every night which they may or will have to perform.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

According to previous notice, Mr. Day introduced a bill for the relief of William F. Lockwood.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary.

According to previous notice, Mr. Day introduced a bill, an act to amend article ninety-nine of the State Constitution.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill 154, an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first to the thirteenth section were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and adopted with its title.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill 160—substitute from Judiciary Committee—an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain injunction cases, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 153, an act to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the public lands of this State.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 139, an act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239 and 3240 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 145, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceedings and to secure purchasers at tax sales, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 107, an act to reduce the price of and facilitate weighing in the State.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 133, an act to amend an act relative to the office of Inspector of Hay in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Blackman: I move to strike out all of the compulsory clause in the bill.

Mr. Coupland: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jewell—7.

The rules were not suspended.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Wilcox: I desire to inform the Senate that the committee of conference on the registration bill have come to the conclusion of adopting Senate bill No. 31, relative to the registration of electors in this State.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present the report of the conference committee on registration.

Rules suspended and the report received.

SENATE CHAMBER,
September 2, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Senate:

Your special committee appointed to meet conferees on the part of the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the subject of a registration law, respectfully ask leave to make the following report:

That said joint committee met yesterday afternoon, and determined unanimously to adhere to the registration bill (No. 31) passed by the Senate, and for the purpose of most speedily determining this question recommend for the House of Representatives to concur with and pass, under suspension of the rules, the aforesaid Senate bill No. 31, without amendments.

C. C. PACKARD,
Chairman.

House bill No. 125, an act relative to the illegal holding and exercising of office, etc.

The President called Mr. Braughn to the chair.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The several sections were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading, and made the special order of the day on Thursday.

Adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 105, an act to provide for the relief of the treasury of the State; and House bill No. 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness and convention warrants.

On motion of Mr. Foute, Mr. Futch was granted twenty days' leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein, Mr. Bearc?s was granted four days' leave of absence.

Senate bill No. 156, an act to amend the forty-eighth section of an act relative to criminal proceedings, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 158, an act making an appropriation to carry into effect an act relative to the assessment of lands on non-residents of this State was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and adopted finally with its title.

The President: I am informed that it is the desire of the House that the Senate adopt the report of the committee of conference on the registration bill, and that the House bill be returned to that body.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the report of the committe, and that the House bill be returned to the House.

Adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned thereafter without transacting further business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Fifty-Sixth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 1, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Crawford, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, May, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Hall, Taylor, Tureand, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Zoelly—59.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, leave of absence for fourteen days was granted to Mr. Bennett, of Claiborne.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to a report purporting to be a report made by the Senate Committee on Registration, which, if made officially in the language and terms used as published in the REPUBLICAN of this day, he considered said report not only as an insult to himself as the presiding officer of the House, but also a gross insult to the House.

The Speaker asked that a message be sent to the Senate to ascertain whether the report as published was an official document.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the following committee was appointed to ascertain whether the report above mentioned was officially made to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Registration.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Faulkner, of Caldwell, Kent, of St. Helena, and Young, of Concordia.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Printing be and is hereby authorized and required to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred up to first September, 1868, for public printing of the General Assembly, and report to the House at as early a date as practicable.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, presented a petition of Messrs. Forstall & DeLassus, for commission as agents in affecting a loan of $300,000 for Board of Levee Commissioners in the month of March, 1866.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report:

House bill No. 183, which was referred to them, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Federal Relations.

The report was accepted and the bill referred.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ENROLLMENT ROOMS,
House of Representatives
New Orleans, September 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to-wit:

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

House bill No. 134. an act to regulate and define the duties and to stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroner.

House bill No. 186, an act to regulate quarantine.

House bill No. 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness and convention warrants.

House bill No. 105, an act to provide means for the relief of the treasury of the State.

And also duly enrolled:

House bill No. 42, an act to establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn.

House bill No. 20, an act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business with District Courts of New Orleans.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment;
PAUL GUIDRY,
W. M. HOLLAND,
J. T. HANLON,
JACOB MAGEE,
MOSES STERRETT,
OCTAVE BELOT.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was was accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
September 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Sanate bill No. 125, an act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State, your Committee on Judiciary recommend the passage of the same, with the following amendments, viz: In the eleventh section, after the word "cents" in the fourteenth line, strike out all to the word "suit," inclusive, in the twentieth line, and insert instead the words, "to be charged like other costs with the costs of the suit in which the testimony is taken."

In section thirteenth, in the fourth line, after the word "repealed" add the words "except what is contained on this subject in an act entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans."

JAS. R. CURELL,
Chairman, pro tem;
B. C. WREN,
HARRY LOTT.

In case of Senate bill No. 124, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, etc., your Committe on Judiciary report unfavorably.

JAS. R. CURELL,
Chairman, pro tem:
B. C. WREN,
HARRY LOTT.

In case of House bill No. 160, your committee report favorably, with amendments, viz: by striking out the preamble and section second.

JAS. R. CURELL,
Chairman, pro tem;
B. C. WREN,
HARRY LOTT.

The amendments to Senate bill No. 125, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, were adopted, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

Senate bill No. 124, reported unfavorably by the Committee on Judiciary, was agreed to.

The amendments to House bill No. 124, as reported by the same committee, were adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following report, which was accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, September 1, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 132, entitled an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. James to remove the Courthouse and other parish buildings, would beg leave to report favorably, and recommend the passage of said bill.

W. J. CALHOUN,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
J. B. LANDERS,
R. H. ISABELLE.

Bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for its third reading.

The Committee on Printing submitted the following report, which was accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Public Printing have had under consideration House bill No. 178, and would respectfully report it back with amendment and recommend its immediate passage.

Respectfully, etc.,
E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
R. J. MORAND,
WM. MURRELL,
L. BARBEE.
A. W. FAULKNER.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

[CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT:]

# LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 196.

## AN ACT

To Provide a Revenue for the Support of the State Government, and the manner of Collecting the Same.

RATES AND OBJECTS OF TAXATION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That an annual *ad valorem* tax of one-fourth of one per centum shall be levied upon the assessed cash value of the movable and immovable property in the State, for the purpose of supporting the government of this State, to pay the public debt and promote the public interest thereof; said tax to be levied upon the following property:

First—All lands and lots of ground lying within this State, owned or claimed by any person or corporation, whether patented or not, including in the assessment thereof the value of all houses, fixtures and improvements of every kind or value thereon, or affixed thereto, all machinery, neat cattle, horses and mules, when attached to, and used on a plantation or farm.

Second—All horses, mares, geldings, mules, jacks, jennies, and neat cattle, when not attached and used on plantations or farms, and assessed in the value thereof.

Third—All carriages or vehicles, whether with two or four wheels, kept for pleasure, use or hire.

Fourth—Shares of stock or interest in steamboats, ships, brigs, schooners, and all other water craft, whether at home or abroad.

Fifth—All money loaned at interest.

Sixth—All capital invested or employed each year in trade, traffic, merchandise, or any kind of commerce.

Seventh—The capital stock of all banks or corporations doing business in this State not expressly exempted from taxation by their charters granted by this State; also from each foreign insurance company, or insurer, not chartered by this State, and transacting an insurance business herein, a tax of one per centum on the gross amount of the premiums earned each year.

Eighth—The property of whatever kind of all corporations over and above their capital stock, and all money and funds held by any such corporation, in trust or on deposit, or by persons in trust or on deposit, for persons or corporations other than citizens or corporations of this State, and used in trade or commerce, for the benefit of such persons or corporations.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following property shall be exempt from taxation:

First—All lands and lots of ground with their buildings, improvements and structures thereon, and all other property belonging to the United States, to this State, or any parish in this State.

Second — Colleges, school houses and other buildings for the purpose of education, and their furniture, apparatus and all equipments, and the lots thereto appurtenant and used therewith, so long as actually used for that purpose only.

Third—Public hospitals, asylums, poor houses and all other charitable institutions for the relief of indigent and afflicted persons, and the lots appurtenant, with all their furniture and equipments, so long as the same shall be actually used for that purpose.

Fourth—Churches, chapels, convents, and other public buildings for religious worship, with their furniture and equipments, and the lots of ground thereto appurtenant and used therewith, so long as the same shall be actually used for that purpose only.

Fifth — Cemeteries and graveyards set apart and actually used for the purpose of interring the dead.

PERSONS, TRADES, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That there shall be levied and collected an annual tax—

First—From each male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, not attached to the army or navy of the United States, the sum of one dollar, which shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of public schools in the parish in which the sum is paid.

Second—From each and every vegetable, fruit or fish dealer, coffee or eating stand, or market dealer of any kind, boot and shoe maker, tailor, barber shop, cupper, bleeder or leecher, and blacksmith, the sum of ten dollars as license.

Third—From each and every proprietor of a printing office doing job work, from each and every cooper, keeper of a storage or carriage warehouse, contractor or subcontractor, working less than ten hands; from each and every civil engineer or surveyor, the sum of fifteen dollars as license.

Fourth—From each and every person keeping a saw mill, sash, blind or cistern manufactory, the sum of twenty dollars as license.

Fifth—From each and every proprietor of a picture gallery where any kind of pictures are taken by the action of light; from every notary public, pension or prize money agent, tannery, soap or candle manufactory, retail grocery and confectionery stores, where liquors are sold in not less quantities than an ordinary wine bottle or quart, the sum of twenty-five dollars as license.

Sixth—From each and every contractor or sub-contractor, employing more than ten hands, lessees of the revenues of all markets, proprietors of a foundry or machine shop, stevedore, ship or steamboat agent; from each and every physician and dentist; from each and every keeper of a private hospital, and from each and every keeper of a carriage warehouse, the sum of thirty dollars as license.

Seventh—From each and every attorney and counsellor at law, apothecary or druggist, undertaker, from every keeper of a beer saloon, where no spirituous liquors are sold, on each and every billiard table or bowling alley (not kept for the exclusive use of the owner or his family), pistol gallery, job boat, factor, from each and every person keeping a planing mill or livery stable, sale stable or retail grocery, and from each and every keeper of a lumber yard, or carriage warehouse, from each and every auctioneer the sum of fifty dollars as license.

Eighth—From each and every keeper of a brewery, restaurant, coffeehouse, barroom or cabaret, every adjuster of averages, wholesale merchant or trader, commission merchant or broker, and every merchant doing both a wholesale and retail business, every fortune teller, astrologer, clairvoyant or spiritualist, every proprietor of a cotton pickery, from each and every keeper of a molasses refinery, menagerie or museum, express company or agency, the sum of one hundred dollars as license.

Ninth—From each and every pawnbroker and lender of money on deposit, every keeper of a race course or cockpit, theatre, circus or amphitheatre, and each and every proprietor of a cotton press or junk shop, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars as license.

Tenth—From each and every proprietor of a distillery of spirituous liquors or alcoholic liquors, from every exchange dealer or money broker, the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars as license; Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to proprietors of distilleries used exclusively in the distillery of fruit, but that such persons shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars as license.

Eleventh—From each and every insurance company, whether incorporated or not by the laws of this State and transacting an insurance business herein, from each and every banking company or agency, not incorporated by the laws of this State, the sum of one thousand dollars as license.

The license on hotels, taverns or boarding houses shall be graduated pro rata to the number of boarders or lodgers that they are prepared to accommodate therein, at the rate of fifty cents per annum for each lodger.

Provided, That no keeper of a hotel, tavern or boarding house shall pay less than fifty dollars per annum.

And no keeper of a boarding house entertaining three or less boarders or lodgers shall be subject to pay any license.

Twelfth—Each or every person having more than one store, warehouse, livery stable, shop, cotton press, cotton pickery, or other establishment, or who shall exercise or follow more than one profession, trade or business, shall pay the license upon each separately.

Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit:

When peddling or carrying goods, wares, merchandise or groceries for sale through this State in a boat or water craft, the first class, shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars as license.

When traveling with more than two horses, the second class, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars as license.

When traveling with two horses, the third class, and shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars as license.

When traveling with one horse, the fourth class, shall pay the sum of ten dollars as license.

When traveling on foot, the fifth class, and shall pay the sum of five dollars as license.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of January, 1869, it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to carry on or pursue, practice or follow any of the trades, professions or occupations enumerated in the foregoing sections of this article, in this State, before paying the tax levied thereon, and obtaining a license therefor from the collector of the State taxes, and any person or corporation who shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax levied upon the trade, profession or occupation, pursued, carried on or followed by such person or corporation, or neglect to pay the same for thirty days after the same shall have become due, or from and after the time such person or corporation shall commence to carry out, pursue or practice any of such trades, professions or occupations in this State, from and after the first day of January, 1869, shall forfeit and pay to the State a sum of money not less than two hundred and fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, besides the tax to which such person or corporation may be liable, and it is hereby made the duty of the district attorneys throughout the State, upon information from the State Auditor or Tax Collector, to sue on behalf of the State for the recovery of the tax and fines imposed by this section, such power or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this law.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person or corporation shall be licensed or permitted to carry on or practice any of the trades, professions or occupations hereinbefore enumerated, and shall be indebted to this State for the tax, license on commissions levied by this or other existing laws upon such trades, professions or occupations, and who shall have refused or neglected to pay the same, after the final judgment has been rendered against him therefor, under a penalty of not less than five hundred and not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That in every parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Assessor of Taxes for each parish.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the city of New Orleans, there shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, four Assessors in and for said city. The Assessors of the city of New Orleans shall, on the first Monday of January next, after their election, procure an office in a central part of the city of New Orleans, and shall constitute themselves into a Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans. They shall proceed to apportion the duties of assessing the property of persons within the limits of the parish among themselves, so as to make the duties as near equal as may be.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That for that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, there shall be elected one Assessor by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That every Assessor before entering upon the duties of his office, shall test his eligibility, and take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and shall give bond and security according to law, in the sum of five thousand dollars for the city of New Orleans and one thousand dollars for the other parishes, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That property shall be assessed in the parish in which it may be situated. The asssssment roll shall contain, in separate columns, the quantity of land in each tract or lot, the quantity uncultivated, and the quantity respectively cultivated in cotton, cane, rice and corn.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all lands not owned by persons residing in the parish where it is situated shall be denominated lands of non residents, and shall be assessed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That when the line between two parishes divides a tract of land or plantation, it shall be assessed in the parish where the occupant resides; if unoccupied, each part shall be assessed in the parish in which it lies.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person shall be assessed in the parish where he resides when the assessment is made for personal or movable estate, including all personal estate in his possession or under his control as tutor, curator, executor, agent or other representative or fiduciary capacity, unless such personal or movable estate be attached to and upon a plantation, in which case it shall be assessed in the parish where the plantation or land may lie.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That real estate of all incorporated companies liable to taxation shall be assessed in the parish in which it may be, in the same manner as that of individuals.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That all personal estate of every incorporated company liable to taxation, shall be assessed in the parish where the principal office or place for transacting the financial concerns of the company shall be, or if the company have no such office, then in the parish where the operations of the company shall be carried on, or its agents shall keep their place of business.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assessor elected or appointed in each parish shall proceed by diligent inquiry, between the first Monday of March and the first Monday in September of every year, to ascertain the names of all the inhabitants of their respective parishes, whether taxable for licenses or on property, or both, and also all the taxable property within the same.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Assessors for the city of New Orleans shall, from time to time, revise and fix the valuation of the property that may be assessed by each of the Assessors composing the board, and shall make a separate assessment roll for each Representative District.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every assessor, in order to aid him in ascertaining the taxable property within his parish or assessment district is authorized and required to interrogate, upon oath or affirmation, in every instance, each and every taxpaying inhabitant of his parish or assessment district, in the following particulars:

All the objects of taxation described by law liable to taxation, in his possession or under his control in any manner, and each person is required to furnish the assessor with an exact list of such objects of taxation in his possession, by whatever title he may hold the same, which lists shall be carefully stitched or bound, and shall be deposited with the assessment rolls in the recorder's office. And the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish to the assessors all blanks necessary to ascertain such objects of taxation.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That the oath or affirmation shall be in the following words:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, that the foregoing list, by me made out and signed, contains a correct statement of all the objects of taxation, as fixed by law, whether movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal, of which I am possessed, either in my own right or executor, tutor, curator, trustee, administrator or agent for others, and that the capital of every kind by me employed in trade does not exceed the sum of ——— dollars, according to the assessment list which has been exhibited to me. So help me God."

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That all real and personal estate subject to taxation throughout the State, the parish of Orleans excepted, shall be estimated by the Clerk of the District Court, the Sheriff and Recorder of each parish, who are hereby constituted a board for that purpose. It shall be the duty of every assessor to render to said board, on or before the first Monday of September in each year, a fair and correct assessment roll, for the purpose of valuing the property assessed therein at its full cash value. Said Board being required to fix said valuation within thirty days after having received said roll; after which date they shall return said roll to the Assessor for the purpose of extending the tax and completing the same.

SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case the owner or occupant be absent, reside out of the parish or be unknown to the Assessor and does not appear within a proper time to render a list of the property, as provided in this act, it shall be assessed by the Assessor and valued by the Board, according to their best information; and if the name of any owner of lands shall be unknown, the Assessor shall enter the land on the assessment roll in the name of ———, d scribing it by range, township, section, etc.

SEC. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That if a tract or lot of land or other property shall be omitted in the assessment of one or more years, when discovered it shall be assessed for the years during which it was omitted, without interest, and also for the current year.

SEC. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall furnish to the Assessors in each parish or assessment district an assessment roll, in which shall be set down, in separate columns, the objects of taxation as fixed by law, the number of acres of land owned by each individual, and the number of acres cultivated by him in sugar, cotton, rice and corn. It shall contain additional columns for sugar, molasses, cotton, rice and corn, and it shall be the duty of the Assessors, in making their assessments, to set down in its appropriate column the quantity of sugar, molasses, cotton, rice and corn made by each plantation during the past year.

SEC. 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That when a person shall be assessed as tutor, curator, executor, agent, or in right of his wife or any other representative capacity, he shall be assessed as such, with the addition to his name of his representative fiduciary character, and such assessment shall be carried out in a separate line from his individual assessment.

SEC. 25. Be it further enacted, etc., That the lands of non-residents shall be designated in the same assessment roll, but in a part thereof separate from the other assessments, and in the manner prescribed hereafter.

SEC. 26. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the land to be assessed be a tract or a lot known by a name, or if the owner's name be known, it shall be designated by those particulars, and by its boundaries; if it have no name, or the name be unknown, and if the owner's name be unknown, it shall be designated by its boundaries alone. In all cities, towns or villages, it shall be the duty of the assessors to designate the number of the lot according to the plan of such cities, towns or villages, or according to the plot or plan of the squares, designating by what particular plot or plan. If no plot or plan is known of any city, town or village, or square within the same, it shall be lawful for the assessor to describe it by the boundaries of streets within which it is situated, giving in all cases the dimensions. The assessments in incorporated towns and villages shall be in separate columns, and shall designate the name of the street in which the lots front.

SEC. 27. Be it further enacted, etc., That they shall set in a separate column the owner's name, if known; the description of the tract or lot as directed in the case of other lands, and shall place them in separate columns, whether the same be in cities, towns or villages.

SEC. 28. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case the owner, occupant, or agent of the property subject to tax, be absent when the assessor applies for a list of his property, it shall be his duty to leave a written or printed notice of his application with a person over the age of fourteen years, leaving (living) at the place requiring the attendance of such absent persons at some convenient time and place, in the parish or assessment district to be designated in the notice with his list of property, and in case of his failure to attend at such time and place, the assessor shall proceed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 29. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president, cashier, secretary, or agent of any moneyed or stock corporation, whether incorporated by this State or any of the United States or by a foreign government, shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, make and deliver to the Assessors, or one of them, of the parish in which such company is liable to be taxed according to law, a written statement specifying under oath:

First—The real estate, if any, owned by such company, when the same is situated in this State.

Second—The capital stock actually paid in and not vested in real estate.

Third—The place of its principal business, or where its principal operations are carried on, in which it is liable to be taxed.

SEC. 30. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assessor shall enter all incorporated companies from which such statements shall have been received by them, and the property of such companies in the assessment roll in the following manner: In the first column they shall enter the name of the company liable to taxation on its capital or otherwise; in the second column, the quantity of real estate owned by the company and situated in their parish; in the third column, the actual value thereof, estimated as in other cases; in the fourth column, its capital stock paid in, and its value (to be ascertained by the assesser by the sales of its stock or in any other manner), and not vested in real estate situated within the State and then belonging to it; in the fifth column, they shall put the aggregate value for which the company is liable to be taxed, which value thus ascertained shall be levied, except as is provided by law.

SEC. 31. Be it further enacted, etc., That when the company is not incorporated in this State, but is doing business through an agent, it shall be subject to all the provisions of the preceding section, except that it shall not be assessed on its capital stock, but shall be assessed on all its property owned, held, or due in this State, whether it consists in real or personal estate, money, bills of exchange, bonds, notes or accounts, or other evidences of debt.

SEC. 32. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person shall fail or refuse to give a list of his property, after the Assessor has applied for it as above provided, he shall assess the property of such person according to his knowledge, and the best information he can obtain in relation to it.

SEC. 33. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assessors shall complete three fair copies of their assessment rolls on or before the first Monday in December, in each and every year, and shall affix to each a certificate under their hands and seals, to be certified by affidavits to be taken before any justice of the peace, in the following words:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I have set down in the above assessment roll the names of all the taxable persons residing within my parish or assessment district, and all the real estate and other taxable property situated and being in the parish or district (as the case may be,) according to the best of my information; and the said assessment roll contains a true statement of taxable personal estate of each person named in the roll, as ascertained by the affidavit of such person; and that I have, in all cases when practicable, interrogated on oath or affirmation, each person marked in the rolls and assessed for property, in the form provided by law.

SEC. 34 Be it further enacted, etc., That the assessment rolls thus certified shall, on or before the first Monday in September, be delivered by the Board of Assessors in the city of New Orleans, to the Recorder of the district in which the District Assessor may be situated; and for that part of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river to the Justice of the Peace of that district, and by the Assessors of all the other parishes in this State to the board created by the twenty-first section of this act, and the respective officers with whom the rolls shall be lodged shall endorse upon them the time when they were received. The Assessors and Board of Assessors shall immediately give notice by advertisements in the paper authorized to publish judicial advertisements, posted in at least two public places in each parish or district, that they have lodged assessment rolls with the Recorder, Justice of the Peace or board, as the case may be, in order that any person aggrieved by such assessment may appeal and have the same corrected if found incorrect.

SEC. 35. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person conceiving himself aggrieved by any assessment may, within thirty days after it shall have been delivered and advertised, as required in the preceding section, make an appeal in writing, stating particularly the correction desired; on proof of the fact, the Recorder, Justice or Parish Recorder shall have full power and authority to correct errors; but he shall in no case reduce the amount of any assessment without first notifying the Assessor of his parish or district of such claim; and it shall be the duty of such Assessor, before the expiration of the time for closing said assessment roll, to examine such application, and confer with such Recorder or Justice on the correctness of the claim; if any omissions are discovered or errors in the additions are found, the same may also be corrected.

SEC. 36. Be it further enacted, etc., That after the expiration of the thirty days, the Recorder, Justice or Parish Recorder shall cause to be set down in an additional column in each of the copies, the amount of taxes assessed to each taxpayer as State taxes, and in another column the amount assessed to him for parish purposes.

They shall retain one of the copies among the records of their offices, and shall forward one to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and deliver one to the Tax Collectors of the parish of Orleans, and of the other parishes, with a warrant under their hands and seals, commanding the Collectors to collect from persons named therein the sums assessed to them respectively.

They shall not issue the warrant for collection, nor deliver the roll to any person who may have been previously charged with the collection of public money, until he shall exhibit a discharge from the proper officer of the State.

The amount of rolls thus delivered shall be charged against the Collector, which he shall be presumed to have collected at the period when required by law to make his final settlement with the State Treasurer. For the services required of the Justices of the Peace or Parish Recorder by this section, he shall receive such compensation as the Police Jury may determine.

SEC. 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That every Assessor who shall fail to deliver his assessment roll by the time specified above, or to perform any other duty required of him by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit the commission allowed to him by law, and shall be discharged from office.

Any member of the Board of Assessors established by this act failing to perform any of the duties undertaken by him shall also forfeit his commission for the benefit of his associates, and shall be discharged from his office.

SEC. 38. Be it further enacted, etc., That the several Assessors, or Board of Assessors, shall receive annually as a compensation, three per centum on the amount of taxes on property, and one per centum on the amount of poll tax, and taxes on trades, professions and occupations, to be paid in the manner provided by law, after the copy of the roll to be lodged with the Auditor shall have been received by him.

Their compensation shall not be less than two hundred dollars, and the amount to which the Board of Assessors may be entitled shall be equally divided among the members thereof, and shall be paid on the warrant of the several Assessors and Board of Assessors.

SEC. 39. Be it further enacted, etc., That any Assessor who may fail from any unavoidable cause, to make his assessment, or his return thereof, within the time required by law, shall present his affidavit of that fact to the Recorder, Justice of the Peace, or to the Parish Recorder, as the case may be, setting forth the causes of his failure; which statement shall be certified to be true, by two witnesses of the parish; and upon completing the assessment and making return of the same according to law, he shall be entitled to receive the compensation allowed him by law, in the same manner as if the assessment and return had been made within the time required by law; and it shall be the duty of the Recorder, Justice of the Peace or Parish Recorder, to grant him his warrant accordingly, which shall be accompanied by the affidavit aforesaid; and it shall set forth unavoidable causes of failure. Then the Auditor shall allow the Assessor the amount of the warrant.

SEC. 40. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person elected or appointed to the office of Assessor shall fail to give bond and security, according to law, before he shall have entered upon the duties of his office, or refuse to serve, or die, or remove out of the parish, or shall be disabled from entering upon, or completing the duties of his office by sickness or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill said vacancy as provided by law, for the unexpired term of office of said Assessor; said appointee shall give the like security, and be subject to the like penalties and duties, as the one in whose place he was appointed, and receive a like compensation; but such appointment shall not discharge the former Assessor, or his securities from any liability incurred by them. The several Assessors shall pursue the form and follow the instructions that may be transmitted to them by the Auditor of Public Accounts in the execution of their duties.

SEC. 41. Be it further enacted, etc., That taxes assessed by law on the property of any person or corporation are hereby declared a lien and privilege on the real property of such person or corporation, to date from the first day of April of the year for which they may be assessed, for his entire tax, any alienation thereof or incumbrance thereon notwithstanding, and shall exist in favor of the State and parish for the respective amount of taxes assessed for each for five years, and shall be paid by preference to all mortgages and other incumbrances.

SEC. 42. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Assessors of the different parishes of the State, on or before the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and every two years thereafter, to make an accurate enumeration of all the youth in their respective parishes between the ages of six and sixteen years, designating distinctly the number of each sex between those ages in each of the school districts into which the parishes may be divided, which enumeration shall be made at the time the State taxes are assessed. The Assessor shall make out duplicate lists of the enumerations so made, and deliver one to the parish Treasurer, and the other he shall immediately transmit to the State Superintendent of Public Education.

They shall receive a compensation of five dollars for every hundred children enumerated, to be paid out of the general school fund when they shall present to the Auditor a receipt from the State Superintendent for such list of enumeration.

SEC. 43. Be it further enacted, etc., That should the Assessor fail or neglect to give a full description of the lands assessed, designating the same by lots, acres, boundaries, lines, divisions, townships, ranges, etc., they shall forfeit ten per cent. their compensation for the benefit of the State; and it is hereby made the duty of the State Auditor to examine each assessment roll carefully, and enforce the forfeiture upon each and every Assessor failing to comply with this section.

TAX COLLECTORS.

SEC. 44. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assessor of each and every parish of this State, except the parish of Orleans, shall collect the State and parish taxes of his parish.

SEC. 45. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the city of New Orleans the qualified voters of each district shall elect one Tax Collector in and for each district; that part of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi, shall elect one Tax Collector at the same time with the members of the General Assembly; they shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 46. Be it further enacted, etc., That the several Tax Collectors who collect taxes shall, each year before they commence the discharge of their duties, give bond and security according to law, in a sum which shall be the full amount of the taxes levied, according to the tax roll of each parish: Provided it does not exceed ten thousand dollars, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the bond shall be for the First District fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), for the Second District forty thousand dollars ($40,000), for the Third District twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), for the Fourth District twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000), for the Right Bank ten thousand dollars ($10,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as Tax Collector, and for the just and full payment of all sums for which he may become legally liable. The bond shall be payable to the Governor of the State and his successors in office.

SEC. 47. Be it further enacted, etc., That all bonds given by the Collectors of the State and parish taxes, shall operate as a legal mortgage on all the lands and real estate of each collector of taxes in favor of the State for the amount of State taxes, and for the amount of parish taxes when recorded according to law.

SEC. 48. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case any collector of taxes shall fail, refuse or neglect to give bond and security, as above required, within thirty days after date of their election or appointment, in each year, his office of Collector shall be deemed vacant; and such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session; if not, then the appointment to continue until the close of the General Assembly; but such appointment shall not exonerate the former Collector or his securities for any liabilities incurred by him.

SEC. 49. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every license shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, in the year in which it was obtained; provided that any person or corporation engaging in any of the trades, professions or occupations authorized by this act, after the first day of July of each and every year, shall only be liable for a half license.

SEC. 50. Be it further enacted, etc., That each Tax Collector shall procure from the Auditor as many blank licenses for trades, professions and occupations, bearing the signatures of the Auditor and Treasurer, as there may be, or likely to be, persons in his parish or district pursuing the taxed trades, professions and occupations; and for that purpose shall present to the Auditor a list of such licenses as may be required, and receipt for the same within the first two months of every year, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, and the Auditor shall furnish a sufficient number of licenses for that purpose; Provided, That the Tax Collector may at any time call for and receive from the Auditor any additional number of blank licenses that may be required by him or them in addition to their first estimate.

SEC. 51. Be it further enacted, etc., That every Collector in the country parishes, upon receiving the tax lists, shall proceed to collect the taxes therein mentioned. For that purpose he shall give notice to each taxpayer resident in the parish of the amount of taxes due by such taxpayer. Every Tax Collector in the parish of Orleans shall, by twenty days publication in a newspaper published therein, in English, in the manner provided for judicial advertisements, give public notice of the place at which he will be present, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving payment from all persons indebted for taxes, which collection shall begin on the first day of February of each year, after which delay the property of any person, whether resident or non-resident, who shall have omitted or neglected to pay his taxes, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and it shall be the duty of every Tax Collector throughout the State to add to the list of assessments, and cause to be assessed by two property holders, any property or taxable object omitted in the list, and shall proceed to collect the tax due thereon, after having obtained a special written authorization therefor from the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 52. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person, after ten days' notice in writing, shall fail to pay or cause to be paid the amount assessed to him, her or them, at the time and place, agreeably to the notice given, which notice, in case the taxpayer is a non-resident of the parish, shall be served upon a curator *ad hoc*, to be appointed by the District or Parish Judge, upon the application of the Tax Collector, it shall be the duty of the Tax Collector to seize their goods and personal property, rights and credits, or lands and tenements, and expose the same for sale, at public auction, after thirty days' notice given, three times in the official journal of the city or parish, for cash, or so much thereof as will pay the tax due by the owner thereof, together with all the costs, without the benefit of appraisement, as in the case of Sheriff's sales; and such sale shall not be void for want of form in the title, and the person making such purchase shall be put in possession by the Collector; Provided, the party whose land may be sold under this section shall be entitled to redeem the same within one year only after the date of sale, by paying the amount of the purchase money, and all costs with one hundred per cent additional.

SEC. 53. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Collector shall demand payment of all taxes assessed on companies, incorporated or not, from the president, secretary or agent, or other officers of such companies, and if not paid, shall proceed to the collection thereof in the same manner as in other cases.

SEC. 54. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person owing any taxes has removed from one parish in this State to another, not leaving sufficient property to pay his taxes, the Collector to whom the taxes are due shall be authorized to make out the bill and certify to the correctness of the same, under oath, and forward it to the Collector of the parish to which the said delinquent taxpayer has removed or may have property, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the collection of the bill, in the same manner as provided in the case of resident delinquent taxpayers.

SEC. 55. Be it further enacted, etc., That every Collector of taxes shall deliver to the person paying the same a receipt, specifying the particular property on which such tax shall have been paid, for what year, and the date of such payment.

SEC. 56. Be it further enacted, etc., That should the Tax Collectors fail to sell at public auction the goods and personal property, rights and credits, or lands and tenements, to satisfy the amount of taxes and costs due, in accordance with section fifty-third of this act, it shall be their duty to render to the parish recorders thereof, and for the parish of Orleans to the Recorder of Mortgages for said parish, on or before the first day of December in each year, a list in alphabetical order of all lands or lots within their parish or district on which the taxes have not been paid by the owners thereof; and shall distinctly set forth that after diligent inquiry they could not find other property liable to seizure and sale, sufficient to pay the taxes due, which list shall contain a minute and particular description of the lands or lots therein set forth. At the foot of the return made in the manner aforesaid, the tax collectors shall, before an acting judge or justice of the peace, make and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I, ——, tax collector of —— parish or —— parish or district, do solemnly swear or affirm, that the taxes on the lands or lots in the above list have not been paid by the owners thereof for the year ——, that I have received no part of the same, and that after diligent inquiry I have found no other property liable to seizure and sale for the same. So help me God.

A. B., Tax Collector,
Parish ——.

SEC. 57. Be it further enacted, etc., That the aforesaid recorder, upon the return of such lists, with the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall record the same and make a certified copy of such list, and forward the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 58. Be it further enacted, etc., That the list and verification when filed in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts shall be entered by him on a record kept for that purpose, and shall vest from the day of filing a title to the lands and lots therein returned in the State of Louisiana, which shall be impeachable only on proof that taxes for non-payment whereof the lands were returned forfeited had been in fact paid to the collector before the return of the list to the recorder.

SEC. 59. Be it further enacted, etc., That on the production of the receipt of of Collector, duly made and bearing date prior to the Collector's return as herein required, for the taxes of the year for which any of said land may have been returned delinquent, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall execute to the owner of such a receipt a quit claim of the title of the State under such return of the Collector, and shall recharge the Collector with the taxes allowed thereon and costs, together with fifty per cent damages, to be collected as any other tax for which such Collector may be in default.

SEC. 60. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person interested in any lot or lands forfeited to the State shall, after the date of the Collector's return, pay to the Treasurer of the State the taxes for which the same were returned, together with all the parish and other taxes due on lots or lands, and all the taxes subsequently accrued on such land and twenty-five per cent damages thereon, and twenty-five per cent additional for every year or part of year after one year, the Auditor, upon proof thereof, shall execute and deliver to such person a certificate of redemption of the same, under the seal of his office, which shall be held and taken as evidence of the redemption of such lands; and the lands, with the name of the person redeeming the same and the amount paid, shall be entered on his record of the lands across the entry of the same; and the Auditor shall be entitled, for each separate piece of property, from the owner thereof, for such certificate to the sum of two dollars, and no more.

SEC. 61. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Auditor annually, on or before the first day of March, to certify to the Recorder to whom the delinquents' list may have been returned, a list of the lands in such parish or district which have been redeemed during the preceeding year, with the date of the redemption of each tract; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the Recorder to enter the redemption so certified on the list of forfeited lands deposited in his office, opposite each tract so redeemed.

SEC. 62. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Recorder shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at the rate of twenty cents per hundred words for each delinquent list, in full compensation.

SEC. 63. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following compensation and fees are hereby allowed to Collectors for collecting the taxes levied on the assessment rolls, to be computed on the sums actually collected and paid into the treasury, viz: On the first three thousand dollars and under, ten per cent; on all sums above three thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, five per cent; on all sums above ten thousand dollars, three per cent; on all amounts collected on licenses to persons pursuing trades, professions and occupations in the country parishes, ten per cent, and in the parish of Orleans, five per cent to the Collector of the First District, five per cent to the Collector of the Second District, and ten per cent to the Collectors of the Third and Fourth Districts; for every seizure, one dollar and fifty cents, and for every sale one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the proceeds of the seizure and sale; for every notice to tax payers, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 64. Be it further enacted, etc., That the several Tax Collectors shall collect parish taxes and shall be entitled to the same compensation and fees, to be paid by the several parishes as are allowed by the preceding section to State Tax Collectors, said compensation to be computed on the amounts actually collected and paid by them into the treasury of their respective parishes.

SEC. 65. Be it further enacted, etc., That the collection of the parish taxes shall be regulated by the several Police Juries, and the Tax Collectors are hereby required to follow such instructions as from time to time may be prescribed by said Police Juries.

SEC. 66. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever any Tax Collector shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Recorder of his parish, or in the city of New Orleans of the Recorder of the district within which the Collector's district may be situated, or the Justice of the Peace for that portion of the parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, that any person assessed for taxes within his parish or assessment district has become insolvent or left the parish without leaving sufficient property to pay his taxes, or that property has been erroneously assessed, the Parish Recorder, Municipal Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, shall certify the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts, with the list of the persons so taxed and the amount due, and for which amount the Auditor shall credit the Collector.

SEC. 67. Be it further enacted, etc., That the several Collectors of State taxes in making their returns to the Auditor of Public Accounts of money collected for State taxes, to be paid into the Treasury, shall state in such return the amount collected for State taxes on lands, and other objects, for taxes levied for school purposes, and also the poll tax.

SEC. 68. Be it further enacted, etc., That within the first five days of every month, it shall be the duty of every Tax Collector in and for the parish of Orleans, and parish of Jefferson, to have their respective accounts settled for all taxes collected, or moneys received during the preceding month, and to pay the same over to the State Treasurer and for that purpose the Collector shall make and transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts a statement whether they have or have not collected any taxes or licenses within the preceding month; and with an oath taken and subscribed, appended thereto, that the same contains a faithful account of all taxes collected, and amount received, if any, from licenses to persons pursuing trades, professions and occupations; and it shall be the duty of the several Collectors of the State taxes in all the other parishes of the State to have their accounts settled, and to make a payment and statement in like manner, within the first five days of April, July and October, for all taxes collected and moneys received for licenses for the preceding term.

SEC. 69. Be it further enacted, etc., That on or before the first day of December, annually, the several Tax Collectors shall make their final payments into the treasury for the taxes due on the rolls, and on trades, professions and occupations, and all other objects due in said year; and if the Collectors fail to do so they shall be considered as defaulters, and shall be proceeded against as herein provided.

SEC. 70. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any Collector shall fail or neglect to make settlement as provided for in the two preceding sections, and pay the amount due into the treasury, and obtain the Treasurer's receipt therefor, he shall forfeit the commission allowed him by law, and interest at the rate of two per cent per month on the sum withheld, to be computed from the time the same ought to have been paid until actual payment; and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall charge such delinquent accordingly, and immediately after such delinquency shall occur require the District Attorney, or District Attorney pro tem., of the district wherein such Tax Collector may perform his functions to proceed against such Tax Collector and his securities by rule, before any competent court, after three days' notice, for the recovery of the amount due by the Tax Collector. The suit shall have precedence on the docket of the court wherein it may be instituted over all other causes.

SEC. 71. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Attorney or District Attorney pro tem., collecting money by virtue of the proceedings contemplated in the preceeding section, shall receive two and a half per centum on the amount thereof, as a compensation for collecting and paying the same into the State treasury.

SEC. 72. Be it further enacted, etc., That when there are arrears of any taxes in any parish, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall transmit a detailed account of such arrearages of taxes to the Collectors of taxes for the time being in the parishes where such arrearages exist, and it shall be the duty of such Collectors to collect the same as by law they are authorized to collect the tax of their parish or district.

SEC. 73. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Recorders of Mortgages of the different parishes of this State are authorized to cancel all bonds and mortgages registered against State Tax Collectors, upon the production of the certificate from the Auditor of Public Accounts of their having paid into the State treasury all the State taxes which the law makes it their duty to collect, and for the faithful collection whereof the bonds or mortgages, as the case may be, were given; and to cancel all bonds and mortgages registered against parish Tax Collectors, upon the production of the certificate of the parish treasurer of their having paid into the parish treasury all the parish taxes which the law makes it their duty to collect, and for the faithful collection whereof the bonds or mortgages, as the case may be, were given.

SEC. 74. Be it further enacted, etc., That Collectors of parish taxes shall have the same power to collect and enforce their payment as the Collector of State taxes.

SEC. 75. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever any person charged with the collection of parish taxes, shall fail to pay over the taxes collected by him, within thirty days after being required to do so by the Police Jury, or other parochial authority, by a written demand, served by any Constable of the parish, the Police Jury, or other parochial authority, shall have the right on filing in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, a certified copy of his bond, and the return of the Constable showing the demand made on him, to obtain from the Clerk an execution against the Collector for the amounts which he may have so collected and failed to pay over, which execution shall have the same force and effect as the distress warrant or execution, when issued by the Auditor, and any property sold under it shall be sold for cash, without the benefit of appraisement.

SEC. 76. Be it further enacted, etc., That Collectors of taxes who have resigned or may hereafter resign, shall be authorized to proceed with the collection of such taxes as remain unpaid, in the same manner and under the same responsibility as though they had remained in office.

SEC. 77. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of the death or absence of the said Collectors, or of their failure to pay the taxes into the treasury at the period prescribed by law from any cause, their securities shall be authorized to take into their possession the list of the taxes remaining unpaid, and collect the same in the same manner as the Collector could do.

SEC. 78. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed from and after the date that this act goes into effect.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 194.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To Appoint a Joint Committee of three members from both Houses to examine for a suitable location for a State House and other State Buildings, and to report to the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a Joint Committee of both Houses of the General Assembly be appointed, to consist of three members of each House, to examine for a suitable location for a State House and other necessary State buildings, in the city of New Orleans, and to report the result of their examination to the General Assembly, and that said committee be authorized to provide suitable buildings for a State House until one is built by the State

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 195.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of Victor Gerodias, of the City of New Orleans.

WHEREAS, Victor Gerodias, late State Tax Collector of the Second District, city of New Orleans, was compelled to disburse the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to extra clerks and in the purchase of books and stationery to effect a final settlement with the State for the taxes of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Victor Gerodias, late State Tax Collector of the Second District, city of New Orleans, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 197

## AN ACT

To secure the Collection of the Taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven (1867).

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That should it become manifest to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans that the judgments which have been rendered in one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight (1868) for taxes due the city in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (1867), after citation in the official journal of the city aforesaid since the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (1868), are invalid by reason of any change made by said Constitution in the jurisdiction of the courts, it shall be competent for them to obtain valid judgments upon the same by a simple publication in the official journal of a notice to all such persons as may have been cited before or notified that judgment would be applied for in a court made incompetent by said Constitution, by which they shall be directed to appear whenever their bills are for less than one hundred dollars, in the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, and on all bills above one hundred dollars, according to the first letter of the delinquent's family name, in any other court having competent jurisdiction of the subject matter and amount in the parish of Orleans, which court may be selected either by said Mayor and Common Council or by their attorney; and such notice shall be made without republishing the names of the defaulting tax-payers or the amounts due by them, but referring all persons interested to the tax list as published in July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (1868), as formerly provided for by law for the names and amounts as aforesaid, and judgment shall after such notice be rendered in such court having competent jurisdiction under this act, with like effect and result as if the party had been originally cited to appear therein.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 199.

## AN ACT

Appropriating Money to Pay Claim of James Edmonston.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars ($1133) be and the same is hereby appropriated from any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the claim of James Edmonston for services rendered the State in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1866) as Colonel in the organization of the State militia in the city of New Orleans, and which claim has been duly audited and settled by the State Auditor of Public Accounts, H. Peralta, Esq., and approved by the present Auditor, G. M. Wickliffe, Esq., as provided for in the sixteenth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five (1855), relative to Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this appropriation shall be paid on the warrant of James Edmonston, by the Auditor and Treasurer, as provided by law.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

### THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There's a land far away 'mid the stars we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time.
Where the pure waters wander through valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime.
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where the ages of splendor eternally roll,
And the way weary traveler reaches his goal,
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze can not soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss;
And our souls by the gales from its gardens are fanned,
When we faint in the deserts of this.
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations and woes,
And we've drank from the tide of the river that flows,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod.
And the day never shines from his palace of light,
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We've traveling homeward through changes and gloom,
To a Kingdom where pleasures eternally bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

### FOR YOU.

A thought! a thought? for the rosy morn
That comes through the gates of dew!
But I'll keep a kinder, happier thought
For twilight and for you.

A word! a word! for the humming bird,
A tilt for the jessamine new!
Will my lip let slip, but my heart will keep
Its softest words for you.

A song! a song! for the mocking bird,
In answer to his so true!
But you know right well I will always keep
My sweetest song for you.

A kiss! a kiss! for the sweet red rose,
And one for the violet blue!
But standing here at the garden gate
I'll keep back one for you.

A sigh! a sigh! for my pale white rose,
That the chilly night wind slew!
But I answer you when the lilies say—
I am sighing most for you!

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Walking in the Light.

BY REV. E. DAVIES.

All nations are mightily affected by the nature of the gods they worship, and as man has a religious instinct, we find men everywhere inclined to worship, and this instinct, associated with his depravity, has led him to make to himself gods, whose natures were base, and whose adoration was debasing, so that every weaker passion of the human soul has been gratified in the worship of these idol gods. But in the Bible alone we may look for a true revelation of the living God; here his nature and attributes are set forth. Mark the excellence of his nature, so pure, so simple, so lovely, so immaterial, that the clearest light is an emblem that serves to convey some true idea of him. "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all," "He is self-active, uncompounded spirituality, the source of wisdom, holiness, happiness and glory. Light is the purest, most subtle, the most useful and the most diffusive of all God's creatures, and is a proper emblem of himself." God is to the human soul what light is to the world; without light all would be dismal and uncomfortable, and terror and death would everywhere prevail. What is religion without an indwelling God, without his penetrating light? 'Tis but an empty science, a dead letter, and the soul a trackless wilderness. But hallelujah! God is light, and his sacred rays illuminate the dark avenues of our nature.

Light is the emblem of perfection and excellence, and God is infinitely perfect and gloriously excellent, and has no mutability or possible decay.

Light is the emblem of purity, and God is infinitely pure, without any possible stain of moral pollution. So pure that his jealousy and justice burn continually against sin.

Mark the conclusion that naturally follows. If we say we have known a fellowship or communion with Him who is all light, and still walk in darkness, if we say that we have a participation of the nature of him who is all purity and still live in sin, we lie; we belie God and ourselves, and our profession is in vain. "If we walk in the light or live in purity, as he is in the light, that is wholly and constantly, we have fellowship one with another." We all receive the same holy light, we blend in communion as the rays of the natural sun, and so we become the light of the moral world. Then we all and each have communion with God, we become deeply experienced in the things of God. "God and the holy soul are in constant correspondence." Thomas Walsh, John Fletcher and Edward Payson were blessed examples.

The last glorious result of this fellowship is "The blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth," bless God in the present time, "cleanseth us from all sin." So long as we continue our fellowship with God, his precious blood purges every stain, removes every blot.

"Sprinkle me ever with thy blood
And cleanse and keep me clean."

Dear reader! hast thou ever enjoyed this communion with God? Dost thou walk in the light as God is in the light, and dost thou now feel that the blood of Jesus Christ his Son, cleanseth you from all sin?

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Galveston Correspondence.

Our little city is quiet, politically and religiously, but in a business point of view, all astir.

We think the great contest is ended, and our rival at the other end of the "ship channel" has concluded that it is useless to compete with us farther. The yellow fever of last year, followed by the destructive hurricane in which our citizens were hurried to their tombs and property destroyed by the millions, gave them some hope in the race, and it was quite frequent to hear of our sinking island and the vast dimensions of their city. But we are afraid that Houston has already arrived at its zenith, while Galveston is but in its infancy.

Cotton is coming into the city quite briskly, and our merchants are preparing for a heavy trade this winter.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South are preparing to build a new church shortly, and the Africans have just closed their Annual Conference here, Bishop Shorter presiding.

As heretofore, our church received its usual amount of censure, and what is more lamentable than all else, is the misrepresentations made by their leading minds. To see such men as Shorter stand before a congregation of colored people, in a church he holds only by suffrage, and that, too, to the detriment of a loyal organization, and declare that the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago, refused to treat kindly the representatives of the African Zion Church, and that one of our Bishops had publicly announced himself as being favorable to a great nationality of negroes being formed on the Rio Grande, with general oversight by the United States Government—is simply ridiculous, and tends to shake confidence in a church organization controlled by such men.

We will have no election in this State, consequently no unusual trouble. We pity and pray for Louisiana, and think it better to be unreconstructed than in your condition. Our *Free Man's Press* proves a humbug. The editor has borrowed all the money from the friends here he can get, has got out two sickly issues of his paper, and left us without saying whether or not he will ever return. X. Y. Z.

## Have Faith.

The most weakening of temptations is loss of faith. If the enemy can touch that spinal chord of the Christian he is paralyzed. Jacob wrestling with the angel, had but a physical ligament affected, and he limped all his life afterward. The believer wrestles with principalities and powers, with the ruler of this world, who seeks not by any touch of an outward cord to teach him his dependence on a diabolical power, but by paralysis of the soul, to cast him utterly into his satanic arms. This paralysis is unbelief. The Savior saw this, and, therefore, constantly warned and rebuked his disciples for any tendency in this direction. The apostles perceived it, and preached most unwearyingly this vital necessity. Faith is the substance of hope, the certainty of the unseen. Without faith it is impossible to please God. To every disciple, therefore, comes with divinest authority the command, "Believe!" More believe, for your personal comfort and strength. Doubt not the presence of the Holy Ghost to convict and convert sinners. Let no minister of the cross allow coldness, conflict, or any impediment in himself or his people, make him disbelieve the presence and power of Christ his Lord. His own depression can not depress the Savior. When the prophets sunk in despair, God's animating voice reassured them. So will it always be with his priests and prophets to-day. The very moment of their darkness is often the chosen hour for the most glorious display of the grace of God. The chariots would not have been seen by Elisha, had not unusual weakness and fear encompassed him. The presence of God to Elijah was at the weakest moment of his life—a fugitive, alone, with not even a servant or associate. So the most discouraged pastor should cast himself in that hour the most perfectly upon God. Light will break forth from the darkness, salvation from seemingly universal apostacy.

Let not then this subtlest trick of Satan decieve and subdue any trusting heart. He puffs up with conceit his friends. He seeks to suppress with distrust the friends of Christ. Against the former, every one not a true disciple should beware; against the latter, every redeemed one should be watchful. Have faith—faith the illuminator, the encourager, the strengthener; faith which brings the soul into oneness with God, which laughs to scorn the cruel power of the enemy, which wrests victory from the grasp of the seeming victor, and makes Winchester out of every Bull Run. Have faith.—*Zion's Herald.*

## Odd Epitaphs.

The following affecting lines may be found upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute;
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anny Dominy eighteen forty.

Here is an epitaph, copied from a tombstone in an English churchyard:

Here lies the body of Thomas Smith,
And what is somewhat rareish,
He was born, bred and hanged in this parish.

In the same churchyard:

Here lies the wife of Roger Martin
She was a good wife to Roger, that's sartain,
The manner of her death was thus,
She was druv over by a bus.

Another:

Here lies I, no wonder I'se dead,
For a broad wheel wagon went over my head.

There is something quaint and touching in this epitaph of Grimaldi, the distinguished clown:

Here I am.

The following may be found in Wake county, North Carolina:

Here lies James Dodge, who dodged all good,
And never dodged an evil;
And after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the devil.

The following lines were inscribed on the tomb of a corpulent chandler:

Here lies in earth an honest fellow,
Who died by fat and lived by tallow,

On an aeronaut:

I shall rise again.

Here is one at Westminster:

You who stand around my grave,
And say "His life is done,"
You are mistaken—pardon me!
My life is but begun.

Here is one on the gravestone of a distinguished citizen of Texas:

He remained to the last a decided freind and supporter of Democratic principles and measures. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

On a man who was killed by hitting his head against a pump:

Here lies John Adams, who received a thump
Right on the forehead from the parish pump,
Which gave him the quietus in the end,
For many doctors did his case attend.

The following inscription was found on the head board of a grave in the Sparta diggings, California:

In memory of John Smith, who met with wfelent death neer this spot 18 hundred and 40 too. He was shot by his own pistill. It was not one of the new kind but a old fasherned brass barrel, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

In a graveyard in Texas there is a tombstone whereon is inscribed the following:

She lived a life of virtue and died of
Cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit,
In the full hope of a blessed immortality,
At the early age of twenty-four.
Reader go thou and do likewise.

The following is a Spanish epitaph upon a young girl who died broken-hearted:

She who lies beneath this stone
Died of constancy alone.
Fear not, approach, oh! passer-by—
Of naught contagious did she die.
—*Home Journal.*

We have copied some epitaphs in our travels, which we think equal the above.

In one of the cemeteries of this city, New Orleans, is the following, spelled and punctuated as here given:

O husband dear do pray for me, as your
now, so wasnt was I, and as I am now
so you shall be prepared for death, and
follow
me; where we will meet on the Heavenly
shore;
there we meet to part no more.

In New York, we copied the following from a tombstone:

In memory of Captain James Lacen.
April 14, 1796.
"Though Boreas blasts and boisterous Waves
have tossed me to and fro.
In spight of both you plainly see
I harbor here below.

Where safe at anchor though I ride
with many of our fleet,
Yet once again I must set sail
My Admiral Christ to meet."

But the greatest piece of "doggerel" rhyme we have ever met, we copied from a monument in Jacksonville, Florida. It is said that the old lady composed it herself before her death. It is as follows:

When I am dead and laid in my grave,
And my bones they are all rotten,
When this you see remember me,
That I may not be forgotten.

The same publishers have also just announced a new edition of Dr. J. P. Newman's agreeable and readable run throuh Palestine, "From Dan to Beersheba." It is easy, yet instructive, and contains one of the best maps of the country.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

## John Street Centenary Anniversary.

The one hundredth anniversary of John street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city was celebrated on Sunday last. Special services were held with brief intervals throughout the day. The congregations crowded the church to its fullest capacity. Over fifty ministers were present; several of them former pastors of the church, or Presiding Elders of the district. Many of the old laity of the church, whose homes have more recently been cast elsewhere, returned to worship around the old altar, and to participate in the reunion services.

At 9 A. M. a love-feast was held, conducted by Rev. Hart F. Pease, Presiding Elder of the district. The season was one of precious testimonies and of extraordinary interest. Among those who spoke were Rev. John Seyes, United States Consul to Liberia, President Roberts, of the Republic of Liberia, Dr. Jesse T. Peck and Rev. W. H. Norris. The old members of both sexes participated, in some instances several rising to their feet at the same time. Among those present at the love-feast and at the other services during the day were Philip and Augustus Embury, nephews of Philip Embury, the builder and first pastor of the church, and Jonathon P. Hick, great grandson of Barbara Hick. Many were there who more than half a century ago were members of the church or congregation.

The more public services opened at ten o'clock A. M. Programme of the exercises, containing the hymns to be sung during the day, had been distributed through the congregation. Rev. Dr. Holdich, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, read the first hymn, a most beautiful one, written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, the blind poetess, (author of "Sweet Hour of Prayer," and many other precious hymns), and now a member of the John-street church. Rev. John Seyes led in prayer; the Scripture lessons were read by the venerable Reuben Reynolds of the Central New York Conference; the second hymn by Rev. H. F. Pease. The pastor of the church then read the following historic notes:

We meet to-day to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this church, the first dedication having taken place on the last Sunday in October, 1768. Previous to that date the Methodist meetings (opened in the autumn of 1766) were held first in Philip Embury's private dwelling, located in what is now Park Place, and three months afterward in a larger rented room in that neighborhood, and still later in a rigging house in William street, the room being sixty by eighteen feet.

The site in John street at first consisted of two lots, each twenty-five by ninety-five feet. They were obtained on a lease from Mrs. Mary Barclay, widow of Rev. Henry Barclay, the second rector of Trinity Church. The lease bore date March 29, 1768, and was made to the first Board of Trustees, namely, Philip Embury, William Lupton, Charles White, Richard Souse, Henry Newton, Paul Hick, Thomas Taylor and Captain Thomas Webb.

The lease continued for over two years, when the lot was purchased for the sum of £600. The deed was dated November 2, 1770, and was made by Joseph Forbes (then owner) to Revs. Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, pastors; William Lupton, merchant; Thomas Webb, gentleman; John Southwell, merchant; Henry Newton, shopkeeper, and James Jarvis, hatter. On March 12, 1786, the trustees purchased other property adjoining the first lots.

On one of the original lots stood a small, plainly built frame dwelling, which for a long time after the completion of the church was occupied as a parsonage. It was located in part in front of the church.

The church edifice was first built of stone, and the front covered with a blue plaster, presenting the appearance of durability as well as of simplicity. Its dimensions were sixty by forty-two feet. There were galleries, but no stairs, the people ascending to them by means of ladders. For a considerable time even the seats in the lower floor were without backs. Of this first edifice Barbara Hick was the architect, (the plan, as she believed, having been impressed upon her mind in answer to prayer), and Philip Embury was the builder. The subscription list embraced the names of numerous persons outside of the congregation, some of them occupying prominent places in social life. Mr. John Wesley contributed fifty pounds toward the building fund. The exact cost is not known, but the early records show that the first subscriptions amounted to over £418, and that after August 1, 1769, and up to January 17, 1771, the treasurer received £733 toward paying for it.

The first edifice stood until May 13, 1817, when the walls were demolished and the corner-stone laid by Rev. Daniel Orstrander, pastor, for a larger and neater structure, which was dedicated by Rev. Nathan Bangs, January 4, 1818. The second edifice was sixty-two by eighty-seven feet, and cost about $30,000.

The present edifice was dedicated by Bishop Hedding, April 27, 1841. The dedication service of the first church on the last Sabbath in October, 1768, was conducted by Philip Embury, the first pastor, a local preacher, his text on the occasion being Hosea, x, 12: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you."

For a full hundred years the worship of God has continued at these altars; from this pulpit his word has been proclaimed and from this table the holy sacraments have been dispensed. On the first Sabbath of the new century we meet again. The memory of the fathers and of the "early times" is precious this day. The pastor and members of the church and congregation greet with a hearty welcome the former pastors, members and friends of this old and loved church. We all congratulate each other on the history of American Methodism. All our hearts go out in earnest, glowing thanksgivings to Him, "our Father," from whom alone "cometh every good and perfect gift."

The sermon of Bishop Janes was then announced. He had before him the identical Bible used by Embury in the first preaching services opened by him in New York and at the first dedication in John street. The Bishop preached from Psalm xxvi, 6-8: "I will wash my hands in innocency; so will I compass thine altar, O Lord: that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house and the place where thine honor dwelleth."

At 2 P. M. the reunion services were opened. The first hymn was announced by the pastor; Rev. Rowland Hill Bourne, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, led in prayer; and Rev. Dr. Fitch Reed, of the Central New York Conference, read the second hymn. Bishop Janes presided, and after a few introductory remarks introduced Dr. Abel Stevens, who delivered an eloquent address.

President Roberts, of the Republic of Liberia, spoke next, making a happy address, which was heard with favor.

In the evening Dr. Jesse T. Peck, of Albany, preached.

During the evening services there stood upon the altar table lighted candles, supported by the identical candlesticks owned by Barbara Hick, and used by her in lighting the old church. They are now in the possession of Jonathan Paul Hick, of Mount Vernon, New York, and were kindly loaned by him for the anniversary occasion. Some of the early love-feast tickets were also present with other relics of the "early days." A friend in Brooklyn (whose name we have lost) presented the pastor, for the use of the church a large and neatly-turned match-safe, made from wood of the old "Rigging Loft." After the sermon, attention was called to the new and beautiful marble tablets placed conspicuously on the pilasters on the sides of the niche containing the pulpit platform and first uncovered at the present anniversary. One bore the following inscription:

In memory of Francis Asbury, the Pioneer Bishop of American Methodism, and the foremost among her tireless itinerants. He was born in England, August 30, 1745, entered the ministry at the age of seventeen, preached his first sermon in this church November 13, 1771, was ordained Bishop December 24, 1784, and died near Fredericksburg, Virginia, March 31, 1816. He ordained over 3000 preachers and preached over 17,000 sermons. Dying, he left the whole Church the legacy of his labors, patience, perseverance and love to God and man.

The other tablet bears the following:

In memory of Philip Embury and Barbara Hick. Born in Ireland, emigrants to New York, they organized the first Methodist society in America in 1766. Through their labors the first Methodist church was erected on this spot and dedicated by Embury, the first pastor, (also the first class leader and local preacher), October 30, 1768. "Their works do follow them." This tablet was raised in grateful memory of their piety, zeal and usefulness by the local preachers of New York and vicinity, on the occasion of the Centenary Anniversary, October, 1868.

The John street church has recently undergone extensive repairs and very important improvements. The total cost of these is about $3000, and this sum during the day was generously contributed by the congregations. Bishop Janes, Dr. Peck, President Roberts, Philip Embury, J. P. Hick, and other well-known names were among the contributors. The trustees, officers and members of the John street congregation, with their accustomed liberality, nobly led off in the list of donors. A large, superbly executed and elegantly-framed steel plate engraving of the first church edifice and parsonage was presented to the Church by the artist, Joseph B. Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Esq., one of the early trustees. Copies of this exquisite engraving may be obtained at the book room.

The whole anniversary exercises were a success. The blessing of God crowned the services, and the people departed to their homes with renewed thanksgiving for the precious inheritance enjoyed as the fruits of the great revival movement commenced in this country by Embury and his associates.

## Sliding Down Hill.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is nothing in the tropics that can console a man doomed to dwell there for the loss of northern winters. Monkeys and humming-birds, gorgeous flowers and gigantic vegetation, insects, reptiles and luscious fruits which you can not eat without a cholera; sweltering nights and roasting days! Deliver us from the intolerable delights of a tropical luxury.

But a northern winter is full of bracing joys. Indoors all is ruddy and social, and out-of-doors all is energy and manly joy! A man who has blood and vital spirit glories in the cold of winter. But of all sports, who can claim the superiority over coasting; or, as in our boyhood days it was called—sliding down hill?

Long before we attained the age of a sled, two barrel staves fastened together by the knowing workmen, served an excellent purpose, and required no mean skill in sitting and steering. A slight mistake in balancing, and the boy and staves changed places, the boy under and the sliding machine on top—and then gradually rolling into a promiscuous heap, out of which came some ripping remarks not made by the sled.

Next came the glory of full and real sledship—a sled with runners, and iron or steel shod; a sled painted and lettered. With that we defied the thermometer, and set our faces against the north wind. And how long the hill, a full half mile is sought, not all of a gentle slope, nor yet too steep, but properly made as all hills should be, wtih a fine gradual beginning, then a pitch quite steep, then another long middle slope, a jounce here and a rullock there, a sweep yonder around a point, and a fetching-up place right along the river! On such a hill-top with a glorious sled, well muffled and mittened, the boy seats himself on his sled, prouder than ever sat a king on a throne!

Away he goes, with nimble feet reaching out before him (for a sled carries its rudder at the bow), and whose heels with a skillful touch steer the flying machine. See him make a leap over the rullock, lifted clear into the air, and coming down with a jounce that makes everything crack! Boys have springs inside of them, under every muscle, on all sides of each bone, and come down with a springy bound, that cars and carriages may envy, but cannot hope to obtain!

None of your belly-flounders! This lying down on a sled, like a buckwheat cake on a griddle; or that sideway sitting on the hind end of it, with one leg corkscrewed out behind for steering, are not the thing. They are not orthodox. They savor of a compliance with weakness and timidity. A real boy should sit upon his sled fair and square, with his face to his work, and ready to meet all difficulties with his breast to them.

Nor let any one decry the long tramp up hill, that follows this fierce flight downward. What if it is long, the sled hanging behind, the way slippery, and withal some perils of those avalanches of other boys that come roaring and whirling down? The going up is still an indispensable part of the epic. It is the dark that gives power to the high light. The up makes, by contrast, the very glory of the down.

We never see the snow on the ground, old as we are, that we do not feel the very spirit of the sled again. And now, an old man, we would, if we could, mount and plunge down the hill again. Though a man's hair is as white as the snow under his feet, he need not be ashamed of a voyage on a sled!

One winter not long ago, when in New Bedford, we found a long street refused to horse vehicles, and set apart to sleds. The select-men, or whatever their names were, at the public expense, carted on snow where the track was worn; iced it by water thrown on over night; stationed a band of music there; had torches lit and placed along the sides; and the generous people, catching the spirit, illuminated their houses, and this preparation was thrown open to men, women and children. That city is civilized. That part of the millenium, which consists in sliding down hill, we believe will begin first in New Bedford.—*Church Union.*

[From the Methodist Home Journal.]

## Efficacy of Prayer.

*(From the French of La Mennais.)*

When you have prayed do you not feel your heart lighter and your soul more contented?

Prayer renders affliction less painful, and joy more pure; it blends with the one I know not what of strength and sweetness, and with the other a celestial perfume.

Why are you on the earth, and have you nothing to ask of him who put you here? You are a traveler who is seeking his country. Do not walk with downcast head; it is necessary that you raise your eyes that you may see your way. Your country it is heaven; and when you look at the heavens, is there nothing stirred within you? Do you feel no desire to press on in that direction, or is that desire dormant?

There are some who say, "Of what benefit is prayer?" "God is too far above us to listen to such pitiful creatures as we are." Who has given to them feeling, and thought, and speech, if it was not God? And if he has been so kind to them, was it to abandon them afterward and to thrust them from him?

Verily I tell you that whoever says in his heart that God despises his creatures, blasphemes the Creator.

There are others who say, "Of what benefit is it to pray to God? Does not God know better than we of what we have need?" God knows better than you what you have need of, and for that very reason wishes that you should ask it of him; for God is himself your first need, and to pray to God is to begin possessing him.

God knows the wants of his children; should they therefore never utter a word of prayer or of thanksgiving to their Father? When animals are in pain; when they are afraid, or when they are hungry, they raise plaintive cries to God. The cries are the prayers they address to God, and God listens to them. Should man then be the only being in creation whose voice never ascends to the ear of the Creator?

Sometimes a wind passes over the country, which parches the plants, and then their withered stems lean toward the earth; but moistened by the dew they regain their freshness once more, and hold up their laughing heads.—There are always burning winds that pass over the soul and parch it. Prayer is the dew that refreshes it.

## Church South.

DR. D. R. MCANALLY.—From that excellent and well conducted paper, the *Central Baptist*, we gather the following surprising information:

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* announces the retirement of Rev. D. R. McAnally from the editorial chair. In his valedictory he says:

I have resigned the position, office, emolument, duties, responsibilities, pains and pleasures of the editorship of this paper.

Whether this were done willingly or unwillingly, of choice or of necessity, on my own motion, or at the instance of others, does not matter. It has been done, and I did it.

It is with deep and painful regrets I take leave of the hundreds in Missouri and elsewhere from whom I have received so many marks of approval, commendation and encouragement.

If at any time during the long years I have continued here, I have wronged any one, it was unintentional, and now I sincerely ask for pardon, and those who may have wronged me, I freely forgive as I hope to be forgiven.

To my brethren of the press, from whom I have received much courtesy and kindness, I respectfully tender my sincerest thanks and best wishes.

Where I may go in the future, what I shall do, or what I shall be, doth not yet appear.

Dr. McAnally has had charge of the *Advocate* since 1851, has won for himself many friends in Missouri, and occupies a high position in the Methodist ranks.

REVIVALS.—From the Texas *Christian Advocate*, we learn that there are revivals at a number of appointments in that state.

Among the Germans at New Braunfels five were added to the church at the last quarterly meeting.

On Waxahachie charge nineteen were recently added to the church.

At Piney Grove and Plantersville twenty-four conversions each.

At Weatherford forty conversions, and thirty-four accessions to the church.

At Houston there has been about sixty conversions reported.

At a large meeting lately held at Grandview it was estimated that there were about seventy conversions.

On Dallas charge sixty-five conversions have been reported in the last five weeks.

At a great meeting on the Rockwall circuit one hundred conversions were reported in nine weeks.

The Presiding Elder of Sherman District reports 500 accessions to the church, during the past year.

At Wadeville twenty conversions are reported and at Resley's Creek eight conversions.

We truly rejoice with our Southern brethren in regard to this glorious news from Texas, of the increasing interest in our common Master's cause.

GRAND SYNAGOGUE.—The Jews are building in New York a fine synagogue. It covers four lots on the avenue, and runs back about 225 feet on Forty-third street, is nearly completed, and the builders expect to have it ready for occupancy in October. It will then be one of the most magnificent religious structures in the United States. It will cost over $1,000,000, and will seat between 3000 and 4000 persons. The ceiling is about seventy feet high, and together with the walls and filleting, is richly painted. The side towers, which rise on either side of the Fifth avenue entrance, will be 150 feet high. The Rev. Dr. Adler, the pastor, will be assisted in his ministrations by the Rev. James K. Gutheim, now of New Orleans. The congregation, "Emanuel" is one of the wealthiest in the city.

# OFFICIAL.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Fifty-Ninth Day's Session.**

[CONTINUED.]

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

House bill No. 134, entitled an act to regulate and define the duties, and to stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroner, was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted with its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 150, entitled an act relative to marriage, was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to postpone its consideration until Monday next.

Carried.

House bill No. 156, entlitled an act to regulate quarantine, was placed on its third reading final passage, adopted with its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 160, entitled an act for the relief of James L. Guthrie, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union, was placed on its third reading.

On motion the bill was laid on the table.

House bill No. 172 entitled an act for the relief of R. B. Love, of Bienville, was placed on its third reading and final passage, adopted with its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 178, entitled an act to amend an act relative to public printing was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to amend the title as follows:

An act to provide for the auditing of the claims of those journals selected for public printing, and to amend the act relative to public printing.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

The bill was adopted with its title and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 191 being under consideration, Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next, and it be made the special order of the day.

Carried.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved that the rules be suspended, and the Metropolitan Police bill be taken up.

The rules were suspended, and the bill taken up.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that the House insist on its former action on section fourteen.

Carried.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved that the House insist on its former action on the fifteenth section.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that a committee of three confreres be appointed.

Carried.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Carr, of Orleans, Mr. Evans, of Jefferson, and Mr. May, of Orleans, a committee of conference on the part of the House.

The following Senate bills were placed on their third reading, adopted with their titles and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 25, 54, 82, 91, 92.

Senate bill No. 171, as amended.

The House then, on motion of Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Sixtieth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, September 7, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson. Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed the following:

Senate bill No. 138, an act for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livington and others, to pay school warrants Nos. 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423, 429.

Senate bill No. 85, an act for the relief of George S. Lacey, attorney-at-law.

Senate bill No. 146, an act for the relief of F. H. Aslitt.

Senate bill No. 185, an act defining the boundary line of the parish of Plaquemines on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

Senate bill No. 172, an act requiring the Board of Internal Improvements to cause to be examined the levee known as the Possum Fork Levee, in the State of Arkansas.

Senate bill No. 105, an act for the relief of R. J. Caldwell.

House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

Senate bill 159, an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records, and other papers, consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, 1849, approved April 28, 1853.

Senate joint resolution No. 18, to provide for the payment of the mileage and per diem of members and clerks of committees, who are required to sit during the recess of the Legislature.

Senate bill No. 148, an act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate or will by testament property to his natural children.

Senate bill No. 135, an act to amend an act relative to the removal of the seat of justice from Winnfield to Montgomery, in the parish of Winn, and confirming Winnfield as the seat of justice.

Senate bill No. 133, an act to amend the third section of an an act relative to the office of Inspector of Hay in the city of New Orleans.

Senate bill No. 144, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

And as enrolled—

Senate bill No. 31, an act to create a Board of Registration.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 152, an act to restore to the heirs of Peter Coyle, deceased, the effects of his succession, an appropriation to cover the object being included in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Campbell rose to a question of privilege, and said:

Mr. President: Some days since there appeared in the columns of the Democratic papers of the city, certain charges made against me by my Democratic competitor for a seat in this body. It was headed, I believe, "A Fugitive from Justice." From the time these charges were published until now I have remained silent and patiently waited until I should have the means of refuting them authoritatively. To-day I have received a copy of the principal paper published in the town in which I formerly resided and in the county in which the actions charged against me are said to have occurred. I wish, sir, as a matter of justice to myself, to send it to the desk and have it read.

The article was read as follows:

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

"We publish to-day a communication from Colonel H. J. Campbell, now a member of the Louisiana State Senate, refuting a malicious slander of the *Courier*, of this city. The communication is copied from the New Orleans *Herald*. It is only necessary for us to add that Colonel Campbell's sureties fully corroborate his statement of the circumstances, and entirely exonerate him from anything like criminality in or out of office. The fact is apparent to every unprejudiced mind that the venom of the *Courier*, in concocting and sending abroad its libelous statement, and the avidity with which rebel sheets in Louisiana take it up and circulate it is because Mr. Campbell was a soldier in the armies of the Union, and did what he could to put down Democratic treason and rebellion."

This is the essential part of the article alluded to:

The following are the facts: During the war, in which I enlisted on the side of the Union, I was wounded and returned home disabled. I was, while so disabled, elected Treasurer in my county for two years. After I had held that position eight months, I recovered my health and again raised a company for the war, and went out with the Eighteenth Iowa as its Major, resigning my office. My regiment, in one of sudden exigencies of the war, was hurried off to the front several weeks earlier than was anticipated, and before I had time to close the books and accounts of my office. I accompanied it upon the positive assurance of my commanding officer that when we arrived at our destination I should have a few days leave of absence to return and close my accounts. This promise, owing to certain movements which sent my command at once into a campaign, was not kept. I was refused leave of absence; was at once sent forward into an arduous and protracted campaign, and the accounts of my office were necessarily closed in my absence, bringing me, to my great astonishment and distress, several hundred dollars in debt to the county. With the greatest promptness, immediately upon receiving this information, I had my small property sold at a sacrifice, without reserve, and the proceeds handed over to my securities. When discharged from the service, I returned at once home and met my securities and creditors, paid so far as I was able the balance, arranging for the payment of the remainder, a few hundred dollars, as soon as I was able, and upon the terms proposed by all the parties interested. No charge was ever made against me of fraud or dishonesty. On the contrary, it was known that I had made every sacrifice to protect my securities against any loss resulting from what at the most was a perhaps too hasty and eager a desire to avail myself of what I then considered the last opportunity of volunteering in defense of what I esteemed a right and holy cause.

What I have suffered and lost has been like that of thousands of others on both sides in consequence of the late war. If it will gratify any to know that some opposed to them have suffered as well as they in the late strife, I am perfectly willing to afford them that gratification, knowing that in consideration of the facts, there are not wanting gentlemen who are willing to do justice in such a matter even to a political foe. Finally, I would say that I have the documents to prove my assertions, and I am willing to submit the charges against me to any number of my political opponents, selected by themselves, and if they do not acquit me of the accusations contained in the article, I pledge myself to resign my position as Senator.

Yours, etc.,
HUGH J. CAMPBELL.

The extract was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Day: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill for the relief of Miss Nathalia Gill.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana Grain Elevator and Flouring Company.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Under further suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced the following bills:

A bill perpetuating the charter of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, changing its domicile, increasing its capital and lending the credit of the State to the same.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Joint resolution authorizing the committee appointed to revise the statutes of the State at large, to revise the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended, and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules of the Senate, to wit: No member shall absent himself from the session of the Senate without the leave of the Senate first obtained, and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall be found convened, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid as other expenses of the Senate. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convening of the Senate at the legal hour of meeting as to each day of the session after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

The order of the day was called.

The resolution lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Company was taken up.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to strike out the word "perpetual" in the seventeenth line.

Mr. Wilcox. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Braughn: I move to lay the whole bill on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I rise to a point of order, and maintain that Mr. Braughn's motion is out of order, and can not be entertained.

The President: I decide to entertain it.

Mr. Campbell: I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The vote was taken, and the Senate refused to sustain the Chair.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Laid on the table by a rising vote of 15 yeas, 6 nays.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

Senate bill No. 132, an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. James to remove the courthouse and other parish buildings.

Senate bill No. 127, an act to enable lessees to bond property under provisional seizure.

Senate bill No. 125, an act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State.

Senate bill No. 114, an act relative to delinquent lists of tax collectors.

Senate bill No. 102, an act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

Senate bill No. 92, an act authorizing Charles Theodore Schynn to change his name to Charles Theodore Rowan.

Senate bill No. 90, an act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Jefferson.

Senate bill No. 82, an act relative to the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. and S. L. Goodwin, deceased.

Senate bill No. 54, an act giving jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts of the city of New Orleans to try certain cases.

Senate bill No. 91, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the adoption of children, approved March 29, 1865.

Senate bill No. 25, an act relative to the appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts.

Senate bill No. 22, an act relative to public roads.

Also, Senate bill No. 19, an act to establish a Board of Public Works, etc., and Senate bill No. 117, an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red river, with amendments.

And asked concurrence in the following House bills:

House bill No. 156, an act regulating quarantine.

House bill No. 178, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing.

House bill No. 172, an act for the relief of R. B. Love, of Bienville.

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866.

House bill No. 197, an act providing for the administration of public schools in the city of New Orleans.

House bill No. 124, an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans.

House bill No. 134, an act to regulate and define the duties and to stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroners.

House substitute for Senate bill No. 104, an act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815, or their widows, according to the requirements of article 124 of the constitution of 1868.

The same officer also transmitted a sealed message from the House to the Senate.

A message from the Governor was received.

Action on Senate bill No. 134 was resumed.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to strike out the word "perpetual" in the seventeenth line, and insert in the eighteenth line, after the word "succession," the words "for fifty years."

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be referred to a committee of five, to be selected from the Representatives of the parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson and the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, O'Hara, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—10.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Lewis, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd—13.

The Senate refused to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Coupland: I move to substitute seven instead of five as the number of the committee.

Mr. Todd: I accept the substitute.

Mr. Anderson: I move to reconsider the vote by which the first amendment to section third, allowing only one commissioner to all that portion of the State on the left bank of the Mississippi river, was concurred in.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Anderson: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Darrall, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Wittgenstein—6.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Anderson—15.

The Senate refused to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Coupland: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider.

The yeas and nays were ordered:

Yeas: Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, François, Lewis, Ogden, Todd—9.

Nays: Anderson, Beares, Darrall, Egan, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

The yeas and nays being called on the adoption of Mr. Todd's motion, resulted:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd—16.

Nays: Beares, Campbell, François, Kelso, Pinchback, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—10.

The motion was adopted and the bill referred.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 19, an act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana and to define the duties of the same.

Returned from the House with amendments.

The amendments were read and concurred in.

A communication from the House was read, informing the Senate that Messrs. Carr, Evans and Morey had been appointed on the part of the House on the committee of conference on the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. Ray: I move that the President appoint the committee on the part of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 117, an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red river.

Returned from the House with an amendment.

The amendment, substituting the names of William S. Mudgett, Charles W. Keeting and M. H. Crowell for those of Reuben White, L. E. Carter and J. C. Elstner, as a Board of Commissioners, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, François, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Egan, Foute, Ogden, Todd—4.

The amendment was concurred in.

The President announced the following special committees:

Committee of Conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill—Messrs. Ray, Campbell and Bacon.

Committee on the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Bill—Messrs. Todd, Packard, Braughn, Coupland, Pinchback, Bacon and Foute.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of Benj. F. White, of Opelousas.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Sixtieth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, September 5, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—52.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, leave of absence for himself and Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, until Monday next, was granted.

On motion of Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans, leave of absence was granted him for one week.

On motion of Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, the following correction to the minutes of yesterday, to Senate bill No. 19, was ordered to be made:

In section third, thirty-fifth line, add after the word "Rapides" the words "and Avoyelles."

Senate bill No. 171, left out by error, was placed on its third reading, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. May, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was amended by Mr. McMillen, of Carroll; the amendment being accepted, the resolution as amended was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Printing be required to inform the House why they have not reported Senate bill No. 74, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, and that they are required to report with the above bill a full statement of the printing done for the State by the State Printer under existing law, and the cost thereof.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom were referred the following resolutions, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be instructed to report, by resolution or otherwise, the names of such persons as they believe are entitled to mileage and per diem of claimants who failed to make good their claims to seats in this House, which is usually allowed to contestants in all legislative bodies, do report to your honorable body that they have carefully investigated the claims of John G. Selden, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of Hon. J. R. Curell, Representative of the Sixth Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and Charles B. Hughes, who failed to obtain a seat in your body, now occupied by Hon. J. T. Hanlon, as Representative from the First Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and do recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Warrant Clerk of the House of Representatives be and is hereby directed to issue warrants on the State Treasurer in favor of John G. Selden and Charles B. Hughes for the regular per diem allowed members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to and including the day and date when their respective cases were decided by the House of Representatives.

P. JONES YORKE.
Chairman Committee;
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
M. CARR,
F. C. ANTOINE.
DENNIS BURREL,
HARRY LOTT,

Under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, the resolution reported by the Committee on Election and Qualifications was adopted.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report, which was accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your standing Committee on Corporations having under consideration, by order of the House, the following bills, beg leave to report them back with the accompanying recommendations, namely:

Senate bill No. 120, with the recommendation that is pass.

Senate bill No. 103, with the recommendation that it pass.

Senate bill No. 116, with the recommendation that it pass.

House bill No. 165, with the recommendation that it pass.

House bill No. 168, with the recommendation that it pass,

House bill No. 182, with the recommendation that it pass.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman;
JOHN PAGE,
CANNON J. ADOLPHE,
PAULIN GUIGONET,
CHAS. LEROY,
C. RODNEY MAY.

Senate bills 103, 116, 120, reported favorably by the Committee on Corporations, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

House bills 165, 168, 182, reported favorably by same Committee, were ordered to be engrossed.

The Judiciary Committee submitted the following report, which was received and and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 98, an act to amend and re-enact article 990, of the Code of Practice, and House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading, etc., your Committee on Judiciary report favorably and recommend their passage.

B. C. WREN,
Chairman, pro tem.

Senate bills 98, 174, reported favorably, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred House bill No. 181, entitled an act to authorize the closing of Benoit Bayou, in the parish of Bossier, most respectfully report favorably, and recommend the passage of the same.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
W. C. MELVIN,
DAVID YOUNG,
JAMES McCULLEN.

House bill No. 181, reported favorably, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS, Room 64 Baronne street, September 5, A. D. 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred a House bill, entitled an act authorizing the Police Jury of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road, would beg leave to report favorably, and recommend the passage of said bill.

W. S. CALHOUN,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
R. H. ISABELLE.

The bill as reported was ordered to be engrossed:

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bill has been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. May, of Orleans, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 200, an act for the relief of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.

The bill was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 199, an act to prevent the opening of the Public Schools for the time being.

The bill was read and placed on the calendar for a second reading.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the Committee on Education be requested to report immediately upon House bill No. 197.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 195, an act to establish the office of Inspector of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans and to regulate the duties pertaining to the same.

The bill passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A communication from the State Auditor, with accompanying papers, was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Education submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 5 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Education to which was referred House bill entitled an act providing for the administraion of public schools of the city of New Orleans, do report favorably, and recommend the passage by this House of said bill, with the following amendment: Strike out in section first the word "seventeen" and insert the word "sixteen."

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman.

Mr. Carr moved to suspend the rules to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

The rules were suspended.

The bill was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Messrs. Noble and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—48.

Nays: Faulkner, Haskell, L'Hoste, McMillen, Magee, Noble, Waters—7.

The following bill was finally passed and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An act providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans shall be vested in a Board of Directors to consist of sixteen members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one-half of said members to be appointed for one year, and one-half for two years, and thereafter respectively for two years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the first meeting of the said Board, the time for which shall be designated by the Governor, a permanent organization shall be effected by the election of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Sergeant-at Arms, and Superintendent, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of said Board.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Directors shall have power to establish rules for the government of the Board, as also of the Superintendent, teachers, and schools; average the gradation of the schools, prescribe the course of study and text books to be used, regulate the salaries, furnish all the supplies, have power to define or change the districts of the schools, and do everything relating to finances and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 25.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bills Nos. 124 and 179 were placed on their final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following Senate bills were placed on their third reading, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 123, 127, 132, 22, 90, 102, 114.

Substitute for Senate bill No. — was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Senate bill No. 64 was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Carr moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Lost.

The question recurring on the postponement, and it being ascertained that no quorum was present,

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Sixty-First Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon the following bills:

Senate bill No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an Assistant Secretary, Clerk and Page.

Senate joint resolution relative to the extra pay for Clerks and Messengers employed by joint committee on the conduct of the late election.

Senate bill No. 171, an act to repeal section four of an act fixing the compensation of the officers and employes of the General Assembly, with an amendment.

House bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several Senate and House committees with amendments.

Substitute for House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of the District Judges in the State.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd and fixing it at the village of Elton, in said parish, on the Mississippi river; and Senate bill No. 189, an act to authorize the city of Carrollton to sell or dispose of certain property.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill 189, the bill just reported upon favorably by the Committee on Corporations.

Rules suspended and the bill read and considered engrossed.

On a further suspension of the rules the bill underwent its third reading and was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules of the Senate, to wit: No member shall absent himself from the session of the Senate without the leave of the Senate first obtained, and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall be found convened, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members as the majority of such members present shall agree at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid as other expenses of the Senate. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convening of the Senate at the legal hour of meeting as to each day of the session after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Anderson: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Packard: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Kelso, Ogden, Pinchback, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Williams—14.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, François, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Wittgenstein—9.

The resolution was laid on the table.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pinchback: An act to regulate the seizure of property under fieri facias and other writs, and to exempt certain property from seizure.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a petition of J. Madison Wells and wife asking for payment of certain property destroyed by State and Confederate States authorities in 1864.

Rules suspended and the petition read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Bacon: Notice of a resolution to restore rule No. 48 of the Senate.

Mr. Smith: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1855.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Mr. O'Hara introduced a bill to create the Louisiana Homestead Association.

The bill was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading, with a view of reference.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended,

Senate bill No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to employ an Assistant Secretary, a Clerk and a Messenger.

Mr. Blackman: I move to strike out the Clerk, all that relates to him and his salary.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I move to amend the bill by making the salary twenty dollars per month instead of fifty dollars.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to amend by substituting twenty-five dollars for twenty dollars.

Mr. Blackman: I accept the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Blackman: I offer the following additional section and move its adoption:

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State shall not receive any extra compensation for the copying of the laws passed by the Legislature.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

[Senator Ray was called to the chair by the President.]

Joint resolution for the relief of the Jackson Insane Asylum was read.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 203, an act to prohibit the receiving of city notes for indebtedness becoming due after its passage, and also prohibiting the city of New Orleans from paying out any city notes, and providing for a penalty for the same, was read a second time.

Mr. Todd: I move the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. —, an act for the relief of Miss Nathalia Gil.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up Senate bill No. 121.

The Senate refused to suspend the rule.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 124, an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House substitute for Senate bill No. 104, an act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815, or their widows, according to the requirements of article 124 of the Constitution of 1868.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 134, an act to regulate and define the duties, and to stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of coroner.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on ——.

A call of the house was ordered.

The following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

The President resumed the chair.

House bill No. 156, an act regulating quarantine.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Special Committee on Health.

House bill No. 172, an act for the relief of B. B. Love, of Bienville.

Read three times under suspension of the rules and finally adopted.

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 196, an act providing for the administration of public schools in the city of New Orleans.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

House bill No. 178, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 174, an act to amend and re-enact article 325 of the Civil Code was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 81, an act relative to the Supreme Court and to regulate the terms thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto, and process against the sureties on appeal bonds.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill 164, an act to verify the legality of official bonds, their places of deposit, and to whom bonds of defaulters are to be delivered for collection, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day Saturday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 144, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 20, 1865.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that "fifteen dollars be inserted instead of "ten," in line fifteen, and to strike out lines eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty two and twenty-three.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 173, an act to amend and re-enact article 575 of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time, and adopted with its title.

A message from the Governor was received.

Senate bill 166, an act for the relief of certain State Assessors, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 183, an act relative to the expenses of criminal prosecutions, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and adopted by its title.

Substitute from Judiciary Committee for Senate bill No. 175, an act to amend the sixteenth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855, and providing the manner of drawing for jurors in criminal cases, was read.

Mr. Blackman: I moved to amend by inserting the following additional section as section three:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the defendant in all criminal trials be and he is hereby entitled to the closing argument in the case.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to postpone the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 170, an act relative to a fee bill for clerks in criminal cases and the mode of collecting the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

A communication was read from His Excellency Governor Warmoth, informing the Senate that he had signed an act to improve the navigation of Red river.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, communications from the Governor were read, informing the Senate that he had signed an act creating a Board of Registration, and an act to enable the city of New Orleans to procure a loan of money to meet its current expenses.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Sixty-First Day's Session.**

MONDAY, September 7, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-three members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adophe, Brewster, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Crawford Deslonde, Dewees, Defresne, De Grange, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrel, Morey, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, D. Young, Zoelly—53.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wren, of Bossier.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pierce, of Livingston.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Rey, of Orleans, made the following motion, which was adopted:

I move a reconsideration of the vote taken Saturday, the fifth instant, on House bill entitled "an act providing for the administration of public schools of the city of New Orleans," to amend section three, to include after the word "power" "to appoint teachers and remove them."

The vote being reconsidered, the amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended finally passed, title adopted, and the bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, presented a petition of Mrs. Martha Waters, claiming $495, amount robbed from her in gold, silver, city notes, clothing and furniture by the rioters of the thirtieth of July, 1866, who entered her premises. Mrs. Waters was then residing in a house adjoining the Mechanics' Institute.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following resolution as a substitute to a resolution offered by Mr. Esnard, of St. Mary, and yet pending, authorizing the Committee on Railways to visit such railways as in their opinion they may deem necessary, in order to report:

The substitute of Mr. McVean is as follows:

*Be it resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads are hereby instructed to make during the recess of the General Assembly a thorough examination into the condition of the various railroads of the State, the amount and use of bonds that have been issued by the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans to aid their construction, and report at the first session after recess of the General Assembly such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect and further the interest of the State in the construction and management of railroads; and the said Committee are authorized to have their report printed under their own supervision.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. McVean, to adopt the above resolution,

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Dewees, Faulkner, Hanlon, Leroy, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Rey, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Yorke—17.

Nays: Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Lott, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Morey, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young—39.

The substitute of Mr. McVean was lost.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

The following communication from the Governor was read, and a letter of Mr. L. Jolissaint to the Governor was also read and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the House of Representatives, copy of communication from L. Jolissaint, Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, parish of Orleans, left bank, Louisiana, in which is stated the destitute condition of many of the poor people, both white and colored, throughout the city, in consequence of the Bureau's having discontinued to issue rations.

In view of the terrible result, that "starvation must inevitably ensue," unless some immediate measures of relief are adopted, I would respectfully recommend that the subject of this communication be investigated by your honorable body, and such measures of relief be enacted as the exigencies of the case may require.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides, moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution.

The rules were suspended.

The following resolution was read and adopted on the motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

WHEREAS, The warrants issued to members of the General Assembly, its officers and employes, for their per diem and salaries are, by reason of the inability of the State Treasurer to pay the same, subject to a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

*Be it resolved*, That a committee of five members of this body be appointed to investigate the reason why the moneys deposited by the various Tax Collectors of the State, are not applied to the payment of said warrants, they being by law preferred warrants; said committee to report to this House as early as practicable.

W. S. CALHOUN.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the reports of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, relative to the contested election of the Eighth Representative District of the parish of Orleans.

Carried.

The three reports were taken up and read.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, was called to the chair.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved to adopt the minority report signed by Mr. Antoine, of Orleans.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved to postpone the consideration of the report until Thursday next.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The question recurring on the adoption of the minority report,

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the said report, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Calhoun, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Gartskamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterret, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, H. Williams—36.

Nays: Brewster, Collins, Crawford, Dewees, De Grange, Demarest, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Reese, Wren, Wilson, Waters, Yorke—27.

The following minority report was declared adopted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

We the undersigned members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to submit the following minority report in the contested election case of the Eighth Representative District of the parish of Orleans:

That Frank Borge, being a registered enemy of the United States, is ineligible, and therefore not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives.

That Auguste Maurice, his competitor, having received the next highest number of votes, is entitled to said seat, and we recommend that the House declare him to be elected.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. ANTOINE.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bills Nos. 17, 85, 105, 133, 135, 138, 144, 146, 148, 159, 172 and 185.

Also announcing concurrence in House bill No. 113.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., September 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road.

House bill No. —, an act providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

House bill No. 165, an act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing a salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Benoit Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts of bills of lading, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers, and others.

House bill No. 168, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 19, 1821.

Also duly enrolled—

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Immigration submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,
New Orleans, La., September 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred the annual report of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, beg leave to submit the following report:

That, in the opinion of your committee, the continuance of the Bureau of Immigration has become a necessity in promoting and developing the agricultural resources of this State. The inducements held out to immigrants to settle in the Western and Northwestern States are of such character that a great majority of immigrants arriving at this port embark directly upon steamboats for St. Louis and other Western cities.

A mere glance at the central location, in a commercial point of view, the unsurpassed fertility of the soil, its many navigable water courses, and the ease with which artificial means of communication may be established, owing to the easy grade upon which railroads and canals may be constructed, will convince the most casual observer that Louisiana is unsurpassed in her agricultural and commercial advantages.

Your committee, after having read the annual report of the late Chief of the Bureau of Emigration, and carefully examined the books of the officer, would respectfully submit the accompanying bill for your earnest consideration.

Your committee would further suggest that an adequate appropriation be made by your honorable body to continue the functions of the Bureau for the current year.

HARRY LOTT,
Chairman Committee;
DANIEL YOUNG,
J. J. WALSH,
EMILE HONORE.

The bill as reported by the committee was, under a suspension of the rules, read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Sixty-Second Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—19.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 198, an act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Shreveport.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 94, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the inspection of tobacco, approved March 15, 1865.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 199, an act to perpetuate the charter and privileges of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, changing its domicile, increasing its capital stock, and lending the credit of the State to the same; and

Favorably upon Senate bill No. 194, an act to repeal article No. 63 of an act approved thirteenth of March, 1867, entitled an act creating a special levee district in the parish of Iberville.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the following bills:

Senate bills Nos. 89, 59, 19, 117, 102, 132 54, 22, 91, 127, 114, and as engrossed, Senate bills 96 and 150.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 50, an act, for the relief of Albert Lastrapes.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on conference on the part of the Senate, on the Senate bill to create a Metropolitan Police District, reported as follows:

Your committee on the part of the Senate have the honor to report that the joint committee unanimously agreed upon the following report as the result of their conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill: That the amendment of the House, striking out section fourteen of the original be not concurred in, and the section retained. That the House amendment to section twenty-eight be concurred in, with the additional recommendation that the entire section be stricken out.

That the amendment to section fifty-five be concurred in with such changes in phraseology as are necessary to express the object of the amendment, the aforesaid changes on the face of the bill accompanying this report.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the report be received.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the report and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the House of the action of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox, from the special committee appointed to examine into the books of the Warrant Clerk and the disposition of the $150,000 appropriated to meet the expenses of the General Assembly, reported as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber,
New Orleans, September 9, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, appointed August 20, to confer with the Warrant Clerk of the General Assembly, and learn how much of the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars made by the Legislature has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their per diem, and subsequently instructed to wait upon the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer of the State for the same purpose, respectfully report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3 (CONDENSED).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate mileage and per diem | $25,528 00 | |
| Senate contestants | 1,272 00 | |
| Senate employes | 3,222 00 | |
| Total | $30,022 00 | —$30,022 00 |
| House of Representatives mileage and per diem | $53,222 48 | |
| House of Representatives employes | 2,341 16 | |
| House of Representatives postage and stamps | 700 00 | |
| Total | $56,263 64 | —$56,263 64 |
| A. L. Lee, for printing | $ 4,516 75 | —$ 4,516 75 |
| Total amount paid by State Treasurer to Sept. 3, 1868, inclusive, as per account rendered | $90,802 39. | |

WARRANT CLERK'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate—Paid cash received from Treasurer | $23,850 00 | |
| Senate—Paid cash from private fund | 4,090 60 | |
| Total cash disbursements | $27,900 60 | |
| Senate—Paid in State warrants | $20,016 35 | |
| Total | $47,956 95 | —$47,956 95 |
| House of Representatives—Paid cash received from Treasurer | $53,200 00 | |
| House of Representatives—Paid cash from private funds | 9,760 00 | |
| House of Representatives—Total cash disbursement | 62,960 00 | |
| House of Representatives—Paid in State warrants | $50,354 50 | —$113,314 50 |
| Total | | $161,271 45 |
| Hold warrants (against advance made by myself as above, of $13,850 60), for | 600 00 | |
| Leaving balance in my favor of $7,850 60 | | $167,271 45 |

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3, 1868.

| | Senate. | House. |
|---|---|---|
| Issued warrants to J. P. Smith | $27,806 56 | $62,450 74 |
| Members and employes | 16,227 96 | 21,727 84 |
| Senate | $44,034 52 | $84,178 58 |
| State Printer | 11 640 15 | |
| House | 84,178 58 | |
| Total | $139 853 25 | |
| Report as per J. P. Smith, Warrant Clerk | $167,271 41 | |
| Report as per Treasurer | 90,802 39 | |
| Report as per Auditor | 139,858 25 | |

Respectfully submitted,

C. WILCOX,
For the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wittgenstein:

*Resolved*, That P. B. S. Pinchback be and is hereby entitled and authorized to draw his per diem as Senator from the beginning of this session, and that the Warrant Clerk be authorized to draw a warrant for the same.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to the appointment of license inspectors for the city of New Orleans.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to define more fully the powers, salaries and duties of the Board of Registration and supervision thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, was read.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended, and the bill was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

On a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act making an appropriation to pay the expenses incurred by the Board of Registration appointed by the late Convention.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act authorizing the issue of $200,000 of warrants by the Auditor on the treasury of the State, to provide by the sale thereof to pay the expenses of the General Assembly, was read.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State outstanding, warrants, certificates of indebtedness and convention warrants.

The bill was taken up section by section—sections one, two and three.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following as additional section to be numbered section four.

Be it further enacted, That the taxes now due the State for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 be and they are hereby remitted and they shall not be collected.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

The President appointed Mr. Ogden a member of the Committee on Public Buildings in the place of Mr. E. L. Jewell.

Section six was read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally concurred in with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up out of order a bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

An act relative to the incorporation of Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mr. Blackman: I wish to state that I have before me a petition signed by 129 residents of Alexandria, protesting against the bill.

Mr. Ray: I move to postpone consideration of the bill until Friday, at which time it shall be made the special order of the day.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to give notice of a bill.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Todd: I give notice that on some future day I will introduce a bill to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the city of Carrollton, Louisiana.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to purchase Fisher's painting of the battle of New Orleans.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a further suspension of the rules Mr. Pinchback introduced a bill for the relief of François A. Tervallon and Jacques Adolphe Gla, which was, under a suspension of the rules, put on second reading and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a resolution.

Rules suspended.

Senate joint resolution No. 17, relative to extra pay for clerks and messengers employed by joint committee on the conduct of the late election, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Kelso, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—7.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Monette, Ogden, Pinchback, Pollard, Todd—12.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 177, an act to incorporate the Teche Navigation Company, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first, second and third sections were read and adopted.

The fourth section was read and adopted.

The fifth to the thirteenth sections, inclusive, were read and adopted with the following amendment to section thirteen: Provided, That nothing in this section shall give any right to said company to collect any tax or toll from boats not passing over or through their improvements below the mouth of Bayou Fuselier.

The fourteenth section was read.

Adopted.

The fifteenth to the nineteenth sections, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: At the request of Mr. Campbell I move a reconsideration of the vote postponing indefinitely Senate joint resolution No. 17, relative to extra compensation of clerks and messengers employed by joint committee on the conduct of the late election.

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The President ordered the yeas and nays to be called.

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Pinchback, Todd, Wilcox—10.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson, Whitney—9.

The motion was laid on the table.

Senate bill No. 60, an act to amend article 354 of the Civil Code was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 190, an act to amend article ninety-nine of the constitution was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 118, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes in the State.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Friday.

Senate bill No. 187, an act granting the exclusive right to William J. Taylor and M. C. Cromer to erect platform scales for weighing, and to reduce the price of weighing, was read.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, a communication from his Excellency the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had approved and signed:

An act to enable lessees to bond property under seizure.

An act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

An act relative to delinquent lists of Tax Collectors.

An act relative to public roads.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the adoption of children.

An act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. James to remove the courthouse and other public buildings.

An act giving jurisdiction to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts of the city of New Orleans in certain cases.

Joint resolution respecting the statue of Washington.

An act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Madison from the town of Richmond, and fixing it at Delta, in said parish.

An act relative to the inspection of weights and measures for the portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi, and

An act granting the right of provisional seizures in other cases than those now allowed by law.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Sixty-Second Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 8, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, thirty six members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved for a recess of half an hour.

Carried.

The recess having expired, the roll was called, and fifty-four members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—54.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, leave of absence for two weeks was granted him.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Sdeaker of the House be requested to appoint some member of this house to serve on the Committee of the Judiciary during the absence of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the committee authorized to investigate the reason why the moneys deposited by various Tax Collectors of the State is not applied to the payment of the legislative warrants, etc., be authorized to send for persons and papers pending such investigation.

The Speaker appointed the following members to serve on a special committee to investigate the reason why the moneys deposited by various Tax Collectors of the State are not applied to the payment of warrants issued for the payment of the members and employes of the General Assembly.

Members of the Committee: Messrs. Calhoun, of Rapides; Isabelle, of Orleans; Kent, of St. Helena; Gair, of East Feliciana; Hanlon, of Orleans.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following entitled bill, which was placed on its first and second readings, 150 copies ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

An act to enable the Governor for the more effectual preservation of the peace and good order of the State and the better security of life and property to take care that the laws are faithfully executed; providing for the appointment of a constable and deputy constable for each parish, and defining their duties and power.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Leroy, of Natchitoches, moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the adoption of the elections and qualifications minority report signed by Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, in the case of Maurice vs. Borge, Eighth Representative District, parish of Orleans.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Messrs. Carr, of Orleans, and Yorke, of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Lee, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh—25.

Nays: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Cuny, Demarest, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Page, Prescott, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—35.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Messrs. Lott and Murrell called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Haskell, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, McMillen, Melvin, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—33.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hall, Hill, Heidenhain, Honore, Harper, Holland, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington—28.

Motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to adopt the majority report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to postpone indefinitely the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Messrs. Lott and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, McMillen, Melvin, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—36.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Calhoun, Dufresne, Deslonde, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Lott, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, Murrel, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington—25.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved the previous question on the adoption of the majority report.

Main question ordered.

The question being on the following majority report:

To Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, Committee on Elections and Qualifications appointed by your honorable body, do report that they have investigated the case of contested election of Representative from the Eighth Representative District, parish of Orleans.

They report that Frank Borge, whose election as representative has been announced by the commander of the Fifth Military District, is disqualified from holding said office by reason of having been a registered enemy of the United States.

That article eighteen of the Constitution of the State of the State of Louisiana provides that "Every elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives," yet Frank Borge has not produced evidence showing that he has complied with the conditions prescribed in article ninety-nine of the State Constitution, to wit: "That no person who, prior to the first of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted," and hence was not an elector under the Constitution at the time of his election.

And they do further report that the contestant, Augustine Maurice, has not produced sufficient evidence of fraud to entitle him to a seat as Representative of the Eighth Representive District of the parish of Orleans.

The vote in the Eighth Representative District stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Borge received | 974 votes |
| Augustin Maurice received | 628 votes |
| Majority for Borge | 346 votes |

Wherefore, the premises considered, we respectfully recommend that a new election be ordered in said Representative District.

Respectfully submitted,

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
JAMES. S. MATHEWS,
HARRY LOTT,
DENNIS BURREL.

Messrs. Lott and Morris called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, McMillen, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—40.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Calhoun, Dupart, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Lott, Mahier, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Washington, William C. Williams—20.

The majority report was adopted.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, moved to adjourn.

Lost.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion of Mr. Isabelle, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Faulkner, Gray, Hanlon, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Sterrett, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—36.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Calhoun, Deslonde, Dupart, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Raymond, Rey Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams—24.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 119 was taken up and, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for one week.

The report of the Committee on Quarantine and Public Health was taken up.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to take up at the same time substitute for House bill No. 52.

The rules were suspended and the bill taken up.

House bill No. 52 and the substitute were read.

Pending the discussion of which, the House, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Sixty-Third Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, September 10, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 181, an act in relation to incorporations for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed—

Senate bills 174, 205, 162, 166; House bills 34, 20, 173, 172, 44, 189, 183, and enrolled 125.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd: I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the work of clerks employed by the joint committee on the conduct of the late election, etc., and move its adoption.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas and 8 nays.

Mr. Poindexter: I offer the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, In view of the difficulty of realizing the full amount of the warrants for the pay of the members of the General Assembly; be it

*Resolved*, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants for the per diem of members, to include the sum of twenty-five per cent in addition to the ordinary allowance.

And be it further allowed, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is authorized to draw his warrants for a sum of twenty-five per cent in addition to the ordinary allowance to the employes of the General Assembly as their per diem.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Clerk of the House appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road, and House bill No. 209, providing for the payment of members, etc.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 206, an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars warrants by the Auditor on the treasury of the State to provide, by the sale thereof, to meet the expenses of the General Assembly, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read and adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following substitute for the second section:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the Warrant Clerk of both Houses of the General Assembly be and he is hereby authorized and required to sell said warrants at their highest marketable value, not to exceed fifteen per cent discount and to place the proceeds thereof in the treasury to the credit of the general fund.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the Treasurer of the State be named to act in conjunction with the Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Blackman: I accept the amendment.

The substitute was adopted.

The third section was read and adopted.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Coupland: I move to strike out the entire section.

Mr. Thompson: I move to lay the motion on the table

The Senate refused to table the motion.

Mr. Thompson: I call for the yeas nays on the motion to strike out the section

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Day, Foute, Todd—4.

Nays: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, François, Kelso, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—18.

The Senate refused to strike out the section.

The section was adopted.

Mr. Day: I move the adoption of the following: Provided, that the provisions of the section shall not apply to warrants apready disposed of by the members and employes.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the proviso on the table.

Mr. Thompson: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Ogden and Todd—4.

The fifth section was read and adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ray: I move the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Blackman: I move to reconsider the vote finally adopting Senate bill No. 206.

Mr. Packard: I move to lay the motion of Mr. Blackman on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Joint resolution No. —, regulating the time of settlement of State Tax Collectors, was read.

Mr. Thompson: I move to insert "thirty-first of December" instead of "thirty-first of November."

The bill was read a second time under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Smith: I ask for a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Elections be and they are hereby authorized and directed when any member, not less than three months, to proceed and take the testimony of any witness or witnesses who may attend.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to amend by making the committee consist of five instead of seven members.

Mr. Todd: I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Day, Egan, Foute and Todd—5.

Nays: Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith,

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.


## Revivals of Religion.

Seasons of revival in the church, are regarded by all good people as eminently desirable; they are "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord" and "days of the right hand of the most High." Every interest of value to the community then receives an onward impulse, while only those suffer which are corrupting to public morals and confessedly deleterious to society. The parasites who thrive upon the vices and weaknesses of their fellow-men, and lend themselves to the work of debasing humanity, destroying soul and body, are certain to rage like the idol-mongers of Ephesus, or hungry wolves whose prey is escaping them. Their value can only be understood by considering the necessities which call for them and the results usually obtained. What are called the ordinary means of grace or the common religious duties and services, in the nature of things, by habit come to lose their power. It is useless to say that christians ought to live each moment in the full emotional enjoyment of religion, to feel no langour in devotion or decrease of interest in religious exercises; the ideal christian is a rare, though a possible and blessed character; would they were more common; but like his less faithful brethren, he too desires and values these special, gracious seasons to enrich the soul and fit it for labors more abundant. In our frailness we all feel the need of outside, human help as well as the divine, so abundantly afforded at such times. Then the church, apt to be regarded by the world as merely human, or to be despised as effete and burdensome, needs this agency which enables her to rise up to the full stature of her supernatural character, commanding respect and securing reverence. No Christian church, be it ever so grand in its ceremonial, perfect in its ritual, correct in deportment or extensive in its works of benevolence can secure such profound deference from the wise and great, as even the humblest religious society, when enveloped in this cloud of the excellent glory. It is in this mount of transfiguration that the world recognizes her heavenly nature, and the saints exclaim in the ripeness of their faith: "It is good for us to be here."

It is fallacious also to argue that a revival should always exist. A continuous revival is a contradiction in terms; it is only in one of a hundred churches, and when in charge of some highly favored and richly endowed Pastor, that a condition of things at all analogous to a revival season is continuously enjoyed. And with all their boasted freedom from excitement and extravagance, they do not accomplish the good usually realized in the old fashioned awakening. Like nature, grace has its seasons; its planting, watering and gathering times. God is always able and willing to bless us. But order is heaven's first law, and in the beautiful symetry of His operations, fitness is ever regarded.

The results of genuine and wisely managed revivals demonstrate their value beyond cavil; church history is full of the wonders they have wrought; and no mightier or more beneficent agency has been employed on earth. Of the millions who will enter into the joy of their Lord, by far the greater number will be the fruits of revivals. Scores of young people, multitudes of idle hearers, scoffers and formalists, who go sabbath after sabbath to church unmoved, at such times are swept along by the tide; they feel the power of God's word, are emboldened by the examples before them, find faith easy and become happy christians. How hopefully then do pious parents bring to the sanctuary their precious children, and lay them at Jesus's feet. Whole families are then converted to God; men become ashamed of their evil courses; the moral tone of society is elevated, divine and human law is respected, honesty in business, kindness at home, benevolence to the poor; and best of all many a troubled believer is lifted [illegible] complainties or delivered out of [illegible] while the whole church [illegible] higher ground and becomes better prepared for its mission of love to the world.

But the most important part of our argument and perhaps the most difficult is this: By what means may we have a revival; is it for us and now? what shall we do? Its value is evident, the church needs it, and we are suffering personally every hour it is delayed. If these positions are taken by the members of any church, they are verily guilty if means are not at once employed to obtain this rich blessing. The minister can not alone do the work; a united, intelligent effort must be made by all who truly and earnestly desire the object. Waste no time then in vain attempts to make yourselves better, to become worthy of being used in such a divine business. Come together in counsel just as you are, talk and pray and sing definitely; without permitting any other question to divert the mind or occupy the time, in your prayer meeting or elsewhere, which has been set apart for this purpose.

No religious or secular duties need be neglected and no gloom or undue anxiety should be indulged; wait upon the Lord, wait patiently, even cheerfully; soon enough will the cross be felt, the pressure of Christ's burden, the fellowship of his sufferings and a true labor for souls be yours. If you are truly consecrated, walking in paths of righteousness, and faithfully praying for a revival; while united in this one purpose, can you doubt that God will hasten to pour out the spirit with power and in great abundance upon your church and community? Surely not, for He is more willing to give His Holy spirit to them that ask Him, than you are to give your children the good things they ask from you.

The wise minister will carefully watch and skillfully guide such a work from its beginning to its wane; for this is required of him by the great head of the church; he will encourage, instruct, restrain, rebuke with all long suffering; not sparing himself any toil and judiciously using all the talent at his disposal. Happy is such an one and happy are his people when the smiles of the master are upon them, as they gather in the precious harvest, and join with the new born in praises to Jesus who hath washed us with his blood; counting us worthy to be fellow-laborers with Him in the church militant and forever blessed with Him in the church triumphant.

## "Avenge not Yourselves."

When reports of violence to Union men, especially to colored people, reach us from nearly every parish in the State, and from neighboring States also, we fear at times, knowing the promptings of the human heart, that revenge will be sought by those who have been so fearfully and brutally outraged. We therefore address a few words of advice to our thousands of colored friends and readers. Our advice in these trying times is comprised in those words of him who "spake as never man spoke," "*Avenge not yourselves.*" "*Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord.*" And yet you must not make it your hope that God will avenge your cause. "God's ways are not as man's ways." He, in executing *his* vengeance, may bring no personal injury to your enemies. He may forgive them, as he has forgiven you, a thousand times for wrong doing. His plan may be to let their own misdeeds result in advancing great Republican principles. The very thing they are endeavoring to oppose. And advance them more rapidly than they could possibly be forwarded without this opposition and persecution. Such has been the result of their doings in the past, such may be the result in the future. It is plain to see now, that "He hath made the wrath of man to praise him." You have only had to stand still and see the onward march of truth and justice.

You may say that it is difficult thus to forgive. You may say that your peace and order during the late war, and your kind treatment toward the families of your masters, when the latter were from home fighting to keep you enslaved, merit from them, something better than persecution and death. You may claim that you are peacable still, and that all the "negro insurrections" spoken of by your enemies, are false accusations, as is shown by the scores of your people that are slaughtered, and the occasional death only, among your enemies. Few will doubt your statements, or seek to depreciate your trials. Yet to suffer wrong without seeking revenge afterward, displays a spirit which under your circumstances, is well pleasing to God, and which awakens the keenest sympathies of the nation, thereby calling up a power in your defense, a thousand fold greater than you possess. You would be crushed—the nation can not be.

Suppose that instead of manifesting a forgiving spirit in the past, you had sought to avenge yourselves. The sympathy of the nation might not then have been awakened. It might even have turned against you. And then, few of the rights which you to-day possess, would you have known. Your unavenging spirit has really been your strongest defense. Your submission has resulted in your elevation. Even your most bitter persecutors will soon grow weary of persecuting, and yield you the same civil and political rights accorded to others.

It is hard to die by violence or to lose our friends thus. But life is short, at the longest, and if we fulfill our mission in a score or two of years, it is as well as to live on our three score years and ten. Let all know, whose friends, though innocent, have died by violence, that they have not died in vain. The news thereof has been published, and the nation has received a a greater impetus in the cause of universal liberty and justice. Retaliation on your part would now spoil all. The triumph of great principles; the benefiting of a whole race is something to beanxiously desired; mere personal revenge is a trifling matter, and betrays a mind and heart of small compass. For "anger (or revenge) resteth in the bosom of fools."

Seeing then, how abundantly patience and forbearance have brought you the favor of God and the sympathy of men in the past, again we say, "avenge not yourselves."

## The Pro-Slavery Press.

The circulation of Southern Democratic journals at the North, has doubtless contributed very largely to the victory of the law and order party; no telegrams, speeches, or publications in the interest of Republicanism could possibly have done so much good, because they could only reach one class, and would naturally be regarded as interested. The city papers have been more cautious than their country cotemporaries, but all have been consistent in disclaiming allegiance to the laws of our general and State governments, and counseling or excusing every sort of resistance, and a resort even to the pistol and the knife, for the recovery of political power. It is not at all strange that so complete a work has been done in destroying Republican presses throughout the parishes breaking up political organizations and the expulsion or assassination of Republicans. No less could be expected from the compactness of the rebel organizations, the unscrupulousness of the leaders, the infamour character of their tools and the sympathy of the military with Democratic rule. Doubtless the result of the fall elections induced the desperate purpose to gain the State at all risks, in the prospect of losing the general government in November. These political gamesters staked their all, and seemed to have won; by outrage and blood; but they have gone too far, and theirs will be a fruitless victory. God and humanity have been outraged; and the nation emerging from the political campaign as it did from the war, will now have time, as it has ample means, to rebuke the crimes and confound the heresies of these enemies of freedom and obstacles to human progress. The victory is certain, whether in one or ten years; sacred liberty may be trampled and precious lives be sacrificed, but the prophetic ken discerns its approach and calmly waits its coming. "The workmen die, but the work goes on," and here as ever, "the martyr's blood is the seed of the church."

It is folly to give a moment's throught to the pratings about ignorant voters, corrupt legislation, mercenary rulers; they have always been and will be here and elsewhere; the trouble with our old slave communities is even deeper and stronger than that of office-seeking and love of political power; it arises from prejudice, born and bred of slavery, and pervades all classes of the Southern whites. It is blind, malignant, unreasoning. Priest and people, teachers and pupils, wise and simple, all are under the spell;; it is a darkness in which they must grope until the fulness of time; the only remedy is a gradual increase of light. Every freedman and every man who is in sympathy with freedom; those who have lived in free communities, and all such as are imbued with the spirit of justice; the liberals of both hemispheres; these compose the party of progress, and seek the elevation of the masses.

Their enemies are the enemies of humanity, who fight against fate, and rush madly upon the thick losses of Jehovah's buckler; they are doomed to utter and self-destruction.

In such a cause we can well afford to spend and be spnt, to suffer and wait; and the re-enslaved laborers of Louisiana, who prayed and waited so long for freedom in patience possessing their souls, can and will patiently and prayfully wait for the present storm to pass over. They are born Republicans, disciplined by suffering and endurance for service in the army of progress; they may join Democratic clubs, carry protection papers, even vote, if permitted, to suit their oppressors, but let us remember that Gallileo came forth from the inquisition, muttering "it does move," and old Cranmer thrust into the fire the hand which had signed his recantation. If such men faltered in view of the dungeon and the stake, we may well respect the weakness of these colored people in the face of assassination or starvation.

The *Planters' Banner* tells us very naively that since the establishment of the slave patrol and the late shocking murders, "the negroes are quiet all over St. Mary." It also reports "a great riot at Alexandria, in which five hundred negroes were killed," Of course the negroes are now quiet in that region. Dennett says again: "Most of the negroes now show a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket, and live on friendly terms with the white people."

This man has been branded as the murderer of the amiable and brave Colonel Pope, perhaps he is not more guilty than others for whom he speaks in the following, from his paper of October 31:

Twenty years ago; and even ten years, St. Mary, under the old system, which abolitionists painted in such horrid colors, was an Eden compared to its present situation.

Then our white people were prosperous and happy, and our black people well fed, well cared for, and contented. Our fields smiled, and the autumnal harvests were rich and abundant.

The smoke of a hundred and seventy furnaces, over which a thousand huge sugar kettles foamed and boiled, ascended to greet the blue autmnal skies.

The corn songs of the negroes, the loud laugh, the cheerful voices and happy faces of the colored race, the dance and fiddle at the quarters, were indications, not merely of peace, but of lively enjoyment.

Cheerfulness at the cabins, and hospitality at the house of the planter, were the order of the day all over St. Mary.

Whenever the negro and the white man met on the road, the respectful touching of the hat, the friendly nod and kind voices, showed how kind were the relations that existed between the two races in this delightful and happy land.

These men long for the days of the auction block and bull whip; when upon the great sugar farms of Attakapas, nameless horrors were pepetrated without restraint; when profligacy and every crime, held high carnival up and down the Teche, and "our well fed black people," with fiendish calculation, were worked into sugar, until the cup of iniquity overflowed, and the Almighty made all that Sodom a desolation.

There is not then a greater element of strength for the cause of freedom and justice than the circulation of these Southern journals, and none of them contain more blistering self-condemnation than the *Planters' Banner*.

## Burning, Hanging, Etc.

The following we copy from the *Southern Argus and Crisis*, published by E. E. Overall, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi. John W. Overall (Mayor Conway's Secretary) being editor-in-chief. From the six columns of this stuff that he publishes, we give but a single extract, or dispatch as he calls it, the rest being similar in spirit and about as hifallutin in its style.:

**Second Day.**

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27, 1 P. M.—Rioting commenced at twelve o'clock to-day on Orleans street. The negroes were again aggressors, who fired upon unoffending white citizens as they were passing along the street. The alarm soon spread, which drew a large crowd, when the firing became general, to the great discomfort of the deluded negroes. In every instance the negro is made the the victim, when the infernal carpet-baggers deserve, and should receive the punishment inflicted upon Sambo. These vile white wretches and miscreants, who entail misery upon the negro, and then sneak away like cowards and knaves as they are, should be ferreted out and made examples of by hanging and burning at the stake. To get rid of these disturbers of the public peace there is a remedy, and it should be applied at once. Every law-abiding citizen should appoint himself a committee of one to seek out these white villains and bring them to condign punishment. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it is due to the lives of women and children now jeopardized by the prowling vagabonds and instigators of riot, assassination and bloodshed, that every man who belongs to the white race and believes in its superiority, should end the wrongs inflicted upon an oppressed people by erecting gallows to stretch their necks and preparing stakes to consume their hellish bodies. Women and children are fleeing to the city from adjoining parishes for protection in the midst of disorder and assassination which prevail to such an alarming extent.

These events are transpiring in the reconstructed State of Louisiana—under the mockery of the world's gaze. The infidels of Republican government, who have usurped the halls of Congress and inflicted upon the Southern States odious laws, should also be brought to the bar of public opinion and required to expiate for the crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated in the name of liberty, It is high time that all this mockery should cease. Better have no government than one of force, fraud and corruption. If outlawry is to exist, let there be no attempt to conceal it by professing that which is not taught by example. The white race of the South—omnipotent by nature, instinct and education, must keep the negro race in subjection or exterminate it and the white carpet-baggers who affiliate with them, a race upon whom God has set the irrevocable seal of inferiority. Let there be an uprising of the multitude for self-defense and constitutional government as transmitted to this generation by the revolutionary fathers of 1776.

It would be very difficult for the editor of the *Argus* to make even his own friends believe that the negroes were generally, or even frequently, the aggressors. It is easy, however, to believe that they are generally, and nearly always the victims.

Mr. Overall is not backward in giving his opinion concerning those who differ from him in political matters. "They should be ferreted out and made examples of, by *hanging and burning at the stake.*" And every "*law-abiding citizen* should appoint himself a committee of one" to do this thing. What an absurdity! "Law-abiding citizens" should set all law at defiance and turn butchers and out throats.

When such papers as this and the *Planters' Banner*, of Franklin, Lovisiana, published by Dennett, who was charge by Mrs. Pope with being the instigator of her husband's murder. When these and other papers are publishing articles like the above, what wonder that scenes of violence and bloodshed are manifest on every hand?

Again, we read in the same paper: A method is proposed to rid the South of carpet-baggers, and if carried out, will prevent those negro insurrections so much to be deplored by every man in the South who belongs legitimately to the white race.

We have no reason to doubt the editor's word, as he is in a position to know of what he is speaking. That it was in the heart of the editor and thousands of others to carry out that "*plan*," we doubt not. But the Lord sent confusion into their ranks, so that they failed to act in concert. Unforseen circumstances arose. In the city the military force were on the alert. And in both city and country their plans leaked out beforehand. Some could not restrain themselves till the "*great day*," and the Radical organizations were broken up gradually and their members scattered. No opposition and no excuse could, therefore, be obtained to carry out the "*plan*" mentioned by the editor. And no one, we judge, is the loser, that it failed in its consummation.

## Another Preacher Murdered—A Teacher Beat to Death.

Information reaches us from Natchitoches that Brother Alfred Hazen, one of our local preachers, has fallen a victim to the hate of the cut-throat Democracy, alias the *chivalry* of that section.

And what was his offense? Simply a difference in political opinion. He had received some Republican tickets for distribution. It was necessary, therefore, that some of the *superior* (?) race of Southern Democrats show their indignation toward the one who dared to act or think contrary to themselves. He must die. And as he was without firearms to protect himself, they would show that they had the pluck to do the deed. Between midnight and morning of the thirty-first, these *valiant* men started on their work. They first came across Brother Falkner, the secretary of our church in Natchitoches, and the teacher of the colored school. They put him out of the way by beating. Proceeding to the house of Brother Hazen, they informed him that they intended to burn up him and his family. They then demanded the Republican tickets, which were given them. They again said that they were going to kill them all. Brother Hazen besought them not to kill or hurt his family, but if they desired to kill him, he was ready to die. The miserable fiends then took him out, peaceable, unassuming man that he was, and murdered him in cold blood as they would slaughter a sheep.

Do you ask if the murderers have been arrested? Ask it not, or you will be considered verdant for such an absurd question. As though the life of a Union man, white or black, were of sufficient importance, in the country parishes, to awaken either pity or justice sufficient to call for the issuing of a process against the assassins, or at least toward making any attempt to convict and punish them.

How many more of our ministers have been killed, we can not tell. We have heard from but few charges since election. We know that some were absent from their charges previous to election, but whether dead or simply run off, we have not learned.

## Peace in St. Landry.

Nothing could exceed the Pecksniffian blandness with which the "Oily gammon" of the State Senate, from this paragon parish, made the assertion, "Sir, in my parish we have had perfect peace and good order and the best of feeling between the whites and blacks; in fact, Mr. President, quite a respectable number of the negroes, voted for me. My parish is one of the most quiet and law-abiding in the State."

With what an imposing air and a meant to be honest look, the Senator casting his eyes grandly around the circumference of the Senate, resumed his seat.

He perhaps did not dream how soon his innocent laurels were perversely to contradict all his finely rounded sentences.

Shortly after the investigation of the committee on peace and order showed more murders and outrages in St. Landry than any other parish except, perhaps, Franklin, Bossier and Caddo.

Shortly afterward, a Republican editor was beaten, his printing office gutted, and a negro hunt followed, in the course of which, according to the St. Landry papers, between two and three hundred negroes were killed.

No attempt was made to investigate these atrocities, by the people of the parish.

Now two just escaped fugitives from the tender mercies of that lamblike people have just arrived in this city. One is Mr. Bentley, the editor referred to, and the other is Mr. Miller, a resident of the parish.

The history of these gentlemen's vicissitudes bears such a resemblance to so many we have read of during the war in this country, that we almost thought as we heard it, that we were back under the good old "Confederate times." For instance, the civil officers were powerless to protect them; they fled into the fields and woods, were concealed in hollow trees, dwelt in cane brakes, and *were hunted by bloodhounds.* We will print the particulars soon.

Just read the last paragraph over, and reflect that Republicans are *hunted with bloodhounds* in St. Landry parish. Mr. Miller simply went back to his parish to distribute Grant and Colfax tickets. They robbed his valise, destroyed his tickets and *hunted him with bloodhounds.*

Verily our "down-trodden and oppressed" rebel brothers seem not to approve of Grant's motto, "Let us have peace."

## Case of the St. Mary Prisoners.

A complaint on the affidavit of Josiah Fisk, Justice of the Fourth Ward of St. Mary parish, having been made before United States Commissioner Warren, charging, upon information received, that Dr. Wood, Donaldson Caffray, Van Vincent, Bailey Vincent, Mike Gordon, George Sanders and George Gravenberg, of the parish of St. Mary, with being concerned, as principals or accessories, in the murder of H. H Pope and Valentine Chase, a warrant was duly issued and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for the arrest of the accused.

The parties appeared before the Commissioner on Friday, represented by Judge Spofford as counsel.

A demurrer was filed denying the jurisdiction of the Commissioner on several grounds, and the final decision was that the United States Court had not jurisdiction in the case. The prisoners were, therefore, discharged. The case will be sent before the Parish Court. All who know the state of affairs in Western Louisiana, understand this to be equivalent to giving up the case, for no one believes, if all or part should be clearly proved guilty, that a jury, composed of their sympathizers in their parish, would convict them. Or if convicted, it would be only for appearance's sake, and they would be allowed to escape.

## How Union People can Live in St. Mary Parish.

Many have been the fugitives from St. Mary parish of late. Not only those who have taken part in political matters, but others of Republican or Union sentiments, who have expressed themselves guardedly, or have even eschewed politics altogether. Women and children are also among the fugitives who no longer feel it safe to remain there. Some have not even stopped here, but started on north as soon as possible, where Democrats freely give to Republicans the right to hold their own opinions, and not only to hold them, but even to express them without assasinating or even threatening them. And where, also, the county papers do not incite violence toward them.

To these fugitives from St. Mary and neighboring parishes who love the climate and soil, and who have left their homes with regret, we have a few words of encouragement.

We have hit upon a plan by which you may still live in these parishes without making a public declaration that you have forsaken all your principles, or that you believe what in reality you do not believe. The plan is this, let all those who have fled from the parish unite and prevailing upon others to join you, make out a band of about fifty families. Purchase a large body of land, enough for all, and in the centre build a fort, with the necessary buildings within the inclosure to accommodate all.

All go there together taking along about one handred rifles or muskets, and the necessary side arms. Also two or three howitzers and a rifled canon with plenty of amunition.

We have no doubt that you can then live in peace and quiet in your chosen homes, and sleep sweetly without having a gang of Seymour Knights, or members of the Ku-Klux prowling about your houses at night to assassin ate you for opinion's sake.

## The City Press.

We advise our Northern frinds who wish to keep well informed of the situation here, to carefully preserve files of the Democratic papers of this city. In the light of events which may happen, the running commentary of the press may prove to be very suggestive, should, for instance, it turn out that a thoroughly organized and well armed association of men exists in this State, bound together by the most horrid oaths, whose avowed object is the destruction of the State Government and of all the ends accomplished by national reconstruction, and that this organization should in the next few months essay by overt acts, the fulfillment of its objects, the Northern reader, who may have to sit in judgement upon a new rebellion, will see a remarkable illustration of the relation between design and effect when he contrasts the tone and the advice of the Democratic press of this State with the rise, progress and fall of the new rebellion.

Reserve the files by all means. Let us have the record on these fellows. After the rebellion is crushed, as which it will be, and the authority of the law vindicated, and treason becomes odious, some of these gentlemen will forget that they ever had any part in it.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of the New Orleans *Times*:

The carpet-baggers are in no danger of losing the chief material for their denunciation of our people. The "hellish treason" of opposing their various schemes of plunder, oppression and usurpation—the rebelliousness which demands that the constitution and laws shall be enforced and the cardinal principles of republican liberty maintained, is still rife in the South, and especially in this State.

This "treason and rebelliousness" demand:

1. That the laws passed by the last Legislature, through corruption, shall be set aside.

2. That the men who assisted in passing laws to create fat offices which are to be upheld by the taxes extorted from the people, shall not fill those offices; that the provision of the constitution which prohibits the holding of more than one civil office in the State shall be enforced; that the Lieutenant Governor is not competent to fill the office of Lieutenant Governor at $5000, and that of President of the Police Board at $3000 per annum; that A. L. Lee is not competent to fill the several offices of Representative from St. Bernard, drawing from the State Treasury for his services ten dollars a day, and that of State and City Printer, at a cost of $100,000 for the city, and $300,000 for the State, and also that of Commissioner to sell two millions of levee bonds for an indefinite and illimitable consideration, which latter offices were created while said Lee was a member of the Legislature, and which he can not hold without violating the 41st article of the constitution, which provides that "no Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office."

These are only a few specimen bricks of the general system of lawlessness, utter disregard of the constitution, and unscrupulous plundering which demand a combined resistance by our people. The iniquitous government which has been saddled upon this State without the consent of its people, has no claim to constitutional respect, and should be utterly extirpated.

The *Times* need not have the slightest fear of being accused of "treason and rebellion" by any honest Republicans for exposing any wrong perpetrated by that party. On the contrary they will meet with approval. If the Lieut. Governor or Mr. Lee or any other man, is holding two offices, contrary to the constitution of the State, as is claimed above, we will not only refrain from censuring the *Times* for showing up in the strongest light the illegality of such acts, but will join them in such denunciation.

Wrong is *wrong*, and right is *right*, with us, no matter in what party it may be found.

But whatever may be their tendencies for "unscrupulous plundering," we can not deny that they are *the legislature*, and that in the main they were elected by the majority of the people.

The *Times* must not forget that colored men, as well as white men, are now "people." If their votes in some cases, are controlled by bad men, it is simply because those men stand up for their civil and political rights. Let the *Times* and the party of which it is the advocate, do the same, cease all efforts to deprive them of suffrage, and declare in favor of their rights in this regard, and they may then hope peacably to control their votes.

They will then not have to be harping about a "carpet-bag" legislature.

WHEN I AM POPE.—Mr. Bonner, when I am Pope, I propose some new articles of faith:

1. Every man shall be married at the age of twenty-five, or show good cause for neglect of duty.

2. Every man shall annually tax himself one-tenth of his income, until the sum reaches the amount of —— to procure books, journals and newspapers.

3. Wedding gifts shall never consist of luxuries—jewels, plate, etc.—but of books, and, with the birth of every child, ten volumes shall be put into the library in his name.

4. It shall be the duty of every young married man to read aloud to his wife, at least one hour a day, for the first ten years after his marriage. But this shall not be construed to the prejudice of the wife's right to read, speak, lecture, etc.

5. All men who lie by their books in a self-indulgent and hidden manner, absorbing knowledge without benefit to their fellows, shall be treated as bees that hide their nests—smoked out, and their nests broken up!

However, I will not tell you what other laws I shall promulgate, for fear I shall lose votes and fail of becoming Pope.—*H. W. Beecher.*

## Negro Supremacy.

Charles Sumner said the other day that he would like to see a half dozen of those broad chested, strong limbed Southern planters who are trembling with snch frantic terror at the idea of being held in subjection by the inferior, uneducated negro. Charles, you must not take it for granted that these people mean exactly every word they say, they have never been particularly remarkable for this since the days of John C. Calhoun (see John Minor Botts history of the late war). These gentlemen are not so much afraid of negro supremacy as of losing their own supremacy. Negro supremacy however, is a good war-cry just now like all other war-cries which are humbugs, it can only serve your purpose when your party is in the majority.

When it is in the minority their fallacy once exposed they recoil upon their inventors.

The Republican party and Congress will never believe that the 90,000 white men of Louisiana completely armed and organized are frightened to death by the 80,000 unarmed negroes.

Your protest will not do. The real fact is, your design is to overthrow the results of Congressional reconstruction. This is a continuation of the same old war. It will so be viewed and it will so be crushed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in Dr. Newman's Church, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the chapel on Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Healy, of the Tabernacle church of Chicago, has assumed the permanent pastorate of the First Congregational Church of this city. His text next Sabbath morning will be "Launch out into the deep." In the evening he will commence a series of Sabbath evening discourses on "Home Life, its Relations and Duties." Strangers are cordially invited.

FUGITIVES.—We have interesting accounts of the escape of fugitives rom the interior parishes, which we will endeavor to publish next week.

Some of these are as thrilling as the escape of prisoners from the wild savages during the early history of our country. One of these fugitives was two or three weeks in the swamps and forests, before he succeeded in making his way to the Mississippi river, where he could take passage to the city.

THE KILLED IN OPELOUSAS.—Recent reports from Opelousas in regard to the number of negroes killed there a few weeks since, when mob law held sway, make it, instead of *one hundred* as reported in the New Orleans *Times*, nearer *two hundred*, though the exact number will probably never be known.

We think of the Democrats, alias the "law abiding," there were some two or three killed.

TO OUR PREACHERS.—Some of our preachers were not on their charges in Western Louisiana, for some days previous to the election, nor did we know where they were, whether living or dead.

We desire that all who see this notice will write, if they have not already written since election, so that we may know if any have been killed, and charges thereby left unsupplied.

Rev. Dr. Newman, the editor of the ADVOCATE, left this city for the North the first of the week, to attend the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension society, to be held in Philadelphia, on the nineteenth instant. He will return soon.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.—For more than eight years Burnett's toilet preparations and cooking extracts have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled. Salesroom, 592 Broadway, New York, and sold by all reputable dealers.

## Revival Items.

Rev. A. W. Gibson writes from Duncannon, Central Pennsylvania Conference, October 13: "This village has been the scene of a very remarkable work of grace the last three weeks. Over thirty souls have been converted; all adults, and some of them aged Twenty-eight have given their names to the Church that brought them to Christ. The work of "entire sanctification" has been progressing in the Church for the last two months, and quite a number have entered into the enjoyment of that state of grace. Our special meetings for the perfecting of believers have been attended with special manifestations of the Divine power and glory. As a result of this quickening and purifying of the Church, penitents coming to the altar were speedily converted, and but one out of more than thirty seekers remains without the blessing."

At the camp meeting which recently closed on Falls City Circuit, Nebraska, about fifty conversions were reported.

A series of revival meetings commenced September 20, at Monrovia, Kansas, and, continuing eleven days, resulted in twenty conversions and as many accessions to the Church.

Matawan charge, New Jersey Conference, Rev. M. Relyea, pastor, is now enjoying a precious revival. During the past two or three weeks over thirty have professed conversion, and twenty-nine have united with the Church.

## From Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, November 9, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

The joy manifested by the colored people of this State, in view of the election of General Grant, is indescribable, it breaks forth in their singing and praying as well as in constant conversation. The effect on the whites, who were almost unanimous in their support of Seymour, is marvelous. Indeed, so far as they are concerned, the election of Grant was like the voice of the Savior saying, "Peace be still," changing a raging, destructive storm to a gentle calm. The hand of Divine Providence is seen in the election of General Grant, which is nothing more or less than that a majority in this nation flings to the breeze a sacred banner on which is inscribed, "Equal rights for all men." Whether General Grant shall lead the progressive, elevated sentiment of the nation or not, his election is a triumph, inasmuch as the issue on which he was elected was civil and political equality for the colored man, all other issues in the canvass were but as the rivers to the ocean. But Grant will sustain the expectations of the friends of human rights, not because of his special sympathy for the colored race; for of this he has but little, not becaue the Radical leaders will influence him, for the man who made, in time of war, one of the most important military movements known to history, against the advice of Generals Sherman, Howard, Logan and Thomas, will not be trammeled by advisers, in administering the affairs of government in times of peace. Our faith in General Grant comes from the inexorable logic by which he is governed. His reasoning powers, rising in the sublimity of genius, control his acts, and as he has taken for his basis the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the declaration of independence, he will work out as far as it is his duty, so to do the legitimate result thereof. General Grant will push forward in the solution of what appears to be political problems, just as the mathematician does in geometry, recognizing correct principles, regardless of results. If Grant did less than this, he would be the merest pigmy that ever sat in the White House, for in this lies the secret of his power that has made him the wonder of the age. His military career ablaze with the triumph of successive victories, sustains this view of his character. From Grant we turn to the churches.

ENTERPRISE.

Our quarterly meeting was held at Enterprise, October 24. Rev. Owen Jones, though having much sickness in his family, had been holding a protracted meeting, and we had reason to praise the Lord for great results. All the services were well attended. The children's meeting on Sunday morning was the occasion of a very large assemblage. They were examined by the presiding elder in Bible and Catechism, and then addressed by him and the Hon. H. Musgrove. The communion service was attended with overwhelmed power. Enterprise circuit has increased largely in membership. The day school continues to be well attended.

JACKSON.

Quarterly meeting was held at Jackson, October 31 and November 1. We held the Brandon and Jackson Quarterly Conferences together. Quite an increase was reported in the Jackson charge. Democracy, for a time, made an inroad on Rev. Thomas Anderson's charge but the ground has been regained and more added. Matters are moving on encouragingly, notwithstanding the fierce opposition inspired by the over zealous Democracy. The Brandon circuit, in charge of Rev. Miles Proctor, has been blessed with great revivals and increase of membership. The trials of the people increased their faithfulness, and right nobly have the members of the "old mother church" stood up. Rev. Moses Adams, pastor of Jackson church, reported a large increase, and hopes to finish the parsonage before conference. A new circuit of over two hundred and fifty members, embracing Scott county, was represented in the quarterly conference, by Brother Joseph Moore.

Meetings on Sunday were gratifying. The church seemed greatly refreshed. The children's meeting at night was a novelty to the people, and I think as equally profitable. Sister Carrie Highgate had prepared them for the occasion, and their recitations of Scriptures, ten commandments, religious pieces, and their singing was grand, and would have done credit to a Northern Sabbath school. The presiding elder and one of the editors of the *Pilot*, Fisher, delivered addresses. The house was crowded, and the people were deeply interested. Our people in Jackson are a willing people, though they are somewhat embarrassed by poverty. No community in the State is growing more rapidly in intelligence.

VICKSBURG.

Quarterly meeting commenced here Friday evening, November 6. I find the charge in an enthusiastic condition, and Brother Baker's reports were highly satisfactory. We had a very noisy time—a little too much so. On Sunday night the house was literally packed, and the shouting reached a point that called for rebuke. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Bardwell, superintendent of the American Missionary Association, assisted in administering the sacrament. A collection of twenty dollars was taken up for Brother Baker.

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

We had earnestly hoped to have the conference meet at Jackson, but as it is probable that the constitutional convention may be reassembled at that time, it might take away from the comfort and impression of the conference, as Jackson has limited accommodations for strangers. The conference will, therefore, be held at Canton, and every preparation will be made to give the preachers goods beds and plenty to eat for a few days. Our conference will be attended by not less than three hundred of our lay members as visitors; they will come from different parts of the State.

VISIT TO HOLLY SPRINGS.

I left Jackson for Holly Springs, on Monday, November 2, at 3 A. M., had a joyful meeting with Rev. A. C. McDonald, presiding elder of Holly Springs district, found him in good spirits and tolerably well situated, though compelled to pay exhorbitant rent, preached Monday and Tuesday night. Our church at Holly Springs is the largest in the State, I think, and is prosperous. Brother Johnson, preacher in charge, has been useful. I found that Brother McDonald's trials had been much like my own, and we joined in praising God for victory. Wednesday night, preached at Durant; the people turned out largely; some had come fifteen miles. Thursday night, preached at Canton, and found a revival in progress. Friday morning, left for Vicksburg. The next quarterly meeting is at Yazoo City, commencing on Thursday evening next.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.

I have pressed earnestly upon Dr. Newman our need of means to build churches, particularly at Vicksburg, Brandon, Shuqulak, and other places, and as I understand he has gone North to meet the committee of the Church Extension Society, of which he is a member, I hope he will be successful in his appeals. At Vicksburg we must have a good church.

JAMES LYNC
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

The old "Foundry" church, as we intimated last week, has been the scene of more than usual Sunday school interest. The committee appointed for that purpose had arranged for a Sunday School Institute; the exercises to consist in addresses, lessons on the blackboard, recitations by some of the classes connected with the different schools of this city and Georgetown; thus exhibiting the different modes of conducting the schools, by their superintendents and teachers of Bible classes; in many of these remarkable tact and intelligence were displayed. The addresses were such as the occasion called for, clear, pointed and stirring, and participated in by Mr. Wysong, of Baltimore Rev. Alfred Taylor, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Vincent, of New York, Dr. McCauley, and others. To Mr. Vincent was assigned a heavier part than to others, owing to his relation to the great Sunday school interest of the Methodist Church. His sermon on Sunday morning, as well as the one at night, were able and heard with great attention by the people. The whole weeks' service was of a character not to be forgotten. The inclement weather prevailing part of the time, and especially Sunday morning, did not abate the interest in these edifying services. The collection for the Sunday School Union was $131; this sum is exclusive of the amount raised to defray the expenses of the institute.

The revival in McKendry church is still in progress; the congregations are large and serious; more present themselves for prayers than can kneel at the altar; the young converts are very active and successful among their associates in persuading them to break off their sins by righteousness, and turn to God. "Angels strike their harps of gold," while viewing such a scene. The blooming youth and heads of families are the subjects of this gracious work.

At East Washington charge eighty-five persons have been received as the fruit of their recent revival. That venerable parent of all the Methodist churches in the District of Columbia, does not impair by age; an enlargement of her borders is just now being made by the building of a church of suitable size, for public service and Sunday school. This will afford a fine field for a new colony of zealous workers under the direction of the old station. A pleasing feature in their new enterprise is—they have considerably more ground than is needed for the church to stand on; this is an exception to the rule with Methodist people; nor do they seem to learn otherwise, though the errors of a century ought to instruct them.

The *Advocate* of to-day spreads before us the closing scene of that lovely young woman, Mrs. Captain Adams. What glory gilds the last hours of a life devoted to Christ! How contemptible are all the splendors of this world compared with the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory which is the inheritance of faith! We well remember that cheerful face, seen no more here, but radiant with the blessed of God. We wept with the heart-smittten friends, but give audience to the voice from the excellent glory—"be still and know that I am God!"

MORDECAI.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.—The contents for November: Africa, a Christian Hero; China, a Letter from L. N. Wheeler; India, Zenana schools, Religion of the Hindoos, by J. T. Scott, and At Home in Heaven, by Mrs. E. J. Humphrey; South America and Mexico, The Bible and Colporteurs in that Field; The Week of Prayer; Missionary Charge, Schureman Halsted's decease. Domestic Missions—Do not omit the item on Church Building under this head; Indian Missions in Wisconsin and in Michigan; Foreign Populations; Lights and Shadows in the District of a German Elder. Read the story of a Little Child shall Lead Them. Ladies' Department—Social Position of Women in India. Seamen's Department. Read all and the statistics.

INDIA.—An earnest and well-founded call comes to us from India. It is in a letter from Rev. J. M. Thoburn, just received at the Mission Rooms, dated September 11, 1868. It is in accordance with the general tenor of our letters from India, and announces great prosperity in our missions in the Moradabad district and vicinity. Indeed, it amounts to a true evangelical revival, and is wide-spread. The Church ought to show herself ready and willing to measure up to this great demand for aid. God is pouring out his spirit on our missions in India. Brother Thoburn says: "At present we have more applicants for baptism than we have had at any time since our work was commenced. It is just ten years since our work was fairly opened, and we have more than six hundred communicants on our Church registers. In the history of missions to the heathen it is rarely that such a record can be found. The first ten years are usually spent in preparatory work. If we are faithful, and if the Board sustains us, what may we not hope for during the next decade? Give us a few more good men, and our hearts and hands will be greatly strengthened. I have often thought that the presence of a good colleague here this year would have added from twenty-five to fifty to the baptisms of the year. For instance, a village forty miles distant has been calling for some one to baptize and organize a class among them: but I cannot find time to go and examine them and see what should be done for them. Delay in such cases is usually fatal, as the hostile neighbors are almost sure to spoil the work in some way. When once baptized they are usually given up as lost."

GERMANY.—A letter received at the Mission Rooms from Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., Professor in the Martin Mission Institute, dated at Frankfort, Oct. 8, advises us that the new Martin Mission Institute was finished, but it was not deemed advisable to occupy it till next spring, as it is not thoroughly dry. Dr. Hurst says of the Institute:

As to the edifice and the whole property there is but one opinion—that the location is as eligible as anywhere in Frankfort, or in any other German city. It is on high ground, and overlooks the city and the country for many miles around. The universal testimony is, that cheaper property could not have been found anywhere. We bought the lots and built when property in Frankfort was very low, owing to the annexation of the city to Prussia.

Dr. Hurst has under consideration the question of establishing an English service in Frankfort, chiefly for the benefit of Americans passing through or sojourning in the city for a time. He advised the rector of the English Church there of his project, and he became very indignant upon the announcement. The matter is held under advisement.

SWEDEN.—Brother Witting, our superintendent in Sweden, in writing to the Mission Room, says: "Since I have been here, scarcely a year, I have preached about three hundred sermons, conducted about one hundred and forty prayer and class meetings, superintended the Sunday-school at Gottenburg, and traveled about 5000 miles by land and water. One year ago we had but one small society and one Sunday-school; now we have seven societies, seven missionaries, fifteen regular appointments, 424 members, five Sunday-schools, thirty-four officers and teachers, and 354 children. We have collected $108 missionary money, $48 for the Sunday-school, and about $392 for general current expenses of the mission." Surely these people are worthy of support.

The new Queen of Madagascar has abolished idol worship, and openly declared her contempt for the idols and their priests. The Queen herself has not yet espoused Christianity, but the impetus given to the work of conversion is reported to be such that "the Christian churches can not contain the crowds who flock to hear the Gospel."

The Moravian missionaries have penetrated seven hundred miles into the interior of Australia, among the aborigines. The natives here are a more vigorous race than those found further south, being tall and very savage. They are said to be fond of human flesh, and often kill their children for the sake of eating them. Their conduct toward the missionaries was at first very friendly. Toward the end of May, however, there was a sudden change in the demeanor of the savages, probably owing to the influence of other tribes. The lives of the brethren were seriously threatened, and the timely arrival of some police-soldiers alone saved them from a horrible death.

A man living in the activities of the nineteenth century is a condensed Methuselah.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet face and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to regulate when once started agoing.

"I say, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said a nervous traveler on a steamboat lying to during a fog. "As soon as the fog clears up," replied the captain, "Well, it's starlight now overhead," said the man. "Oh, yes; but we are not going that way."

PASSING AWAY.—Our slip from the Mission Rooms says. "Joseph Fieldbrave, an excellent preacher and a good man; and Emma Janvier, *first native member* of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. She was the wife of our first native preacher, and was singing with her latest breath."

"Tommy, my son, what in the world are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Well, 'cause he says if anybody sends him a club, he will send him a copy of his paper."

An Ohio school girl went through her calisthenic exercises at home for the amusement of the children. A youthful visitor, with interest and pity on her countenance, asked her brother "if that gal had fits?" "No," replied the lad, contemptuously, "that's gymnastics." "Oh, 'tis, hey!" said verdant, "how long has she had 'em?"

Cardinal de Salis, who died 1785, aged 110 years, said: "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now I am old. I led a sober and studious, but not a lazy or sedentary life. My diet was sparing though delicate; I rode or walked every day, except in rainy weather, when I exercised within doors for a couple of hours. So far I took care of the body; and as to the mind, endeavored to preserve it in due temper by a scrupulous obedience to divine commands. By these means I have arrived at the age of a patriarch, with less injury to my health and constitution than many experience at forty.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 291.

### AN ACT

To Authorize Attorneys-at-Law from other States to Practice in the Courts of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That attorneys-at-law who have been admitted to practice at the bar of the highest court of records in any State of the United States may be admitted to practice before any court of this State upon motion of any member of the bar of this State, and upon presentation of a certificate that such attorney has been duly admitted to the bar, the same being duly attested by the clerk of said highest court of record, and bearing the seal thereof, which shall be spread on the minutes of court with the order admitting the applicant to practice.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 198.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Edward Gotthiel.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be paid to Edward Gotthiel, as compensation for services as State Agent and Chief Commissioner of Louisiana at the Paris Exposition of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to reimburse him for expenses incurred by him in that capacity, said amount to be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
SAML. F. SISKRON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[No. 202.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Joint Committee to Investigate the Charge of the Grand Jury of the Parish of Orleans in Regard to Eugene McCarthy, Fifth Justice of the Peace Orleans, Right Bank, to sit during the Interval of this and the next Regular Session of the General Assembly.

WHEREAS, There are seven true bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans for malfeasance in office and offenses punishable under existing laws; and,

Whereas, Said Grand Jury has reported formally and officially, recommending the removal of the said Eugene McCarthy and recommending that the General Assembly take action in view of his removal; and

Whereas, Said Eugene McCarthy has memorialized the General Assembly, desiring an impartial investigation and that he may be allowed to appear and defend himself before said committee;

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Special Committee appointed to investige said report be authorized to sit after the adjournment of the General Assembly to investigate said case and have leave to employ one clerk, not to exceed the price fixed by law per day for clerks, for what time is required to take such evidence, not to exceed ten days, and to have leave to report by resolution, or otherwise, at the next session of the General Assembly, without per diem.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the functions of the said Eugene McCarthy, Fifth Justice of the Peace of the parish of Orleans, be suspended by the Governor of the State and a Justic of the Peace pro tempore be appointed by the Governor until such case is decided by the General Assembly.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 200.

### AN ACT

To amend an act entitled an Act to regulate the Practice and the Dispatch of Business in the District Courts of New Orleans approved September third (3d), one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (1868).

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the title of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "An act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the first section of said act, which reads as follows: "That except the first and second District Courts, the District Courts of New Orleans shall be opened at ten o'clock A. M. and shall remain open until three o'clock P. M., and all legal days except from Christmas of the second of January, from the (1st) first Monday of November to the (4th) fourth of July; Provided that when all the business of the day is concluded, said Courts may adjourn before three o'clock," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "That except the First and Second District Courts the District Courts of the parish of Orleans shall be opened at ten o'clock A. M., and shall remain open until three o'clock P. M. on all legal days except from Christmas to the second of January, from the first Monday of November to the fourth of July, and for granting interlocutory orders and writs of arrest, habeas corpus, injunctions, sequestrations, attachments, mandamus, and provisional seizures, or a motion to quash and not upon their merits, they shall remain open on all legal days during the whole year; also, for the purpose of trying proceedings instituted by a landlord for the possession of leased property: Provided, that when all the business of the day is concluded said courts may adjourn before three o'clock.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 125.

### AN ACT

To amend and re-enact Article five hundred and seventy-five of the Code of Practice Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article five hundred and seventy-five of the Code of Practice of Louisiana be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "If the appeal has been taken within ten days, not including Sundays, after the judgment has been notified to the party cast in the suit when such notice is required by law to be given, it shall stay execution and all further proceedings until definitive judgment be rendered on the appeal, provided the appellant gives his obligation, with good and solvent security, residing within the jurisdiction of the court, in favor of the Clerk of the Court rendering the judgment, for a sum exceeding one-half the amount for which the judgment was given, if the same be for a specific sum as security for the payment of the amount of such judgment, in case the same is affirmed by the court to which the appeal is taken. Appeal bonds in all cases of appeal shall be made payable to the Clerk of the Court which rendered the judgment appealed from, and any appellee interested in the appeal shall have recourse on such appeal bond against the appellant or the securities on the appeal bond, for any liability that may accrue in favor of the appellee, on account of such appeal.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.


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# THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

The Senate refused to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Poindexter's amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to give notice of a resolution.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Packard: I give notice that to-morrow I will offer a resolution to establish a new rule for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to carry into effect article 132 of the constitution.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ORDER OF THE DAY—HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House joint resolution No. 209, providing for the payment of members and employes, and prohibiting speculation in warrants for the payment of contingent expenses.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 187, an act defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Clerks of Court, and providing penalties for their failure to perform their duties, and for contempt of Court, and the powers of the Judges over such officers, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the blank in the seventh line be filled up by inserting the words "ten days."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The fourth and fifth sections were read and adopted.

The sixth section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to insert the words "said officer," after the word "officer," in the twenty-first line.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The seventh section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to insert the word "district" before the word "judge," in the thirty-ninth line.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The eighth section was read and adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was conside

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and adopted with its title.

House bill No. 105, an act to provide for the relief of the Treasury of the State, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

Adopted.

Senate substitute for House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of the District Judges of the State was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 193, an act to authorize the collection of back taxes due the city of Carrollton, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for the payment of the back taxes due the State, in State notes and warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and granting an extension of time to the Tax Collectors for the collection of the tax of 1867 to the first day of January, 1869.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

The President called Mr. Anderson to the chair.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take from the table a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 60, an act to amend and re-enact article 354 of the Code of Practice, was read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and adopted by its title.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 202, an act to create and assist the Louisiana Homestead Association, was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 198, an act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Shreveport, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and adopted with its title.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Sixty-Third Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-four members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Brewster, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—54.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Curell, of Orleans, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bergeron, of St. Martin.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides.

Messrs. Isabelle, of Orleans, and Gair, of East Felicians, asked to be excused from serving upon the committee appointed to investigate the reason why the money collected by the State Tax Collectors is not applied to the payment of the members and employes of the General Assembly.

Request granted.

The Speaker appointed in their stead Messrs. Heidenhain, of Orleans, and Washington, of Assumption.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House be requested to appoint two members of this House to serve on the Committee of the Judiciary during the absence of Messrs. McMillen, of Carroll, Mr. Wren, of Bossier.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Crawford, of Franklin, and Hill, of Ascension.

The Speaker also appointed Mr. Simms, of St. Landry, in place of Mr. Dupre, of St. Landry, on the Internal Improvements Committee.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House be authorized to appoint five additional clerks, to be employed by the various committees of this House.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND Qualifications, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was submitted the case of St. Landry parish, wherein Theophile Simms, Starville Prejean, N. Douglass, and Theodore Castille contest the seats of O. Tate, A. Dupre, M. D. Kavanagh and Willis Prescott as Representatives, respectfully represent to your honorable body that after examination of evidence presented they do report:

That Theodore Castille having by consent of all parties in interest, withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Willis Prescott's seat is uncontested, he having received the highest number of votes cast on the Democratic ticket.

That the consideration of the contest between N. Douglass and M. D. Kavanagh is postponed by consent, an account of the absence of Mr. Kavanagh, by permission of the House.

That the evidence presented clearly shows that had voters been allowed to cast their ballots, as they had a legal right to do, Messrs. Theophile Simms and Starville Prejean would have been elected by at least one hundred and thirty-eight votes majority.

Hence, the premises considered, your Committee recommend that Theophile Simms and Starville Prejean be admitted as Representatives of the parish of St. Landry, in place of O. Tate and A. Dupre, and that Hon. Willis Prescott be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the same parish, and we submit the evidence in the case as a portion of the report.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman Committee;
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE,
HARRY LOTT,
M. CARR.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to adopt the above report.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved to postpone the further consideration of the report.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, moved for the previous question.

Main question ordered, adoption of the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Messrs. Gair, of East Feliciana, and Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—50.

Nays: Bergeron, Curell, DeGrange, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, L'Hoste, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Wilson, Waters—15.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Messrs. Theophile Simms and Starville Prejean were sworn in and took their seats.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 110 your Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

In case of House bill No. 148 your committee report favorably, with amendments.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 110 was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

House bill No. 148, 150 copies ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report favorable to making an appropriation for the payment of the claims of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier, amounting to three thousand dollars, with interest on the same at the rate of five per cent from April 6, 1867, for which judgment was obtained by them against the State in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, March 14, 1868.

Your committee being fully satisfied that the claim is a just and legal one, respectfully recommend the passage of the following act.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims;
W. POPE NOBLE,
S. E. CUNY.
JOHN GARSTKAMP.

House bill No. 203, entitled an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier, was placed on its first reading.

The Committee on Printing submitted the following report, which was received and accepted;

COMMITTEE ROOMS, House of Representatives. September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 74, an act to amend an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, beg leave to report said bill back with the amendments therein indicated, and recommend the adoption of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
WM. MURRELL,
A. W. FAULKNER.
R. J. MORAND,
Committee on Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the further consideration of Senate bill No. 74 was postponed until Saturday next.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions made the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Charitable and Public Institutions, New Orleans, La., September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 30, beg respectfully to report favorably.

CHARLES GRAY,
Chairman;
O. H. BREWSTER,
WILLIAM MURRELL,
ISAAC A. ABBOT,
FRANK ALEXANDER,
J. W. HUTCHINSON,
B. C. WREN.

House bill No. 30, entitled an act relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans was, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, postponed until Monday next.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Committee on Railways, New Orleans, La., September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Railways have the honor to return an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the same.

Respectfully,

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Railways.

Senate bill No. 37 was placed on the calendar for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, further consideration of Senate bill No. 85 was postponed until Monday next.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the following bills were referred, respectfully reports as follows, viz:

On House bill No. 166, entitled an act to remove obstructions and improve the navigation of Bayou Teche, Louisiana, report favorably, and recommend that an appropriation of of sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to accomplish the work proposed, be made, and that it be done under the control and supervision of the "Board of Public Works."

Also, House bill No. 188, entitled an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation company, report favorably, and recommend the passage of the same.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
M. RAYMOND,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
W. C. MELVIN,
DAVID YOUNG.

House bill No. 106 was, on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

House bill No. 188 was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 9, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 202.

House bill No. 162, an act relative to juries, and to establish and fix the drawing of the Grand and Petit Jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message from the Senate:

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE, Senate, September 9, 1868.

Your committee on the part of the Senate have the honor to report, that the Joint Committee unanimously agreed upon the following report, as the result of their conference:

On Metropolitan Police bill, that the amendment of the House striking out section fourteen of original bill be not concurred in, and the section retained.

That the House amendment to section twenty-eight be concurred in with the additional recommendation that the entire section be struck out.

That the amendment to section fifty-five be concurred in with such changes in phraseology as are necessary to express the object of the amendment. The aforesaid changes are expressed on the face of the bill accompanying this report.

JOHN RAY,
H. J. CAMPBELL,
A. B. BACON,
Senators.

Report concurred in and adopted under suspension of the rules by the Senate.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of Senate.

The Special House Committee on Conference on Metropolitan Police bill submitted the following report, which, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, was adopted:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, September 9, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee of Conference from the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom was submitted sections fourteen, twenty-eight, and fifty-five of the Metropolitan Police bill, respectfully submit the following report on the part of the House Committee:

That section fourteen be retained entire.

That section twenty-eight be stricken out entire.

That section fifty-five be amended by inserting in the fourth line, after the word "superintendent," the word "and," so as to make it read "Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent:" and in sixth, seventh, and eighth lines, commencing after the word "telegraph," strike out the following: "And a corps of operators, who shall also act as clerks of police stations," and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The Superintendent of fire alarm and police telegraph shall appoint three telegraph operators, one lineman, one batteryman, subject in all cases to the approval of the Board of Commissioners. The telegraph operators shall also act as clerks of police stations.

MORTIMER CARR,
T. B. W. EVANS,
C. RODNEY MAY.
Committee on the part of the House.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, introduced the following entitled bill, which was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

House bill No. 204, entitled an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias, late State Tax Collector of Second District, City of New Orleans.

Mr. Isabelle moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration House bill No. 176.

Carried.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, was called to the chair.

The committee, upon agreeing to recommend the passage of the bill, rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman of the committee recommended the passage of House bill No. 176.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 205, an act for the relief of Mattie St. Clair, of Ouachita parish.

The bill was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced:

House bill No. 206, entitled an act for the relief of George W. Sizer.

Which was placed on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced:

House bill No. 207, entitled an act relative to the collection of taxes.

Which was referred to —— Committee.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, one hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, introduced the following House bill No. 208, entitled "an act for the relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana." The bill was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Lott, of Rapides, introduced the following joint resolution No. 209, which went through its several readings and placed on its final passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on its final passage, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Gartskamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Prejean, Raymond, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—45.

Nays: Crawford, Demarest, De Grange, Haskell, Hanlon, Noble, Prescott, Waters—8.

The bill was finally adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill reads as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That State Tax Collectors are hereby required to receive warrants of the Auditor or Warrant Clerk, for the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, in settlement of licenses, taxes and all dues to the State, except taxes due to the Convention, Levee and School funds, and that they be required to pay over promptly to the Warrant Clerk any money in their hands on the warrants for the payment of the General Assembly, except such amounts as are collected for the credit of the funds above excepted. The Collectors shall be required to make their settlements promptly at the periods prescribed by law, and shall indorse on the back of the warrants received by them the date, and from whom received.

In case of excess or deficit, the amount shall be paid or received by the collector in United States currency. The collectors are further required to file with the Treasurer at the time of their settlement their affidavits, setting forth the facts that they have paid into the treasury the identical warrants or money received, and that they have not purchased or speculated in warrants in any way whatever.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the Auditor, Treasurer and Warrant Clerk be also required to file in the office of the Secretary of State their affidavits that they have not purchased or speculated in State warrants in any way whatsoever. Upon the conviction of any State Tax Collector or Warrant Clerk of the violation of any of the provisions of this act he shall be relieved of his commission. Any violation of any provision of this act by the Auditor or Treasurer of State shall be considered good cause for removal from office by impeachment or address as provided by the constitution.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 174, 96 and 150.

Under a suspension of the rules,

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 210, entitled an act in relation to vagrants and suspicious persons.

The bill was placed on its first reading.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to suspend the rules to take up House bill No. 198.

Carried.

The bill was placed upon its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider House bill No. 125.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to amend by taking up all bills referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Amendment accepted and motion carried.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

House bill No. 125 under consideration.

After discussion and agreeing upon amendments to the bill, the committee rose from lack of a quorum.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman submitted the following report:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee of the Whole having considered House bill No. 125, report the same to the House as amended, and having no quorum, rose.

W. POPE NOBLE,
Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the House adjourned until to-morrow at meridian.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Sixty-Fourth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1868.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Witgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably, as follows:

Upon House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise, without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1868.

House bill No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orldans, favorably with amendments upon Senate bill No. 108, an act for the relief of the poor and indigent of the State.

The committee also reported back to the Senate:

House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights—with the information that the committee was equally divided upon a favorable and unfavorable report.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported the following bills duly engrossed:

Senate bills Nos. 170, 188, 177, 206, and as enrolled Senate bill 190, and House bill No. 111 as engrossed.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Public Education, reported favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 197, an act providing for the administration of the public schools of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon: I give notice that to-morrow I will present a minority report upon the bill.

Mr. Foute, from the special committee of the city delegation, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 52, an act regulating the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans.

Unfavorably upon an act relative to and requiring the inspection of beef and pork.

And favorably upon a memorial from citizens of New Orleans on the subject.

Also, favorably upon majority report upon Senate bill No. 167, an act additional to and amendatory of the acts now in force relating to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans.

And unfavorably upon Senate bill No. — an act relative to the collection of municipal taxes and other debts due the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Foute, from the special committee of the city delegation, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 216, an act to repeal an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes.

And favorably upon Senate bill No. 217, an act for the redemption of the city notes, and for the funding and liquidation of the other floating debts of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Foute: I move that Senate bills Nos. 216 and 217 be ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day on Monday next.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a sub-committee of three from the Committee on Elections and Returns be appointed by the President of the Senate to proceed immediately to Baton Rouge, and there take the evidence of witnesses in the case of George W. Reagan vs. R. H. Day.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilcox: I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the State Printer be authorized and instructed to print and furnish for the use of the Senate 1000 copies of the Constitution, in pamphlet.

The resolution was read, and lies over.

The order of the day was called.

Mr. Poindexter: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act providing fixed salaries for certain parish officers.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of James L. Cole.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to facilitate the registry of voters under an act to create a Board of Registration of the qualified voters of the State passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules, and finally adopted.

BILL ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Todd:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Carrollton.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of Jefferson to make a shell road.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 171, an act to amend and re-enact section four of an act fixing the compensation and providing for the payment of the officers and employes of the General Assembly, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Rules suspended, the bill read a third time and adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 147, an act to establish the fees due witnesses duly subpeaned before the several Senate and House committees, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 186, an act for the relief of Mr. F. Lockwood for taking care of the machinery of the State Penitentiary, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be laid on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd and fixing it at the village of Elton, in said parish, on the Mississippi river, was read.

Mr. Blackman: I move to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell, Thomson, Wittgenstein—8.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—13.

The Senate refused to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Kelso: I move to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Braughn, Blackman, Day, Egan, Jewell, Kelso, Poindexter—9.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Witgenstein—10.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to postpone the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day on Friday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that Senate bill No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association be made the special order of the day on Friday next, at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 119, substitute from Finance Committee, an act to pay the indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, was read.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 194, an act to repeal article sixty-three of an act creating a special levee district in the parish of Iberville, approved eleventh March, 1867, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 50, an act for the relief of Albert Lastrapes, was read.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 99, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to perpetuate the charter and privileges of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, changing its domicile, increasing its capital stock, and lending the credit of the State to the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 94, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the inspection of tobacco, approved March 5, 1855.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed, and made the special order of the day on Thursday next.

Adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House joint resolution No. 211, requiring the joint committee appointed to investigate the act of 1867, creating the issue of four million dollars levee bonds to report within two days after the passage of this act.

Also, that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 206, an act authorizing the issue of $200,000 of warrants by the Auditor or the Treasurer of the State to provide by the sale thereof to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly, with an amendment.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill 206.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Adopted.

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, was read.

Mr. Braughn; I move to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Packard: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell, Kelso—8.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

The Senate refused to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask that the rules be suspended for a third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of fifteen yeas and five nays.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday, at one o'clock.

Adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Sixty-Fourth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, September 10, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Fouts, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—60.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of this House be hereby instructed to report the names of all members who are absent when their leave expires, and also the names of all absentees who are away without leave.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, four days leave of absence was granted to Mr. McCullen, of East Baton Rouge.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A great number of members are absent with leave, and a number without leave: therefore be it

*Resolved*, That no more leave of absence be granted to any member of this House, except on account of illness, or of his family.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the resolution was laid on the table.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following entitled joint resolution, which underwent its several readings, placed on its final passage, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Joint resolution No. 211:

Requiring the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the act of 1867, creating the issue of four millions dollars levee bonds to report within two days after the passage of this act.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on Senate bill No. 38, an act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

The bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 45, an act relative to State and parish Tax Collectors, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably, with the following amendment, viz: Strike out all of section four and insert instead the words, "Be it further enacted, That any State or parish Tax Collector failing to comply with the requirements of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than ($200) two hundred dollars nor more than ($2000) two thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and he shall further be forever disqualified and forbidden from holding any office of trust or profit in this State."

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following amendment as an additional section after the end of section four:

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Tax Collectors of the parish of Orleans and Jefferson be and are hereby required to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts on the first and third Tuesday of every month.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended placed on its third reading, final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The reports of the Committee of the Whole, made yesterday on House bill No. 176 and House bill No. 125, were adopted.

The amendments on House bill No. 25 were adopted, and both bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 212, entitled "an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for members of Congress."

The bill was placed on its first reading.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 205, 206, 189, 183, 173, 166, 162, 44, 180, and 170, and joint resolution No. 20.

Also informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 34 and 172 and House bill No. 111 with an amendment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 64 under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Orleans, the bill was read section by section.

Section first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth were adopted without amendments.

Section ten was adopted as amended by the committee.

Section eleven was read.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved to strike out the entire section.

Mr. Raymond of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. Kent and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Carr, Crawford, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke—30.

Nays: Abbot, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Fouts, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Kent, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mahier, Magee, Noble, Page, Walsh, Washington, Waters—24.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved the adoption of section eleventh.

Messrs. Gartskamp and Hill called for the yeas and nays, resulting in yeas 41 nays 12, as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Deslonde, Dufresne, Simms, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Crawford, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lott, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Prejean, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, Henderson, Williams, Heidenhain—41.

Nays: Abbot, Collins, Cuny, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, Magee, Noble, Page, Waters—12.

Section eleventh was declared adopted.

Section twelfth was read and adopted.

Section thirteenth was read.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the seventh line was stricken out, and the words "passage of this act" were inserted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section fourteenth was read.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following amendment, which was adopted: Add to the end of the section, "provided that this right shall not prevent the sale of said lands, and shall not exist after said lands are sold by the State of Louisiana."

Section fifteen was read and adopted.

Section sixteen, as amended by the committee, was adopted.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty were read and adopted.

Section twenty-one was read.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, section twenty-one was striken out.

Section twenty-two, now section twenty-one, was read and adopted.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered a section, which was adopted, and becomes section twenty-two.

Section twenty-three was read and adopted.

The bill, as amended, was placed on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Morey to place the bill as amended on its final passage,

Messrs. Noble and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dufresne, Simms, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Hill, Crawford, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Hall, Sterrett, Prejean, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Heidenhain—47.

Nays: Garstkamp, Haskell, Hanlon, Magee, Noble, Page, Prescott, Waters—8.

The bill was declared finally passed as amended, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate bill No. 206, entitled an act authorizing the issue of $200,000 of warrants by the Auditor on the treasury of the State, to provide by the sale thereof to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly.

Rules suspended, bill read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

To end of section fifth add:

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent tax collectors from taking from any member of the General Assembly or officer thereof his warrants, giving him par funds in full therefor, but they shall make oath that they received the same from such person directly, and may pay into the treasury the same as if they were lawful money of the United States.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended, under a suspension of the rules, went through several readings, placed on final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Felicians, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives,

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Sixty-Fifth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, François, Jewell, Kelso, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

No quorum present.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Sixty-Fifth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, leave of absence for five days was granted to Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Hon. Isaac H. Crawford be allowed and paid mileage and per diem from the first day of the session.

The Speaker announced the following committee on joint resolution to investigate the action of the First and Second Drainage Commissioners: Messrs. May, of Orleans, Hall, of Orleans, Collins, of Orleans.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned members of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, after reconsideration of the case of the parish of Lafayette, wherein Michael Casey contests the seat of J. N. Judice as Representative for that parish, have the honor to report as follows:

That they have carefully examined the evidence in this case, and they are fully satisfied that if Michael Casey was allowed the privilege of remaining in his parish fo a few days he could produce the evidence necessary to sustain the allegation set forth in his protest, but on account of the lawless and rebellious spirit existing in his parish he is unable to return to the same except at the peril of his life; they, therefore, recommend that he be declared the duly elected Representative from the said parish and that he be sworn in accordingly.

JAMES S. MATHEWS,
Chairman pro tem;
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE.
HARRY LOTT.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to postpone further consideration of the report until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Holland, of Tensas, the motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to postpone for one month.

The Speaker decided that the report could not be entertained, for the reason that the report is identically the same as the one made previously by the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, which was acted upon by the House by recommitting the same.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, appealed from the decision of the Chair; upon which Messrs. Washington and Morris called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, Waters, Yorke, D. Yenng, Heidenhain—49.

Nays: Belot, Hill, Harper, Hall, Lott, Morris, Murrell, Mathews, Reese, Rey, Taylor, H. Williams—12.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House, who will proceed to the parish of Lafayette to examine into the charge of violence, alleged by the contestant and report same to the House.

Mr. Hill, of Ascension, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Speaker appointed the following members to serve as a special committee to carry out the provisions of the above resolution:

Prescott, of St. Landry; Yorke, of Carroll; Lott, of Rapides; De Grange, of Orleans; Mathews, of Tensas.

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred an act to amend sections first and fifteenth of an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1865, beg leave to report said bill back to the House with the following amendments:

In section first, after the words "shall not," strike out the words "exceed forty," and insert the words "be less than forty nor more than fifty."

Same section, eighth line, strike out the word "forty" and insert the word "fifty."

Same section, thirteenth line, strike out the word "forty" and insert the word "fifty."

Your committee further recommends that section fifteen of this act be entirely stricken out, and that section fifteen of the original act, approved April 4, 1865, be amended by striking out the word "Examiners" and inserting the words "Port Wardens."

Respectfully submitted,

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman;
R. H. ISABELLE,
U. DUPART,
W. H. HASKELL,
J. W. HUTCHINSON,
P. H. WATERS.

On motion of Mr. Dewees further consideration of the report was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on House bill No. 208, an act for the relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

And also by substitute on House bill No. 205, an act for the relief of Widow Hettie St. Clair, of Ouachita parish.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, and under a suspension of the rules, the bill went through its several readings, final passage, title adopted and the bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, and under a suspension of the rules, House bill No. 208 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted and the bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 184, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably with amendments.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 184, entitled an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, approved March 12, 1855.

The amendments as recommended by the Judiciary Committee were adopted and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses, New Orleans, La., September 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to submit a joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of per diem of members, and respectfully recommend its adoption.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman Committee on Contingent Expenses.

House bill No. 214, joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of per diem of members.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its first and second readings.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to suspend the rules in order to place it on its third reading.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, and Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, LeBlanc, Leroy, Morris, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, D. Young—32.

Nays: Adolphe, Carr, Crawford, DeGrange, Fouts, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Harper, Isabelle, L'Hoste, Lee, Lott, Mahier, Mansion, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—28.

The rules were not suspended.

The bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Room Committee on Ways and Means, New Orleans, La., September 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Ways and Means have the honor to submit—

An act entitled an act to provide means for the relief of the State Treasury, and respectfully recommend its favorable consideration and adoption.

Respectfully,

FRANK MOREY.
Chairman pro tem. of Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the rules were suspended and the bill placed upon its second reading, and 150 copies ordered to be printed and the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the bill was made the special order of the day on Monday next, at one and a-half o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Commmittee on Charitable and Public Institutions, to which was referred Senate bill No. 128, would respectfully represent that the needs of this admirable institution are most urgent and would recommend the bill for immediate passage.

We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully.

CHARLES GRAY,
Chairman;
J. T. HANLON,
ISAAC A. ABBOT,
O. H. BREWSTER,
J. W. HUTCHINSON.

Senate bill No. 128, an act for the relief and in aid of the Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, the rules were suspended, the bill was placed on its third reading, final passage, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLING DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., September 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed:

House bill No. 148, an act to exempt a certain amount of property from seizure.

House bill No. 209, joint resolution providing for the payment of members and employes, and prohibiting speculations in warrants for the payment of the contingent expenses.

House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioner for the city of New Orleans.

House bill No. 125, an act for the relief of the office of the Attorney General, State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 211, joint resolution requiring the joint committee appointed to investigate the act of 1867, in regard to four millions levee bonds to report what distribution has been made of the same within two days.

And also duly enrolled House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

House bill No. 172, an act for the relief of R. B. Love, of Bienville.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, and asked concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bills Nos. 215, 177.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to take up House bill No. 162.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section third was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to strike out "citizens," and insert "electors;" after the word "electors" insert "to be summoned by the Parish Judge."

To strike out the words "its tableaux of assessments and tax-roll."

Strike out the word "or," and insert the word "the."

Strike out the words "tableaux of assessments or tax-roll."

Strike out the words "draw the jury from."

Strike out the words "and write them on separate ballots of paper aforesaid," and insert the following: "And file the said list in the office of the Clerk of the District Court."

Strike out the word "freeholder" and insert "qualified electors."

At the end of section fourth, after the word "jury," insert the following:

Provided further, That if at the commencement of any regular or special term of court the jury shall not have been drawn according to the provisions of this act, the presiding judge shall direct such preparation of lists and drawing to be made. No jurors shall be considered eligible who shall not have been selected and drawn under the provisions of this act.

And provided further, That if no other registration effected by military authority during the year in 1868, said registration shall be used when it may be for the purposes of this act.

The amendments were adopted and the bill, on motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, was considered engrossed, placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Sixty-Sixth Day's Session.

MONDAY, September 14, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Breares, Braughn, Coupland, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—26.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented majority and minority reports in the case of C. C. Antoine, contesting the seat of Reuben White, Senator from Caddo.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 137, an act to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

Mr. Todd, from the special committee appointed to consider Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, made a favorable report, with amendments.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed the following Senate bills:

Nos. 50, 147, 194, 119, 171, 60, 214, 193, 215, 198, 187.

And the following as duly enrolled:

Senate Nos. 206, 92, 82, 25, 70 and S. J. R. No. 13.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Ray: I move that House bill 198, relative to the construction of a shell road in Jefferson parish, be recommitted.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate shall cause to be kept and published weekly a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, in accordance with the requirements of article thirty-six of the constitution.

Lies over.

Mr. Smith: I move the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the special committee on slaughterhouses be instructed to report by the fifteenth instant upon the bill entitled an act to provide for the inspection of live stock, and to prevent the sale of diseased meats.

Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. François: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill relative to ferry privileges in the town of St. Martinsville, Louisiana.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act authorizing Stephen C. Huey to build a toll bridge across the Bayou D'Arbonne, at Green's Mill, between the towns of Vienna, in Jackson parish, and Lisbon, in Claiborne parish, in this State.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Packard:

A resolution to create an additional standing rule for the Senate was read.

Mr. Foute: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Packard: I call for the yeas and nays

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—11.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Williams—13.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to amend by striking out the words, "or any person or persons."

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Mr Foute: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Coupland, Lewis, Monette. O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Wilcox—9.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Egan, Foute, Francois, Jewell, Kelso, Pollard, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Williams—16.

The resolution was lost.

By Mr. Pinchback:

An act to exempt certain property from seizure and sale for debts, and to regulate the seizure of property under a writ of fieri facias.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House joint resolution No. 211, requiring the joint committee appointed to investigate the act of 1867, creating the issue of $4,000,000 levee bonds, to report within two days after the passage of this act, was read.

Lies over for second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill 175, an act to amend the sixteenth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, etc., was read.

Lies over, subject to call.

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, was read.

Mr. White: I move to recommit the bill.

The President ordered the yeas and nays to be called, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Egan, Foute, Kelso, Ray, White, Williams—9.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, François, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—10.

The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Egan: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein, the title was adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Senate bill No. 216, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes, was read.

Mr. Foute: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Thursday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 217, an act for the redemption of city notes, and for the funding and liquidation of the other floating debt of the city of New Orleans, was read.

Mr. Foute: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 167, an act additional to and amendatory of the act now in force relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Thursday.

Adopted.

The President announced that he had appointed Messrs. Campbell and Thompson on the part of the Senate on the joint committee to inquire into the condition of records in the conveyance office, parish of Orleans.

The Clerk of the House appeared with a message from that body and asked concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 14, an act to amend and extend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse of the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purposes.

House bill No. 208, an act for the relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum, at Jackson, Louisiana.

House bill No. 162, an act relative to juries and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and petit jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 213, an act for the relief of Window Hettie Surelain, of Ouachita parish.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that this bill be made the special order of the day on Friday next, at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 108, an act for the relief of the poor and indigent of the State, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be laid on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

Senate bill No. 181, an act in relation to incorporations for agricultural purposes, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 81, an act relative to the Supreme Court, and to regulate the terms thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto, and process against the sureties on appeal bonds, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 164, an act to provide for the verification of the legality of official bonds, their places of deposit and to whom bonds of defaulters are to be delivered for collection, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that Senate bill No. 135, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Whitney: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to emancipate Mary Chew Reynolds, of the parish of Tensas, from the disabilities of minority.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication from his Excellency Governor Warmoth was read, informing the Senate that he had signed an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and an act to amend the charter of the city of Jefferson,

The Senate went into executive session. The executive session having been raised, the Senate adjourned without transacting further business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Sixty-Sixth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-eight members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

### Sixty-Seventh Day's Session.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland. Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Whitney: I have the honor to present to the Senate the credentials of John Randall, Senator elect from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of the Hon. J. S. Harris, to the United States Senate.

The credentials were read as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of Secretary of State, New Orleans, September 14, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I have the honor to inform you that returns have been received from the Sheriffs of the parishes of Avoyelles and Concordia, showing that at an election held in the former parish on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, and at an election held in the parish of Concordia on the eighteenth day of August, 1868, the following votes were cast for State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable John S. Harris:

Avoyelles: Fielding Edwards, 175; John Randall, none.

Concordia: Fielding Edwards, 8; John Randall, 1184.

Total for Fielding Edwards, 183; for John Randall, 1184.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Whitney: I move that Mr. Randall be sworn in.

Adopted.

Mr. Randall was sworn in by the President, and took his seat.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon House joint resolution No. 209, providing for the payment of members and employes, and prohibiting speculation in warrants for the payment of contingent expenses, etc.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, reported progress.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 17, 1821.

House bill No. 168, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers, and others.

House bill No. 184, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, approved March 12, 1855.

House bill 165, an act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing the salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans; establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Benoit's Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

House bill No. 125, an act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 45, an act relating to State and parish Tax Collectors; and

House bill No. 188, an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

Also, that the House had concurred in the following:

Senate bill No. 97, an act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code.

Senate bill No. 23, an act respecting imprisonments and fines.

Senate bill No. 37, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company.

Senate bill No. 110, an act defining the duties and powers of the Police Jury in that part of the parish of Orleans situated upon the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Senate bill No. 116, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1839, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 14, 1855.

Senate bill No. 98, an act to amend and re-enact article 990 of the Code of Practice; and

Senate bill No. 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, etc., and Senate bill 120, with amendment to title.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Packard, from the special committee on slaughter houses, reported as follows:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to provide for the inspection of live stock and to prevent the sale of diseased meats in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, have had the same under consideration and report unfavorably thereon for the following reasons:

The bill in its general features lacks very many points of protection to the public, which are essential to bills of this character. It has carefully taken care to protect the inspector against any prosecution for malfeasance in office, and says he shall receive ten cents for cattle and five cents for hogs, sheep and goats, and fails to provide any bond for said inspector to give for the faithful performance of his duties, but confers upon him the arbitrary control of the entire slaughtering business of the aforesaid parishes. Your committee are of the opinion that the enactment of this law would endanger more lives by starvation than it would save from eating diseased meats.

The bill proposes to confer upon one single individual the arbitrary, entire and exclusive right, at his personal convenience, to decide, after due examination, what animals shall be slaughtered and what not. At first thought the scheme appears to have many things in its favor. But when the whole subject is considered carefully, it will be seen that there is nothing in the bill to prevent the said inspector from condemning three-fourths of the entire cattle, hogs sheep and goats that are brought into the aforesaid parishes for sale, and compelling the brokers, agents or owners thereof to pay him any price he may demand, to allow them to slaughter, and offer for sale said animals, which would have the very unfavorable effect of raising the price of provisions; and, by the way the community whom we are here to represent must be the sufferers, they having to pay the extra expense when they go to market.

Your committee have read this bill in every possible way that it could be read, and have put the most favorable construction upon the same, with a view of determining the advantages it might result in to the community and have come to the conclusion that there is but one individual whom it will benefit, and that is the inspector. Your committee would respectfully recommend that the further consideration of this bill be indefinitely postponed.

C. C. PACKARD,
SAM. M. TODD,
T. V. COUPLAND.

RESOLUTIONS.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns was taken up and read as follows:

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.—After mature deliberation and a careful review of the evidence submitted to them in the case of C. C. Antoine, who contests the right of Hon. Reuben White to his seat in the Senate of the State of Louisiana, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, your committee are of the opinion that Mr. White is clearly disfranchised under the provisions of the fourteenth article known as the Constitutional amendment of the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that he was a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana prior to January 26, 1861, and his continuing to act in said Legislature while it was under the jurisdiction of the so-called Confederate States; and for the further reason that he otherwise rendered aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States government after having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and obey the laws thereof. Therefore Mr. White is considered ineligible to hold any office whatever until relieved from his disability by the Congress of the United States, and your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That Reuben White is ineligible to his seat as Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District of the State of Louisiana for the reasons set forth in this report, and that his seat be declared vacant; and be it further

*Resolved*, That C. C. Antoine be permitted to appear before your committee and establish his right to a seat in your honorable body, in accordance with his petition and the petition of other votersin the Twenty-first Senatorial District, that he may receive full justice and relief in the premises.

MORTIMFR F. SMITH,
T. V. COUPLAND,
R. POINDEXTER,
G. Y. KELSO,
PATRICK O'HARA.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the report be made the special order of the day on Wednesday at one o'clock.

Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 14, an act to amend and extend an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one to twelve, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was considered engrossed, read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 162, an act relative to jurors and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and petit jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 208, an act for the relief of Augustus Bowers, an inmate of the Jackson Insane Asylum, was read.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read,

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally concurred in and its title adopted.

House bill No. 213, an act for the relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair of Ouachita parish.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Foute: I move that the preamble of the bill be stricken out.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the Senate now concur in the bill.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Campbell, Darrell, Foute, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Jewell—4.

The bill was finally concurred in and its title adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 190, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to amend article ninety-nine of the constitution of the State.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday next.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 107, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act granting the exclusive right to Mr. J. Taylor and M. C. Comer to erect platform scales for weighing, and to reduce the price of weighing in this State, was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Smith, Todd, White, Williams, Wittgenstein—21.

Nays: Andersen, Bacon, Blackman, Egan, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox—6.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay that motion on the table.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

A communication from His Excellency the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had signed an act to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Jefferson.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill of which I have given notice previously.

Rules suspended.

An act granting certain ferry privileges to J. B. François, of the parish of St. Martin, State of Louisiana.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 137, an act to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, was read,

Mr. Ray: I move the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 81, an act relative to the Supreme Court and to regulate the terms thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto, and proceedings against the sureties on appeal bonds, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended, and the bill read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment, and called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Coupland, Egan, Jewell, Lewis, Todd, White, Williams, Wittgenstein—10.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, François, Lynch, Monette, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Wilcox—13.

Previous to the announcement of the result, Mr. Anderson asked for a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. O'Hara to record his vote.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, François, Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, White—17.

Nays: Monette, Packard, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein—5.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. O'Hara allowed to record his vote.

The amendment of Mr. Anderson was lost.

Mr. White: I move to strike out the word "Rapides" in line forty.

Adopted.

The section was adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I give notice that to-morrow I will move a re-consideration of the vote on the adoption of the first section.

Mr. Beares: I call for an executive session.

A message from the Governor was received.

The communication was read, and informs the Senate that his Excellency has signed an act relative to the appointment of Deputy Clerks of District Courts, and an act relative to the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. and S. L. Godwin, deceased.

A memorial was received from Mrs. R. H. Chilton, asking the State to purchase from her medals, etc.

On motion of Mr. Braughn the memorial was referred to a special committee of three.

The chair appointed Messrs. Braughn, Pinchback and Wilcox.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned thereafter without transacting any business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Sixty-Seventh Day's Session.

MONDAY, September 14, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—59.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

The journal was read and on motion approved.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Hon. S. Prejean and L. Simms, of St. Landry, be allowed and paid their mileage and per diem from the first day of the session.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Page, of Jefferson, gave notice that at some future day he would introduce a bill for the relief of the Orphans' Home.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Rey, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 216, an act to create an office of Recorder of Civil Courts of the parish of Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was placed on its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 217, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisians at the late Paris Exposition. The bill was read, and ordered to be placed on the calendar for a second reading.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, introduced House bill No. 218, an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for five millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Claims, and one hundred and fifty copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to suspend the rules to make a motion.

Carried.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, then moved that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report immediately House bill No. 202, in order to take up the same in Committee of the Whole.

Carried.

The following report was made and read by the Chief Clerk, according to a resolution passed by the House:

NEW ORLEANS, September 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN — According to resolution passed yesterday, I have the honor to make the following report:

Members absent on leave:
Mr. McCullen, of East Baton Rouge,
Mr. Slaton, of Jackson,
Mr. Bennett, of Claiborne,
Mr. Landers, of Union,
Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse,
Mr. Esnard, of St. Mary,
Mr. Barbee, of Sabine,
Mr. Pierce, of Livingston,
Mr. McMillen, of Carroll,
Mr. Bergeron, of St. Martin,
Mr. Calhoun, of Rapides,
Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans,
Mr. Eager, of Orleans,
Members whose leave of absence have expired.
Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne.
Mr. Guidry, of Terrebonne.
Mr. Kavanagh. of St. Landry.
Absent without leave.
Mr. N. Young, of Vermilion, since September 3, 1868.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, announced that Mr. Guidry, of Terrebonne, was detained home by illness.

[CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT.]

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 100—CONTINUED.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

For this amount to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservations, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended with the advice of the chiefs in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of ten installments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, three hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, in accordance with third article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of locating the reservation set apart by the second article as per sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the expenses of negotiating a treaty in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

### CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fourteenth of thirty installments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten installments for pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

### CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For fifth of ten installments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten ploughs, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handled), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of two carpenters, one thousand five hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand five hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand dollars; one physician, twelve hundred dollars, and medicine for the sick, two hundred and fifty dollars per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to complete the removal of the scattering bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to their reservation near White Earth lake, and to subsist them thereat for the period of six months, this amount is hereby appropriated, which added to the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the same purpose, will enable said commissioner to pay to each member of such bands the sum of ten dollars in money and twenty dollars in rations such as are furnished the army of the United States; such payment and delivery to be made only to such individuals of the bands as shall remove themselves to their reservations prior to the first day of December next, forty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to deliver the number of rations herein provided for on said reservation, to be paid for out of this appropriation, at the average cost thereof, less transportation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to erect a new mill at Red lake for the use of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

### CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.

For this amount to be paid as annuity per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For the fifth of fifteen installments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen installments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose pay shall not exceed five dollars per day, each, and for not more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from the Chickasaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty by order of the government, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

### CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of eight horsemen, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmiths, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To replace the sum taken from funds belonging to Choctaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the United States government, seven thousand three hundred and three dollars and five cents.

### CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth and fifth installments, second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For this amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles in accordance with fifth article of treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

### CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents, under provisions of third article treaty June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation, under treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of removing certain refugee Creek Indians, now on the Red river, to their old homes in the Creek country, and to supply them with the necessaries of life until such a time as they shall be able to raise crops for their own support, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of taking a census, and investigating the claims of loyal Creeks, refugees, and freedmen, as per article four, treaty of June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, two thousand dollars: Provided, that no moneys hereby appropriated to the Creek tribe of Indians shall be paid to them until such Creeks as may have been properly enrolled by the Creek agent previous to the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were refused any share in the moneys then distributed per capita under orders from Louis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the reason that said persons were of African descent, shall first be paid therefrom a per capita dividend equal to that to which they were entitled in said payment of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and equal to that paid to other Creek citizens at that time.

### CROWS.

For second of twenty installments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, fifty dollars each, in accordance with seventh article of treaty of July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine hunered and fifty dollars.

For this amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the current fiscal year, one hundred and fifty dollars; in accordance with same article of the same treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount to be paid Pierre Chien, for friendly services rendered by him to Crow Indians, two hundred dollars.

### DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars, per Senate resolution January nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and fifth article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

### D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For ninth installment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

### FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the last of five installments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars being the second series, for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', and tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand dollars.

### IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

### KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

### KICKAPOOS.

For fifteenth installment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, as per second article treaty May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For fifteenth installment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, per second article treaty eighteenth May eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

### KLAMATH AND MODOC INDIANS.

For third of five installments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the manual labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of fifteen installments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For third of twenty installments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

### MAKAH TRIBE.

For third of four installments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fourth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

### MENOMONEES.

For third of fifteen installments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

For thirteenth of fifteen installments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

### MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

### MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

### MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

### MOLEL INDIANS.

For ninth of ten installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employes, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred dollars.

### NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fourteenth installment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop and providing the necessary tools therefor in conformity with tenth article of the treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

### NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For fourth of five installments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of four installments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots, as per first clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For third of the sixteen installments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, as per fourth clause fourth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-three five hundred dollars each.

For second of fifteen installments to keep the blacksmith's shops in repair and stocked with the necessary tools and materials, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen installments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per article fifth treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand five hundred dollars.

### OMAHAS.

For the first of fifteen installments of this amount being third of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For third of ten installments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, three hundred dollars.

For third of ten installments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For third of ten installments for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For third of ten installments for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

### OSAGES.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article of treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by said treaty for educational purposes, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Great and Little Osage Indians, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dollars.

### OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For first of four equal annual installments of the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per third article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on one hundred and fifty four thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, being the balance of two hundred and six thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

### OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For first of fifteen installments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

### OTTAWAS.

To replace a sum from annuities of Ottawas and so forth, twelve hundred and fifty dollars and thirty cents.

### PAWNEES.

For annuity perpetual, at least one-half of which to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in blacksmith's shop, per same treaty, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For the last of ten installments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For last of ten installments for pay of engineer, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and sawmills per same treaty, three hundred dollars.

### PONCAS.

For the fifth of ten installments of the second series, "to be paid to them or expended for their benefit," per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For last of ten installments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For last of ten installments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them, fifteen thousand and eighty dollars, in conformity with second article treaty of March twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and third article supplementary treaty March ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

For this amount to defray the expenses of negotiating a treaty with said Indians, in conformity with fourth article supplementary treaty March ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand and ten dollars.

### POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars: Provided, Satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief or chiefs provided for by said articles are still living.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For this amount, to be charged to the Pottawatomie fund, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article treaty of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those six hundred members of the tribe who have elected to become citizens in accordance with said article, the proportion of the cash value of the Pottawatomie annuities to which they are entitled, three hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of said treaties; of which amount one hundred and ten thousand and ninety-one dollars and seventy-four cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, in coin, as contemplated in treaties of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell six hundred, twenty-one hundred and eightieth parts of the several classes of bonds held by him in trust for said Pottawatomie Indians, and pay the proceeds thereof without any deduction in compliance with the provisions of said treaties, it being the share of the above mentioned six hundred persons in the bonds belonging to said Indians.

### POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred dollars.

### QUAPAWS.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and tools, iron, and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand [and] sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars: Provided, That this sum of six hundred dollars, together with any unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for the employment of a farmer, may be used in the purchase of such articles of food and clothing as may be thought necessary in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

### QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For the third of four installments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the fourth series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per ninth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

### ROGUE RIVERS.

For fifteenth of sixteen installments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

### SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

### SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

### SEMINOLES.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twenty five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually" for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation for subsisting Seminole Indians, thirty-one thousand and eighty-three dollars and seventy nine cents; said amount shall be deducted from any money or funds belonging to said tribe of Indians.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation to pay expenses of commission to investigate the losses of loyal Seminole Indians, two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents.

### SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

### SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

### SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

### SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

### SHOSHONES.

WESTERN BANDS.

For fifth of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

EASTERN BANDS.

For fifth of twenty installments to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July second, eighteen hundred and sixty three, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHWESTERN BANDS.

For fifth of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

GOSHIP BANDS.

For fifth of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty three, one thousand dollars.

### SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

BLACKFEET BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, seven thousand dollars.

LOWER BRULE BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, six thousand dollars.

For second of five installments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family engaged in agricultural pursuits on the reservation, (one hundred lodges) to be expended in stock, agricultural and other implements and improvements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, in conformity with same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith's shop, in conformity with same article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the building of a sawmill, storehouse, and for the pay of engineer and employes, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

MINNECONJOU BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

ONK-PAH-PAH BAND.

For third of twenty installments, being thirty dollars for each lodge or family, (three hundred lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nine thousand dollars.

OGALLALA BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

SANS ARCS BAND.

For third of twenty installments, being thirty dollars to each lodge or family, (two hundred and eighty lodges), to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of five installments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (thirty-eight lodges,) to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements, per fifth article treaty of October twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

TWO KETTLES BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October nineteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-five, six thousand dollars.

For second of five installments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (one hundred and thirteen lodges), to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements, per fifth article treaty of October nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

For pay of farmer, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith's shop, in conformity with sixth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, five hundred dollars.

For the support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles for the smith's shop, in conformity with sixth article treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the building of a sawmill, storehouse, and for the pay of engineer and employes, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

UPPER YANCTONAIS BAND.

For third of twenty installments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

YANCTONAIS BAND.

For third of twenty installments, being thirty dollars for each lodge or family, (three hundred and fifty lodges), to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of five installments, being twenty-five dollars for each lodge or family located on lands for agricultural purposes, (one hundred and fifteen lodges) to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements, per fifth article treaty of October twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty five, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For pay of farmer, in accordance with fifth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith shop, per the same article of the same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For the support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, in conformity with the same article of the same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That in delivering the annuities herein named to the Blackfeet, the Lower Brule, the Minneconjoux, Oncpapas, Ogallallas, Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, Upper Yanctonnais, and Yanctonnais Sioux, if any persons of the said bands shall be permanently absent, the Secretary may withhold such part of said appropriation as may be the proportionate share of said absent persons. And if such absent persons shall be found to be hostile, or provided for under other treaty stipulations with the government, the Secretary may use the proportion of the appropriation due to such part of said bands for the benefit of other of said bands by the purchase of stock, provisions, clothing, and agricultural implements.

For expenses of transporting and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians, parties to treaties made at Fort Sully, in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the Sisseton and Wahpeton and Wahpeton Sioux at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, with agricultural and mechanical implements, and provide for their education, as contemplated by the sixth and seventh articles of treaty February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of Rev. H. B. Whipple, of Farribault, in the State of Minnesota.

For furnishing the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, at Lake Traverse, Dakota Territory, under the same treaty for the above named purposes, thirty-thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Rev. H. B. Whipple, of Faribault, in the State of Minnesota, and to pay for the provisions and agricultural implements furnished said Indians during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, seven thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

### SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty seventeenth November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

### S'KLALLAMS.

For third of four installments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the fourth series), under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty sixth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

### TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.

For the fifth of ten installments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of five installments, per tenth article of same treaty and Senate amendment thereto, to be applied for the purposes of agriculture, and for the purchase of farming utensils and stock animals, ten thousand dollars.

For the fifth of ten installments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, three thousand dollars.

### UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For fifteenth of twenty installments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

### UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of five installments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen installments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty installments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For Indians upon the Siletz reservation, Oregon, to provide agricultural implements, seeds, cattle, and so forth, to compensate them for losses sustained by reason of executive proclamation taking from them that portion of their reservation called Yaquina Bay, six thousand dollars.

### WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For fourth of five installments of second series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employes, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, two thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

### WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million dollars, at five per cent., per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

For twenty-second of thirty installments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

### WALL-PAH-PE TRIBE OF SNAKE INDIANS.

For second of five installments, to be expended under the direction of the President as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

### YAKAMA NATION.

For fourth of five installments of second series for beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty installments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and band of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

### YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For the last of ten installments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

### GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

ARIZONA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintending agent, five thousand dollars.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implement, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the [direction] of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For amount found due to the United States on the settlement of accounts of Caleb Lyon, late governor and so forth, of Idaho, claimed by him to have been stolen, forty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents, to be appropriated to the Indians to whom the funds in the hands of the said Lyon belonged at the time of the loss.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

NEVADA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service of Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

NEW MEXICO.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties), and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle said Indians in Uintah valley," five thousand dollars.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employes, purchasing clothing, medicine, iron and steel, maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, but now residing on the Choctaw leasehold, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eleven thousand dollars.

FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employes, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California, forty thousand dollars.

For pay of one physician, twelve hundred dollars; one blacksmith, seven hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant blacksmith, five hundred dollars; one farmer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one teacher, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and one carpenter, seven hundred and twenty dollars, upon each of the reservations in California; and one miller, at seven hundred and fifty dollars, upon each of the Round Valley and Hoopa Valley reservations.

For the purchase of a grist and saw mill, Round Valley reservation, California, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, not parties to any treaty, in Oregon and Washington Territory, and for pay of necessary employes, twenty thousand dollars.

For an amount to pay the settlers of Hoopa Valley for their personal property left upon the Hoopa Valley reservation at the time the government took possession, four thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For removing the Indians from Smith's River reservation to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley Reservations three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the Smith River reservation is hereby discontinued.

NAVAJO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

For amount of deficiency expended in subsisting the Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo, according to the contract made by Theodore H. Dodd, from the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until their removal to their old homes, twenty-one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at eleven cents per ration.

For cost of removal of the Navajoes from the Bosque Redondo to their old home, and for sheep, cattle, and corn, as provided for in article twelve of the new treaty, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed.

For annuity goods, not exceeding five dollars per head, as provided in article eight of the new treaty, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock, provided for in article seven of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant General Sherman, of the Indian peace commission.

For constructing warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter's shop, and school-house, per article three of said treaty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant General Sherman, of the Indian peace commission.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians, in the State of Wisconsin, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a special agent to take charge of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians now in the State of Wisconsin, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For subsistence, clothing, and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawkanton, and Waupakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, known as the Santee Sioux, at their new homes near the mouth of the Niobrara, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment of interest on one million six hundred and ninety thousand three hundred dollars, non-paying stock, held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the interest payable July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To pay the expenses of a commissioner to be appointed to fix the cost of property and improvements on farms confiscated and sold by Cherokee nation, under laws of said nation made during the late rebellion, two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of interest on fifteen thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the Cherokee school fund, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of interest on sixty-eight thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, of the Cherokee national fund, four thousand and eighty dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery to the Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux Indians of annuity goods and provisions, eight thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the interest on certain non-paying stock held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For completing the construction of irrigating canal on the Colorado reservation in Arizona, fifty thousand dollars.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred by officers of the Indian department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to establish the Shoshones, Bannocks, and other strolling bands of Indians in the southern portion of Idaho Territory, on the Fort Hall reservation, on Snake river, Idaho Territory, including the transportation of all necessary articles and the material and labor for the construction of the houses and mills and pay of necessary employes for one year, thirty thousand dollars: Provided, That none of the payments herein provided for shall be made unless the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the tribes, bands, or individuals named have observed the treaty stipulations under which such payments have become due, and also the provisions of any other treaties with the government, to which they may be parties; or in case of portions of said tribes or bands have observed all of said obligations, payments shall be made to them pro rata.

For this amount for the purpose of carrying out the treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools and farming utensils, and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commission and not yet ratified, and defraying the expenses of the commission in making such treaties, and carrying their provisions into effect, five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant General Sherman of said commission, and drawn from the treasury upon his requisition upon the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods and merchandise furnished any tribe or band of Indians under the provisions of this act shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe or band to the chiefs of the tribe or band, to be distributed to the tribe or band by the chiefs in such manner as the chiefs may deem best, and the delivery of all such goods and merchandise, or annuities of any character, shall be made in the presence of a military officer not below the rank of captain, to be detailed for that purpose by the commander of the department in which the delivery shall be made, where such an officer shall be stationed within fifty miles of the place of delivery, which officer shall attest by his certificate the receipt thereof; and no receipt by Indians for goods or property to any superintendent or agent shall be valid to discharge such officer, unless the same be accompanied by the certificate of such military officer, showing that said goods were actually delivered, and are of the quantity and quality stated in the invoice or bill thereof, a copy of which shall be attached to the receipt.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, provided for in the tenth article of the treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, with the Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the construction of a toll bridge across the Great Nehama river, may be applied to the purchase of oxen and agricultural implements, and so forth for the use of said Indians, in compliance with their request.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the expenses of the Cherokee delegation to Washington, District of Columbia, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; Provided, That said sum be refunded to the treasury of the United States out of that portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas applicable to the Cherokee national purposes.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall examine the claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for all matters of difference between them and the government of the United States, and shall report the result of said examination to their respective houses at the next session of Congress.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Mendocino Indian reservation in California be restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; Provided, That any improvement of the United States on said reservation shall be appraised by the register and receiver of the land office of the district, and be paid for by the purchaser of the land on which they are located: Provided further, That all improvements made by any persons on said reservation before the passage of this act shall be the sole property of the person making them, who shall have priority of purchase of six hundred and forty acres of land covering and adjoining said improvements, and all said lands shall be sold and disposed of for money only.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 101.]

AN ACT concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

WHEREAS, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle, this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to establish a new land district in the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Omaha land district in the State of Nebraska included within the following limits, to wit: On the east by the line dividing ranges six and seven east; on the north by the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one north; on the south by the south bank of the Platte river; and on the west by the west boundary of the State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "Grand Island" district, the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interest may seem to require.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of their office, have the same powers, responsibilities and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers in said State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in said district, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States; provided, that all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new district which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 103.]

AN ACT to regulate the sale of hay in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all hay and straw, which may be sold by weight in the District of Columbia, shall be sold by the net hundred, and every twenty hundred pounds net weight shall be a ton.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 104.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Crosby S. Noyes, Clarence B. Baker, Alexander R. Shepherd, George W. Adams and Samuel H. Kauffman, and their associates and successors, are hereby created and declared a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington, in the for the purpose of carrying on the business of printing and publishing at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall and may have perpetual succession, and be empowered in law to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity and elsewhere to make and use a common seal, and to change, alter or renew the same at their pleasure, to adopt by-laws, issue certificates of stock, and generally to do and perform all things relative to the objects of their corporation, which is now and shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of said company shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than five members or stockholders, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the officers thereof shall consist of a president, vice president and treasurer, who, with such other stockholders as may be added by the board, shall constitute an executive committee, which may, when the board of directors are not in session, exercise all the powers vested in the company, except as may be otherwise provided by the board of directors in the by laws of the company, and a majority of the same shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each; and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote at the elections of the company for every share therein by him or her owned; and a plurality of votes cast at any election shall elect.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the company shall have power to hold real estate suitable and proper for the conduct of its business; and the directors thereof shall have power to declare such dividends of the profits of the company as they may deem proper.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be individually liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the stock held by them respectively at its par value.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter, amend or revoke the said corporation.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 108.]

AN ACT to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in no case shall more than three sections of public lands of the United States be entered in any one township by scrip issued to any State under the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the establishment of an agricultural college therein.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 109.]

AN ACT changing the ports of entry from Plymouth to Edenton, in North Carolina, and Port Royal to Beaufort, in South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of entry in the Albemarle collection district be removed from Plymouth to Edenton, in North Carolina, and also that Beaufort, South Carolina, be created a port of entry in lieu of Port Royal, which is hereby abolished as a port of entry.

Approved July 27, 1868.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Substitute for House bill No. 52 being under consideration—

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the substitute and original bill were laid on the table subject to call.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following House bills passed their third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 45, an act relating to State and Parish Tax Collectors.

House bill No 125, an act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 165, an act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing the salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

House bill No. 168:

An act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

House bill No. 176:

An act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

House bill No. 174:

An act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others.

House bill No. 188:

An act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

House bill No. 184:

An act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, approved March 12, 1855.

House bill No. 181:

An act to authorize the closing of Benoit's bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 17, 1821.

SENATE BILLS—THIRD READING.

The following Senate bills passed their third reading, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 37, 97, 98, 103, 110, 116, 23.

Senate bill No. 133 was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Messrs. Noble and De Grange called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young—38.

Nays: Adolphe, Belot, De Grange, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Harper, L'Hoste, Mollere, Melvin, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Washington, Waters—18.

The bill was finally passed, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 120 was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, offered the following amendment to the title:

To add the words after—"over which the State has complete control."

The title, as amended, was adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 113, returned from the Senate with an amendment, was taken up.

The amendment was concurred in and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

House bill No. 111, also returned with amendments, was taken up, and the further consideration postponed until Wednesday next at one o'clock.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following Senate bills passed their first reading and were ordered to be placed on the calendar:

Senate bills Nos. 162, 170, 180.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 215.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, in the chair.

After discussing the merits of the bill the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and through its chairman, recommended the passage of the bill with amendments.

The chairman of the Committee on Judiciary reported House bill No. 202, as per motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, without any action.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Holland, of Tensas, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Sixty-Eighth Day's Fession.

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present, the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported by substitute upon Senate bill No. 212, an act to provide for carrying into effect article 132 of the State Constitution.

Favorably upon House bill No. 162, an act relative to juries and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and pettit juriesin and for the State of Louisiana.

And favorably upon Senate bill No. 221, an act granting certain ferry privileges to J. B. Francois, of the parish of St. Martin, State of Louisiana.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 222, authorizing S. C. Huey to build a toll bridge, etc.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 207, an act making an appropriation to pay the expense incurred by the Board of Registration appointed by the late Convention, and unfavorably upon Senate joint resolution No. 22, relative to increasing the per diem of members and employes twenty-five per cent, to meet discount on warrants.

Also, unfavorably upon Senate bill No. [illegible], an act to pay William F. Lockwood his salary and expenses for taking care of the machinery of the State Penitentiary in and around Clinton, Louisiana.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported the following bills as duly enrolled;

Senate bills Nos. 128, 133, and as engrossed 179; and House bill No. 28.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I move that action on the reports of the Committee on Elections in the case of C. C. Antoine, contesting the seat of Reuben White, be postponed for three days.

Mr. Smith: I move that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Whitney: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Smith, Whitney, Williams—13.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—11.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present, on the part of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, an unfavorable report upon Senate bill No. 149, an act in relation to public weighing.

The rules were suspended, and the report received.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Public Education, presented a minority report unfavorably to House bill No. 197, an act providing for the administration of public schools in the city of New Orleans, which was read.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Anderson:

A resolution to provide for the pay and mileage of witnesses.

Read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act in relation to pledges.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act further defining the jurisdiction of the Parish Courts of the State.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act prescribing the mode of holding elections for State and parish officers, and making returns thereof.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 168, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report of the special committee on slaughterhouses upon a bill incorporating the New Orleans Slaughterhouse Company.

The President ordered the yeas and nays to be called, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Jewell, Lynch, Packard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Campbell, Egan, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Williams—12.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended, and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the Warrant Clerk of the Senate, or his representative, be required to attend the session from twelve o'clock to two o'clock daily, in order that the members may be enabled to transact their business with the Warrant Clerk without being compelled to unnecessary loss of time.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to substitute the words "ten o'clock to twelve o'clock" for the words "twelve o'clock to two o'clock."

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, François, Lewis, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Smith—10.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The majority and minority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns in the case of C. C. Antoine, contesting the seat of Reuben White, was taken up and read.

A lengthy debate ensued, pending which the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State Treasury.

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages, and House joint resolution No. 214, authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of the per diem of members.

Also, that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 215, an act to facilitate the registry of voters under an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 7, 1868. Also, that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 205, supplemental registry act, with an amendment.

Action on the reports of the Committee on Elections and Returns was resumed.

Mr. Blackman: I call for a division of the question, and move that the Senate consider first whether Reuben White is eligible or not, and second, whether C. C. Antoine be permitted to appear before the committee.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Braughn: I move the previous question on Mr. Blackman's call for a division.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that Mr. White be declared ineligible, and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Todd—9.

Mr. White was declared ineligible.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nay on that portion permitting Mr. C. C. Antoine to appear before the committee.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Todd—9.

Mr. Antoine was permitted to appear before the Election Committee for the purpose set forth in the resolution.

Mr. Darrall: I move that five days leave of absence be granted to Mr. Poindexter.

Adopted.

The President announced Messrs. Todd, Randall and Foute as the Special Committee on the part of the Senate, on the Joint Committee to investigate the amount of labor performed by the employes of the Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election.

Senate bill No. 64, on motion of Mr. Ray, was then taken up, when the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned immediately after the executive session was raised.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Sixty-Eighth Day's Session.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford. Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—62.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Leave of absence for eight days was granted to Mr. Washington, of Assumption.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Hall, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The proprietor of the Official Journal of the State, the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, has changed said journal from a morning to an evening edition; be it

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby authorized to change said paper for members so desiring it, and procuring for them other papers as they designate in lieu thereof.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That two hundred copies of the report on the Paris Exposition by our Commissioner, Mr. Edward Gotthiel, be printed and placed at his disposition.

Mr. Faulkner, of Carroll, moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole on House bill No. 215, made yesterday when the House adjourned without considering the same for want of a quorum.

The rules were suspended and the report taken up, the Speaker having announced that the Committee of the Whole had had under consideration House bill No. 215.

An act to provide means for the relief of the State Treasury, and recommend its passage with amendments.

The bill being under consideration, the bill was taken up section by section.

The preamble was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendment:

Strike out in third line after the word "State," "about $1,600,000," and insert "$1,586,000;" and in fourth line after the word "issue," insert the words, "authorized by an act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for $4,000,000, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867.

The amendment was adopted, and the preamble as amended was, on motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, adopted.

Section first was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendments, which were adopted:

Strike out in the fifth line after the word "Governor," of "this State," and insert "and Treasurer of this State, and one member of the Senate and one member of the House of Representatives, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House."

In the sixth line strike out the word "is" and insert "are."

The first section as amended was adopted.

Section second was read.

Mr. Lee moved to strike out in the fourteenth line, after the word "March," "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-six;" and at the end of the section, in line twenty-one, after the word "March," "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-six."

The amendments were adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to amend by adding after the word "Governor" in the second line the words "and Treasurer of this State and one member of the Senate and one member of the House of Representatives, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, be and the same are."

The amendments were adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendments:

After the word "Governor," same amendment as in section third.

In third line strike out "his" and insert "are."

Third line strike out "his" and insert "their."

Eighth line strike out "Legislature" and insert "General Assembly."

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

After the word "Governor" in the fourth line, insert the same amendment as in section fourth.

The section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved that the bill as amended be adopted as a whole.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the bill be considered as engrossed.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the constitutional rule be suspended in order to place the bill on its third reading.

Messrs. Kent and Belot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Harper, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Morris, Mollere, Murrell, Morey, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—38.

Nays: Alexander, Belot, Collins, Cuny, Demarest, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Hutchinson, Hall, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, Mahier, McVean, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pierce, Sterrett, Waters, N. Young—Zoelly—28.

The constitutional rule was not suspended and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following motion, which was adopted:

That to much of the Governor's message accompanying the report of Mr. Edward Gotthiel, as refers to immigration, be referred to the Committee on Immigration, and so much as refers to the claim of Mr. Gotthiel be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following communication of the State Auditor was received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 15, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the obvious necessity of this office being furnished at the earliest practicable moment with all laws relating to financial measures, I most respectfully beg leave to suggest the passage of a bill requiring the Secretary of State to furnish this office, under his official seal, with copies of all such laws within a prescribed period.

If this suggestion should prove too onerous to the already overtaxed official herein named, I then respectfully suggest that all such laws be required to be published in the official journal as soon as passed.

Unless some such measures be adopted it is impossible that the business of this office be properly conducted.

Respectfully submitted,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Auditor.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle introduced the following:

House bill No. 229, an act to provide for the mode of enforcing the collection of all city taxes, licenses due the city of New Orleans, and to abolish the office of Assistant City Attorney of the city of New Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its first and second reading, 150 copies ordered to be printed, and on motion was referred to the Special Committee on City Charter.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, offered the following motion, which was adopted:

That the Hon. John S. Harris be invited to a seat on the platform.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, offered the following:

House bill No. 221, an act providing for the administration of the public schools of the State of Louisiana.

The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was placed on its second reading and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, introduced the following bill, which was placed on its second reading and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

House bill No. 220, an act for the relief of the Orphan's Home.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced the following:

House bill No. —, an act to provide a revenue for the State government and the manner of collecting the same.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was placed on its second reading, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce a bill relative to auctioneers in the parish of Orleans.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was received, and on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was adopted:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the contested election case of the Ninth Representative District, parish of Orleans, wherein W. J. Moore contests the seat of L. A. Wiltz, do report to your honorable body:

That the charge of ineligibility is not proven.

That L. A. Wiltz received 1082 votes, and W. J. Moore received 564 votes, showing a majority of 518 votes for the said Wiltz.

That the said Moore has not produced such evidence of fraud and intimidation as would justify your committee in reporting in his favor.

We therefore recommend that L. A. Wiltz be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the Ninth Representative District, parish of Orleans.

Respectfully submitted,
P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman Committee;
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
DENNIS BURREL,
MORTIMER CARR,
HARRY LOTT,
A. C. ANTOINE.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, September 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of the African Methodist Episcopal Church as an incorporated body, for relief or aid on account of the great pecuniary loss, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand dollars, which was sustained by them by the enforcement of illegal and unwarranted ordinances passed by the City Council of New Orleans, April 7, 1858, beg leave to report that it appears by evidence which fully establishes the fact that the African Methodist Episcopal Church was legally incorporated by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved April 30, 1847, and that said church complied in all respects with the requirements and provisions of said act, and by virtue of the rights and privileges which it granted, did acquire legal vested rights and title to real and personal property in the city of New Orleans amounting in value to twenty-two thousand dollars, and were using the same for the purpose of worshiping God, (for which it was acquired), in a peaceable and Christian-like manner, and while thus engaged the City Council of New Orleans passed ordinances, and in pursuance of which the rights and privileges of the church were infringed upon in the most outrageous and illegal manner. The city took possession of the property of the church and subjected its members to gross indignities and heavy fines. During the year 1858, and afterward, the prejudice and sentiments of the citizens of Louisiana were so strongly opposed to granting or defending any rights and privileges to persons of color that learned judges of the Supreme Court expressed opinions that negroes were not persons in legal sense; it was therefore impossible to obtain any redress by law for the wrongs above recited, until by lapse of time they were debarred by prescription from appealing to the courts. And notwithstanding your committee are fully aware of the present unfavorable financial condition of the State, they are compelled to consider the impoverished and needy condition of this church, caused by such wrongs, as a matter which should receive the favorable attention of the Legislature, and believing as we do that said church is eminently instrumental in promoting the good morals and peaceable conduct of a large number in this community, we therefore respectfully recommend that the State give partial relief for the loss sustained by the passage of the following act.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman.

The bill entitled an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Orleans, was placed on its first and second readings and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was received:

OFFICE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS, September 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report on several bills and petitions that have been referred to them, as follows:

The petition of John P. Stagg, asking the payment of one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) for seventeen days attendance as witness in a contested election case, your committee report unfavorable, as the law now in force specifies the compensation allowed to witnesses in such cases, and recommend the said petition be returned to Mr. John Stagg.

On Senate bill No. 84, an act entitled an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney-at-law, favorable.

Also Senate bill No. 21, an act entitled an act for the relief of William Pearson, of Union parish, favorable.

On House bill No. 180, entitled an act for relief of A. E. Lockett, your committee report favorable.

H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims.

The bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives New Orleans, September 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report as duly enrolled:

An act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

And as duly engrossed:

1. A joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the per diem of members.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 15, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act for the relief of R. B. Love.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills Nos. 50, 60, 119, 171, 187, 193, 194, 198, 214.

Also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 179 and 147, with an amendment.

And also the following communication:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, September 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by the Senate to inform you that the President of the Senate has appointed the following Senators as the committee on the part of the Senate, to examine the office of the "Register of Conveyances" of the parish of Orleans, Messrs. Campbell and Thompson.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. St. John Baptist, moved to suspend the rules to take up House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

The rules were suspended.

The bill was then placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the part of the House to investigate the affairs of the Conveyance Office.

Messrs. Belot, of Orleans, Noble, of Orleans, Walsh, of DeSoto.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 214 was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Messrs. Isabelle and Belot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Burrel, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Morris, Murrell, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, D. Young—31.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Crawford, Deslonde, Gartskamp, Haskell, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Rey, Washington, Zoelly—25.

The bill was finally passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 179, returned from the Senate, was ordered to be enrolled.

House bill No. 147, returned from the Senate with an amendment, was taken up.

The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bill No 205 was placed on its first reading.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Carried.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was taken up section by section.

Sections first, second, third, fourth were read and adopted without amendments.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

Strike out in the sixth line after the word "parishes."

Adopted.

Section as amended was adopted.

Sections sixth and seventh were read and adopted without amendments.

The bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

Under a suspension of the rules Senate bill No. 215 was placed on its first, second and third readings, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Gray, of St. James, called up House bill No. 202.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following amendment:

It the fifth line strike out the word "shall" and insert "may;" ninth line, after the word "State" insert "whenever in the opinion of the Governer it is necessary."

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Messrs. Kent and Curell called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Gair, Gray, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Leroy, Morris, Murrell, Page, Raymond, Rey, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—30.

Nays: Brewster, Collins, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Faulkner, Fouts, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchison, Isabelle, Kent, Mahier, McVean, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Prejean, Sterrett, Simms, Walsh, Waters, Zoelly—25.

The amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table:

In the fifth line, strike out the word "shall" and insert "may."

Section first was adopted.

Section second was read.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment:

In the seventh line, after the word Governor, strike out "for sufficient cause."

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section third was read and adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

In tenth line, after the word "reason," insert, "Provided, however, that no Constable, or Deputy Constable, shall be commissioned in those parishes where, in the opinion of the Governor, their services are not required."

Pending the consideration of the amendment, it being ascertained that there was no quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Sixty-Ninth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 226, an act prescribing the mode of holding elections for State and parish officers, and making returns thereof; and Senate bill No. 227, an act further defining the jurisdiction of the parish courts of the State.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon Senate resolution providing for the pay and mileage of witnesses; and

Senate bill No. 211, an act to provide for the payment of the back taxes due the State in State notes and warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and granting an extension of time to the tax collectors for the collection of the tax of 1867 to the first day of January, 1869; and unfavorably upon:

Senate bill No. 195, an act entitled an act to provide for and publish a work on the agricultural, mineralogical and manufacturing resources of Louisiana; and

Senate joint resolution No. 21, regulating the time of settlement of State Tax Collectors.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 97, and as duly engrossed the following: House bills Nos. 208, 213, 14 and Senate bill No. 137.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Darrall: I move that leave of absence for ten days be granted to Mr. François.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a resolution.

Rules suspended.

Senate resolution providing for the pay and mileage of witnesses was read.

Mr. Day: I move to amend the resolution by substituting "fifteen cents per mile" instead of "ten cents."

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the amendment on the table, and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: François, Kelso, Lewis, Pinchback, Pollard, Smith, Williams—7.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—16.

The amendment was then concurred in.

The Senate refused to lay on the table.

Mr. Day: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of B. Delle Piane, a former resident of the parish of West Baton Rouge, and Lacey, Marks and Butler, attorneys-at-law.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to enable the city of New Orleans to procure the loan of money to meet its immediate current liabilities, approved September 5, 1868.

Read twice, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The order of the day was called.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 64, an act to incorporate the North Louisiana Railroad Company, returned from the House with amendments.

The amendments were read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the amendments be concurred in.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a report from the Committee on Corporations, favorable upon an act to incorporate the New Orleans News Association.

The rules were suspended and the report received.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to elections in the State, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, ordered printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 45, an act relating to State and parish Tax Collectors.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 125, an act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana was read.

Lies over.

House bill No. 188, an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations, and ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Bayou Benoit, was read.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill 167, an act additional to an act amendatory of the acts now in force relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans, and Senate bill No. 217, an act for the redemption of city notes and for the funding and liquidation of the other floating debts of the city of New Orleans, were taken up and read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bills be recommitted to the special committee of the city delegation.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 216, substitute, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 94, substitute, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the inspection of tobacco, approved March 15, 1855, was read.

Mr. Coupland: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Friday.

Adopted.

The Clerk of the House appeared with a message from that body asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 202, an act to enable the Governor to more effectually preserve peace and order in the State, etc., and joint rosolution No. 224, appropriating $300 to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer, killed in the discharge of his duty; and that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 148, an act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate or will his property to his natural children.

Senate bill No. 214, an act fixing salaries of District Judges in the State, and Senate joint resolution No. 17, to provide for mileage and per diem of members and per diem of employes of committees required to sit during the recess of the Legislature; also informing the Senate that the House refused to concur in Senate amendment to House bill No. 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness, and convention warrants.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 205, an act to amend an act relative to registration, returned from the House with an amendment.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the amendment be concurred in.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, favorably reported on by special committee, with amendments.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

Sections first and second were read and adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following amendments:

After line twenty-two to add the words "and they are hereby required to cause the banks thereof to be made secure, and adequate to avert any danger to arise from overflow or breakage." After line forty-five to add the words "provided the corporate authorities of said city shall have the power to designate the route thereof," and after line fifty-one the words "said lock or locks to be constructed under the supervision of a competent engineer, together with one to be appointed by the city of New Orleans, who shall concur in approving the construction of the same."

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the following amendments: To strike out the word "or" in line sixty-five, and insert "or persons" after the word "village" in the same line; to insert the words "or persons" after the word "village" in line seventy; the same words after the word "village" in line seventy-eight, and to strike out the word "or" in the same line; to strike out the word "is" and insert the word "are" in line seventy-nine; to strike out the word "or" in line eighty-eight, and insert after the word "village" the word "or persons" in the same line.

The amendments were adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section four was read.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to strike out the word "shall" in line twenty-six and insert the words "of which to."

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn offered the following amendment to item third of section four:

Provided that said company build good and substantial bridges over Washington street, the New Shell Road, Common, Canal, Bienville and Esplanade streets, or any public roads or thoroughfares situate in the parishes of Orleans or Jefferson, which said bridges shall be approved and accepted by the authorities of the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson.

Adopted.

The fourth section was adopted as amended.

The fifth section was read, amended and adopted as amended.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Adopted.

Messages from the Governor were received.

House bill 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness and convention warrants, returned from the House, with the information that that body refused to concur in the additional section, was taken up.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate recede from its amendment.

A lengthy debate ensued.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to recede.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell—6.

The Senate receded from its adoption of the additional section:

Mr. Bacon: I ask that the minority report of the Committee on Public Education b printed.

The report was ordered printed.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of th rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 215, an act to provide for the relief of the State treasury.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

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**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Sixty-Ninth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, thirty-nine members answered to their names:

There being no quorum present, Mr Morey, of Ouachita, moved to dispatch the Sergeant-at-Arms after absent members.

Carried.

After a few moments the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Morey, Morand, May, Pearce, Prejean, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young—54.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, informed the House that Mr. Landers, of Union, was detained at home by sickness, and asked that his leave of absence be extended ten days longer.

Granted.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, presented a petition of Mrs. C. A. Murphy, President of the Union Benevolent Association, praying for relief.

Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, presented a petition of Mrs. Augustine Porche, widow of the late Charles Poree, veteran of 1814 and 1815, praying for relief.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Hon. William J. Moore be allowed and paid his mileage and per diem from the first day of the session up to the time his case was decided by the House in reference to a seat as Representative from the Ninth District, parish of Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Belot, of Orleans, offered the following joint resolution, which passed its several readings and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 224, joint resolution appropriating the sum of $300 to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer of the city of New Orleans, who was murdered while in the discharge of his duty.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Mahier, of West Baton Rouge, gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce a bill in reference to justices of the peace in the parish of West Baton Rouge.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the unfinished business.

Carried.

House bill No. 202 (Constabulary bill) was taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, being under consideration, the amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Hill, of Ascension, offered the following amendment:

Sixth line, after the word "Senate," insert "except the constabulary that are elected by the people."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, offered the following amendment:

Fifth line, after the word "Constable," strike out the words "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The amendment was adopted.

And the section as amended was adopted.

Section sixth was read.

Mr. Harper offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Sixteenth line, after the word "knowledge," insert "and is also empowered with authority as conservator of the public peace when on duty."

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following additional amendment, which was laid on the table:

Twenty-fourth line, after the word "law," insert "provided further, that satisfactory evidence be furnished the Governor in writing, from respectable citizens, that the proper civil authorities fail to preserve the peace or to faithfully execute the laws of the State."

Section six as amended was adopted.

Section seventh was read.

Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Sixth line, after the word pari-h, strike out "including those assigned to duty in the Justice's Courts."

Section seventh as amended was adopted.

Section eighth was read.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered to fill the blank by $1200.

Carried.

Section eighth as amended was adopted.

Section ninth was read.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, offered the following amendment, which was adoped:

Fourth line, strike out the word "two" and insert "three."

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Seventh line after the word "constable," insert "provided they are ordered to leave the parish."

Section ninth as amended was adopted.

Sections ten, eleven, twelve, were adopted without amendments.

Section thirteenth was read.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, offered the following amendment which was adopted:

Twentieth line, after the word "Court," insert "provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor from commissioning the Sheriff of the parish as constable under this act."

Section thirteenth as amended was adopted.

Section fourteenth was adopted.

Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the bill was considered engrossed and placed on its third reading.

On the final passage of the bill Messrs. Noble and Hanlon called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Esnard, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—47.

Nays: Brewster, Faulkner, Fouts, Hanlon, Magee, Noble, Zoelly—7.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 111, returned from the Senate with amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the House refuse to concur in the Senate's amendment.

Carried.

And a notice was was ordered to bent to the Senate to that effect.

House bill No. 30, relative to the Insane Asylum, was taken up.

And, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was referred to a select committee of five of the city delegation.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 215 was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Messrs. Noble and Belot called for the yeas and nays, resulting:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Faulkner, Guigonet, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Morris, Mol liere, Murrell, Morey, Pearce, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—39.

Nays: Belot, Collins, Demarest, Esnard, Fouts, Garstkamp, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, L'Hoste, Mahier, Mansion, Morand, Magee, Noble, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—18.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate joint resolution No. 20 was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Senate bill No. 214, substitute for House bill No. 79, was, under a suspension of the rules, placed on its several readings, final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate joint resolution No. 17, under a suspension of the rules, was placed on its first, second and third readings.

On the final passage Messrs. Noble and Isabelle called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Faulkner, Fouts Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Noble, Page, Prejean, Reese, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young, Zoelly—43.

Nays: Adolphe, Belot, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Hill, Isabelle, Magee, Raymond, Waters, N. Young—11.

The bill was adopted, and notice was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 148, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings and final passage, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 177 passed its first and second readings.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Senate bill No. 67 was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 139, first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bill No. 153, first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Senate bill No. 154, first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that General Longstreet be invited to a seat on the platform.

Carried.

The General was escorted to the platform by Messrs. Gray and Morey.

The House, on motion of Mr. Gray, took a recess of ten minutes.

At the expiration of the recess the House was called to order.

Senate bill No. 156 was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bills Nos. 157 and 160 were placed on their first and second readings, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the House adjourned until seven o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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EVENING SESSION, seven o'clock P. M.

The House was called to order.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, McVean, Murrell, Morand, Noble, Page, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Wilson, William C. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—33.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absent members.

At the expiration of the recess the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Noble, Page, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Waters, Zoelly—32.

There being no quorum present, the House, on motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE**

**Seventieth Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, September 18, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorable majority report upon

House bill No. 198, an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled:

Senate bills Nos. 23, 98, 37, 103, 215, and engrossed Senate bill No. 216, and Senate resolution providing for the pay and mileage of witnesses.

A message from the Governor was received.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Blackman:

*Resolved*, That the name of John Randall be stricken from the roll of the Senate, and the election of Senator for the Fifteenth Senatorial District be declared unconstitutional, null and void.

Mr. Campbell: I move to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Day: I give notice that to-morrow I will introduce a bill making it a duty of the Secretary of State to furnish each of the Parish Judges and members of the Legislature a copy of the Civil Code, Code of Practice and Revised Statutes of the State.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 202:

An act to enable the Governor, for the more effectual promotion of the peace and good order of the State and the better security of life and property, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, providing for the appointment of a Constable and Deputy Constable for each parish, and defining their duties and powers.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section one was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the section.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell—7.

The section was adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the section.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell—7.

The second section was adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the section.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell—7.

The section was adopted.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to adopt the fourth section.

Mr. Egan: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell—6.

The fourth section was adopted.

Mr. Foute: I was not present when the question was put, and desire the privilege of recording my vote.

Mr. Lynch: I move that Mr. Foute be permitted to record his vote.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I vote nay.

The fifth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the fifth section be adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell—7.

The fifth section was adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell—7.

The bill was adopted as a whole, and considered engrossed.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its third reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be now concurred in finally.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell—7.

The bill was finally concurred in, and its title adopted.

Senate bill No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association, was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move to postpone the bill until Monday.

Adopted.

House bill No. 84, an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd and fix it at the village of Elton, in said parish, on the Mississippi river, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend the act by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting amendments.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Mr. Lynch: I move to adopt the following as a substitute for the title:

An act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Carroll as to the expediency of retaining the seat of justice at Floyd or removing the same either to the town of Providence or Elton, on the Mississippi river.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 125, an act for the relief of the office of the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

A communication from the Governor was read announcing that he had signed an act for the relief and aid of the Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum, and an act authorizing Charles T. Schyns to change his name to Charles T. Rowan; also, an act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company was taken up at the sixth section, where action upon it was interrupted the preceding day.

Section sixth was read and adopted.

Section seventh was read.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the words "any other," in line fifty-one, be stricken out.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections eight, nine and ten were read and adopted.

Section eleven was read.

Mr. Coupland: I move that the following words be inserted after the word "State," in line eight:

"Who shall give notice of the filing of the said map or plan by publication for ten days in the official journal of the State."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen were read and adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that Mr. O'Hara be permitted to record his vote upon House bill No. 11, an act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

The Senate refused to grant the permission.

Mr. Kelso: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to repeal an act, No. 58, approved September 8, 1868, providing against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising of public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868, and to amend and re-enact the same.

Read under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate went into executive session.

After which Mr. Wilcox asked for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 197.

The roll being called, and no quorum being found present, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

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**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Seventieth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, September 17, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-three members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved the Sergeant-at-Arms be dispatched after absent members.

Carried.

The roll being called over, fifty-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Page, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, H. Williams, Waters—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, leave of absence for two days was granted to William Vigers, Chief Clerk of the House.

The Speaker announced the following select committee on House bill No. 30, relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans:

Messrs. Rey, Carr, Hanlon, Mansion, and L'Hoste of Orleans.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, on yesterday, and adopted, was omitted in the proceedings:

*Resolved*, That the special committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 30, relative to the Insane Asylum of the city of New Orleans, be required to visit said institution before making their report.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That on Friday of each week, this House shall immediately go into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the various bills before it, immediately after prayer.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
New Orleans, September —, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report as follows:

On the petition of Alexander Walker, asking that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made to pay him for successful services rendered as an attorney, under the direction and approval of Governor B. F. Flanders, in defending the State against illegal taxation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, saving to the Statate several thousand dollars. That your committee are fully satisfied that efficient service was rendered to the real benefit of the State by said Alexander Walker. Still, it does not appear to them that the Governor had any legal right or authority to employ any other counsel than the Attorney General of the State in such cases, or that the State is legally bound to pay for such services.

But, believing that petitioner acted in perfect good faith, on the ground that he was legally employed, and that he rendered valuable service to the State, we therefore respectfully recommend that the appropriation be made by the passage of the following act.

On the petition of Roman Montecino, asking the privilege of peddling without license on account of poverty and being a cripple, your committee have to report unfavorably, believing it would establish a bad precedent.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman Committee Claims;
W. POPE NOBLE.

House bill No. 225, an act for the relief of Alexander Walker, was placed on its first and second readings under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The part relative to the petition of Roman Montecino was agreed to.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Enrollment,
New Orleans, September 16, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Enrollment, respectfully report the following acts duly enrolled, to wit:

1. An act to establish the fees due witnesses who are duly subpenaed before the several Senate and House committees.

2. An act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The special joint committee appointed to investigate the legality of the issuing of $4,000,000 levee bonds submitted their report, which, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was made the order of the day for Monday next, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from the Governor was received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 16, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following Senate bills passed their first reading, and, under a suspension of the rules, their second reading, and referred to their appropriate committees:

Senate bill No. 44.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 50.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 60.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 85.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 96.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 187.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.
Senate bill No. 158.
Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Senate bill No. 192.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 105.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 135.
Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.
Senate bill No. 138.
Referred to Committee on Education.
Senate bill No. 144.
Referred to Committee on Corporations.
Senate bill No. 146.
Referred to Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 150.
Referred to Committee on Corporations.
Senate bill No. 159.
Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.
Senate bill No. 172.
Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Levees.
Senate bill No. 185.
Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.
Senate bill No. 166.
Referred to Committe on Ways and Means.
Senate bill No. 173.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 174.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 183.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 193.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.
Senate bill No. 198.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 171.
Referred to Committee on Contingent Expenses.
Senate bill No. 194.
Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Levees.
Senate bill No. 162.
Referred to Committee on Contingent Expenses.
Senate bill No. 170.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 119.
Passed its first reading and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The following Senate bill passed its first reading:

Senate bill No. 189.
Senate joint resolution No. 16.
Passed its first, second and third readings, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 203.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
House bill No. 206.
Same committee.
House bill No. 189.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
House bill No. 210.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary.
One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.
House bill No. 217.
Ordered to be engrossed.
House bill No. 199.
Laid on the table.
House bill No. 212.
Rules suspended, placed on third reading, adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to take up House bill No. 154.

Carried.

Section first was read.

*Mr. Morey*, of Ouachita, offered the following amendments:

Eighth line, after "issue" insert "the;" after "bonds" insert "of the city."

At the end of ninth line, add "in sums of one thousand dollars each."

Tenth line, strike out all after the word "dated" and insert "October first."

Eleventh line, strike out the syllable "ber."

Twelfth line, strike out all after the word "payable."

Strike out the entire thirteenth line.

Seventeenth line, insert after "semi-annually," "in the city of New York."

At the end of the section add "the said bonds shall be sealed with the seal of the city, signed by the *Mayor* and countersigned by the Controller and Treasurer of the city, and recorded in the books of their respective offices."

The amendments were adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Section second was read.

*Mr. Gray*, of St. James, offered the following amendment.

Ninth line, after the word "than," insert "six per cent per annum in gold or eight per cent per annum in United States currency."

Strike out the tenth line.

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

Eighth line, after the word "Orleans," strike all out to the word "at" in the ninth line.

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following substitute for section third:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the proceeds of the sales of the bonds aforesaid shall be applied exclusively to the payment—

First—Of the outstanding circulating notes of the city of New Orleans, known as city money, to an amount equal to such sum as shall appear, by the books of the Controller and Treasurer, to be justly and legally outstanding and unpaid.

Second—To the payment of the past due coupons of interest on the bonds of the city of New Orleans.

Third—To the payment of all certificates of indebtedness and other liquidated, acknowledged and unpaid claims accruing prior to the date of the passage of this act.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Third line, afte the word "aforesaid," insert "all the loan negotiated, as the case may be."

The substitute as amended was adopted.

Section fourth was read.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered the following amendment:

Fifth line, after the word "agent," insert "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, offered the following amendment:

Fourteenth line, strike out "two and one-half," and insert "one-half."

Mr. Holland moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Messrs. Kent and Hanlon called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Gray, Holland, Morris, McVean, Morey, Raymond, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, H. Williams, D. Young—19.

Nays: Alexander, Belot, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prejean, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—39.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, offered the following amendment:

Strike out in thirteenth line the words "less nor."

Amendment adopted.

Section fourth as amended was adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendment:

Fourth line, strike out "be" and insert "have been;" at the end of fifth line, add "first canceled and then."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered the following amendment:

Eighth line, after the word "Treasurer" strike out "and chairmen of;" eleventh line, after the word "Council" strike out the balance of the section.

The amendments were adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Section sixth was read.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following amendments:

In seventh line—After the word "levied" insert "by the city of New Orleans."

In thirteenth line—After "a" insert "solvent and reliable," and after "bank" add "or banking house"

Thirteenth line—After "house" insert "to be."

Fourteenth line—After the word "Mayor" insert "Controller and Treasurer."

Eighteenth line—After the word "Controller" insert "and."

Eighteenth line—After the word "Treasurer" strike out the balance of the section.

The amendments were adopted and the section, as amended, was adopted.

Sections seventh and eighth were adopted without amendments.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration House bills Nos. 221 and 201.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, was called to the chair.

After discussing the merits of the bills, the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported that they had under consideration House bills Nos. 221 and 201, and recommended their passage.

The report was accepted, and the bills were considered engrossed, placed on their third reading, final passage and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 83 was placed on its third reading, final passage and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Faulkner moved to withdraw from the Committee of the Whole Senate bill No. 57, and to take up the same.

Carried.

Senate bill No. 57 was taken up.

Pending its discussion, it being ascertained that no quorum was present, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

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**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Seventy-First Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, September 19, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—23.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Pollard the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTESS.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled:

Senate bills Nos. 110, 214, 148, 205, and Senate joint resolution 18.

And the following bill duly engrossed:

House bill No. 181.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 213, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Homestead Association.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Todd, from the special committee to investigate the amount of labor performed by the clerks of the Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election, reported in favor of allowing them extra compensation.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of the ex-Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. O'Hara: I arise to a question of privilege. I desire that my name be recorded among the votes on the adoption of the civil rights bill. I believe that it would be mere courtesy toward me if the Senate receded from its refusal yesterday to grant me this privilege.

Mr. Foute: I move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which Mr. O'Hara was refused the privilege of recording his vote on the adoption of the civil rights bill.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Foute: I move that Mr. O'Hara be permitted to record his vote.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I vote yes:

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to partitions was read.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That a joint committee of both Houses of the General Assembly be appointed, to consist of three members of each House, to examine for a suitable location for a State House and other necessary State buildings in the city of New Orleans, and to report the result of their examination to the General Assembly, and that said committee be authorized to provide a suitable building for a State House until one is built by the State.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and adopted.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Day:

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish to each of the parish judges and members of the Legislature with a copy of the Civil Code, Code of Practice and Revised Statutes of the State.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committe.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House joint resolution No. 224, appropriating the sum of $300 to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer of the city of New Orleans, murdered in the discharge of his duties.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill out of order.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 162, an act relative to juries, and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and petit jurors in and for the State of Louisiana, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one to eleven inclusive were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Egan: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

Nay: Egan—1.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 17, 1821.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 184, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, approved March 12, 1855.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House joint resolution No. 214, authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of the per diem of members.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 165, an act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing the salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 181, an act in relation to incorporations for agricultural purposes, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to refer this bill to a special committee of seven.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 191, an act relative to and requiring the inspection of beef and pork.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely, and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman,

Braughn, Coupland, Day, Egan, Jewell, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Randall, Ray, Todd, Williams, Wilcox—16.

Nays: Campbell, Kelso, Lewis, Pollard, Smith and Wittgenstein—6.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

House bill No. 98, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to construct a shell road, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely, and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Lewis, Monette, Pollard, Randall, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Coupland, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Ray and Whitney—9.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Senate bill No. 118, substitute, an act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes in this State, was read.

Mr. Day: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted.

Mr. Day: I move to amend the title by striking out the words "in this State" and inserting "in the parish of East Baton Rouge."

Adopted.

The title was adopted as amended.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 197, an act relative to the administration of the public schools of New Orleans, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 94, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the inspection of tobacco.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the word "three," in line fourteen, be stricken out and the word "five" be inserted instead.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The second to the fifth sections, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State, for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, Mr. Braughn was granted three days leave of absence, and the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-First Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, September 18, 1868.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hanlon, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Morey, Morand, Noble, Page, Pierce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Leave of absence for three days was granted to Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, at his own request.

Leave of absence for one day was granted to Messrs. Raymond and Garstkamp, of Jefferson.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, leave of absence for five days was granted to Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell.

Agreeably to the following resolution, adopted yesterday:

*Resolved*, That on Friday of each week, this House shall immediately go into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the various bills before it immediately after prayer.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was called to the chair.

The Committee, after discussing the merits of the various bills, rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee through its chairman reported that the committee had under consideration House bill No. 8, and recommended its passage with amendments.

Also recommended the passage of House bills Nos. 158, 180, 202, 223, 40, and 225.

Also recommended the passage of Senate bill No. 21.

Also the passage of Senate bill No. 84, with amendment.

House bill No. 22.

Recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 71.

Recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill No. 128.

Recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill No. 206.

Recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 166.

Recommended that it be returned unfavorably.

House bill No. 185.

Recommended that the bill be returned to the House, and that the Committee on Penitentiary produce a copy of the lease, executed as described in the act, and a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Control.

Senate bill No. 21.

Recommended its passage.

Senate bill No. 84.

Recommended, with an amendment.

Senate bill No. 113.

Recommended that it be referred to the Committee on State Library.

Senate bill No. 38.

Not recommended.

The several bills, as reported by the Committee of the Whole, were taken up and disposed of as follows:

House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public, was taken up.

Section first was read and adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following amendment:

In nineteenth line, after the word "interest," add "and such records shall remain a part of the archives of said office."

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section fourth was read and adopted.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, offered the following amendment:

In twenty-third line, strike out all after the word "become" and insert the word "incompetent."

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Sections sixth and seventh were read and adopted.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

After the word "language," in fourth line strike out the word "and" and insert "except last wills and testaments, which may be drawn in the mother tongue of the testator, and all notarial acts shall be."

The amendments were adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Section ninth was read.

In fifth line to strike out after the word "shall" strike out the words "be bound to."

The words were stricken out, and the section adopted.

Section tenth was read.

In third line after the word "name" add "or names."

The amendment was adopted and the section, as amended, was adopted.

Section eleventh was read and adopted.

Section twelfth was read.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That any notary public of this State may be removed from office by the Governor of the State for incompetency or misconduct in his profession or for breach of trust or for embezzlement for any property or money or other valuable thing; Provided, that upon such removal the Governor shall file his reason in writing therefor in the archives of his office.

Section fourteenth was read.

In ninth line strike out after the word "days" the words "at farthest."

Ordered to be stricken out and the section adopted.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen were read and adopted.

Section nineteen was read.

In seventh line, after the word "slate," strike out all to the word "and" in the eighth line.

The amendment was adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, were read and adopted.

Section twenty-three was read.

In fifth line, after the word "deputy," add the words "or deputies"; end of section add "or deputies;" in ninth line strike out the work "the."

The amendments were adopted and the section as amended was adopted.

Section twenty-four was read and adopted.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, offered the following additional section, No. 25, which was adopted:

Every Notary Public shall provide himself with a seal of office, of such form as shall be authorized by the Supreme Court.

Sections twenty-six and twenty-seven were read and adopted.

The bill as amended was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the rules were suspended, the bill considered engrossed, placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 223, an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Orleans, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the rules were suspended, the bill considered engrossed, placed on its third reading, final passage and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 40, an act to remove obstructions and wrecks from Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 158, an act to provide for the payment of interest and principal of State bonds.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 225, an act for the relief of Alexander Walker.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 22, an act to provide for the opening and excavating of Bayou Plaquemines, and cutting and removing the dyke and dam that now closes its mouth, and to restore the navigation of that great outlet of the Mississippi river.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House bill No. 166, an act to remove the obstructions and improve the navigation of Bayou Teche, reported unfavorably by the Committee of the Whole.

Report agreed to.

House bill No. 128, joint resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill No. 71.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill No. 206.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill No. 84, for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney at law, was taken up.

The amendment recommended by the Committee of the Whole to strike out after the words "sum of" the word "five" and insert "three" was adopted, and the bill placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Senate bill No. 21, an act for the relief of Wm. Pearson, of Union parish, was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Senate bill No. 113.

Referred to the Committee on State Library.

Senate bill No. 38, an act for the relief of J. Edmondston, was, on motion of Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

EUG. STAES.
Acting Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Seventy-Second Day's Session.**

MONDAY, September 21, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Ogden, Pinchback Pollard, Ray, Randall, Todd, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Maistre.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported by substitute upon House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State treasury.

Favorably, with amendments, upon House bill 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

And favorably upon House bill No. 40, an act relating to State and parish tax collectors.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, reported progress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills duly engrossed:

Senate joint resolution No. 23; Senate bills Nos. 118 and 94; and House bills Nos. 125, 162 and 11.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Smith: I move to reconsider the vote of yesterday, postponing indefinitely House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the construction of a shell road.

Mr. Todd: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Smith: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays wese ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Day, Todd and Wittgenstein—7.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith and Wittgenstein—16.

The Senate refused to lay on the table.

The vote on the postponement of the bill was reconsidered.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

No. 40, an act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

No. 97, an act to incorporate a hook and ladder company in the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary.

No. 83, an act relative the division of lands under legal sales.

No. 158, an act to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of State bonds.

No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

No. 201, an act for the relief of James C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

No. 226, joint resolution authorizing a committee of the General Assembly to investigate the manner in which foreigners are furnished with naturalization papers without declaring their intention of becoming citizens.

No. 223, an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans.

No. 225, an act for the relief of Alexander Walker.

Joint resolution No. 217, tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisian at the late Exposition; and House bill No. 221, providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the State, and House bill No. 154.

Also, that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

No. 57, an act providing for the appointment of District Attorney pro tempore, who shall be Parish Attorney, and defining his duty and powers and the mode of proceeding in criminal cases in the District and Parish Courts, and providing for his salary and fees.

No. 21, an act for the relief of William Pearson, of Union parish, and Senate joint resolution No. 16, relative to a joint committee consisting of the committee of each house, be and they are hereby authorized to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, and other charitable and public institutions in the State, and Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, with amendments.

The same also transmitted to the Senate a sealed communication from the House.

Mr. Foute: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 198, an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to construct a shell road.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Todd: I move to amend the title by striking out the words "shell road" and inserting the words "Nicolson pavement."

Lost.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend the title by adding the words "or Nicolson pavement," at the end of the last line and after shell road, in the body of the bill.

Adopted.

Considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

The title was adopted as amended.

The order of the day was called.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 197 an act providing for the administration of Public Schools, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to postpone the bill and that it be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the fifth item of the bill.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move to insert the following additional section as section two:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was finally adopted with its title.

Senate joint resolution No. 190, substitute to amend article ninety-nine of the Constitution, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a call of the House.

The President ordered the call, the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—20.

Mr. Ray: The consent of twenty-four Senators, or two-thirds of the whole number, being necessary to the adoption of the amendment, and that number not being present, I move to postpone consideration of the bill until to-morrow, for which time it shall be made the special order of the day.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a report from the State Treasurer and Senate Warrant Clerk on the act authorizing the negotiation of $200,000 of State warrants.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to take up the report.

The report was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the report be referred to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. —, substitute for House bill No. 215, an act for the relief of the State Treasury.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 168, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report as soon as possible the best way and means to raise funds sufficient to pay off the per diem, mileage and expenses of the Legislature.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Ray, Lynch, Bacon, Blackman and Foute on the committee called for by the resolution.

Mr. Ray: I ask for suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to authorize the erection of necessary buildings and the procuring the necessary machinery for the State Penitentiary, employment of an engineer, and to superintend the erection of the same, and to provide means for the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

Adopted.

A communication from the House was read informing the Senate that that body had postponed indefinitely an act for the relief of J. J. Edmonston.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the amount of labor performed by the employes of the Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election.

Rules suspended, and the report read.

Mr. Packard: I move that the report be adopted.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Pinchback, Packard, Pollard, Todd and Wilcox—7.

Nays: Darrall, Day, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Ogden, Ray, Williams and Wittgenstein—10.

The motion to adopt the report was lost.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 121, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Slaughter Houre Company, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Thursday next.

A message from the Governor was read.

The following communication from the Governor was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return to the Senate "An act respecting imprisonment and fines" without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

First—The Constitution, article fifty-eight, invests the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, with the power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction.

Second.—The Constitution, article eighty-two, says: "No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the Supreme or District Courts, or the several Judges thereof, but such as are judicial;" and this act proposes to confer upon them executive functions; and

Third—It is bad policy to confer upon judges the power to remit fines and imprisonments imposed by themselves, as the inevitable tendency would be to corrupt the judiciary.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Bacon: As it appears that this bill, framed by me, is enrolled in words directly opposite to its meaning when it passed the Senate, I would suggest that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bacon, Ray and Monette.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the President announced the following Senators as the special committee to which is referred an act relative to incorporations for agricultural purposes.

The following communications from the Governor were read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 18, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to amend and re enact article 990 of the Code of Practice; and

An act to amend the third section of an act entitled an act to establish the office of Inspectors of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans, and to regulate the duties pertaing to same.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company.

An act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved on the eighth March, 1866, and to repeal the act entitled an act to provide for the election and commission by the Governor of a Justice of the Peace for the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to define his powers, approved March 13, 1866, and to abolish the office of Town Constable in the town of Monroe, and providing officers to perform the duties now required of said Town Constables; and

An act to facilitate the registry of voters under an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 7, 1868.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to define more fully the powers, salaries and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State;

An act fixing the salaries of the District Judges in the State;

An act defining the duties and powers of the Police Jury in that part of the parish of Orleans situated upon the right bank of the river Mississippi;

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of the mileage and per diem of members and clerks of committees who are required to sit during the recess of the Legislature; and

An act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate, or will by testament, property to his natural children.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

The President appointed as the special committee of seven on the Agricultural Incorporation bill, Messrs. Campbell, Egan, Lynch, Ray, Bacon, Wilcox and Foute.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Second Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, September 19, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Prejean, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young—58.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Leave of absence for five days was granted to Mr. Page, of Jefferson.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Hall, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was not adopted:

*Resolved*, That Augustin Maurice be allowed and paid his mileage and per diem from the first day of the session up to the time his case was decided by the House in reference to a seat as Representative from the Eigbth District, parish of Orleans.

A petition of the Mayor of Shreveport, Martin Tally, and the Board of Trustees, and 175 signatures of citizens of the city of Shreveport, asking to be relieved from parish taxes, was read, and referred to the Committeee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the following committee on the part of the House to superintend the revision of the laws of the State of a general character:

COMMITTEE.

Speaker Charles W. Lowell, by order of the House.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY ROOM,
September 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 127, "an act to protect the right of litigants in certain cases," your Committee on Judiciary report favorably with the following amendments, viz:

In the eighteenth line, first section, after the words "within," strike out the words "twenty-four hours" and insert the words "two days."

In the second line, fourth section, after the word "of," strike out the words "forty-eight hours" and insert the words "two days."

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, the consideration of House bill No. 127 was postponed until Monday next, the twenty-first.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 174, an act to amend and re-enact article 325 of the Civil Code, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

And in case of Senate bill No. 139 your Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

Senate bills Nos. 174 and 139 were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on House bills Nos. 158 and 153, the last with an amendment. Also, on Senate bills Nos. 166, 193 and 158.

The rules being suspended, House bill No. 158 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, House bill No. 133 was postponed until Taesday next, the twenty-second, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed with amendment in the margin.

Senate bills Nos. 166, 193 and 158 were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September —, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on Claims beg leave to report favorably on Senate bill No. 105, an act appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of Robert J. Caldwell, for services rendered by him as District Attorney *pro tempore* at the April term of the District Court, A. D. 1866, in the parish of Caldwell.

On Senate bill No. 146, an act for the relief of F. H. Aslitt, appropriating the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars for twenty-seven days' service rendered by him in compiling and replotting maps of the southeastern district of Louisiana—your committee report favorably.

Also favorably on Senate bill No. 192, an act appropriating twelve hundred and twenty-three dollars for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims;
W. POPE NOBLE,
S. E. CUNY,

The bills were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND Levees, House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., September —, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to make the following report:

On Senate bill No. 153, entitled an act "to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the public lands of this State," favorably.

On Senate bill No. 194, entitled an act "to repeal act No. 63, approved March 13, 1867, entitled an act creating a special levee district in the parish of Iberville," favorably.

On Senate bill No. 172, entitled an act "Requiring the Board of Internal Improvements to cause to be examined the levee known as the Possum Fork Levee, in the State of Arkansas," favorably with the recommendation that the title be so changed as to read "Board of Public Works."

On Senate joint resolution No. 14, directing the Board of Public Works to have examined the canal leading from Napoleonville, parish of Asumption, to Lake Verret, and to make estimate for cleaning and repairing same, faverably.

Respectfully submitted,
D. H. REESE, Chairman.
T. MAHIER.

Senate joint resolution No. 14, and Senate bills Nos. 153 and 194 were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The amendment to the title of Senate bill No. 172 was adopted, and the bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, Senate bills Nos. 153 and 172 were ordered be printed—150 copies of each bill.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following reports which were received and accepted:

ENROLLING DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 83, an act relative to the division of lands under legal sales.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

House bill No. 22, an act to provide for opening and excavating Bayou Plaquemines and cutting and removing the dike and dam that now closes its mouth, and to restore the navigation of that great outlet of the Mississippi river.

House bill No. 225, an act for the relief of A. Walker.

House bill No. 158, an act to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of State bonds.

House bill No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

House bill No. 40, an act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

Respectfully submitted.
O. H. BREWSTER.
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

ENROLLMENT DEPARMMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 18, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed:

House bill No. 217, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the late Paris Exposition.

House bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

House bill No. 201, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

House bill No. 221, an act providing for the administration of the public schools of the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following, entitled joint resolution No. 126—joint resolution authorizing a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the manner in which foreigners are furnished with naturalization papers without declaring their intention to become citizens.

Under a suspension of the rules the joint resolution was placed on its first and second readings.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the rules being suspended, the bill was placed on its third reading, final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following bill, entitled an act to provide money for the support of the public schools of the State of Louisiana.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Rey, of Orleans, introduced the following bill, entitled an act to take away the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the State of Louisiana relative to the naturalization of aliens.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspensson of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced the following bill, entitled an act for the relief of widows Jean B. Berquier and James Joseph.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The following notice from the Senate was received through the Secretary:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber.
New Orleans, September 18, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform you that the Senate has concurred in the House amendments to Senate bill No. 64 and No. 205.

Very respectfully,
C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate announced concurrence of the Senate in House bills Nos. 14 and 208.

Also, that the Senate had concurred in House bills No. 28 and 213 with amendments.

And that the Senate had receded from the amendment to House bill No. 111.

And asked concurrence in Senate bill No. 216.

Under a suspension of the rules Senate bill No. 216 was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bill No. 57 was placed on its third reading and on its final passage.

Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gray, Haskell, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent, Le Blanc, McVean, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, H. Willams—38.

Nays: Hill, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Leroy, Morris, Mahier, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Noble, Page, Wm. C. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—15.

The bill was finally title adopted, passed, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 21 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 84 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 97 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 40 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 154 was placed on its third reading, final passage; and, on the adoption of the title, Mr. Noble moved to amend the same by adding the words "and for the liquidation of other indebtedness."

Amendment adopted; title as amended was adopted, and the bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 225 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 180 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 203 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 217 was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 73, returned from the Committee on Judiciary, was, on motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, postponed until Wednesday next, the twenty-third, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed, with the amendments in the margin.

House bill No. 96.

Postponed until Thursday next, the twenty-fourth, and ordered to be printed, one hundred and fifty copies.

House bill No. 119.

Postponed until Tuesday week, the twenty-ninth.

House bill No. 161.

Made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, the twenty-third, at one o'clock P. M.

House bill No. 132.

Postponed until Thursday next, the twenty-fourth.

Senate bill No. 35 was taken up section by section.

Section first was read.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to strike out, in sixth line, the name of M. A. Southworth, and insert the name of St. Felix Casanave.

Pending the discussion, it being ascertatned that there was no quorum—

On motion of Mr. Evans, of Jefferson, the House adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

EUG. STAES,
Assistant Acting Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Seventy-Third Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 22, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 230, an act for the relief of B. Delle Piane, a former resident of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and Lacey, Marks and Butler, attorneys-at-law, New Orleans, and upon Senate bill No. 203, to prohibit the receiving of city notes of indebtedness becoming due after the passage of this act, and also prohibiting the city of New Orleans from paying out any city notes and providing a penalty for the violation of this act.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably upon House joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of the per diem of members.

Favorably, with amendments, upon substitute for House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State Treasurer; and favorably upon Senate bill No. 234, an act for the relief of the ex-judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana or their assigns.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Printing, reported, without action, House bill No. 178, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon an act providing for the purchase of Fisher's historical painting of the battle of New Orleans; and reported back without action Senate bill 151, an act for the relief of W. W. Hadlin.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented a report in the case of C. C. Antoine, contesting the seat of Reuben White, with the following conclusions:

The undersigned members of your committee respectfully submit the evidence of fraud in the parish of Caddo, in the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and the argument of the counsel for C. C. Antoine, who claims the seat made vacant by the decision of the Senate if the ineligibility of Reuben White, and that C. C. Antoine (as set forth in his petition) was legally elected. And with due consideration, and upon a full and careful examination of the evidence, together with the numerous affidavits which were introduced, and which we have not deemed it necessary to print, no other conclusion can be entertained by the undersigned members of your Committee on Elections and Returns, than that C. C. Antoine is clearly entitled to his seat as Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and would respectfully recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That C. C. Antoine be and he hereby is declared legally elected Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, State of Louisiana, and that he be sworn to fulfill the duties of that office, and allowed to take his seat as Senator in this honorable body.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman;
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
PATRICK O'HARA.

J. B. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules.

Rules suspended.

An act to establish a Board of Public Works for the city of New Orleans.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

The rules were suspended, and the following

Senate bill No. 203, an act to prohibit the receiving of city notes for indebtedness be-

coming due after the passage of this act, and also prohibiting the city of New Orleans from paying out any city notes and providing a penalty for the violation of this act, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Kelso: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to receive warrants in payment for taxes.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 45, an act relating to State and Parish Tax Collectors, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for the arrest of criminals in certain cases.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the special committee of the city delegation and Finance Committee jointly.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act relative to Notaries Public.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 40, an act relative to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 83, an act relative to the division of lands under legal sales.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 97, an act to incorporate a hook and ladder company in the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill 58, an act to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of State bonds.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 201, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

Read twice under suspension of the rules referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for representatives in Congress.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House joint resolution No. 217, tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the late Paris Exposition, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended for a second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 221, an act providing for the administration of the public schools in the State of Louisiana.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

House bill No. 223, an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee Claims.

House bill No. 225, an act for the relief of Alexander Walker.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

House joint resolution No. 226, authorizing a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the manner in which foreigners are furnished with naturalization papers without declaring their intention to become citizens.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 190, substitute, an act to amend article No. 99 of the Constitution.

Mr. Ray: I propose that a call of the House be ordered.

The President: The Secretary will please call the roll.

The roll was called.

The following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—25.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body asking concurrence of the Senate in House joint resolution No. 230, requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana in Congress, to propose an act repealing any laws now in force by Congress prohibiting the State from organizing a State militia, and House bill No. 231, an act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly; also informing the Senate that the House had concurred without amendment in Senate bill No. 138, an act for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, city of Jefferson, and parish of St. Charles, to pay school warrants Nos. 384, 385, 287, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423 and 429.

A debate on Senate joint resolution 190 ensued.

Mr. Ray: I move to postpone the resolution until one o'clock on Wednesday, the bill to have preference over all other business.

Mr. Pollard: I move to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the resolution.

Lost.

Mr. Ray's motion to postpone until Wednesday at one o'clock was adopted.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the Senate adjourned without transacting any further business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Third Day's Session.**

MONDAY, September 21, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Adophe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Mansion, Morand, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. Haskell, of Calcasieu.

Leave of absence for two days was granted to Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines, on motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Theogene Castile be and he is hereby allowed his per diem from the commencement of the session up to the time that Mr. Prescott, whose seat he contested, was confirmed in his seat.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Hill, of Ascension, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be requested to report on the resolution referred to the above-named committee, providing for the payment of the Supervisors of election appointed to supervise the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolution fixing the per diem of the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive sixteen dollars per day during the session of the General Assembly.

Upon a suspension of the rules, Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, gave notice that on some future day he would introduce a joint resolution reducing the State licenses in the country parishes.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to report back to-morrow morning House bill No. 207, an act relative to collection of back taxes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Public Education submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Public Education, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 138, for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson, and parish of St. Charles, to pay school warrants 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 423 and 429, do report favorably thereon, and recommend the passage by this House of said bill.

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Senate bill No. 138.

Mr. May, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

Senate bill No. 138 being under consideration, Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill be read section by section.

Carried.

Section first was read and recommended for adoption.

Sections second and third were read and recommended for adoption.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Orleans, the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had under consideration Senate bill No. 138, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved for a suspension of the rules to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

Rules suspended.

Bill read a third time and finally adopted.

Title adopted and a notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM,
September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bills Nos. 44, 173 and 187, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER, Chairman.

The following Senate bills were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading:

Senate bills Nos. 44, 173, 187.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS,
Room No. 64 Baronne street,
September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 154, entitled an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof, would beg leave to report favorable, and recommend the concurrence of the House to said bill.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs.
P. HARPER,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
J. B. ESNARD.

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS,
Room 64 Baronne street,
September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 135, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, and confirming the town of Winnfield as the seat of justice would report favorably and recommend the passage of said bill.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
P. HARPER,
J. B. ESNARD.

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS,
Room No. 64 Baronne street,
September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 159, would beg leave to report favorably and recommend its passage.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
P. HARPER,
J. B. ESNARD.

Senate bills Nos. 135, 154, 159, reported by the committee, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS ENROLLING COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following acts have been duly engrossed:

House bill No. 226.

Joint resolution authorizing a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the manner in which foreigners are furnished with naturalization papers without declaring their intentions.

House bill No. 154.

An act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes.

House bill No. 96.

An act to provide for the indenture of all persons under eighteen years of age, convicted before courts of the State of Louisiana exercising criminal jurisdiction of any crime not capital, to responsible parties until said persons so indentured shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, instead of committing them to the Parish Prison or the Penitentiary.

And also duly enrolled:

House bill No. 14, an act to amend an act to provide for supplying the loss of public records, and the papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides on May 18, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose.

House bill No. 213, an act entitled an act for the relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair, of Ouachita.

House bill No. 208, an act for the relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced informing the House that the Senate had concurred in the following House bills:

Nos. 125, 11, 181.

Also asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bills Nos. 94, 118, and Senate joint resolution No. 23.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, offered the following joint resolution which passed its first and second readings:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to propose and support an act to repeal any law now in force by which the State of Louisiana might be prohibited from organizing or arming a State militia.

Resolved further that the Governor of the State be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved that the constitutional rules be suspended, in order to place the joint resolution on its third reading.

Messrs. Noble and May called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Morris, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—43.

Nays: De Grange, Kent, May, Magee, Noble Slaton, Waters, N. Young—8.

The rule was suspended, the bill placed on its third reading, final passage and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following House bill, No. 231, which passed its first, second and third reanings:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That an act entitled "an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly, approved September 15, 1868," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On the final passage of the bill, Messrs. Noble and May called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—45.

Nays: Belot, Kent, May, Magee, Noble, Slaton—6.

The bill was finally adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following bill, which passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 232, an act to allow Charles A. W. Milchsack to change his name to Charles A. W. Milthack.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The amendment of Mr. Carr, of Orleans to Senate bill No. 35, being under consideration, was, on motion, adopted.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to strike out the name of "Ellison," and insert "John Lockwood."

Carried.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved to strike out the name of E. Gantt, and insert J. M. G. Parker.

Carried.

Mr. —— moved to strike out the name of P. Buchanan, and insert C. C. Antoine.

Carried.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to strike out the name of J. H. Oglesby, and insert "Honorable Henry Heidenhain."

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday next.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Seventy-Fourth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Witgenstein—30.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Reed.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 116 and 64, and as duly engrossed House bills Nos. 84 and 134.

The special committee appointed to investigate the alterations to Senate bill No. 23, respecting fines and imprisonments reported as follows:

To the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, a special committee appointed to examine into the cause why the bill entitled an act respecting imprisonments and fines, as presented to the Governor for his approval, should have been so worded as to provide that "it shall be discretionary for such court or judicial officer" as was spoken of in the previous portions of the bill "to remit any portion of such fine or imprisonment, and to alter or amend the sentence, judgment or order whereby such fine or imprisonment shall have been adjudged," whereas said bill as it passed the Senate declared that "it shall not be discretionary for such court or judicial officer to remit any portion of such fine or imprisonment, nor to alter or amend the sentence, judgment or order whereby such fine or imprisonment shall have been adjudged."

Such was the bill as sent to the House, and it was returned by the Clerk of that body as having passed that branch of the General Assembly on the fourteenth instant without amendment.

Your committee have examined the engrossed bill as it went to the House and was returned, and find that the alterations have been made in pencil, the negative being stricken out. There is also a fourth section added in pencil, repealing all laws in conflict with this, which was unnecessary to and not in the bill as it passed the Senate.

The second section remains unaltered.

This shows the intent of the bill fully to be to prohibit the remission of fines or imprisonments by the Judges, etc., because it prescribes how they may be so remitted; not by the Judge, but by Governor and Senate, parish Judge and Police Jury, or Mayor and Common Council, as the case may be.

The bill has evidently been tampered with; by whom, your committee thinks it our duty to push further inquiries, as to which we ask leave to sit again. Your committee is informed by the Clerk of the House that when the bill left that body it was without any alteration or addition in pencil, or otherwise such as has been shown to have been made in this bill. It was therefore passed by the House as well as by the Senate, so as to read, "it shall not be competent for such court to remit," etc., "nor to alter or amend," etc., nor was said supposed fourth section in it, and your committee therefore recommend that the Secretary be directed to have said bill enrolled anew in accordance with the statements herein made, and as it really passed, and that the Governor be informed by him that the bill as it was sent to him for approval was not such as it passed the General Assembly.

A. B. BACON,
JOHN RAY,
J. J. MONETTE.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the Committee be allowed to sit further to more fully investigate the matter.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bacon: I offer the following resolution:

On motion of Mr. Bacon it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate proceed to the House with engrossed bill of the Senate No. 23, entitled an act respecting imprisonments and fines, and ask whether the bill as altered in the copy with pencil passed that body thus altered, and with the words "not be competent" in the sixteenth line stricken out as it now appears, or as it passed the Senate with those words, "not competent" in it, and the words, "nor to" in the eighteenth line stricken out and the word "and" substituted in pencil. Also, whether the fourth section in pencil was in the bill as it passed that body, and to inform the House that the Senate purposes to have the bill re-enrolled as it was originally engrossed and passed without these pencil alterations, and with the words "not be competent" restored, unless the House declares that such was not the purport of the bill as passed by them.

Adopted.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of C. C. Antoine vs. Reuben White, was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That C. C. Antoine be and he is hereby legally elected Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, State of Louisiana, and that he be sworn to fulfill the duties of that office, and allowed to take his seat as Senator in this honorable body.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
PATRICK O'HARA.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate joint resolution No. 190, a substitute to amend article ninety-nine of the Constitution, was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules.

Rules suspended.

I move that the majority report of the Committee on Elections in the case of C. C. Antoine vs. Reuben White be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by making the report the special order of the day on Saturday.

Lost.

Mr. O'Hara's motion was then adopted.

A call of the House was ordered.

The following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Foute, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—26.

Mr. Ray: I renew my motion of yesterday, that Senate joint resolution No. 190, to amend article ninety-nine of the Constitution, be considered engrossed.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with the following message from the House regarding Senate bill No. 23:

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, respectfully returned with the information that the House concurred, without amendments, and that the words "not be competent" were not stricken out by the House, neither the words "nor to" in the eighteenth line; and that the additional section was not added by the House.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

The same officer announced that the House had concurred in the Senate bills:

No. 173, an act to amend and re-enact article 575 of the Civil Code.

No. 194, an act to repeal act No. 63, approved March 13, 1867, entitled an act creating a special Levee District in the parish of Iberville.

No. 192, an act for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke.

No. 154, an act to create the parish of Richland and providing for the organizing thereof.

No. 146, an act for the relief of F. H. Aslitt.

No. 105, an act for the relief of Robert J. Caldwell.

No. 139, an act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239, 3240 and 158, making an appropriation to carry into effect the first, second and third sections of an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual assessment of lands belonging to non-residents, approved March 14, 1855.

No. 166, an act for the relief of certain tax assessors.

No. 174, an act to amend and re-enact article 325 of the Civil Code.

No. 44, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 30, 1865.

No. 159, an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne on the sixth of November, 1849, approved April 28, 1853.

Senate joint resolution No. 14 directing the Board of Public Works to have examined the canal leading from Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, to Lake Verret, and to make estimates for cleaning and repairing the same.

No. 135, an act to amend an act entitled an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, and confirming the town of Winnfield as the seat of justice, and Senate, bill No. 187, an act defining more fully the duties of sheriffs, etc.

Also, that the House had postponed indefinitely:

Senate bill No. 193, an act authorizing the collection of all back taxes due the city of Carrollton.

He also asked concurrence of the Senate in House joint resolution No. 234, providing for a recess of the General Assembly from and after October 2, 1868, until November 7, 1868, at twelve M.

Action on Senate joint resolution No. 190 was resumed.

Mr. Day: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to engross the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Foute, Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Campbell, Darrall, Lewis, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith and Whitney—8.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

The bill was made the special order of the day on Wednesday, on a division, by 13 yeas, 9 nays.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised,

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Substitute for House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State treasury, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Mr. Foute: I move to strike out the preamble.

Adopted.

Sections from one to four inclusive were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the first section.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Lynch: I move to strike out the words "said bonds" in line ten, section one, and to insert instead the following "$1,586,000 of bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled" an act to provide means for the construction of levees, by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867.

The amendment was adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

No quorum being present the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Fourth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 22, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-four members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Collins, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Hill, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pierce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—54.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, leave of absence for eight days was granted to Mr. Prejean, of St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Bossier, leave of absence for four days was granted to Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ON HOUSE BILL NO. 72.

In compliance with the request of the Honorable the House of Representatives, your committee return House bill No. 72, entitled "a joint resolution for the payment of Supervisors appointed by the Board of Registration to supervise the election held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868. Your Committee are advised that the General Appropriation bill now before the Senate contains a provision for the payment of the said Supervisors. They therefore recommend that the bill, No. 72, be recommitted.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Morey the bill was recommitted.

The Committee on Printing submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
New Orleans, La., September 23, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—We have had under consideration joint resolution, House bill No. 196, relative to public documents, and have the honor to report favorably upon the same and recommend its passage.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman;
R. J. MORAND,
WM. MURRELL,
Committee on Public Printing.

The House bill, joint resolution No. 196, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
House of Representatives.
New Orleans, September 22, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 230, joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana to propose an act repealing any laws now in force by Congress prohibiting this State from organizing a State militia.

House bill No. 231, an act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State thereof, funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly.

And also duly enrolled:

House bill No. 125, an act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Benoit's Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

House bill No. 11, to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Rooms of Committee on Contingent Expenses,
New Orleans September 22, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to return Senate bill known as No. 162, entitled an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an Assistant Secretary and page, and report favorably thereon, with the recommendation that section third be amended, to-wit:

Section third, paragraph three, after the words "shall be" strike out "twenty-five" and insert "forty."

Respectfully,
FRANK MOREY,
Chairman of Contingent Expenses.

The amendment, as recommended by the Committee on Contingent Expenses, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Railways.
New Orleans, La., September 22, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Railways have the honor to return Senate bill known as No. 126, entitled "an act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company," and report favorably thereon, with the recommendation that section five be amended so as to read:

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall have the right of way through all lands owned by the State of Louisiana to the width of one hundred and fifty feet on each side of said road, and shall have the right to cut and use the timber and such other materials thereon as it may see fit for one mile on each side of said road; provided, that the said railroad shall be commenced within three years after the passage of this act, and shall be finished within five years after the commencement of said work; and be it further provided, that the privilege of cutting timber for one mile on each side of said road shall cease whenever the lands become the property of private persons.

Respectfully,
J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman of Committee on Railways pro tem.

The amendment as recommended by the committee was adopted and the bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS,
Room No. 61 Baronne street,
September 19, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 185 entitled an act defining the boundary line of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi, would report favorably and recommend the passage of said bill.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
H. WILLIAMS,
P. HARPER,
J. B. ESNARD.

The bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably House bill No. 207, an act relative to the collection of taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee to whom was referred the petition of the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville, relative to the closing of Bayou Plaquemines, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee, composed of the members from the parishes of Iberville, St. Mary and St. Martin, to whom was referred the petition of the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville, praying to be sustained in their action in closing the mouth of Bayou Plaquemines, most respectfully report unfavorably, and recommend the prayer of the petitioners be not granted for the following reasons, viz:

First—That the Police Jury had no authority in law or precedent to justify their arbitrary action in closing a navigable stream and natural outlet of the Mississippi river, and that their action was in direct opposition to all legislation had in this matter, for previous Legislatures had most emphatically refused to allow the closing of said bayou.

Second—Even if the Police Jury had had the right to close this bayou, it was ruinous to the best interests of the State for them to do it. This bayou gave an easy access to a market for the immense amount of produce which is raised in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin, and enabled the residents to obtain their supplies from the city without being obliged to pay exhorbitant freight charges. The prosperity of this country depends as much upon the facilities we have to transport our crops to market as upon the climate and soil to raise them. There is nothing that would stimulate the agricultural interests of this State so much as the building of railroads and steamboats, the construction of canals, etc., thereby insuring a cheap, speedy and safe communication with the markets at all times. But here we have a natural canal, better than the work of man, and because five and twenty gentlemen at its mouth desire to make fortunes by charging excessive tolls upon all the produce of the country that passes through it, the best interests of the five thousand inhabitants shall suffer and the bayou is closed. Your committee can see no justice in this.

Third—By the bayou being closed it gives a monopoly of all the freighting business to the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad who can charge just as much as they see proper, and the people have to pay it or do without supplies. It is impossible for steamboats to compete with with the railroad so long as they are compelled to go all the way around by the Atchafayla river, but with the bayou open boats can carry freight cheaper than the road and still make a fair profit.

For the foregoing reasons your Committee is of the opinion that it would be but right and just for the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville to cause the dam now closing the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine to be removed, and pay the expense of the same, and if they neglect or refuse to cause the same to be done, then the State Engineer shall do it.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
P. G. DESLONDE,
P. L. DUFRESNE,
J. B. ESNARD.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, introduced House bill No. 233, joint resolution relative to the increasing of the numbers of the Committee to Revise the Laws of the State of Louisiana.

The bill was read and ordered to be placed on the calendar for a second reading.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, under a suspension of the rules, introduced House bill No. 234, joint resolution providing for a recess of the General Assembly from and after October 2, 1868, until November 7, 1868, at twelve o'clock M.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was placed on its second and third readings.

Mr. Evans, of Jefferson, moved to postpone further consideration until Saturday next.

Lost.

On the motion to adopt finally the bill, Messrs. Gair and Hill called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Fouts, Gair, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Walsh, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—45.

Nays: Cuny, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Harper, Lott, Morris, Pearce, Raymond, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys—15.

The bill was finally adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Morey moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Williams, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 235, an act relative to the Bureau of Immigration.

Placed on its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Immigration and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, introduced House bill No. 236, an act for the relief of John T. Michel.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced House bill No. 239, an act for the relief of certain bondholders, authorizing the issue of new bonds and providing for their payment, and declaring invalid certain treasury notes issued in aid of the rebellion.

The bill was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, introduced House bill No. 237, an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of Livingston to assess and collect a special tax for road purposes.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Lott, of Rapides, introduced House bill No. 238, an act relative to Justices of the Peace for the town of Alexandria.

First and second readings and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 35, which was yesterday under consideration when the House adjourned, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, was postponed until Thursday next.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate joint resolution No. 14 was placed on its third reading, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following Senate bills were placed on their third readings, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 105.
Senate bill No. 139.
Senate bill No. 142.
Senate bill No. 158.
Senate bill No. 166.
Senate bill No. 174.
Senate bill No. 192.
Senate bill No. 159.
Senate bill No. 194.
Senate bill No. 173.
Senate bill No. 44.
Senate bill No. 135.
Senate bill No. 187.

Senate bill No. 193 was, on motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, postponed indefinitely.

Senate bill No. 154 was placed on its third reading, and on the adoption Messrs. Noble and Slaton called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Fouts, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Kent, Lott, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Tureaud, Walsh, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams—35.

Nays: Belot, Collins, Crawford, Demarest, Esnard, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Hall, Lee, Leroy, Melvin, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Raymond, Slaton, Umphreys, Waters, N. Young—19.

The bill was finally passed, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 134 and 137.

Also, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 84, with amendments.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate joint resolution No. 23.

First and second readings.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, moved to amend by inserting "three members from the House and two from the Senate."

Carried.

Senate bill No. 134.

First reading.

Rules suspended, placed on its second reading and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senate bill No. 94.

First reading.

Rules suspended, placed on its second reading and referred to the Committe on Commerce and Manufacturers.

Senate bill No. 118.

First reading.

Rules suspended.

Second reading.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It being ascertained that no quorum was present, the House, on motion of Mr. Belot, of Orleans, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### THE HAUNTED ROOM.

Ye voices of the past! vibrating still,
Your mournful echoes float through memory's halls
And dusky corridors—like angels' whispers,
Fill the haunted room.

Hush! do not break the spell;
I read the meaning of thy startled glance:
Do I believe in ghosts? I'll answer thee
Anon.

Is there a homestead on the earth
From proud ancestral halls of prince and peer
Down to the lowly peasant's humble cot
That can not boast its haunted room? Haunted
Forever by the ghosts of other days.
Come as it may—in happy guise bringing
The sportive scenes of childhood back, or sadder
Memories of the dear ones loved and lost,
Still was its presence felt by me whene'er
Alone I mused within the sacred precincts
Of our haunted room.

Look on the picture
Drawn by memory—thus the phantom's called;
'Tis twilight, and the sombre shadows fall
Upon the quaint, old-fashioned walls, where stand
The high-backed chairs, in grim propriety
Arrayed, as though their former occupants,
The stately dames of olden time, but now
Had vanished as we enter.

Here you see
The tall high-posted bed with curtains drawn,
While there within that dark recess still stands
The book case which, as then, for me it held
A wondrous charm. I should have mentioned first
It stands high perched upon a chest of drawers,
Where oft with eager recklessness I've climb'd
The topmost shelves in search of ancient books,
And in my haste at times have lost my hold,
Making a rather swift descent therefrom,
Minus the volume sought, plus several bumps
Phrenologists perchance might render thus:
"Aim not too high, or fear to light too low."
E'en now I can but smile as fancy paints
The failure of those literary schemes.
Between the windows to the left you'll see
The large old-fashioned mirror gleam. Its frame,
Of some dark wood, could once rich gilding boast;
Its tarnished sides now dim and worn with age,
Present an illustration of that truth
Repeated oft, "All is not gold that glitters."
The steady ticking in the corner here
Reveals the ancient clock, which seemed to me
Most *striking* feature of the room. How oft
With childish interest intense I've watch'd
That swinging pendulum, admiring genius
That could bring to light such mechanism strange,
Marking with the monotony of sound
The passage of each moment on the dial,
Then, sixty minutes o'er, the silvery bell
Proclaimed in accents clear the passing hour.

Oh! far more bright and beautiful to me
That ancient room, dim with its odd array,
Than all the gorgeous splendor that doth mark
Those palaces abroad where princes dwell
In gay saloons, whose brilliant garniture
With the bewitching dazzling light doth seem
Like some bewild'ring dream of fairy land,
Might vanish with the morning light.

But stay:
One relic of the olden time I must not
Overlook. Beside the western window,
There it stands in its accustomed place,
That sacred "old arm chair." The sainted form
So many years its occupant, revered, beloved,
Has passed away. The halo of her presence
Lingereth yet, and never will depart
It seems but yesterday that death visited
The room, bearing the loved one from our home
To dwell forever in the "Father's house
Where there are "many mansions," at a place
Prepared for all who walk in faith sincere
As humble followers of Him, the meek
And lowly Jesus.

Our aged grandsire, too,
E'en now I listen for that well remember'd
Footsteps on the stair, though years have fled
Since it was hushed forever.

Other forms
I see, who crossed the threshold of the haunted
Room, long years ago, to dwell beyond death's
"Dreamless vale," through which the shadowy guide
Shall yet again return, to summons us.
The hour of his coming none may know,
God grant! we may be then prepared to join
Our angel kindred on the "shining shore."

A. J. S.

Rev. E. D. Owen writes from Martinsburgh, Baltimore Conference, October 21: "God is with us. Our protracted meeting began September 6. Up to this time the work is still going on. Over 100 persons have professed conversion, and 106 have united with the Church."

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 6.

This is an age of research and discovery, the result of all efforts in this direction, should be noted as way marks to all adventurers, and our mite is now contributed in that interest. A certain class of papers hereabouts were last week, and for a long time previous, exhausting the vocabulary of epithets in deriding General Grant; and if their statements and denunciations are worth anything, no one would for a moment suppose he was fit for any place except one of infamy and condign punishment; but since Tuesday night a most interesting discovery has been made. These same sheets have had revelations concerning General Grant's character and attributes as a general and a statesman, but more striking than these are the revealments of his political affinities; this week he is as good a Democrat as these papers and their patrons need; they think he never was much of a Republican, and a less one now! They did don't intimate that he has changed, and of course they have not; they are not given to change! Jerry Fuller used to say the sun might change, but the clock never did.

A licentious press is the devil's great engine, and we may look for these malicious hypocrites to be the most earnest and fawning in their efforts to persuade the defamed, though triumphant candidates, that they have labored for their election and ought to be rewarded.

There are here some refugees from the South, seeking protection for life. What a magnificent example our nation is of the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech! Retribution is not always deferred till the final day of judgment, and innocent blood shed always calls for vengeance.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

Events are instructive and potential. They throw strange and glaring light on places and objects, as well as on persons in obscurity; it is really marvellous to see the grandeur of proportion in which General Grant now rises before the mind of certain parties and presses, who, but only a few days since, could see nothing but obscurity in the person, littleness in the actions, and destruction in the future of his course, if brought into power. Rumor has it that the Democratic electors will cast their votes for him, and thereby make his election unanimous. Satan, we are informed, transforms himself into an angel of light; the flow and dazzle of his garments conceal the cloven foot; there is also inspiration in the motto: "What man has done, man may do again;" but it is not to be forgotten that to do what has been done before, the circumstances must be equal; if one man has been debauched, it does not follow another man may be, unless he has the same liability. Many a sturdy oak, after resisting the storms of a century has bowed itself under the caresses of the poison vine. Jehu made a feast, and dressed his victims for the sacrifice and slaughter. So by flattery, caresses and fullsome eulogy do these despisers of the government attempt to corrupt its fountain. If the future may be judged by the past, such attempts will crush their inventors, and their fleshless skeletons hang along the way of infamy as ghastly monitors to political tricksters.

The modest Grant came home on Saturday evening last, unheralded by trump or telegram, not even his own carriage met him at the railroad station, but he was carried to his house in a hack found on the stand; the sentry at his door was taken aback when the General appeared at the steps; about nine o'clock Monday morning, he was found as usual walking to his headquarters, with hands in his pockets, puffing his long cigar, his eyes upon his path, and shrinking as much as ever from public gaze. Many distinguished persons called on him during the day, and were cordially received. Mayor Bowen and other representatives of political clubs have called to tender him a public demonstration but he politely declines it, and invites them to his house and quarters at all times with pleasure. What a contrast between him and some others that might be named. Many papers were at the General's office awaiting his return, the larger portion of which was destroyed and no doubt contained applications for place; but on inquiry we found the pile was not two feet high, as the papers announced.

There has been quite a reduction in the clerical force of the Treasury, and a greater will occur about New Year. The second Auditor's force will be reduced from five to about two hundred, owing to the decrease of work. Some seventy-five females have been dismissed from the Treasury during this month; a state of things exists in connection with this class of labor that will be dragged to light, causing the nation to blush for shame.

Another effort is about to be made to build an air line railroad to New York, to connect with the Virginia Central. This will shorten the distance and time between New York and New Orleans, via Washington, a line of travel this, imperatively demanded by the community.

The flag was hoisted over the Capitol on Tuesday, the tenth, at twelve o'clock; a very few members of either House were present, and both adjourned *sine die*.

The weather has presented a genuine specimen of Indian summer, as lovely as need be. General Rosecrans has availed himself of the mild season to start for Mexico; if he is as successful as Mr. Campbell was, he will winter, and perhaps summer too, in New Orleans. SELIM.

## Retributive Justice.

M. ANNESLEY.

"Thou art a God to whom vengeance belongeth." "Be sure your sin will find you out."

It is amazing to think how unmindful we are of God's inflexible justice, even through the mercy of Christ. Jesus in view of his own sacrifice and intercession, said: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again"—this means in good or evil, and we are very ready to expect a good turn for one done, and we may as well tax our expectation, evil for evil, for it will come. No doubt there is too much presuming upon the word of God. Some poor sinners think they can find repentance and forgiveness for any sin, with impunity—that is, their sins will be so cancelled that the consequences will also be forgotten. Not so, a bad life leaves its effects upon the poor body, although the sin is pardoned, and in the same way the fruit of our doings, which relate to the infliction of suffering or death on the innocent will be visited on ourselves or our dearest ones.

The Bible is full of God's "because," why such and such evils fell upon families, nations and individuals. Although in the confusion of human events much is forgotten and passed over in oblivion, nothing is obliterated from the divine mind in the annals of human good or evil, and we make a fatal mistake when we seek the darkness of night or any disguise to cover us from the vigilance of our fellowbeings, for there is an all-seeing eye gazing upon us through the deepest gloom and most successful deceit, and while it is noting our plots and execution, it has also in preparation our punishment. Jezebel thought Ahab with all his power need not feel the least trouble about the refusal of Naboth's vineyard; in an instant she devised a plan which she could make to succeed and have it put in immediate execution. But at the same time God had a counter plot, and decreed her destruction, and it was fulfilled to the letter. Her plan had so well passed off that she no doubt congratulated herself upon her wise policy, but the end was not yet, and we never read of her violent, disgraceful death, without reverence before the retributive justice of God. And he said, "throw her down; so they threw her down; and he trod her under foot. And when he was come in, said, go see now this cursed woman, and bury her, for she is a king's daughter. And they went to bury her, but they found no more of her than the skull, and the feet, and the palms of her hands."

Jezebel did not lift a stone to kill the innocent Naboth, but she instigated the mischief, the deed, the murder, and you may, at your leisure, read her whole history of sin and idolatry. While Jezebels of the present day who do similar wicked works through others, may expect their punishment assuredly, if not in the same exact form, that which will satisfy divine justice, and many will wondering say, "why is this?"

God's blessing or avenging justice comes upon character, without the human distinctions of greatness or lowliness. We often wonder at the strange things we see and hear, but if we stepped back a little and gathered up fragments of past history in families and individuals, we would cease our astonishment. There is a house and family, all broken up. Quite mysterious to the stranger. Did you know it? an aged parent was turned away from that door. A strange calamity has fallen upon a dear child. Ah, there was some years ago a defenseless one torn from kindred and friends and all that was dear, and sacrificed to her ruin.

It was said of David for his double sin, that the sword should never depart from his house, and secret sins bring unaccountable dealings upon people, even after a long repentance. If we transgress God's law, we must be willing to take the consequences of the sin.

The innocent sufferer may forgive, and having no malice for the inflicted wrong, and bless—but God hath said, "vengeance is mine, I will repay," and he does repay, in a time, and with a power that gives the principal and interest of the suffering. Those who make widows and fatherless children, must expect their wives to be desolate widows, and their children left fatherless; those who break up and destroy homes, must expect to be homeless and have all their comforts scattered.

There is no mistake in God's judgment; his decisions are infinitely true and exact, and there is no evading his justice; human law may be set aside by bribery and corruption, but the chancery of Heaven leaves no appeal. Those who oppress must expect the rod of the oppressor to afflict, when they will most keenly feel it. A few months or years, under the just chastening of the Lord, makes the soul understand God's equity better than any thing else. Read your Bible upon this holy doctrine, and make your own observations upon things you see and hear in the world, and you will more perfectly understand the retributive justice of God.

## Pins—How they are Made—An Interesting Account.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Seymour, Connecticut, gives the following account of how pins are manufactured:

The pin machines is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a ladies' sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

This wire descends, and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious, little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it into inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he sizes each bite a saucy little hammar, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps and "upsets" it to a head, while he gripes it in a counter-sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin side-wise in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places, as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play "like lightning." Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into a box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many "slots" as there are pins in a row on the papers. These slots converge into the exact space spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin paper. A hand-like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked at by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### A DEMOCRAT'S SOLILOQUY.

"Now is the winter of our discontent"
Made doubly dismal by this "*Son of York.*"
Would we had given *Chase* in time after
Another candidate e'er 'twas too late.
But now, alas! we fear a Democratic
President we never shall *See-more.*
Our worthy *Vice,* too, he who was so *Frank,*
And wrote a *letter,* which we now believe
Would have been better let-er-lone, for though
We never saw a *tighter Vice,* or one
With greater power of jaw, yet even he
Was forced to loose his grip.

*Cold-facts* are these
For Democratic ears, and yet 'tis true
That we must *Grant* unto another man
The place that should have been *Horatio's.*
Methinks so great defeat should prove to us
Right always will prevail.

Let us repent,
Banish our emblems of fraternal strife,
The *copperhead* and *rattlesnake,* those vile
Twin sisters (or sin-twisters, better called)
And let us heartily support U. S.—
A synonym for the United States.

TAMMANY HALL, November 3, 1868.

## The National Savings Bank.

This institution for savings, chartered by the Congress of the United States, has now in full operation in our midst, a branch located on the north side of Dock street. The building occupied so long as a town hall, previous to the building of the present spacious edifice, has recently been fitted up in a neat and comfortable style, with every convenience for a banking institution. It is good to look at—it is good to put your money there. The indefatigable efforts of Mr. S. L. Harris, general inspector, has inspired an earnest desire on the part of everybody, and particularly the freedmen, for whom the institution was more especially designed, to save some portions of their earnings for a "rainy day."

This bank is safe—as safe as the Government of the United States. As the deposits are funded in government bonds, and an arrangement is made by which these bonds can be instantaneously turned into currency and depositors paid. As there is no money loaned there is no chance for loss in that way. Five per cent interest per annum, is paid three times a year, and all the profits are to be divided among the depositors after ten per cent has been accumulated.

While the National Savings Bank is designed to encourage the freedmen to save, it receives deposits from everybody, of every color and age. By Section thirteen, of its charter, the trustees are permitted to receive deposits from minors and married women, and to pay the same to either of this class of persons, thus preventing loss or misapplication of the funds by any authority other than the depositor.

On the death of a depositor, the amount due is paid to their legal representatives.

Deposits of five cents and upward are received. Interest is paid on deposits of five dollars and upward.

This bank is of no party and sect, it is national, it is the only bank with a charter from government. It is under the management of great, good and wealthy men. "Take care of the cents, they will grow to dollars."

The accommodating acting cashier, Mr. R. B. Hunt, is always ready to receive deposits or pay them. It is the desire of the advisory committee that every person in the city should visit, inspect and patronize this institution.—*Wilmington Post.*

## Business Lies.

It is scarcely necessary for us to prove that there is no middle ground between truth and falsehood; or to insist upon the criminality of all deviations from the straight-forward truth. It is to be apprehended, however, that vicious custom recognizes distinctions on this subject which have no foundation in Christian morals. There are many who would regard it as an injustice and insult if they were called liars, who in the ordinary pursuit of their business feel little hesitation in misrepresenting facts, and in making promises which they have no intention of fulfilling. What is more common than to hear respectable shopkeepers misrepresenting the character of their goods, to take the advantage of the credulity of the ignorant, or asserting that they are selling at ruinous sacrifices to stimulate purchases, when the contrary is the fact? And how frequently do we find mechanics, in order to secure a job, making positive promises of immediate attention to customers' work, which are either wholly insincere, or which are violated on the most trivial pretext? This is not only positively wrong, but grievously annoying. An honest man makes his arrangements on the presumed truthfulness of those with whom he deals, and if they deceive him, his plans are thrown into confusion. A single lie, like an obstruction placed on a railroad, may cause embarrasments far beyond its own neighborhood. It is a sad state of things when it has almost become an axiom, that all men will lie in business. We know that all men will not do so, but unquestionably it is very common, and so common as to cause distrust in receiving the declarations of those who intend to adhere to the truth.

The practice aside from its moral turpitude, re-acts on those who adopt it. A tradesman who is detected in it is always regarded with suspicion, and as it is presumed that the man who will lie will also cheat, his business will sooner or later be affected. Who wishes to trust the man that has once deceived him? We certainly do not, and we try, by avoiding contact with him, to escape from the possibility. To be always truthful is an excellent virtue, and no one has ultimately suffered by cultivating it.—*Presbyterian.*

## Ill Breeding.

There is no greater breach of good manners, or rather no better evidence of ill-breeding than that of interrupting another in conversation while speaking, or commencing a remark before another has fully closed. No well-bred person ever does it, or continues a conversation long with one that does. The latter will find an interesting conversation often waived, closed or declined by the former, without even suspecting the cause. It is a criterion which never fails to show the true breeding of the individual. A well bred person will not interrupt one who is in all respects greatly his inferior. If you wish to judge the good breeding of a person with whom you are but sightly acquainted, mark such person strictly in this respect, and you will assuredly not be deceived. However, intelligent, fluent, easy or even graceful a person may appear for a short time, you will find him or her soon prove uninteresting, insipid and coarse. Solomon says: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth *it,* it *is* folly and shame unto him." Dr. Franklin was very impatient of interruption in conversation. He often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question which they have heard attentively. One who rudely interrupts another, in conversation, does much the same thing as though he should, when walking with another, impertinently thrust himself before his companion, and stop his progress. Great talkers always think themselves very interesting; but they are most sure to be interrupting and otherwise disagreeable.

## The Bible.

"When I commenced my duties of professor of theology, I feared that the frequency with which I should have to pass over the same portions of Scripture would abate the interest in my own mind in reading them; but after more than fifty years of study, it is my experience that with every class my interest increases."—*Leonard Woods.*

"From the time that, at my mother's feet, or on my father's knee, I first learned to lisp verses from the Sacred Writings, they have been my daily study and vigilant contemplation. If there be anything in my style or thoughts to be commended, the credit is due to my kind parents, in instilling into my mind an early love of the Scriptures."—*Daniel Webster.*

"I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language."—*Fisher Ames.*

"There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion, no orations equal to those of the prophets, and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach."—*Milton.*

"I must confess to you that the majesty of the Scriptures astonishes me. The holiness of the evangelists speaks to my heart, and has such strong and striking characters of truth, and is, moreover, so perfectly inimitable, that if it had been the invention of men, the inventors would be greater than the greatest heroes."—*Rousseau.*

## Two Pictures of Death.

In a scantily furnished chamber lies an old Scotch minister with thin, gray hair, and wrinkled skin. But his brow is high and broad; his deep set eyes are bright and piercing; a smile plays round his lips; and though feeble and dying, he looks calm and happy. Let us speak to him and say:

"Do you think yourself dying, dear sir?"

He fixes his eye calmly upon you, and slowly he replies:

"Really, friend, I am not anxious whether I am or not; for if I die, I shall be with God; if I live he will be with me."

Now let us step into yonder mansion. Entering a richly furnished chamber, we find a dignified personage infolded in warm robes, and seated in a large easy chair. He, too, is feeble and dying; but the light in his eyes is unsteady, and he looks like a man ill at ease with himself. Let us also ask him a question:

"Mr. Gibbon, how does the world appear to you now?"

The eloquent historian of the Roman empire (for he it is) closes his eyes a moment, then opens them again, and with a deep sigh he replies:

"All things are fleeting. When I look back, I see they have been fleeting; when I look forward, all is dark and doubtful."—*Protestant Churchman.*

## Church and Personal Items.

Several conversions have been reported in a revival in progress at Warwick, N. Y., Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck, pastor.

PARKER.—Rev. E. W. Parker with his wife, after an absence of nine years, has returned from service in our India mission. Their health is impaired.

MORRIS.—Rev. F. A. Morris, son of Bishop T. A. Morris, is stationed at St. John's Church, St. Louis. He is a member of St. Louis conference, Church South.

GRANT PLACE CHURCH, CHICAGO.—This new church, dedicated a week since, had a glorious accession last Sunday of thirty-one members. This nearly doubles their number of the first week.

Last week's *Western Advocate* says: "The Agents, Hitchcock and Walden, have been in the South for two weeks past, looking after the interests of our work in the Tennessee, Holston and Georgia Conferences."

COLORED CONVENTION.—The colored Methodists of Georgia are considering the question of a seperate African Methodist Episcopal Church South. A convention assembled in Augusta on the tenth.

Rev. Henry Jackson, of the India Mission work, expects to sail on his return voyage to India on the 21st instant. If there be no unusual delay he will reach his post of labor about January 15, the date of the Conference session.

PENNIES CARE FOR THEMSELVES.—Rev. E. C. Bass writes to the Vermont *Christian Messenger* that more than three-fifths of all Missionary money raised in the Vermont Conference were secured by subscriptions of less than five dollars each. This is a word in season to the many who, because they can not give much, do not give anything.

At the late session of the California Conference, a letter was read from Rev. William Taylor, (formerly noted as the "California Street Preacher"), giving an account of his great successes in the gospel in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Natal, England, Ireland and the British West India colonies. He expressed doubts of his return to this country, and intimated his purpose to continue in the labors of an Evangelist in the colonies of Great Britain.

BASELY MURDERED.—Rev. B. F. Randolph, a member of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference, and a South Carolina State Senator, was murdered on the cars, October 14, at Abbeville Court House. He had made a speech the night before, and while standing on the platform before the cars started, three mounted men fired upon and mortally wounded him.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—This Conference was held October 15 and 17, at Atlanta, by Bishop Clark.

The total membership is 15,134, an increase during the year of 4524, or nearly forty-three per cent. The increase in the number of church edifices is over one hundred and forty-six per cent.

We have encouraging revival reports from several M. E. Churches in the St. Louis Conference. On the Lamar Circuit there have been twenty recent conversions. At Fort Smith Rev. R. W. Hammett has received during the last three months nearly one hundred and ninety probationers. At Fletcher's Point thirty conversions and twenty-four accessions to the Church are reported.

During the last three weeks twenty-five conversions have taken place in the M. E. Church at Croton, Rev. T. S. Lent, pastor. At Furnace Woods, another appointment on the circuit, the pastor on Sunday last baptized six persons and received fifteen into the Church. This news from the old Croton charge will be cheering to all who are acquainted with its history and condition for a few years past. We learn that the good people there have very thoughtfully conferred upon the pastor and his family very generous and practical remembrances of late.

Rev J. L. Nevius and wife, and Miss Mary Patrick, daughter of General Patrick, of Manlius, N. Y., have left this city for China, by way of California. They go under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. and Mrs. Nevius have already spent ten years in that field. Miss Payson goes with them to join the mission of the American Board in China. On October 9, Rev. James W. Van Dyke and wife embarked for their mission field in Siam, via Pacific Mail Steamship line.

Rev. Emmor Elliott, Presiding Elder of the Griggsville District, Illinois Conference, and a member of the late General Conference, died at Barry, October 24. On the morning of October 16, while on his way to the District Stewards' meeting in Barry, his horse took fright, and after running some distance he was thrown from his buggy, receiving severe injuries in the face and head. He was taken up unconscious and carried to the pastor's residence in Barry. He remained in the same state until he breathed his last. While his friends surrounding his bedside tearfully sang "My latest sun is sinking fast," his spirit was called home.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# OFFICIAL.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Seventh-Fifth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, September 24, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Coupland, Darrall, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—24.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 157 and 138, and as duly engrossed House bills Nos. 168, 198 and 217, and Senate bills 101 and 21, and Senate joint resolution No. 16.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committees, reported favorably with amendments upon Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Friday.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanic's Society, passed February 17, 1821.

Upon Senate bill No. 200, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Elevator and Flouring Company.

And upon House bill No. 165, an act repealing an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, and fixing the salary and compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Ray: I move that Mr. Day be granted leave of absence for the balance of the week.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that Mr. O'Hara be granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I move that Mr. Egan be granted leave of absence for the balance of the session.

Adopted.

Mr. Poindexter: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act appointing the Sheriffs of the several parishes of this State auctioneers in certain cases.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill and a memorial.

Rules suspended.

An act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Iberia.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for permission to present a protest of the Police Jury of the parish of St. Mary in connection with the bill.

The protest was received and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act directing the Auditor to audit all debts owing by the State, and directing all Tax Collectors to receive such warrants in payment of all taxes except taxes for the Convention, levee and school fund, and prescribing the forms to be observed by Tax Collectors in receiving and paying over such warrants.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The order of the day was called.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate substitute for House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State treasury.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Jewell, Lewis, Ogden, Thompson, Todd—9.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. Lewis: I move to amend by making it the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections in the case of C. C. Antoine, contesting the seat of Reuben White, favorable to C. C. Antoine, was taken up and read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the adoption of the report and move the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Pollard, Poindexter, Randall, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox—13.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wittgenstein—14.

The main question was not ordered.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body and asked concurrence in House joint resolution No. 240, creating a joint committee to investigate the cause of the disturbance in the city of New Orleans on the evening of the twenty-second of September, 1868.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following substitute for the report of the majority of the Committee on Elections in the case of Antoine vs. White:

*Resolved*, That the seat in the Senate of the State of Louisiana for the District formed by the parish of Caddo be and the same is hereby declared vacant, and that the Governor be notified hereof and requested to order an election to be held therein to fill the same.

Mr. Campbell: I call the previous question on the substitute.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays on the substitute.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Thompson, Todd—12.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—18.

The substitute was rejected.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Offutt, Ogden, Ray, Thompson, Todd—13.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I move that Mr. Antoine be sworn in.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move to reconsider the vote taken on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay Mr. Campbell's motion on the table.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Darrall, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Futch, Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd—14.

A tie.

The President: Believing that the motion was inconsistent after the adoption of a motion to swear in Mr. Antoine, I will vote to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Antoine was sworn in as Senator elect from the parish of Caddo.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised—

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to transfer certain causes from the District Courts existing prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1867, to the District Courts created by the Constitution of 1868, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Fifth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrell, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Melvin, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Raymend, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, H. Williams, Wilson—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the City Charter of New Orleans be allowed to sit during the recess of this House.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Le Blanc, of Avoyelles, offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Penitentiary be instructed to visit the Parish Prison of Orleans and other prisons in said parish, and to report the condition of the same to this House.

Mr. Burrell, of St. John the Baptist, under a suspension of the rules presented the following petition, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements:

Petition of Louis Srege, praying for a privilege to excavate the bar of the Mississippi river.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following memorial of F. Marie, asking the General Assembly to appoint a committee to examine a plan for the stoppage of crevasses.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, gave notice that he would on some future day introduce an act entitled an act for the relief of clerks employed by the State to finish the recording of debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1864.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the rules be suspended to introduce the following joint resolution: "Creating a joint committee to investigate the cause of the disturbance in the city of New Orleans on the evening of the twenty-second of September, 1868."

The rules were suspended and the resolution placed on its first reading.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution placed on its second and third readings and final passage.

The rules were suspended and the resolution placed on its second reading.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following substitute:

That the matter of inquiry contained in the resolution be referred to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the late Election and the Peace and Order of the State.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolution passed its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 240:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a joint committee of five be appointed, two of the Senate and three of House, to inquire and investigate into the cause of the disturbance that took place on the evening of the twenty-second of September in the city of New Orleans and they are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS ENROLLING COMMITTEE, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 23, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 234.

Joint resolution providing for a recess of the General Assembly from and after October 2, 1868, to November 7, 1868, at 12 M.

House bill No. 196.

Joint resolution relative to public documents.

And also as duly enrolled:

House bill No. 162.

An act relative to juries and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and petit jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 23, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Judiciary beg leave to make the following report:

Senate bill No. 183, favorably.

Senate bill No. 170, favorably.

Senate bill No. 157, recommending the adoption of the following amendments:

In the forty-ninth line, section one, insert after the word "committed" the words "by the accused."

Senate bill No. 156, favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

Senate bills Nos. 183, 170 and 156, reported by the Judiciary Committee, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for their third reading.

Senate bill No. 157, reported by same committee with amendment.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The special committee to whom was referred House bill No. 30, submitted a majority report accompanied with a substitute for House bill No. 30.

The report was received.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until Saturday next.

Carried.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, moved that the report and substitute be made the special order of the day for Saturday at one o'clock.

Carried.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The following message was submitted to the House by the Secretary of the Senate:

On motion of Mr. Bacon, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate proceed to the House with engrossed bill of the Senate No. 23, entitled an act respecting imprisonment and fines, and ask whether the bill as altered in the copy with pencil passed that body thus altered, and with the words "not be competent" in the sixteenth line stricken out, as it now appears or as it passed the Senate, with those words "not be competent" in it, and the words "nor to" in the eighteenth line stricken out and the word "and" substituted in pencil; also whether the fourth section in pencil was in the bill as it passed that body, and to inform the House that the Senate proposed to have the bill re-enrolled as it was originally engrossed and passed without these pencil alterations and with the words "not be competent" restored, unless the House declared that such was not the purport of the bill as passed by them.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the Chief Clerk was called to make a statement relative to Senate bill No. 23.

The Chief Clerk stated that the bill passed the House without amendments, and was so forwarded to the Senate, and if any changes were made it was after the bill was delivered to the Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the statement was ordered to be indorsed on the back of the bill and returned to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 73, entitled an act to amend sections first and fifteenth of an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1865, was taken up.

Section first was read.

Messrs. Isabelle and Hill called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the first section.

There being no quorum voting, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absent members.

After a lapse of ten minutes, Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved a call of the House.

The roll was called and fifty-six members answered to their names.

There being a quorum present, the further consideration of the bill, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was postponed subject to call.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills 168, 217, and in House bill No. 198, with amendments, and asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 101.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bill No. 137, under a suspension of the rules, was placed on its first first and second readings.

Referred to the Committee on Railways and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 28, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

The amendments were concurred in, notice ordered to be sent to the Senate and the bill sent to the Enrolling Committee.

House bill No. 84, entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd and fixing it at the village of Elton, in said parish, on the Mississippi river, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

The amendments were concurred in, notice ordered to be sent to the Senate and the bill sent to the Enrolling Committee.

House bill No. 198, entitled an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a sheil road, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

The amendments were adopted, notice ordered to be sent to the Senate, and the bill sent to the Enrollment Committee.

House bill No. 168, entitled an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association, returned from the Senate, was ordered to be enrolled.

House bill No. 217, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. Edward Gotthiel, returned from the Senate, was ordered to be enrolled.

The following Senate bill No. 101, under a suspension of the rules, possed its first and second readings.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 233, joint resolution relative to the increasing of the number of the Committee to Revise the Laws of the State of Louisiana, was placed on its second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, called up the report of the special joint committee to investigate the legality of the issuing of $4,000,000 levee bonds and the disposition of the same.

The report was read.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved that the report be received and accepted, and that the committee be authorized and directed to proceed into further investigation.

Pending the discussion the House, on motion of Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Sixth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, September 24, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-four members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Mathews, Magee, Pearce, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—54.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Be it resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be authorized to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, presented a petition of Mrs. Lelia M. Talbert, praying for relief.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, gave the following notice:

I give notice that to-morrow I will introduce an act entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund, passed twenty-second July, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Wren, of Bossier, leave of absence for two days was granted to Mr. Curell, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, leave of absence for five days was granted to Mr. Kent, of St. Helena.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Railways submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Committee on Railways, New Orleans, La., September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Railways have the honor to return Senate bill known as No. 137 entitled an act to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and report favorably therein.

Respectfully,
J. B. ESNARD,
Chairman of Committee on Railways.
HENRY L. REY,
J. H. McVEAN,
FRANK MOREY,

Senate bill No. 137:

Ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, September, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report unfavorably on House bill No. 236, an act to appropriate three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) to pay John T. Michel fer publishing reconstruction laws, calling for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. The said debt having been contracted in pursuance of United States laws by a military commander, your committee are of the opinion that the claim is against the United States, and not against the State of Louisiana.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims.

The report was agreed to.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOMS, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Judiciary beg leave to make the following report:

Senate bill No. 180, favorably.

Senate bill No. 198, favorably.

House bill No. 116, favorably.

Recommending the adoption of the following amendment:

In section five, fifth line, strike out "one thousand" and insert the words "six hundred."

P. HARPER, Chairman.

House bills Nos. 180 and 198 were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The amendment to House bill No. 116 was adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Library submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on State Library, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 113, do report favorably thereon and recommend the passage by the House of said bill.

DENNIS BURREL,
Chairman;
A. J. DEMAREST,
MOSES STERRETT,
CANON J. ADOLPHE,
P. G. DESLONDE.

Senate bill No. 113, was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

The Committee on Library introduced the following House bill No. 241, which underwent its first and second readings and was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

An act to purchase two hundred volumes first to fifteenth inclusive, of the annual reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on—

Senate bill No. 23.

Senate bill No. 118.

Senate bill No. 216.

Which were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The same committee reported, also, favorably on House bill No. 207, by the following substitute, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

An act relative to the collection of taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the taxes and licenses standing on the assessment rolls against delinquent taxpayers shall operate as and be equivalent to so many orders of seizure and sale in the hands of the Collector. The Tax Collector shall give ten days' notice to said delinquent taxpayers, that unless they come forward and pay their taxes he will proceed to seize and sell their property, real or personal, and in case said delinquent taxpayers are non-residents, absentees, or unknown, said notice shall be published in the official newspaper. If said delinquent taxpayers do not pay their taxes within the ten days notice the Tax Collector shall proceed to sell their property by giving ten days' notice for personal property, and thirty days' notice for real property, as in sheriff's sales. In sales and advertisements of real property the Tax Collector shall describe the property as accurately as practicable, giving at least the boundaries, and in case of town lots he shall give at least the names of the streets by which the square is bounded, and the name of the street on which the lot or lots front. The title shall be recorded by the Tax Collector before delivery to the purchaser, in the Conveyance or Recorder's office, and if the original owner does not apply within two years to the purchaser to redeem the same by paying him all his expenses, outlays and improvements, and one hundred per cent. damages on the taxes and costs, he shall be forever barred from redeeming the same, and the title given by the Tax Collector shall be held good and valid by all the courts of the State. All the costs shall be paid out of the purchase money, and should the property sold bring more than sufficient to satisfy the taxes, damages and costs, the Collector shall hand the overplus to the delinquent, if known; otherwise he shall pay the same into the State treasury. The Tax Collector shall be allowed to charge two dollars for each title.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of refusal of any Tax Collector to sell any property so odered to be sold, or in case said property can not be sold in the parish where it is located, that the Auditor be and he is hereby empowered to sell such property at public auction in the city of New Orleans, after notice in the official journal for thirty days, for whatever it will bring, and the Auditor shall give title to all such property as in case of Tax Collectors' sales, herein made and provided for, and the proceeds shall be paid into the Treasury after deducting expenses: Provided, That where property seized is of a perishable nature the Tax Collector shall sell the same immediately.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any Tax Collector refusing or failing to do his duty as prescribed by this act shall be liable to suspension from office by the Auditor, and on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be dismissed from office. Any Sheriffs or other persons collecting or attempting to collect, any licenses or taxes in the name of the State of Louisiana, without having duly qualified and given bond in accordance with law, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1000, nor more than $5000 and be imprisoned not less than two or more than five years at hard labor.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That Tax Collectors be and they are hereby required to collect all taxes on capital and stock in trade in advance, as in the case of collection of licenses.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and shall be in force until January 1, 1869, and so much of this act as is not in conflict with the "act to provide a revenue for the support of the State government, and the manner of collecting the same," shall remain in force from and after that date.

The same committee reported favorably on House bill No. 239, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The same committee reported favorably on House bill No. 55, and No. 222, by substitute.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Penitentiary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON STATE PENITENTIARY, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee beg leave to return House bill No. 185, with a copy of the lease of the Penitentiary to Messrs. Jones and Huger, together with the printed copy of the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Board of Control, as instructed.

W. C. MELVIN,
Chairman;
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
E. LE BLANC,
SAM. E. CUNY,
G. H. HILL.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The select committee appointed to investigate the action of the State Tax Collectors submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to investigate what become of the money turned over by the different State Tax Collectors into the State treasury, have the honor to report that we have thoroughly examined the report of the State Treasurer, which is hereto appended, and have examined the different State Tax Collectors as in regard to the correctness of the Treasurer's report, that same is correct. The report shows that different Tax Collectors paid into the treasury large amounts of warrants, which, under the present existing laws, they have a right to pay to the Treasurer: another reason that no more money was paid over is found in the fact that the Collectors of the First, Second and Fourth Districts paid to J. Pinckney Smith, Warrant Clerk, the amount of $27,000, for which amount they received warrants, which they paid into the treasury. J. Pinckney Smith used the money he received for the payment of the per diem of members, on the commencement of the session.

It is further evident that Mr. L. E. Lemarie, collector of the Second District, has cashed without discount a large amount of warrants for members of the General Assembly. The Collector of the Third District has done the same. In conclusion, your committee would respectfully recommend that section second of Act No. 6, which became a law on July 22, 1868, be so amended as to make warrants receivable for taxes from tax payers, and give the the right to collectors to pay warrants into the Treasury whenever they receive them for taxes.

Respectfully submitted,
J. HEIDENHAIN,
Chairman;
J. HANLON.

One hundred and fifty copies of the report and tabular statement of the Treasurer were ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills were introduced by Mr. Reese, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 246, an act to amend an act and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 245, an act relative to the banks of Bayou Lafourche in the parish of Lafourche.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

House bill No. 243, an act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans, Louisiana.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:

House bill No. 247, an act for the relief of clerks employed by the State to finish the recording of the bebates of the Constitutional Convention of 1864.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McVean, of Caddo:

House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The report on the $4,000,000 of levee bonds being under consideration.

The pending motion of Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, to receive and accept the report, and that the committee be authorized to proceed into further investigation being under consideration,

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered the following amendment:

That the report be recommitted.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Messrs. Tureaud and Rey called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Brewster, Collins, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Harper, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Murrel, Melvin, Morey, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Taylor, Walsh, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—27.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Carr, Crawford, DeGrage, Eager, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Holland, McVean, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Washington, Wilson, D. Young, Zoelly—30.

The amendment was adopted and the report recommitted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 132, an act to incorporate the Farmers' and Savings Bank of New Orleans, being under consideration, the reading in detail was dispensed with, the bill was placed on its third reading, final passage, title adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 96 was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouechita, was postponed six weeks.

House bill No. 161 was taken up.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following substitute:

An act to protect the health of New Orleans and other purposes.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to receive the substitute in lieu of House bill No. 161.

Mr. Wren moved to lay the motion on the table.

It being ascertained at this time that no quorum was present, Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, moved to adjourn.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Seventh Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, September 25, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-two members answered to their names.

There being no quorum present, the Sergeant-at-arms was dispatched after absent members.

Shortly after, the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, McVean, Murrell, May, Mathews, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke—51.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

It being the day fixed to consider all bills referred to the Committee of the Whole, the House, on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, in the chair.

House bill No. 193, reported favorably by the Committee on Claims, entitled an act authorizing the payment of fifteen certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $140,894 30, heretofore issued in favor of B. Weil by H. Peralta, former Auditor of the State, being under consideration.

After considerable discussion, the committee agreed to recommend the recommittal of the bill.

House bill No. 185, entitled an act to provide the Louisiana State Penitentiary with machinery, and for other purposes connected therewith, was taken up.

After discussion, it being ascertained that there was no quorum, the committee, on motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, rose.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Seventy-Eighth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Burrell, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

Mr. Honore, of Pointe Coupee, announced the illness of Mr. Smith, of Pointe Coupee, and asked that he be excused.

Granted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This House did, on the twenty-first September, adopt a resolution granting Theogene Castille, who contested the seat of Hon. Willis Prescott, as a member from the parish of St. Landry, per diem and mileage from the commencement of this session unto the day when Mr. Prescott was confirmed in his seat; and

Whereas, The said Theogene Castille abandoned the contest on the grounds of total inabilaty to prove a single allegation, and did not appear as a contestant; be it

*Resolved*, That this House do revoke the resolution referred to, and do recede from their action in the premises.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Murrel, of Lafourche, offered the following resolution, which was, on motion of Mr. Carr, amended to read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Levees be allowed to sit during the reecss of the General Assembly or during the adjournment of the same, and that he is hereby directed to prepare a report in detail, showing the condition and dispositon of the public lands of the State since the twenty-sixth day of January, 1861.

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the resolution adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

*Resolved*, That W. B. Phillips, who has acted as Secretary to Committee on Parochial Affairs, and rendered efficient service to Chairman of Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, be paid his salary as Secretary from the fifteenth of August past.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following reports, which were received and read:

MAJORITY REPORT.

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND Qualifications, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, composing a majority of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was submitted the contested election case of the parish of East Baton Rouge, wherein V. M. Lange and Robert Lange contest the seats of B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet, do report to your honorable body that they have carefully examined the evidence adduced, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That B. E. Chaney received a majority of 758 votes over V. M. Lange; and John S. Huguet had an excess of 754 votes over Robert Lange, and sufficient evidence has not been presented to overcome these majorities.

Second—The charge of intimidation, violence and fraud are disproven by the rebutting testimony.

Third—The evidence presented shows that several colored voters testified that peace and order reigned on both days of election.

The committee overruled the exceptions of defendants to the trial of this cause, and all parties by mutual consent submitted the evidence as per printed report, and after more than twenty days had elapsed, the contestants demanded that the case be referred for the purpose of allowing them to reject certain rebutting testimony, which they had already accepted, which was properly refused them according to law.

Hence, the premises considered, we are of the opinion that Messrs. B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet were fairly elected, and we recommend that they be confirmed in their seats as representatives of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted,
P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
AMOS KENT,
JAMES S. MATHEWS.

MINORITY REPORTS.

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed the contested election case of the parish of East Baton Rouge, wherein Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange contest the seats of B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet, beg leave to report to your honorable body that they differ with the majority report for the following reasons:

First—That the chairman of the committee would not allow Robert Lange, contestant, to appear to file exceptions to certain rebutting testimony.

Second—That witnesses who were charged with fraud were allowed to come forward and purge them elves by their own oaths of such charges, which is contrary to law.

Third—That the evidence of all colored men who testified in favor of Chaney and Huguet, and who made their mark, is inadmissable, by reason of said mark being unaccompanied by any attesting witnesses, and the law provides that two attesting witnesses shall sign in such instances in all contested election cases.

Fourth—That the certificate of General Sykes and Lieutenant McGee are inadmissable by reason of not being sworn to according to law.

Fifth—That the evidence shows clearly to our minds that immense frauds were perpetrated, and that Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange would have been elected had the election been conducted fairly and honestly.

And we feel justified for the foregoing reasons to recommend that the said Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange be allowed to take their seats in your honorable body as Representatives of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY LOTT,
F. C. ANTOINE.

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, a member of your Committee on Elections and Qualifiations, feels it incumbent upon him to dissent from the two reports made to your honorable body in regard to the contested election case of V. M. Lange and Robert Lange versus B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet, of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

I am satisfied from the evidence presented that frauds and intimidation were practiced in all the wards of said parish.

I do not believe, consequently, that there has been a fair election, and am of opinion that neither contestants or defendants are entitled to seats in the General Assembly, and respectfully recommend that your honorable body do order a new election for two Representatives in the aforesaid parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted,
DENNIS BURREL.

On motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, the further consideration of the above reports was postponed until Wednesday next, the the thirtieth, and made the special order of the day.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, New Orleans, September 26, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report on the petition of Martha Waters, asking relief on account of her suffering condition, caused by the outrageous, brutal action of rioters, July 30, 1866, as follows:

That they are satisfied that the said Martha Waters was robbed of $495 in money and effects and suffered personal brutal treatment while in the hands of the rioters. Her dwelling being adjoining the Mechanics' Institute, was entered and everything of value taken or destroyed, and herself dragged to prison with a young child in her arms. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the sum of two hundred dollars be paid to her by the passage of the following act.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims;
P. JONES YORKE,
W. POPE NOBLE,
S. E. CUNY.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

The bill was placed on its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, further consideration was postponed until Monday next, in order to allow him to submit a minority report.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Judiciary beg leave to make the following report, viz:

Unfavorably upon House bill No. 233; favorably on House bill No. 232; unfavorably on Senate bill No. 96, and favorably on Senate bill No. 67, with the following amendment, viz: Strike out the third paragraph in the first section.

P. HARPER, Chairman.

The unfavorable reports made by the Committee on Judiciary on House bill No. 233, joint resolution relative to the increasing of the members of the Committee to Revise

the Laws of the State of Louisiana, and on Senate bill No. 96, an act to create an additional court for the parish of Orleans, were agreed to.

Same committee on House bill No. 232, an act to allow Charles A. W. Milchsack to change his name to Charles A. W. Milthack, reported favorably by the Committee on Judiciary, was ordered to be engrossed.

Same committee reported favorably on Senate bill No. 67, with an amendment as mentioned in the report.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred back House bill No. 22, relating to the opening of Bayou Plaquemines, most respectfully beg leave to report that they fully indorse and concur with the report of the special committee to whom was referred the petition of the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville in relation to the same matter, and submit the annexed bill as a substitute for the above mentioned bill and recommend its passage.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
M. RAYMOND,
W. C. MELVIN,
DAVID YOUNG,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
T. B. SIMMS.

An act to remove the dam now closing the mouth of Bayou Plaquemines.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was placed on its first and second readings, considered engrossed, and further consideration postponed until two o'clock P. M.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was received and accepted.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 134, entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, report favorably, and recommend the House to concur with the Senate by passing this bill. The advantages to be derived by the State of Louisiana, and more especially by the city of New Orleans, by the construction of this canal, are so apparent, that it would be useless for this committee to enumerate them.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
W. C. MELVIN,
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
T. B. SIMMS.

O. H. HEMPSTEAD, Secretary.

The bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS ENROLLING COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 240, joint resolution creating a joint committee of the Senate and House to investigate about the tumult that occurred on the night of the twenty-second of September.

House bill No. 239, an act for the relief of certain bondholders, authorizing the issue of new bonds, providing for their payment and declaring invalid certain treasury notes issued in aid of the rebellion.

House bill No. 243, an act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans, Louisiana.

And also duly enrolled:

House bill No. 217, joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the late Paris Universal Exposition.

House bill No. 168, an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

House bill No. 198, an act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road or Nicolson pavement.

House bill No. [illegible], an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Carroll from the town of Floyd, and fixing it at the village of Elton in said parish, on the Mississippi river.

Respectfully, etc

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 26, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act entitled an act for the relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair, of Ouachita parish.

An act to authorize the closing of Benoit's Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

An act to amend and extend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Rapides, during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a Commissioner for that purpose; and

An act for the relief of Augustus Bo[illegible], a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana; and

An act for the relief of the office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an act to protect all persons in their public and civil rights, without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill, and sought to be enforced thereby, are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the Constitution of the State. Even a foreigner, not a citizen, has the same right to travel and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color, except in so far as relates to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to "all persons" perfect equality of civil and political rights, including the privilege of enforcing these rights in the courts and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure their rights to all persons; the means, however, proposed in the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men.

There is, and always ought to be, a broad line of demarcation fixed between a crime and the breach of obligations growing out of civil contracts, and we demoralize the public conscience and confuse its conceptions of right and wrong when we seek to obliterate so evident a distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be, until public opinion rises to their respective levels. The history of the world is full of examples of this sort, when acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so, and in this way a levity of feeling in regard to real crimes produced, we relapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period, when we try to convert an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offense against the peace and dignity of the State. And it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we can not hope by legislation to control questions of personal association; much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or courteous, or Christian-like. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man, must spring from a higher source than the fear of punishment. They can never be forced to grow by pains and penalties.

Again, so far as railroads and steamboats are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce between the several States was wisely confided, under the Constitution of the United States, to the national Congress. The object of this grant of power was clearly to prevent the confusion which would arise from conflicting legislation on such subjects by the different contiguous States; and the wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day as the means of transportation are increased and improved. By the second and third sections of this act, no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State, and those whose routes are beyond. Of course, criminal jurisprudence can not go beyond our State lines, and in this respect the act seems impolitic and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation. For experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced, a more unfavorable occasion than the present could hardly be imagined. In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, animosities and resentments consequent upon a great war, and attendant upon great and sudden changes in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and when the prejudices regarding race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically class legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinctions. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act, would be to defeat rather than to promote the ends apparently had in view by the author of the bill. The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in height and breadth, in firmness and strength. So long as these barriers are maintained, so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the State, to which mutual harmony and good will are essential, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The prejudices upon which these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature and will surely give way to the softening influences of time, unless they are constantly fretted into activity. In the meantime any person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, and in his remedy for their infringement. The courts are open to all alike; the same rule obtains in National and State Courts. The Judges of the State Courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all citizens alike. Colored and white alike constitute juries. Those of the lately enfranchised who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more. They will rather deprecate a kind of legislation, which, instead of advancing their present condition, only renders the enemies of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons whereby to assail the rights which the colored men have already acquired. In returning the bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, so far as lies in my province and power, to enforce the new Constitution as it exists; such is my desire, as well as my duty. But when I find the act in question to be, in my best judgment, unnecessary and unwise, and for the reasons I have stated, calculated to demoralize the public conscience and intensify distinctions which will surely yield to the power of time and the growth of more catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

After considerable discussion upon the Governor's veto, the further consideration of the same was, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, postponed until Monday next, the twenty-eighth, until one o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, 500 copies of the veto message and bill No. 11 included were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, the House adjourned until Monday next, at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Seventy-Sixth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called.

Only nine members answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—9.

No quorum present.

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, as we have no quorum present, and as there is considerable excitement on the streets, I move to take a recess until one o'clock.

Mr. Poindexter: I second the motion.

Mr. Bacon: The time is so short, Mr. President, and we do not want to hang about the State House. If we adjourn at all I think it should be until to-morrow.

Mr. Blackman: I had hoped there would be a quorum present, as I intended to introduce a resolution which explains the cause of the excitement.

The motion to take a recess was adopted.

The hour of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by the President.

The roll was called; sixteen members present; no quorum.

The Sergeant-at-Arms being sent after absent members, a quorum was obtained, as follows:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Randall, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Foute presented a report from the Joint Committee on Finance and City Delegation, on House bill No. 150, with amendments, and moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Coupland, from the Commitee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported favorably upon House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts and bills of lading, etc.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 135, 173, [illegible] 154, and as duly engrossed Senate bill [illegible] 244.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 151, an act for the relief of W. W. Handlin, was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch's motion was adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to adopt the the registry of voters under the reconstruction laws of the United States as a registry under the Constitution of this State to provide a proper list of voters under and in pursuance to the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution of the State under such registry, and to define the powers of the Board of Registration and the Supervisors of Registration as to the oath to be taken by electors who desire to be registered, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon: I move the bill be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday next, one o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House joint resolution No. 234, providing for a recess of the General Assembly from and after the second of October, until the seventh November, 1868, at 12 M.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to amend by substituting "the twenty-fourth of October" for "the seventh of November."

Mr. Jewell: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Jenks: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Futch, Jewell. Lynch, Offutt—8.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Poindexter, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

The Senate refused to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to lay the resolution on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a resolution, and move its adoption.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of investigating the character of the instructions given by the Board of Registrars to the Board of Supervisors, and whether the Board of Registrars have done anything not authorized by the law of registration, and that this committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Braughn, Ray and Kelso on the committee provided for by the resolution.

Mr. Campbell: I move that Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State, be taken up.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read and adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence in House bill No. 132, entitled an act to incorporate the Savings and Pawners' Bank.

Action on Senate bill No. 231 resumed.

The second, third and fourth sections were read and adopted.

The fifth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to substitute the word "seven" for the word "eight," in line five, and to substitute the word "seven" for the word "six," in line six.

Adopted by a rising vote of twelve yeas to eight nays.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend by re-establishing the word "six" in line six.

Adopted.

Section six was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Seventy-Seventh Day's Session.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, the report of the Joint Committee on Finance and City Delegation, favorably with amendments upon House bill No. 154, an act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read and adopted as amended by the committee.

The second and third sections were read and adopted.

Sections fourth, fifth and sixth were read and adopted as amended by the committee.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Coupland: I offer the following as a substitute for section seven and move its adoption:

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the city notes of New Orleans now in circulation shall be received in exchange for the bonds issued in conformity to the first section of this act, or in payment of the taxes or other dues of the city of New Orleans until the first day of January, 1869, and that from and after the said first day of January, 1869, the said notes shall be prescribed.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section eight, and move its adoption:

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all plates, designs or engravings upon which the currency known as City Notes of New Orleans have been printed or engraved, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be destroyed by the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans in the presence of the Mayor and Controller of the city of New Orleans, and the Chairmen of Finance of the two Boards of the Common Council of the city.

And further, if within ten days after the passage of this act the Treasurer shall fail to completely destroy the plates aforesaid of any and all denominations whatsoever upon or from which city notes of New Orleans have been struck or printed, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by being dismissed his office and imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, within the discretion of the court.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section nine and move its adoption:

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the city, in the presence of the officers named in the preceding section of this act, at the expiration of every month after the passage of this act, to destroy, or cause to be destroyed, all notes and issues known as city notes of New Orleans, that may have been received theretofore in the city treasury, failing in which he shall be subject to the same penalty set forth in section eight of this act.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section ten and move its adoption:

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, or either or any of them, to issue or cause to be issued any city notes or certificates of indebtedness other than the bonds hereinbefore provided for.

Sections eleven and twelve were then read and adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend the title by adding the following words: Providing a prescription for the redemption of city notes and for their cancellation when received; and prohibiting their further issue; providing for the destruction of the plates upon which they have been printed, and for other purposes.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was then considered engrossed.

On a suspension of the rules it underwent its third reading, and was finally adopted, and the title adopted as stated.

A communication from the Governor was received, informing the Senate that he had approved of and signed an act for the relief of Wm. Pearson, of Union parish.

Joint resolution relative to a joint committee consisting of the Committees of each House on Charitable Institutions to visit certain charitable institutions in the State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 231, an act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of $200,000 warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Internal Improvement Committee, reported favorably upon House bill No. 40, an act relating to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Boguefalaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

And from the Judiciary Committee:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 232, an act to amend and re-enact an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868.

And unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 243, an act appointing the sheriffs of each parish in this State auctioneers in certain cases.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon House bill No. 45, an act relating to State and Parish Tax Collectors.

And upon House bill No. 224, joint resolution appropriating the sum of $300 to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer of the city of New Orleans, who was murdered while in the discharge of his duty.

Also substitute for Senate bills Nos. 239 and 242, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the substitute for Senate bills Nos. 239 and 242.

Rules suspended, and the bill read twice under a suspension of the rules.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one and two were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I offer the following additional section as section three, and move its adoption:

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue warrants for debts due by the State, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, except when the claim is less than fifty dollars, or in sums above fifty dollars, as may be demanded by the holder of the claim.

Adopted.

Section four was read and adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

By unanimous consent, the words, "or moneys," in the second section, were stricken out.

Under suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 44, 105, 146, 159, 166 and 194, and Senate joint resolution No. 14; and as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 244.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act providing for the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Chas. Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide the means of protecting the swamp lands of Louisiana from inundations by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of five millions of dollars, and for the redemption of the same.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended.

Joint resolution authorizing the Mayors of the various municipal corporations throughout the State to perform the rite of marriage.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State, was taken up at section sixth, where it was left yesterday.

The section was read and adopted.

Section seventh was read and adopted.

The eighth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by striking the words "it shall be the duty" in lines thirteen and fourteen and to insert the word "said" after the word "the" in line sixteen; to insert the words "are hereby empowered and authorized" after the word district, in line seventeen, and to insert the word "thereupon" after the word "and" in line twenty-three.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adption of the section as amended.

Mr. Bacon having objected, the section was passed over for the time being by general consent.

Sections nine and ten were read and adopted.

Section eleven was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to insert after the word "registration," in the sixth line, the words, "or upon any paper or certificate of registration."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen were read and adopted.

Section fifteen was read.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be postponed and made the special order of the day on Monday next after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I move that Mr. Williams be granted leave of absence for the balance of the session before the recess.

Leave granted.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned thereafter without transacting any business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Seventy-Eighth Day's Session.

MONDAY, September 28, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—31.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate Joint resolution authorizing the Mayors of the various municipal corporations throughout the State to perform the rite of marriage.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 139, 158; and as engrossed, Senate bill No. 246 and House bill No. 231.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Claims, reported back to the Senate, with the recomendation that it be considered and acted upon, Senate bill No. 168, an act for the payment of the salaries of the officers of the last General Assembly of Louisiana.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon Sente bill No. 248, an act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Penitentiary, and upon Senate bill No. 247, an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

Mr. Ray, from the special committee appointed for the purpose, reported an act to provide for the preservation of the records in the office of the Recorder of Conveyances, in the city of New Orleans, and appropriating $5000 for that purpose.

A communication from the Governor was received and read, informing the Senate that his Excellency had approved of and signed an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas railroad.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up an act to provide for the preservation of the records in the office of the Recorder of Conveyances, etc., just introduced by me from special committee.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the following substitute for section two be adopted: "That the expense for the binding, lettering and writing out said books shall be paid out of the treasury of the city of New Orleans, not to exceed five thousand, upon the warrants signed by the Controller of the city, approved by the Mayor thereof, at rates which shall seem to the Mayor reasonable."

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wilcox: I move a reconsideration of the vote by which was passed finally House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes and the liquidation of other indebtedness.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, be reconsidered.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Darrall, Foute, Kelso. Lewis, Monette, Ogden, Peakard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein, Wilcox—19.

Nays: Bacon, Futch, Jewell, Lynch and Offutt—5.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the vote by which the bill was adopted as a whole be reconsidered.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the vote by which the second section of the bill was adopted be reconsidered.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to insert after the words "at par" in second line, the words "or at a discount of not more than twenty per cent."

Mr. Futch: I move to amend by substituting ten per cent for twenty per cent.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Wilcox.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard. Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon. Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Offutt, Ogden—9.

Mr. Wilcox's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following:

Provided that no bonds shall be sold for the purpose of absorbing or taking up the issue known as city money at less than par.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the provision on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—19.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Offutt, Ogden—8.

The proviso was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the vote by which the fourth section was adopted be reconsidered.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to amend by striking out in line two the words "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen."

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Darrall. Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Todd—11.

The words were stricken out.

The fourth section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to regulate places of amusements.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pinchback: I offer the following resolution, and move its adoption:

*Resolved*, That C. C. Antoine, Senator from the twenty-first Senatorial District, be and he is hereby authorized to draw his per diem from the commencement of the session.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of Wm. G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Campbell: I move to take up Senate bill No. 321.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Jenks, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Wilcox—13.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Offutt and Ogden—9.

Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State, was taken up at section fifteen, where left on Saturday.

Section fifteen was taken up and read.

Mr. Ogden: I move to strike out the section.

Mr. Ray: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Day, Foute, Jenks, Jewell, Offutt, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—21.

Nay: Campbell—1.

The section was stricken out.

Mr. Pinchback: I offer the following as section fifteen:

Be it further enacted, etc., That any person found guilty of carrying concealed weapons on the day of election shall be fined $250 or be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, provided that this section shall not apply to persons authorized by law to keep the peace.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the following words be added:

And be it further provided, That one half of the fine or fines shall go to the person or persons informing upon the guilty party or parties.

Accepted by Mr. Pinchback.

Mr. Lynch: I move to add, "And that the other half shall go to the school fund."

Adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Blackman: I move to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Offutt, Thompson, Todd—10.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

The Senate refused to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Todd: I move to adjourn.

Lost.

Section sixteenth was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words, "Board of Registration," in lines two and three, and insert instead the words, "Secretary of State;" and to insert the words "shall make an official report of the same to the Governor who" after the word "and" in line six, and to strike out all of the section after the word "result" in line seven.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section seventeen was read.

Mr. Campbell: I moved that the word "groggeries" be substituted for the word "groceries" in line seven, and that the blank in line thirty-five be filled by inserting "$500," and the blank in line thirty-six by inserting "$100."

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I move to strike out the whole section.

Lost.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the words "by the glass" in line eight be stricken out.

Lost by a rising vote of ten yeas, fourteen nays.

Mr. Bacon: I move to add after the word "glass" in line eight the words "or bottle," and in line nine to strike out the words "one-half a" and insert the word "two."

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move to adjourn.

Adopted by a rising vote of sixteen yeas to fourteen nays.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Seventy-Ninth Day's Session.

TUESDAY, September 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Lynch, from Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 187, and as duly engrossed House bill No. 154 and Senate bill 250.

Mr. Braughn, from the special committee to inquire into the instructions of the Board of Registration to the Supervisors and other actions of the Board, reported as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate of Louisiana:

The special committee, appointed in conformity to the annexed resolution, begs leave to report that it has discharged its duty, and begs leave to submit the following report, viz:

After an examination of various Supervisors, from the first, second, sixth and the tenth wards, your committee is forced to the conclusion that the Board of Registrars, of which William Baker is Chairman, has given instructions to the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, that are unwarranted in theory and entirely beyond the law of registration. The Board of Registration argues that the only persons who can take the oath, known by the printed instructions as Form No. 3, are those who favored and voted for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, at the election held on September 27 and 28, 1867, and that those who did not favor said Convention and that those who did favor said Constitution can not avail themselves of said affidavit. (See page 4.)

The Board of Registration has further instructed the Board of Supervisors to reject all citizens who have been naturalized by the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, in the parish of Orleans, since the fourth of July, 1867, contending that these courts, while in vacation, had no legal right to naturalize citizens. (See page [illegible].)

This is clearly wrong. The certificates issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, acting under and in obedience to a law of Congress, have all the force and power of *judgments*, and must be so regarded and respected by *all persons*.

The Board of Registration has furthermore instructed the various Boards of Supervisors that all persons "who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the Confederate States, all who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, leaders of guerilla bands, those who wrote or published treason in newspapers, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State can not be registered except they produce the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that they have filed their recantation, and that it has been published in the official journal." (Vide page 6.) These instructions deprive persons of the benefit of the proviso in article ninety-nine of the Constitution, which deprivation is not only unjust but clearly against the Constitution.

Your Committee is clearly of the opinion that a person who is ready and willing to take one of the three affidavits should be registered; the responsibility of the act being entirely with the applicant. If any evidence is demanded by the Supervisors the same should be taken contradictorily with the applicant.

Your Committee is further of the opinion that the supplemental act permitting the Board of Registration to form regulations is entirely superfluous, and calculated to breed public dissatisfaction and trouble. The law is plain and sufficiently comprehensive, and if carried out, will accomplish everything required.

Your Committee accompanies this its report with a printed copy of the instructions issued by the Board of Registration, a minute of the proceedings had, and the evidence adduced, all of which is annexed for your referrence.

With a view of settling in a definite form the difference in the construction of the law of registration, your committee submits an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
Chairman;
JOHN RAY,
GEORGE Y. KELSO.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to quiet the title to public lands sold during the war.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report of the Committee to investigate the action of the Board of Registration.

Rules suspended and the report read.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the report.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up "an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters thereof," approved September 19, 1868, introduced as a part of the report of the committee.

Rules suspended and the bill read second time.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon House bill No. 188, an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to reconsider the vote on the adoption, yesterday, of the resolution allowing per diem from the commencement of the session to Senator C. C. Antoine.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to amend by inserting " and mileage " after " per diem " in the body of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Futch: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to visit, during the recess of the Legislature, the public buildings and to report upon the reassembling of the Legislature.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay the resolution on the table and call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Whitney—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Francois, Futch, Jenks, Ogden, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—12.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of the succession of O. C. Breckinridge, S. H. B. Schoonmaker, and others.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Rules suspended, and bill read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday, after action on the supplementary act relative to registration.

Mr. Whitney: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.


## Personal Responsibility.

Among the incidents connected with the New York Water street movement, one was peculiarly suggestive. An abandoned habitué of the place was encountered in a distant part of the city, and being asked why she had left Water street, replied: "Because too many good people came there."

Does not this teach Christians a lesson of duty to the suffering and vicious? This person supposed to be so shameless, shrank from the reproof conveyed by the mere presence of personal purity; and thus demonstrated the logical correctness of our Lord's declarations, "Ye are the light of the world" and "the salt of the earth."

Not simply the church in its organized character, Christians in the aggregate, in which case certainly the words are applicable; but first and more directly, that in morals every true Christian life produces for society, effects analagous to those produced in nature by light.

Moral darkness, sensual impurity, dishonesty, hypocrisy, all these are in some sort rebuked, and their victims are conscious of shame in the presence of honesty and purity; thus arguing that no Christian or light-bearer should be faithless to the great duty resting upon him or her to shine their best, though it be but a taper's gleam or a star's glimmer, in a world which has no other means provided for dissipating its moral gloom. The most fitting and favorable place for the aggressive work upon which depends the church's life and the spread of religion, is not within the walls of her sanctuaries. Here are more particularly her conservative forces; her strongholds for defensive operations. Here are gathered for counsel and comfort her trained veterans, and here are those drilled and fitted for labor, who have from time to time been saved out of the world.

In any age when God's people lose sight of this truth, they invite decay and insure defeat. They receive and deserve the contempt of those who no longer have reason to fear their power for good. Then they receive and blindly rejoice in the eulogies of their own and God's enemies. Such churches, especially if their pulpits are silent on moral questions, and have no rebukes for social or political evils, will have favorable notices from venal presses, and will rent pews at high rates, to men whose gains are the price of blood and precious souls.

In our view every Christian is a missionary, and holds the Master's great commission, "Go ye out into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." And in the words of Wesley, "Go not only to those who need, but to such as need you most," remembering that in most cases, very near home there is urgent necessity for work, and often the best opportunity for doing good.

Does any one suppose that daily murders, gambling, drunkenness and licentiousness would prevail in this city, as the records indicate is the case, if the minority of pure Christian people here, were true to duty and let their light shine? There is a mighty power in a little good leaven.

The Christian, be he high or low in church or society, who tampers with the pure morality of the Gospel, who timidly or corruptly lowers its standard, and sinks its claims in deference to business or friendship, prejudice or politics, even of life, provokes the woe pronounced by Christ upon "him by whom the offense cometh."

A personal responsibility must be felt by every professor of religion for the welfare of society, because no other member of the community has sufficient inducement to do the work to which he is called; and no others can so safely trust themselves in contact with the infected and pernicious elements around.

Men in general have nothing in view but the enjoyment of this life, the acquisition of wealth, the advancement of worldly interest; however honest or learned they may be, they feel no vocation for unselfish efforts to check vice and purify society; to save the State and perpetuate freedom. With them all phases of socity are alike and any government good, if their present advantage or inclination is secured. The history of our race demonstrates that even patriotism yields and human sympathy fails when the strain upon them is too severe or long continued.

The man who sees far into futurity, who knows of another life, believes implicitly in the final judgment and awards according to the deeds done in the body, accepting the teachings of Jesus about Heaven and hell; he only has a motive sufficiently powerful to make sacrifices of ease, fame, life, in the effort to dispel the moral darkness and make war against the evils of society.

If the Christian fails in any degree to act up to this responsibility, in the same measure he manifests his unbelief in the doctrines of Christ, and weakens the power of Christianity in the world.

No others have the power of escaping the contagion of sin, whose infection spreads so rapidly and destroys so surely. The only certain disinfectant is a vivid Christian faith; a life of prayer and companionship with the pure and spotless Jesus; possessed of this, one may penetrate the darkest region and come in contact with the vilest creatures.

While thus engaged Christ will feed your lamp with holy oil; he will clothe and protect you with the sanctity of his presence; then "one can chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight."

No battle-scarred veteran of a hundred well fought fields, ever felt so calmly fearless amid iron or leaden hail, as an assured Christian in the path of duty; because "there is no fear in love, for perfect love casteth out fear."

And no skilled physician ever walked amid the festering victims of the plague so safe from disease, as the humble disciple of Jesus, about his labors of love among the polluted and infatuated votaries of sin. No long range artillery will answer in this work; your presence, your eye, your tongue is wanted; as the physician seeks the bedside of his patient, so you must go forth to seek and save the lost. There are "Water streets" and abandoned ones in all places of human abode; lost men, women and children, as well in silks and broadcloths as in rags and homespun. There is vice to be shamed by outspoken virtue, and heart broken sinners to be found among all classes.

One link in the chain of your testimony for Christ is missing, unless "to the poor the Gospel is preached," and their religion may well be doubted, who follow not after Him who "went about doing good."

## The Knights of the White Camelia.

There is an organization under this name existing in Louisiana. It is a secret armed society. Its central organization has its headquarters in New Orleans It extends into every parish. It is connected with similar organizations throughout the eleven ex-rebel States. It is, in fact, a recrystalization of all the dissatisfied, unsubdued elements of the old rebellion. It is commanded by a secret conclave, called the Grand Council, whose numbers are kept a profound secret from all below them. Their word is law to the whole body in the State, and to them come in stated reports from all the branches. The subordinate bodies are called councils. Of these there are over twelve in New Orleans. They estimate their own force in this parish at about 20,000 armed brothers. The councils are provided with armories, and muskets and bayonets. Over the whole force is placed a military officer with the title of Grand Commander The present Grand Commander is a celebrated ex-Confederate General. The members are bound together by the most horrid oaths to *obey every order* of their superiors, and to keep inviolably secret everything pertaining to the society. The penalty of disobedience is death.

The sworn object of the society is to resist by every means, including violence, negro suffrage, negro eligibility to office, or the participation of negroes in the government in any shape; and also to overthrow the present State governments. One of their peculiar institutions is the custom of electing any obnoxious person to *disappear*. This they do by electing certain brothers to cause the *disappearance*. The brothers elected for such duty, must perform it, under the penalty of being branded as cowards, and of being perpetually ostracised and disgraced.

Of this beautiful Christian association we have the ritual, signs, records and the rolls of their members. Their publication we reserve for the proper moment. The foregoing is perhaps as plain and succinct an account of the character and purposes of this organization, as could be given by any one of its members. Nor must it be thought that it is composed of the roughs, and thugs, and loafers of the State.

In this city, in the furor of excitement which attended its first organization, and especially under the heavy social and business pressure, brought to bear during the Seymour and Blair canvass upon all parties whose business depended upon public favor, a large majority of the merchants, grocers and clerks of the city were swept into the organization. It was the same pressure which swept many into secession who would have preferred to stay out.

This portion of the membership as they begin to perceive that what they are engaged in is a *conspiracy*, and that that they are incurring personal liability for any crimes which may be committed at the instigation of the society and especially since the election of Grant, has dashed to the ground all hopes of aid or countenance from the North, are growing restive, and begin to think of withdrawing, cutting off the supplies, and devoting themselves to business.

To these gentlemen we say, this is the only wise part to act.

Your association killed Colonel Pope. It is threatened on the streets daily that it will kill this one and that one. The stain of all the crimes will attach to each one of you individually. When the lists of membership are published, as they *assuredly* will be, do you think that men whose names are on that list can do much business at the North or with Northern men. Will "Bradstreet" or "Dunn" quote your firm any higher when informed that you or your clerks are active members of a secret political armed society, for the destruction of government and the assassination of individuals? Think of this!

## General Longstreet.

We know of no man in the South, who so much resembles in simplicity and straightforwardness of character, fair-mindedness and justice, truthfulness and hatred of all shams and humbugs, General Grant himself, as this distinguished Confederate soldier. The moral courage which enabled him to boldly and manfully express his sentiments, in opposition to the cant, hypocricy and mingled whine and fury which characterized the Southern press shortly after the surrender, was sublime.

The storm of execration which greeted this hero of a hundred battles, from bomb-proof editors, ex-quartermasters and ex-home guard officers, was only another illustration of the tendency of the unreconstructed rebel masses to set blood hounds after all who differ from them in sentiment. The time has now come for a recognition of General Longstreet's patriotism and courage. No man is more fitted to be the leader of that large class of Southern whites who have hitherto secretly detested the Democratic reign of terror, but have not had the courage to brave the social and business ostracism which would follow their revolt from the Democratic party Let these gentlemen now follow the noble lead of General Longstreet. The Republican party of this State will be proud to see some distinguished recognition of General Longstreet's worth and ability, by the incoming administration. This will gratify us not only as a just tribute to the patriotism and moral courage which General Longstreet has evinced during the last three critical years, but as a right hand of fellowship stretched out to that class of men; of whom he is a representative man. It will show beyond cavil then, what has all along been true, that the war which the Republican party has waged, has not been against the Southern man, or even the Southern ex-rebel—but against the persistent, unrepentant Southern rebel, still continuing to fight the results of the war. It will also make some of the newly fledged rebels of the South, who fought far less than General Longstreet during the war, and far harder than he did after it was over, ashamed if such a thing were possible. Let the chivalrous ex-Confederates and the true blue ex-Federals and the newly enfranchised freedmen of the South join hands with the German and Irish, and form the gallant progressive Republican party of the South. The old Know-Nothing, the thug and the bomb-proofs will make up the Democratic party. We will have a fair free fight at the next election, and we will whip them two to one.

## There Was no Election.

We see that the North has from a perusal of the daily news from Louisiana, without any other advisement, already arrived at a correct conclusion as to the character of the pretended election in this State on November 3. They believe that a fair election was prevented by terrorism and intimidation. This is strictly true. Therefore there was no election. We hope that proper steps will be taken before the canvassers of the electoral vote, to prevent any returns being counted from any parish in which murder and riot was allowed during the period of registration. We hope also that the facts may be presented to Congress in such a shape that every Democratic Congressman from this State may be thrown out.

There was no election. Two-thirds of our vote was prevented from being registered by murders, riots, assassinations, the sacking of club houses and colored churches, and the most violent threats. This sort of work continued up to within two or three days of the election, when suddenly alarmed at the blunder they had committed, the leaders passed the word to have no more violence. Suddenly a calm like that of a summers' day, fell upon New Orleans. Her thugs became lambs. And on the strength of this calm, after all the mischief had been done, the Democrats have the impudence to claim that everything was done fair and peaceably.

The only thing this action on their part does prove, is a very significant point against themselves. It is this, it shows that it lay in their power at any moment to quell the bloody disturbances of the three or four weeks preceding the election. That they could and did not, shows that they are the responsible originators and criminals of those mobs and riots.

## Murder of Bureau Agents.

Last week information reached us of the unprovoked and cold-blooded murder of Mr. William G. Kirkman while on duty as Bureau Agent in eastern Texas. We knew him as a most amiable young man and a valuable officer. He was a brother of Captain Kirkman, U. S. A., Jackson Barracks, Texas.

No clue has yet been found to the murderers of Lieutenant Bayne, Bureau Agent in charge of Winn parish, Louisiana, at the time; in which case the negroes were threatened with death if they interred the body.

We take from the *Picayune* an account of the "unpleasantness" in Arkansas, in which Lieutenant Willis, of the Bureau, and Major Andrews, Revenue Collector, were murdered. "The citizens," as the sympathizing editors generally style assassins, propose to "go for" all who are less murderous than themselves. They say "this terrible state of things must go on and increase, should the Radicals persist in their fiendish purpose of subordinating the men of their own race to the rule of the half civilized black man."

About ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 24th ult. Major Andrews, Revenue Collector, Lieutenant Willis, Bureau Agent, and R. H. Standal, Sheriff, (imported Radicals) were halted in the road some few miles from Bocky Comfort by Cullen Baker and four or five others, and Andrews and Willis killed. Standal escaped, and taking the news to the negroes, who happened to be under arms at the time, they became terribly excited, and many bloody threats and some hostile demonstrations were made; but they were kept in check by Daniel Simpson and a few other prudent white men. It seems that Baker "went for Lieutenant Willis," with whom he had an old account to settle, not purposing to interrupt any one else, but he was riding in a buggy or ambulance with Major Andrews, and both were killed at the same instant.

The citizens universally deprecate the whole matter, and especially regret the death of Major Andrews, who had made friends of all of them. This terrible state of things must go on and increase, should the Radical party persist in their fiendish purpose of subordinating the men of their own race to the rule of the half-civilized black man. There will be Cullen Bakers in every county of the South, and somebody will certainly "go for" all who enlist in such a scheme.

The *Crescent* in its eulogy of the late Thomas Adams, ex-Chief of Police, says:

The part which Colonel Adams took in the affairs of the city since the war is too recent for impartial narration. One fact, however, can nowhere be gainsaid—that his conduct and generalship on the memorable thirtieth July, 1866, were worthy of being classed with the conduct and generalship of the first military men of this age.

We do not call up the acts of deluded men to speak lightly of the same after their departure. We were told that Mr. Adams did not lead the police and citizens on that terrible day. But if he was their leader, as the above intimates, we confess that we can not see where a single element of generalship was manifested, unless it was in the mere matter of keeping his plan a secret until the hour arrived for its execution. All that was necessary was to have the police assembled at the various stations, with orders to proceed to the Mechanics' Institute as soon as the signal was given by the fire alarm bell, and with those citizens who would naturally join them, surround the building and commence the work of slaughter.

All know that on the occasion referred to these within the building were unsuspecting and unarmed. The attacking party being well supplied with revolvers and other weapons, they succeeded in murdering about fifty on the spot, and wounding seriously or fatally about one hundred and fifty more, without any or at most a trifling loss on their part.

But where is there in this anything to be compared with the "conduct and generalship of the first military men of the age?"

## General Grant on Impartial Suffrage in Iowa.

The Des Moines *Register* says that on the nineteenth instant one of the most prominent politicians of this State had a conversation with General Grant, in which the General expressed himself as being particularly solicitous about the success of impartial suffrage in Iowa. He said he "hoped the people of Iowa, whose soldiers achieved such immortal renown in the field, would be the first State to carry impartial suffrage through unfalteringly. It had gone down in other States, but he trusted that Iowa, the bright Radical star, would proclaim by its action in November, that the North is consistent with itself, and willing to voluntarily accept what its Congress had made a necessity in the South. The negro race, by their devotion in the war, by their faithfulness when all others were faithless, had nobly earned the possession of their deprived rights, and surely should have it before the white rebels whom they helped to subdue." Good for General Grant.

We commend the above to the attention of the *Bee*, *Crescent*, *Times* and *Bulletin*. Cold comfort, isn't. "You'll have more of it! When you talk of upsetting negro suffrage, you talk of upsetting the laws. As to your dream of undoing everything here by means of elections, which are no elections, that is nonsense. We'll see that nothing is undone here except by a fair vote of *all* the people.

## Thos. J. Durant.

We hope that every Republican member of Congress from this State will unite in presenting to General Grant the strong, earnest desire of the Republicans of Louisiana to see her and the South represented in the cabinet by this distinguished Louisianan. No where can there be found a more thoroughly elevated, high-toned gentleman of more commanding abilities, more varied acquirements and of purer and loftier character representing the original Union sentiment of the South than Thos. J. Durant.

True, in the beginning of the war he shared in the prejudices of his class and caste against the North and abolition; but so did Butler and many others. He came out manfully at an early stage, threw away prejudice, and with true chivalry arrayed himself on the side of the weak and the lowly, for suffrage and citizenship to the blacks.

He proved himself a statesman and not a politician. Of such men has the Republic need to-day.


The Challenge Washing Machine.—This most excellent washing machine, the cheapest and best, is manufactured in Auburn, N. Y., by S. W. Palmer & Co. It has had a wide sale throughout the North, and we learn that large numbers have been shipped to Texas. As yet we have not heard of any agency being established in New Orleans, but hope there may be soon, as this machine is truly the housewife's blessing. It is a great saving of time and strength. It is compact, taking up but little room, does its work satisfactorily, and last, but not least, we are informed that it costs about one-half or one-third of the price of other machines. We hope to give information soon where in the city these machines can be obtained.


A Joke.—We remember hearing of the office seeker who called upon General Jackson to ask a foreign mission. Being answered that no vacancy existed, he gradually fell to less important positions, and all failing, begged for some old clothes. This joker has been excelled by an unsophisticated colored office seeker who recently called upon Governor Warmoth and modestly asked for a place. Our courteous Executive inquired what position he desired, when the accommodating seeker expressed a willingness to take anything. Sagely pondering for a moment, the Governor said he thought there were no vacancies, unless perhaps that of Chief Justice, when our applicant sagely said, "I'll take it."


An Immense Establishment is B. T. Babbit's manufactory of saleratus, labor-saving soap, concentrated potash, and star yeast powder. The extensive business in every portion of the country which Mr. Babbitt has built up shows what integrity and honesty in both the manufacture and sale of these articles can accomplish. Who has not heard of Babbitt's saleratus? Always ask for Babbitt's if you want good light biscuit, &c. And ask for his labor-saving soap if you want clean clothes with little labor.

Evans's Advertising Agency.—T. C. Evans, 129 Washington street, Boston, Mass., has established one of the most reliable advertising agencies in the whole country. All who wish to advertise any goods or wares will find it to their advantage to put their business into the hands of Mr. Evans. All papers receiving advertisements from Mr. Evans may know that he is perfectly reliable, and that quick returns will be made on his collections.

Such has been our experience in our transactions with him.


Hon. G. M. Wickliffe.—We are glad to chronicle the recovered health of this gentleman. Since his election he has constantly and arduously discharged the onerous duties of his office, until stricken down by a raging fever, which for a week or two gave him a very hard wrestle. Mr. Wickliffe has proved himself an accommodating and efficient officer.

Another Press Destroyed.—The type and press of the *Homer Illiad*, W. Jasper Blackburn's paper, was recently entirely destroyed by a party of the reconstructed.

## Notices of Periodicals.

Peters' United States Musical Review.—The November number contains the following choice new music: "A Heart that beats only for Thee," and "When I went Home with Belle;" two new songs by the author of "Nora O'Neal;" a sacred song by Bishop, entitled "Seek and ye shall find;" "Pleasant Thoughts Mazurka," by Chas. Kinkel, and "Loves of the Angels," a beautiful march by Packer. This music is written especially for the *Review*, and is published in a sheet form at a cost of $2 40.

In addition to the music, the following reading matter: Poetry—"Autumn Festivals," and "Nellie;" "Soldier's Music;" "Popular Songs;" "Early Years of Meyerbeer;" "What are the Bells Saying;" "Our Village Annals;" "Music in Poetry;" "Æsthetic Woman;" "New Music;" "Review," etc., making in all thirty-two large pages.

The *Review* is published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, New York, at $2 per year. Sample copies twenty-five cents.

Peters' Monthly Glee Hive.—Among the contents of this musical work for November we notice: "Departure for Palestine," from the comic opera *Genevieve de Brabant*, with both French and English words; "You've been a Friend to Me;" "If You Love Me do My Will;" "Ladies, we are Hunters Free;" "Smile to-day and Frown to-morrow."

Published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, New York, at $3 per year.

Peters' Parlor Companion.—This monthly contains mostly quadrilles and polkas. Published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, New York, at $3 per year.

Traveler's Guide.—Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide is published monthly, by D. Appleton & Co., 90, 92 and 94 Grand street, New York. It contains a large map of the United States, and small maps of all the principal railroads, with time tables, &c., &c. Don't take a journey without it. News dealers sell it.

The New York Mercantile Journal, and Merchants, Manufactors and Bankers' Ledger, a large weekly quarto, contains all the latest news of business matters, markets, &c. $5 per year. Address *New York Mercantile Journal*, box 1919, New York.

Arthur's Home Magazine for December contains, besides music, fashion plates, &c., the usual amount of interesting reading matter. Among the contributions are: "After the Victory," "Woman's Woe," "The Sciences," "An Acting Proverb," "Don't Count Your Chickens before They are Hatched," in which seven characters appear, "Anecdotes of Webster's Boyhood," "A Gadding Wife," "The Hollands," &c.

## Washington Correspondence.

Washington, November 12.

It is refreshing to witness the presence of such religious influences as are still prevailing at McKendry Church. There the pious emotion of the Psalmist can be appreciated, "I was glad when they said unto me let us go into the house of the Lord." Thither indeed the tribes have gone up; largely over sixty persons have connected themselves with that charge since the meeting commenced. The time is approaching for the missionary anniversaries of the different Methodist charges here, and to this season of religious interest there will be added the meeting of the Parent Missionary Society in Foundry Church, some time in January. Preparations are now also being made for the Sunday School festivities connected with the Christmas holidays. These celebrations are gotten up on a very large scale, and entered into by all class with commendable zeal and benevolence. There is a class of Sunday School pupils to whom the festive season brings no joyous presents within their home circle; indeed many are without home, and were always without. There is something exceedingly beautiful in the provisions that bring the joys of Christmas to persons and circles where they would otherwise unknown. The Sunday School has in a great measure rescued this season of gladness from the irrational and debauching revelry with which it used to be so generally connected.

The Young Men's Christian Association are arranging for a fair for the purposes of their organization, under the direction of the ladies of the different Protestant churches of the District. The Association is employing all means within their reach to reclaim the abandoned, and promote virtue where it already exists. Encouraging success has crowned their efforts. They labor under many disadvantages for want of their new hall, now in process of building, which, when finished, will be an architectural ornament to the city. Last season they tried a course of lectures, but this is perhaps the poorest place on earth for lectures, especially when tickets are sold. Newman Hall could not command a respectable sized audience to pay lecture. The proposed fair will be in such hands as will no doubt secure favorable results. The different churches will be represented by the ladies who have charge of the tables. Foundry Church will be represented in part by Miss Gardner, Miss Brown, Miss Camack and Mrs. Judge Fisher; Wesley Chapel by Mrs. Head, Miss Tilley and others; the Metropolitan by Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. Senator Harlan and others. The expedients resorted to by Christian churches to raise funds for religious and benevolent purposes show a low state of religious vitality. The whole class of these expedients is inconsistent with the nature of a pure religion; nor are lectures for such objects an exception. Let them be delivered free; let the widows and the fatherless be visited and relieved; let the demands of humanity be met; but let it be done by zealous work in personal effort; let Christian people work in the name and by the spirit of their holy religion, and while the drudgery will be less the moral, religious and financial results will be vastly superior. What the public mind needs is a deep sense of moral obligation; to feel that the support of religion and its concomitants by voluntary and regular contribution is as indispensable to society as the payment of taxes for the support of the State. This serving God and his cause through the gratification of appetite is not the self-denial inculcated by the Saviour. The object of this criticism, however, is not so much the expedients resorted to by church people as the morbid state of religious and moral feeling which makes these expedients a necessity in benevolent enterprises. MORDECAI.

## From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Lafourche circuit, writes October 28:

I have been very busy since writing last. The schools have occupied much of my attention, and the new church going up near Raceland; it will soon be ready for use. I was recently at Monroe, in Ouachita parish, and had an opportunity of helping Brother Fenner, who has a hard work; his church in Monroe is now being finished, having been a long time in bad condition by being in debt. While there I had an invitation to address a meeting of two or three thousand people, which I thought it my duty to accept. It was a grand occasion, and I tried to give them good instruction. Much suffering has been endured by the colored people there, and many murders committed. On my circuit everything is now quiet, but many hard threats are made against us, and we do not know how soon we may have trouble. We see that our enemies have prepared themselves with the means of doing their evil work, but we trust in the Lord to disappoint their aim.

Rev. Mr. Small writes from Alexandria, October 29:

I am glad to be able to write after so hard a spell of sickness, which was nigh unto death. I fell sick the day after my return from Brother Hilton's quarterly meeting. Thank God I am up again, and the doctor says, with good care, I will get over it. I am not yet able to preach or see to any church business, but soon as possible shall send on the minutes and accounts.

Rev. Mr. Hayvard writes from Natchitoches:

We are again threatened with trouble by our builder, though we offered him $125 after he had promised to take it in small sums. Our people are gathering their crops, and we shall be able to get some more money soon. The churches are doing pretty well; we are having souls for our hire. I visited Brother Dapley's church lately, and found them doing well. The people in Saline, both white and colored, are calling for me to go or send some one to preach for them, as they say Brother Turner need not to have left.

You have the sad news about the murder of Brother Hazen. He was a good man, and it is a great loss to us. Mr Falkner, too, suffered terribly, being beaten very bad; he was our church secretary and school teacher.

Brother Amos Gunby, pastor of Shady Grove, Washington parish, recently held a two days' meeting, and says that there were more people present than have ever been at his meetings before. He says:

I preached a short time since in Mississippi, nineteen miles from here, and nineteen persons joined the church. We now have two hundred members at this (Shady Grove) Church. At Spring Hill one hundred and eight members and probationers, at another appointment two hundred and twenty-five members and probationers. We have about all the colored people who are church members in this parish and the neighboring county in Mississippi in our church.

We would desire one of you white brethren to come and hold our quarterly meeting, but it is hardly safe. Some of our "friends" say that it is you white preachers that put the devil in the colored people's heads.

We are needing church buildings very much at most of my appointments.

Macon, Mississippi.—Brother Wesley Jones informs us that he has commenced a protracted meeting on his charge, and thirty-one have been converted, all of whom joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, save three, whose parents were Baptists. His list of probationers for the year amounts to 113. He says that Father Buck, an old colored man, aged 121 years, and more than eighty years a Methodist minister, recently died there.

Brother Joseph Moore, preacher in charge at Forest, Mississippi, writes encouragingly of his work there, though the wites are disposed to persecute them.

He praises in the highest terms the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Major J. W. Corliss, saying that he is working night and day in the great work of educating the colored people.

## Progress in Art.

But a few years ago, comparatively, the dwellings of the wealthy only, were adorned with first class paintings, as none others could afford them. Cheap and rude pictures were of course more common, as every school girl ere she received her diploma was expected to finish up two or three specimens. Some of these would of course be superior to others, yet few or none would be considered worthy of a place in the room of the connoisseur. First, because the artists had not had sufficient experience, as long years of practice are required to perfect one in this art; and secondly, but very few of the mass who paint pictures could ever excel as artists. Many may be able to appreciate a fine painting, and may be filled with admiration as they gaze thereon; but few, however, could possibly have finished the picture so as to awaken this admiration. Many may be able to draw the outlines of objects, may possibly excel at this, but can go no further; for when we add color, with light and position, we enter upon a field unlimited. Here is where that wonderful gift of the true artist stands out beyond the mere sketcher and dauber. The position and strength of the light and even the fainted reflections thereof must all be taken into consideration. Some parts must be very brilliant, some very subdued, some warm and some cold. An ordinary painter looks at a comparatively smooth object, and detects perhaps but a single color and shade. The true artist, at a glance, observes many degrees of shade and transfers them all to his work.

As great artists, like great poets, are born, not developed merely, it is understood why first class paintings are so seldom met with, and being so scarce, why they are so high priced.

How very natural as one stands before a beautiful painting, is the longing that some process might be discovered by which these most beautiful and expensive paintings of the masters could be accurately, and with comparatively little expense, copied, that they might find their way into the homes not only of those in moderate circumstances, but might even adorn the walls of the laborer's cottage, thus sending gleams of joy and sunshine into his little circle, elevating and purifying their tastes. This longing of every refined and benevolent heart has been fully realized, so great has been the progress of art.

This art of obtaining these perfect copies is called chromo-lithography and the copies themselves chromos. To give a complete description of the manner of making chromos would consume too much time and space. A portion of the process, however, may be briefly given, which will be enough to give an idea of the work to the uninitiated.

To understand it, the art of lithography must first be briefly explained. The stone used in lithographing is a species of limestone found in Bavaria, and is wrought into thick slabs with finely polished surface. The drawing is made upon the slab with a sort of colored soap which adheres to the stone, and enters into a chemical combination with it after the application of certain acids and gums. When the drawing is complete the slab is put on the press, and carefully dampened with a sponge. The oil color (or ink) is then applied with a common printer's roller. Of course, the parts of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink, while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water but retains the color applied. It is thus that, without a raised surface or incision—as in common printing, wood cuts, and steel engravings—lithography produces printed drawings from a perfectly smooth stone.

In a chromo the first proof is a light ground-tint, covering nearly all the surface. It has only a faint, shadowy resemblance to the completed picture. It is in fact rather a shadow than an outline. The next proof, from the second stone, contains all the shades of another color. This process is repeated again and again and again, occasionally as often as thirty times. The number of impressions, however, does not necessarily indicate the number of colors in a painting, because the colors and tints are greatly multiplied by combinations created in the process of printing one over another. In twenty-five impressions it is sometimes necessary and possible to produce a hundred distinct shades.

The last impression is made by an engraved stone, which produces that resemblance to canvas noticeable in all of Mr. Prang's finer specimens. English and German chromos, as a rule, do not attempt to give this delicate final touch, although it would seem to be essential in order to make a perfect imitation of a painting.

The paper used is white, heavy "plate paper," of the best quality, which has to pass through a heavy press, sheet by sheet, before its surface is fit to receive an impression.

The paper board on which the painting is taken, is, when completed, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. Being really oil paintings, of course no glass is needed in framing.

The process thus briefly explained, we need hardly add, requires equally great skill and judgment at every stage. A single error is instantly detected by the practiced eye in the finished specimen. The production of a chromo, if it is at all complicated, requires several months—some times several years—of careful preparation. The mere drawing of the different and entirely detached parts on so many different stones is of itself a work that requires an amount of labor and a degree of skill, which, to a person unfamiliar with the process, would appear incredible. Still more difficult, and needing still greater skill, is the process of coloring. This demands a knowledge which artists have hitherto almost exclusively monopolized, and in addition to it, the practical familiarity, of a printer with mechanical details. "Drying" and "registering" are as important branches of the art of making chromos as drawing and coloring. On proper registering, for example, the entire possibility of producing a picture at every stage of its progress depends. "Registering" is that part of a pressman's work which consists in so arranging the paper in the press, that it shall receive the impression on exactly the same spot of every sheet. In book work each page must be exactly opposite the page printed on the other side of the sheet, in order that the impression, if on thin paper, may not "show through." In newspaper work this is of less importance, and often is not attended to with any special care. But in chromo litography the difference of a hair's-breadth would spoil a picture; for it would hopelessly mix up the colors.

After the chromo has passed through the press it is embossed and varnished, and then put up for the market. These final processes are for the purpose of breaking the glossy light, and of softening the hard outlines which the picture receives from the stone, which imparts to it the resemblance of a painting on canvas.

Were it necessary, we would gladly give descriptions of these paintings of landscape, fruits, animals, etc., that we might aid in sending them into the homes of the people. But a little work published by L. Prang & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, who prepare these beautiful works of art, can be obtained free, by applying for the same, by letter. This would be much more satisfactory, as it is more complete than we can give.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of labor and expense in making the preparations for copying these choicest paintings, the sales are so great, (20,000 of some being sold), that they are furnished at the small sum of from a dollar or two, to five or six dollars, a few only being as high as ten dollars. Some of the originals, scarcely discernable from these copies, would cost hundreds of dollars.

We hope that this public benefactor, for so we may call Mr. Prang, while he is doing so much toward elevating the taste of the people and bringing joy to thousands of homes, by his wonderful and beautiful art, may at the same time meet with ample remuneration.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## A Word of Warning to Our Brethren in Texas.

A person calling himself Dr. M C. Keitth, editor of the *Freeman's Press*, is now traveling through the Southern portion of our State, collecting money and obtaining subscriptions for the *Freeman's Press*.

This man came to Galveston and started the publication of said paper, ran into debt largely, borrowed all the money he could from the colored men and their friends, and has left us, and we know nothing of his whereabouts. The material in his office has been attached for work, and we believe he is now going through the country, raising money among the colored people. Look out for him. He has imposed upon us and will try his imposition upon you.

GEO. W. HONEY,
Pastor Galveston M. E. Church.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—We have received a copy of the introductory lecture to the course of 1868-'69, in the Medical University of New York, by Henry Draper, M. D. We have not yet read it in full, but it appears to be one of ability.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in Dr. Newman's Church, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the chapel on Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

SUNDAY.—The same sun arises on this day, and enlightens it; yet because the Son of righteousness arose upon it, and gave a new life unto the world in it, and drew the strength of God's moral precept unto it, therefore justly do we sing with the Psalmist, "This is the day which the Lord hath made!" Now I forget the world; and in a sort myself, and deal with my wonted thoughts, as great men use, who at sometimes of their private forbid the access of all suitors. Prayer, meditation, reading, hearing, preaching, singing, good conference, are the business of this day, which I dare not bestow on any work or pleasure, but heavenly. I hate superstition on the one side, and looseness on the other; but, I find it hard to offend in too much devotion, easy to offend in profaneness. The whole week is sanctified by this day; and according to my care of this is my blessing on the rest.

## The Story of a Fugitive.

We give the following interesting account of the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of one of the refugees from the parish of St. Landry, in western Louisiana. Mr. Bentley, the fugitive, is a young man of eighteen years of age. He was engaged in teaching the colored scheol in Opelousas, and was also the English editor of the *St. Landry Progress*. Mr. Bently was formerly from the North. He is personally known to us as a young man of excellent morals and unblemished reputation. We have no doubt as to the truthfulness of the narrative. To hear the account, with names and localities, the story is as thrilling as those recounting the escapes from wild savages in olden times. All particulars in regard to localities where he received food or aid, together with names of guides, route pursued, &c., are withheld, fearing that the information would bring death to those implicated:

On Sunday morning, September 28, about ten o'clock, Mr. Bentley was engaged in teaching one department of his school in the new Methodist Episcopal church; three men, whom he recognized to be Seymour Knights, came to the back door and called him out. As the Knights had a day or two previous published a series of resolutions denouncing the editors of the *Progress* in strong terms, and Mr. Bentley especially, he declined to step out, but invited the men to enter. "Just as you please, sir," said one, who stepped into the doorway opposite Mr. Bentley, drew from his pocket a copy of the *Progress* of the nineteenth instant, containing an editorial report of a Republican meeting, held at Washington, Louisiana, on the thirteenth instant, when several Democratic clubs, including the Seymour Knights, were under arms, and exhibited considerable spirit—and said, "You are aware, Mr. Bentley, that on Sunday last a party of gentlemen went to Washington armed, in consequence of speeches made in the clubs, and reports circulated that the Radicals intended to burn the town. They went there simply to defend themselves. Notwithstanding, we warned you that in case you lied about that affair, you could not escape our revenge; you have published a report which is both false and malicious:" Mr. Bentley: "Do you mean to say that I lied in that report." "Yes, sir, G—d d—n you, I do!" was the reply. He then struck Mr. Bentley several blows in quick succession upon the shoulders and back. The pupils ran from the schoolhouse and shouted, "they are killing Mr. Bentley." In the doorway they were met by one of the ruffians, who presented his pistol at the heads of several. The two who had remained outside, now entered the room, and Mr. Bentley was at their mercy. On attempting to draw a revolver, the trigger caught in the pocket lining, and prevented his doing so without attracting the attention of the ruffians, who were armed and prepared for any resistance. The church is on the edge of town, and Mr. Bentley could not call, and was without immediate prospect of assistance. After inflicting near fifteen blows, a paper was produced, which was in effect, an acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Bentley, as editor of the St. Landry *Progress*, that his report of the Washington meeting was both false and malicious. He was ordered to sign it. A chair was placed at the table, and Mr. Bentley ordered to sit down. He hesitated. Ruffians made use of remarks similar to the following: "Give it to him!" "G—d d—n Radical dog!" "Give him enough!" "There are three of us!" "Let us have satisfaction!" The cane changed hands and Mr. Bentley received more blows. He endeavored to find out what portions of his editorial they took exception to, was told that they did not wish to talk with him. He then asked: "If I sign this document will you go away and let me alone?" "Yes, sir, this will do until you lie again." Mr. Bentley then signed the retraction, and the ruffians passed out. At the door Mr. Bentley was met by Mr. B. R. Gault, a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, who advised him to make affidavit immediately against the parties. Mr. Bentley said he would do so. A deputy sheriff came to ascertain the disturbance. The streets were thronged. Mr. Bentley advised his friends to go to their homes and prevent a disturbance. Judge George R. King and Dr. James Ray, prominent Democrats, advised him to allow the law to take its course, and assured him that everything possible would be done to punish the parties. Mr. Bentley assured them it was his intention to abide by the law. He then proceeded to Justice D. Hill, made affidavit against the assaulting parties, and started to the *Progress* office. He was met by Dr. Hill, a Democrat, who advised him to go home, a lawyer would be procured, and he need do nothing but appear at the trial. Trial was set at 3 P. M. that day. Mr. Bentley frequently met with groups of his friends, whom he advised to leave the streets, and thus avoid any pretext for a public disturbance. Parties of armed white men were then proceeding to the edges of town. Arriving at the *Progress* office, he passed up stairs to a bed, where he lay with a burning fever, for perhaps an hour, when he was aroused by excited voices in the office. This was a party of armed white men, who came to see Mr. Donato. A voice: "Mr. Donato, because a party of gentlemen caned that scoundrel Bentley for half an hour and did not give him half enough, you have sent for the Club." Mr. Donato said he had not done so. "You lie!" was the response, "You have sent for men to come and murder our wives and children. This town belongs to us. We have stood this long enough. Now see if you can take it." While this controversy was going on a man came in and said, "They are fighting down town." The crowd left. Mr. B's friends then concealed him in the loft of a barn in the rear of the *Progress* office. Near eight P. M. was awakened by men talking in the yard, moving through the stable with lanterns in search, and walking through the office. Recognized them to be Seymour Knights. One said, "We are going to kill every man who has been engaged in deceiving the freedmen and creating an enmity between the races." A party came to the door of the barn which led to the loft, and finding it locked one suggested that probably Mr. B. was concealed here, and sent for the key. Failing to get it, one proposed to break the door down with an ax, when, fortunately for Mr. B. who could not possibly have escaped, one in the yard cried, "Come away boys, he is not there. He's gone to the country. There is no loft there. I know all about this yard!" Some one proposed to visit François D'Avy, a prominent Republican, when the party left, placing pickets near the barn and office. One chuckled, "I guess there will be more Democrats now!"

At seven o'clock next morning a friend came to bring him food; ten minutes later returned to inform him that a party of men were then coming to search the barn. They believed he was concealed there, and if found he would be killed. Mr. Durand French, editor of the *Progress*, had been killed, and D'Avy shot. He must find a new hiding place immediately. Mr. B. ran into a garden overgrown with weeds in the rear. Had scarcely entered when a body of mounted men rode up and proceeded to search the loft and *Progress* office. Some rode near the fence, and appeared to examine the garden. At night, about ten o'clock, he heard great noise in the *Progress* office. He saw men moving from the office to a common, where they deposited some material. A wagon or cart was driven to the office two or three times, and was probably loaded. A portion of the material was burned. He was not able to distinguish any of the parties. One who attempted to speak was commanded to "hush." Parties on horseback rode through town all night, and were several times halted by pickets, when countersigns were given. Next day about nine o'clock a boy near the fence shouted, "There's the carpet-bagger. There's old Bentley; see his hat!" Mr. B. changed position. A person immediately rode up and scrutinized the spot. A body of mounted men rode up and again searched the loft. Some rode around the garden and examined the weeds. In the evening a large number of men congregated in the *Progress* yard. They appeared to be constructing a seat upon a wagon, and chopping boards. Remarks: "We are going to burn old Bentley." "Better put a bombshell in." A little child: "Please don't kill Mr. Bentley, he's my teacher." Mr. B. had now been over thirty-three hours without food or drink. He had a high fever, and his limbs were swollen. Raising his hands to pluck a May apple a boy in the yard shouted, "See that snake; look right through here; that's the carpet-bagger." Mr. B. ran from the garden. A body of mounted men passed down the street, and after a short absence returned. Having found no trace of him, a search was instituted, but Mr. B. had passed again into the weeds. One or two parties followed him, and proceeded to the fence on the opposite side. "He must have jumped here," said one. "Maybe he is in here yet, let us get the boys and look through. Mr. B., who had crawled on his hands and knees through the weeds and returned to his starting point, now crawled to the north side, jumped the fence, and ran across open prairie several hundred yards to a field fronted by a hedge eight or ten feet in height. By means of a fence he scaled this, and as his enemies, who had discovered him and gave chase, were now close at hand, lay between two old corn rows. Mounted men proceeded to the rear of the field; some to the left; a crowd of men, women and children were in front. Some passed through the field. A number of shots were fired in town, and several voices were entreating parties not to shoot. Friends of Mr. B. implored them not to kill him. Mr. B. crawled on his hands and knees through the field. Several times parties appeared to be closing upon him, when he would pass into an adjoining field. Pickets were posted all night, and mounted men were riding near continually. About seven o'clock next morning he found means of escape, and ran across an open prairie and concealed himself under the house of a Democrat. There he remained until night. Two brigh-eyed little blacks at play discovered him during the day, but were probably too deeply engaged, and did not give an alarm. Friends ascertained his whereabouts, and at night a guide escorted him through the prairie and woods. Pickets guarded all the highways, and traveling was exceedingly dangerous. Friday, October 2, he arrived at a gully within five miles of Opelousas. The guide, who had examined the woods, reported it picketed, and thought it best to halt and travel through at night. The guide then left. About sundown he heard a whistle and his name pronounced distinctly. He passed into a small canebrake. In a few moments men were picketed on both sides of the gully. Fearing that a searching party might soon discover him, he endeavored to crawl out of the gully to a cotton field. When nearly out he heard a whistle. A few feet in front stood a picket. Passed to the opposite side. The whistle was repeated. Another picket promptly raised his gun. Proceeding some distance up the gulley, he made several attempts to pass the pickets, who were placed at short distances apart, but failed in each attempt. At one time he came within a few feet of four men who promptly advanced and held their guns in readiness. Mr. B. became acquainted with the whistle, and would conceal himself upon hearing it. The gully became narrow as he advanced, and pickets appeared to be on the lookout. He then made considerable noise, passing a short distance through the water, and crawled noiselessly down the gully where he had started from. From the loss of food and the great exertion he had made to escape, he was now completely exhausted, and giving up all hope of escape, he lay down and slept, and did not awake until three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. On the bank opposite sat a picket, whose presence was betrayed by a new straw hat and gun. Evidences of a general search made during the night was found in trampled grass and moved logs. At night Mr. B. in passing up the bank to make his escape came in contact with a patch of briers. To advance would attract the attention of the picket a few feet distant; to retreat would be attended with like hazard in breaking twigs. Grasping the briers near the root he broke them off, one by one. In about half an hour he had made a distance of fifteen feet. Then passing rapidly through a cotton field he lay down. In an hour or two the guide accidentally passing here was hailed. He informed Mr. B. that the house to which he had intended to conduct him had been entered and searched the day he started. The guide brought him food and water, and concealed him. At night a party of men with dogs passed through the gully. Fearing to remain in close proximity, and the guide failing to appear, Mr. B. started out, totally ignorant of the country, and with no money in his pocket. He met with friends who concealed him in a field five days. Mr. B. sent friends to town each day to ascertain the extent of the riot, but gained nothing satisfactory. Colored men were not allowed to stand in groups upon the sidewalks. Men wore red ribbons for protection; houses of friends were strictly guarded. The number of killed was variously estimated from fifty to two hundred. Each day new victims fell. He believes two hundred to be a fair estimate. Another friend concealed him in a corn crib ten feet square, with three feet between the corn and the roof, for three days. Leaving this place of concealment, he traveled some distance, where he was hospitably received and directed to a field. While lying in wait, he accidentally found a clue to the whereabouts of two other refugees. They had remained under a tree for *eight days*. They now planned to escape. One proposed a covered wagon with two ladies in front as a blind. This was rejected. A secretary of a club had endeavored to make his escape in a similar manner, and had been discovered and murdered. Another plan was adopted. After traveling one night through a swamp, camping out two nights, and traveling three days in a skiff, they were safe, having reached the Mississippi river, where they took a steamer for New Orleans, which they reached on the morning of October 19, being twenty-one days in making their escape.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Another Refugee's Story.

Swan A. Miller, of this city, formerly a resident of St. Landry parish, and an active Republican, understanding that troops had been forwarded to Opelousas, filled his carpet-bag with Republican tickets, and traveled by stage to Opelousas, without its being suspected who he was, or what he went for. He stopped at a hotel kept by James G. Hayes, sheriff of St. Landry. He was very soon informed by this gentleman that his record had been too obnoxious, and that he could not put up there. Mr. Miller took his carpet-bag and proceeded to the office of the Freedmen's bureau. While conversing with the agent, Captain Dutton, a crowd of some forty or fifty assembled, using abusive and threatening language. A note was sent him, ordering him to leave town, signed "Young Democrats." Mr. Miller tore it up. O. H. Violet, late bureau agent, who was removed through the aid of Mr. Miller and others, for neglect of duty, entered the office, ascertained that his name was Miller, and asked an interview. This was had on the back step or gallery, when Mr. Violet indulged in violent and abusive language. Mr. Miller said that he was willing to fight him, but not the mob at his back. During this time Mr. Miller's carpet-bag had been examined by the crowd, and the tickets abstracted. Parties sneeringly inquired whether he thought he could "make speeches and carry on like he used to." A deputy sheriff and a member of the town Council informed Mr. Miller that he must leave town. Mr. Miller told them he was not in a condition to walk, but proposed to leave by steamboat or stage next morning. He was told that he must go immediately. The excitement was too great, and they could not control the mob. Mr. Miller then, as a citizen of St. Landry, demanded protection to the outside of the parish. A member of the town Council informed him he could only afford him protection to the limits of the corporation. Mr. Miller asked Captain Dutton to go with him a short distance, and in company with the deputy sheriff and the member of the town Council, started. By the time they reached the corporation limits, Mr. Miller was nearly surrounded by mounted men, two of whom threatened to take his life. Mr. Miller remonstrated with the civil authorities, who proposed to leave him in the clutches of his enemies. They escorted him a short distance further. A deputy sheriff then arrived with orders to escort Mr. Miller further on. Mr. Miller was unable to hire a horse for any amount of money, and was compelled to follow the deputy sheriff on foot. Parties were behind and in front, and men were seen at a distance to the right and left, following. The deputy sheriff ordered Charles Moss and a Mr. Perodin, who rode behind, to go back to town, and directed a person to take charge of them, and take them back. They drew their pistols and defied any one to stop them. When about three miles out, the deputy sheriff told Mr. Miller that he could go no further with him, he must now take to the woods, and make his escape the best way he could. Miller had just stepped out of the way, when Charles Moss came riding rapidly by with pistol directed toward him. The deputy sheriff ordered him to halt, and not being obeyed, fired two shots and gave chase. The horse stumbled and threw the deputy into some mud and water; turning to Miller he said that his loads were now damp, and Moss would shoot them both if he returned, and to make his escape as quick as possible. Mr. Miller entered a brush-heap; in a few moments Moss returned and passed back toward Opelosas; scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed before a body of mounted men rode by, and commenced to station pickets. Mr. Miller several times came in close proximity to these pickets, and had much difficulty in passing them. This he did by considerable maneuvering and crawling upon his hands and knees. One Sunday was spent lying flat upon his back in a ditch in a field, just deep enough to conceal his body, with his enemies on all sides of him, who, with a numbor of dogs, were seaching the bushes. The night previous he crawled a half mile on his hands and knees, several miles in a stooping posture, when he found himself just outside a new picket line, and his enemies were searching for him in the wrong direction. Falling in with friends, he was sheltered for several days, and through their assistance, by avoiding the towns, he reached New Iberia safely, and hailed a steamer below New Iberia, and sat down to a table, where he heard related with great gusto, how a white Radical had lately been disposed of in St. Landry. Before reaching Berwick's Bay, Mr. Miller was discovered. There being considerable commotion on baard when the boat landed. Mr. Miller thought best to hasten from the boat. He did so, and received a number of disagreeable compliments. Taking a seat in a ladies car, probably saved him from molestation, because two or three parties came to the windows and examined him closely. Mr. Miller states that he only lost his self-possession once; on the Sunday mentioned, several buzzards sat upon the fence and eyed him severely. What a comment upon St. Landry.

OF PREACHERS.—"A good preacher should have these properties and virtues: First, to teach systematically; secondly, he should have a ready wit; thirdly, he should be eloquent; fourthly, he should have a good voice; fifthly, a good memory; sixthly, he should know when to make an end; seventhly, he should be sure of his doctrine; eightly, he should venture and engage body and blood, wealth and honor, in the Word; ninthly, he should suffer himself to be mocked and jeered of every one.

"The defects in a preacher are soon spied; let a preacher be endued with ten virtues, and but one fault, yet this one fault will eclipse and darken all his virtues and gifts, so evil is the world in these times. Dr. Justus Jonas has all the good virtues and qualities a man may have; yet merely because he hums and spits, the people can not bear that good and honest man.—*Martin Luther.*

The Bible must be the invention of *good* men or angels, or *bad* men or devils; or of God. It could not be the invention of *good* men or angels; for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils; for they could not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns themselves to all eternity. I therefore draw this conclusion; the Bible must be given by inspiration of God.—*Simpson.*


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Charles Morgan versus Bernard Avegno.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5279.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1852, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 7 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet and 5 lines on the side of lot No. 9, and of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11. Lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 2 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.

Seized and to be sold as above set forth to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to thirty-eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and particularly set forth in the copy of the judgment of record in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

Costs of sale, sixty-eight cents, with internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
District of Louisiana.
ANo. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19


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## THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

July 9, 1868, reported favorably upon by the Finance Committee, with amendments, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read and adopted.

The second and third sections were read and adopted, as amended by the committee.

The fourth section was read and adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 247, an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered as engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has appointed a special committee of three on the revision of the charter of the city of New Orleans, and whereas said committee should be composed of members from both branches of the General Assembly;

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana appoint a special committee of three to revise the charter of the city of New Orleans, and that said committee meet the special committee from the House, in order to form a joint committee.

*Be it further resolved*, That said joint committee have the power to send for persons and papers, and that it shall hold its session after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and until its labors are completed.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended, and the bill read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State, was taken up at section seventeenth, where the bill was left yesterday.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of section seventeen.

Adopted.

Section eighteen was read.

Mr. Ogden: I move to strike out the whole section.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Ogden, Thompson—9.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland Darrall, François, Jenks, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—16.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Section eighteen was then adopted.

The nineteenth section was read and adopted.

Section twenty was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out all after the word "that" in line second to the end of seventh line; to strike out the words "in such town or city" in line eight; to strike out the words "at the precinct" in line nine and insert the words "in the parish" instead, and to strike out all of the section after the word "resides" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and at the election precinct of which he shall be a registered voter."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three were read and adopted.

Section twenty-four was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words "and the Commissioners of Election" in lines four and five; to insert the words "or within two days thereafter" after the word "polls" in line seven, and to strike out the words "Board of Registration," ending the section, and insert instead the words "Secretary of State."

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

No. 144, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

No. 113, an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by James C. Fuqua, and one hundred copies of Hennen's Digest.

No. 118, an act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

No. 137, an act to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

And that the House had refused to concur in Senate bill No. 196, an act to create an additional court for the parish of Orleans.

Section twenty-five was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by striking out the words "Board of Registration" in line seven and inserting the words "Secretary of State and" instead, and also to add the words "by the next and most speedy m ode of conveyance" after the word "State" in the eighth line.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend by inserting the words "upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction" after the word "shall" in line fifteen.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twenty-six and twenty-seven were read and adopted.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Packard, the word "poll" in line five, section twenty-three, was substited for the word "precinct," and in the second line of section twenty-six, after the word "all" insert the word "future."

Section twenty-eight was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by striking out the words "Board of Registration" in lines twelve and thirteen and insert instead the words "sheriff of each parish;" to strike out the word "three" in line fifteen and insert instead the word "one;" to strike out the word "the" in the same line and insert the word "each" instead; to insert the words "in which a paper may be published, and in the parish of Orleans in three papers of said parish," after the word "parish" in the same line; and to strike out the words "of Orleans," terminating the section.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twenty-nine and thirty were read and adopted.

Section thirty-one was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to insert the words "in Congress" after the word "Representative" in line four.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections thirty-two to thirty-seven, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Section eight, which had been passed over on a previous day, was taken up.

Mr. Bacon offered a substitute for section eight.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill and Mr. Bacon's substitute be made the special order of the day to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the minutes, and that Mr. Bacon's substitute be ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State treasury was read a third time.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill do now pass.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François,, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Kelso, Lewis, Poindexter, Thompson, Todd, Whitney—9.

The bill was passed finally.

Mr. Lynch: I offer the following substitute for the title, and move its adoption:

An act to provide for the sale of $1,586,000 in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market prices for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 248, an act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Lewis: I move to adjourn.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall—11.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Foute, Lynch, Ogden. Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of 11 yeas, 10 nays:

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday.

Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eightieth Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1868.

The Senate met at 12 M., and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called; present, the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Campbell called up the Election bill.

Substitute to section eight was read.

Mr. Campbell: I moved to amend the substitute by inserting in line one hundred and nine the following proviso:

"Provided, That until the finding of the Judge in such cases as are above provided shall have been officially transmitted to the Governor, no returns thus had in question shall be counted for any candidate, and that if such finding shall not be so transmitted until after the expiration of the time prescribed by law for the official promulgation of the result of election, no returns so questioned shall be included in such promulgation, but such returns shall be held null and void.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the substitute be adopted as amended.

Adopted.

The eighth section was adopted as amended.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Campbell: I offer the following as an additional section—thirty-seven—and move its adoption:

SEC. 37. Be it enacted, etc., That any civil officers or other persons who shall assume or pretend to act in any capacity as officers of election to receive or count votes, or to do any other acts toward the holding or conducting of elections, in violation of or contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, and by a fine not exceeding three hundred nor less than one hundred dollars.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the following as an additional section:

SEC. 38. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to receive the ballots of all legal voters who shall offer to vote, deposit the same in the ballot-box to be provived for that purpose, and to keep duplicate lists thereof.

Immediately after the closing the polls, they shall open the box and count the votes, with open doors, and make duplicate returns of the number of votes polled for each candidate, making mention of the name of the candidate and the office voted for; they shall then deliver one of the lists and one of the returns to the Deputy Sheriff or other officer in attendance, whose duty it shall be to convey the same without delay to the returning officer or officers of the parish. But if no Deputy Sheriff or other officer be in attendance, such return shall be conveyed to the returning officer or officers of the parish by one of the Commissioners of Election for that precint, to be selected by those who have presided at the election.

The bill was then adopted as a whole and considered engrossed.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was read a third time and finall adopted with its title.

Mr. Campbell: I move that Mr. Turner, the Chaplain, be granted ten days leave of absence.

Adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 254, an act to quiet the title to public lands sold during the late war; and Senate bill No. 257, an act to regulate places of public amusement.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with amendments, upon Senate bill No. 249, an act to provide the means of protecting the swamp and alluvial lands of Louisiana from inundation by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of $5,000,000, and for the redemption of the same.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 249, abovenamed bill.

The rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day on Friday next.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 219, an act for the relief of James L. Cole; also, upon House bill No. —, an act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 192 and 134.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. —, an act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans, approved September 3, 1868, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

REGULAR SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate bill No. 256 was taken up.

An act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration, and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, was read section by section.

Section one was read.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the section.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Foute, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Pinchback, Ray, Todd—15.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Monette, Packard, Pollard, and Whitney—6.

The section was adopted.

Mr. Packard: I move the adoption of the following as section two.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Registration to publish a transcript in pamplet form, of the constitutional, naturalization and other laws pertaining to the qualification of electors, and shall cause ten copies to be sent to each Board of Supervisors in the various parishes and districts in the State, for the guidance of said Supervisors in making said registration; said copies shall be forwarded with other books, etc., forthwith to the Supervisors of Registration.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following as section third:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall not be competent for the Board of Registration or the Supervisors of Registration appointed by them to demand of any one presenting himself before them and asking to be registered, any other oath or oaths than those set forth in said section fifth of the act of September 7, 1868, aforesaid, nor to add or substract anything therefrom, or to give any interpretation or meaning thereto not set forth in the Constitution or in the act aforesaid, and the Board of Registration shall recall any instructions they may have given contrary to the spirit and intent of this act.

The additional section was adopted.

The fourth section was read and adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Foute, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Randall, Whitney—7.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Braughn: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Beares: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Foute, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Pinchback, Ray, Todd, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Randell, Whitney—9.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Lynch was called to the chair.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Foute, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Ray, Todd, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Campbell, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Whitney—7.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 248, an act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, was taken up on its third reading and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Adopted.

The title was adopted.

Senate bill No. 335, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending December 31, 1868, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the blanks in the bill be filled as follows:

Appropriation to the Camp street Female Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, $2000.

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association, $2000.

Appropriation to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Fourth District, New Orleans, $1250.

Appropriation to the Home of Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans, $750.

Appropriation to the Widows' Home, Third District, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, $300.

Appropriation to the St. Ann's Asylum, Fourth District, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the Conference of St. Joseph of St. Vincent de Paul, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, New Orleans, $2000

Appropriation to the Ladies' Benevolent Association at New Orleans, $750.

Appropriation to the St. Elizabeth Asylum, New Orleans, $1500.

Appropriation to the Ladies of Providence, of the Third District, New Orleans, $750.

Appropriations to Mrs. Richardson's Home for aged and infirm, $1000.

Appropriations to the Orphan Asylum, Seventh street, New Orleans, $1500.

Appropriations to the House of Good Shepherd, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the Children's Home, No. 345 Chartres street, New Orleans, $750.

Appropriation to the Society of Destitute Orphan Boys, in the parish of Jefferson, $500.

Appropriation to the Louisiana Retreat, parish of Jefferson, ——.

Appropriation to the Female Orphan Asylum, at Carrollton, $500.

Appropriation to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, at Donaldsonville, $500.

Appropriation to the Female Orphan Asylum at Baton Rouge, $500.

Appropriation to the Bevenolent Association of the Catholic Ladies, at Baton Rouge, $500.

Appropriation to the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 371 Bienville street, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the Colored Indigent School, Greatmen street, New Orleans, $1000.

Appropriation to the Home of Mount Carmel, New Orleans, ——.

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association at Gretna, parish of Jefferson, $500.

Appropriation to the Firemen's Charitable Association at Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, $500.

Appropriation to the St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, $500.

To the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Home, Camp street, New Orleans, $1500.

To the Louisiana Soldiers' Home, $2000.

The bill was then adopted as a whole and considered engrossed, and under a suspension of the rules underwent its third reading, and was finally adopted with its title.

The following messages from the Governor were read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 30, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed an act for the relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson and parish of St. Charles, to pay school warrants, three hundred and eighty four (384), three hundred and eighty-five (385), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), three hundred and eighty-nine (389), three hundred and ninety (390), three hundred and ninety-one (391), three hundred and ninety-two (382), three hundred and ninety-three (393), four hundred and twenty-three (423), and four hundred and twenty-nine (429).

An act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof.

An act to amend and re-enact article 575 of the Code of Practice of Louisiana.

An act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239 and 3240 of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Robert J. Caldwell.

An act for the relief of certain State Tax Assessors.

An act for the relief of T. H. Aslitt.

An act to amend an act relative to District Attorneys, approved March 30, 1865.

Joint resolution directing the Board of Public Works to have examined the canal leading from Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, to Lake Verret, and to make estimate for cleaning and repairing same.

An act providing for the appointment of a District Attorney pro tempore, who shall be Parish Attorney, and defining his duty and powers and the mode of proceeding in criminal cases in the District and Parish Courts, and providing for his salary and fees.

An act making an appropriation to carry into effect the first, second and third sections of an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual assessment of lands belonging to non-residents, approved March 14, 1865.

An act defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Clerks of Courts, and providing penalties for their failure to perform their duties and for contempt of court, and the powers of the Judges over such officers; and

An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, 1849, approved April 28, 1853.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana.
New Orleans, September 30, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to repeal act No. 63, approved thirteenth March, 1867, entitled "an act creating a special Levee District in the parish of Iberville."

An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Winn, as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery and confirming the town of Winnfield as the seat of justice.

An act to amend and re-enact article three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the Civil Code, and an act respecting imprisonments and fines.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 232—substitute—an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

A call of the House was ordered.

No quorum being present, the Senate adjovrned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-First Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 253, an act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of Louisiana; Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys at law from other States to practice in the courts of this State. Favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages; and favorable majority report upon House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 118, 113, 144, and as engrossed 247, 235, and Senate joint resolution No. —; and House bills Nos. 176 and 215.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. —, an act to repeal and re-enact an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and the Supervisors thereof, for the registratian of the qualified voters of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the title be amended by the addition of the following words, "and to make other provisions respecting the same."

Adopted.

The title was adopted as amended.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to confer additional powers upon the District and Parish Judges was read.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

No quorum voting.

Mr. Ogden: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that three days leave of absence be granted to Mr. O'Hara.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that Mr. Anderson be granted ten days' leave of absence.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of rules to make a motion.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Braughn: I move that Senate resolution No. —, providing for pay and mileage of witnesses be repealed.

Adopted.

BI LS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 132, an act to incorporate a Savings and Pawners' Bank, of New Orleans.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House joint resolution No. 240, requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, in Congress, to propose an act repealing any laws now in force by Congress prohibiting the State from organizing a State militia, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 240, a joint resolution creating a joint committee to investigate the cause of the disturbance in the city of New Orleans on the evening of the twenty-second of February, 1868, was read.

The bill lies over.

House bill No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans, was read, and the amendments proposed by the committee adopted.

The bill was then considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate joint resolution No. 190, substitute to amend article ninety-nine of the Constitution, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table, subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the Senate take up the petition of Anthony Sambola, in relation to the contested seat case of A. Sambola vs. H. J. Campbell.

The petition was taken up and read.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the consideration of the petition be postponed until tomorrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Jenks: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a memorial from Mrs. H. A. Gallup.

Rules suspended and petition referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate joint resolution No. 21, regulating the time of settlement of State Tax Collectors, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 211, an act to provide for the payment of the back taxes due the State in State notes and warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and granting an extension of time to the Tax Collectors for the collection of the tax of 1867 to the first day of January, 1869.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 200, an act incorporating the Louisiana Grain Elevator and Flouring Company, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day on Saturday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 212, an act to provide for carrying into effect article one hundred and thirty-two of the State Constitution, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 227, an act further defining the jurisdiction of the Parish Courts of this State, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a petition.

Rules suspended.

Petition of McFarlan, Straight & Co. was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the petition be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 202, an act to enable the Governor for the more effectual preservation of the peace and good order of the State and for the better security of life and property to take care that the laws are faithfully executed; providing for the appointment of a constable and deputy constable for each parish and defining their duties and powers, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others was read.

A call of the House was ordered.

The following members answered to their names:

Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Day, François, Futch, Lewis, Lynch, Offutt, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein.

The Senate went into executive session.

Executive session being raised the Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Second Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, October 2, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a report.

Rules suspended.

The report of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly of Louisiana, on the conduct of the late elections and the condition of peace and good order in the State, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that two thousand copies be ordered printed.

Mr. Smith: I move to amend by substituting the words "five thousand" for "two thousand."

Amendment accepted.

Adopted.

An act to confer additional powers upon the District and Parish Judges was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Ogden: I move that the bill finally pass.

Mr. Antoine: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Coupland, Foute, Jenks, Jewell, Lewis, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wittgenstein—12.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Darrall, François, Kelso, Monette, Poindexter, Randall—8.

The bill was passed finally, and adopted with its title.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for a State loan for the building and repairing of levees.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed:

Senate bills Nos. 231, 257, 248, 232, 227, 256 and 211; and

House bill—substitute for Senate bill No. 104; House bills Nos. 124 and 230, and enrolled Senate bill No. 137.

A message from the Governor was received.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body announcing that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

No. 150, an act to incorporate the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Rrailroad Company.

No. 67, an act relative to attachments.

No. 185, an act defining the boundary of the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi.

No. 216, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes.

No. 170, an act providing a fee bill for clerks in criminal cases, and the mode of collecting the same.

No 180, an act further defining the jurisdiction of the parish courts in succession cases.

No. 156, an act to amend and re-enact the forty-eighth section of an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855.

Also, that the House asked concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills:

No. 196, joint resolution relative to public documents.

No. 232, an act to allow Charles A. W. Milchsack to change his name.

No. 245, an act relative to the banks f the Bayou Lafourche within the parish of Lafourche.

No. 246, an act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Also, that the House had concurred with the amendments in House bill No. 215, an act for the sale of $1,586,000 in bonds, undisposed of, issued in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market price for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly, and had made an amendment to section eight, striking out all after the words "public works."

Also, that the House had postponed indefinitely Senate bill No. 183, an act relative to the payment of the expenses of criminal prosecutions, and that the House had concurred with amendments in Senate bills. No. 157, an act to amend and re-enact the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855.

And No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an Assistant Secretary and page

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 215, an act for the sale of $1,586,000 in bonds undisposed of passed in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for $4,000,000 and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such warrants at market price for Auditor's warrants, issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

Rules suspended and the amendments of the House read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the amendments be concurred in.

Mr. Whitney: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Blackman, Coupland, Foute, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—12.

Nays: Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Todd, Whitney—10.

The amendments were concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ogden: I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Public Buildings be allowed two weeks during the recess, in which to visit said buildings and report, and that their per diem and mileage be allowed them.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Darrall, Futch, Ogden, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—12.

Nays: Coupland, Foute, François, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Pollard, Smith—10.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act requiring all State Tax Collectors to receive the warrants for the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, in payment of all taxes due the State, and to require the Treasurer of the State to pay said warrants out of any moneys now in the treasury, whether from the general or other fund, was read.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Lost.

Mr. Ray: I move to amend by adding at the end of the bill the first section, the words "except the school and levee funds."

Mr. Blackman: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, François, Futch, Lewis, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Todd, Whitney—13.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Ray, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—10.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I move thatthe bill be referred to a special committee of three.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I move that fifteen days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Ogden.

Lost by a rising vote of 10 yeas and 15 nays.

Mr. Lewis: I move that ten days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Offutt.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the resolution passed yesterday, repealing a previous resolution allowing pay to witnesses, shall not apply to those witnesses who were subpenaed to attend and did attend and testify prior to the adoption of the said repealing resolution; and the Chairman of the Committee on Elections and the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses are hereby required to approve all claims of witnesses who testified previous to this day.

Mr. Day: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Jewell: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Adopted by a rising vote of twelve yeas, ten nays.

Mr. Packard arose to a question of privilege and caused to be read the finding of the Grand Jury of the parish against Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution.

Rules suspended.

Joint resolution providing for a committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans concerning Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank, was read.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Ogden was refused leave of absence.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that Mr. Ogden be granted thirteen days' leave of absence.

Adopted.

The following message from the Governor was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisana.
New Orleans, October 2, 1868

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

An act to purchase five hundred copies, each, of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by James C. Fuqua; and one hundred copies of Hennin's Digest.

And an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Blackman, Lynch and Packard on the special committee to which Mr. Blackman's finance bill relative to tax collectors receiving warrants, etc., was referred.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned thereafter without transacting any business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Third Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, October 3, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called. The following members present:

Messrs. Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 260, and Senate joint resolution No. 27.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next, and that it be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed February 17, 1821.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday and that it be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an Assistant Secretary and Page, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstnin: I move that the amendment of the House making the salary of Page forty dollars instead of twenty-five per month be concurred in.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Coupland, Day, François, Packard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—9.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Pinchback, Thompson, Todd—13.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the amendment read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the Senate adhere to the original bill compensating Pierre Soule in the sum of five thousand dollars, instead of three thousand dollars, as amended by the House.

Adopted.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a ten days' leave of absence.

Granted.

Mr. Day: I ask for leave of absence until Wednesday.

Granted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 236, an act to authorize the erection of the necessary buildings and the procuring the necessary materials for the State Penitentiary, employment of one engineer to superintend the erection of the same, and to provide means to pay the same.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be postponed until Monday, when it shall be made the special order of the day.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay Mr. Pinchback's motion on the table.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Futch, Lewis, Lynch, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Todd—9.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackman: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Futch, Lynch, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard—8.

Wr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules, on the yeas and nays being ordered by the President, by the following vote:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Lynch, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Coupland, François, Kelso, Monette, Pinchback, Pollard, Todd—7.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 249, an act to provide the means of protecting and reclaiming the swamp and alluvial lands of Louisiana from inundation, by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of five millions of dollars, and for the redemption of the same.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell was called to the chair by the President.

A call of the House was asked by Mr. Pinchback, and ordered by the President.

The following members answered to their names:

Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—16.

No quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Fourth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, October 5, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called. The following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Maistre.

On motion of Mr. Beares the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 170, 216, 156, 185, 180.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Braughn, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a museum of curiosities and numismatics from Mrs. R. H. Chilton, reported in favor of the purchase.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the slaughterhouse bill.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Campbell:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the late Election and the Present Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State be and they are hereby authorized to continue in session during the recess or adjournment of this session of the General Assembly and its next session, with all the powers hitherto conferred upon them.

Provided, That its members shall only receive their per diem for the number of days they are actually in session, and shall not be entitled to any mileage.

Lies over.

By Mr. Campbell:

*Resolved*, That the Reporter of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized during the recess of the General Assembly to revise and prepare for publication in pamphlet form the debates of the Senate up to the time of the recess, and that during the time engaged in such work he shall be entitled to receive his per diem as Official Reporter.

*Be it further Resolved*, That the President of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized to contract for the printing of 500 copies of said debates for the use of the members of the Senate, in octavo size, long primer type, at a price which shall not exceed $5 per page.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The order of the day was called.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 249, an act to provide the means of protecting and reclaiming the swamp and alluvial lands of Louisiana from inundation, by the issue of bonds of the State to the amount of five millions, and for the redemption of the same, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the petition of Anthony Sambola, in the matter of the contested seat of Sambola vs. Campbell.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of 12 yeas to 9 nays.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 232, an act to allow Charles A. W. Milchsack to change his name, was read.

Lies over.

House bill No. 245, an act relative to the banks of Lafourche within the parish of Lafourche.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Adopted.

House bill No. 246 an act to amend and reenact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second read

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House joint resolution No. 196, relative to public documents.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that Senate bill No. —, an act to provide for a State loan for building and repairing levees be ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 212, substitute, an act to provide for carrying into effect the one hundred and thirty second section of the State Constitution, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Todd: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was considered engrossed.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Todd: I move that the fourth section be stricken out.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

House bill 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others, was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands; also that the House had concurred in Senate joint resolution No. 26, appointing a committee of three to act with a similar committee of the House to revise the charter of the city of New Orleans, and fixing the time of said committee to hold its sessions; and in Senate bill No. 244, an act to transfer certain causes from the District Courts existing prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 to the District Courts created by the Constitution of 1868; also, that the House had refused to concur in Senate amendment to section seven of House bill No: 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

Senate bill No. 236, an act to authorize the erection of necessary buildings and the procuring of the necessary machinery for the State Penitentiary; employment of an engineer to superintend the erection of the same, and to provide means to pay the same, was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 251, an act to regulate public places of amusement.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order on Thursday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes and for the liquidation of other indebtedness, returned from the House with a refusal to concur in the Senate's amendment to section seven.

The rules were suspended and the bill taken up.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the Senate recede from the adoption of its amendment.

Mr. Braughn: I move as a substitute that the Senate adhere to the amendment and that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the House in the matter.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay the substitute of Mr. Braughn on the table.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Coupland, Foute, Futch, Lynch—6.

The substitute was laid on the table.

On the motion to recede from the adoption of the amendment, Mr. Whitney called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—22.

Nays: Bacon, Foute, Futch and Lynch—4.

The Senate receded from the adoption.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised,

Mr. Foute: I move the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three from the Senate be appointed to confer with the Howard Association of New Orleans with a view to efficient and immediate action for the relief of the suffering people in the rear of the city, whose homes and habitations have been overflowed by the recent flood, and further, to devise some way and means to aid and assist the needy and afflicted.

Adopted.

The Chair appointed as a committee for the purposes mentioned in the resolution Messrs. Foute, Wilcox and Pinchback.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

**Eighty-Fifth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, October 6, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 236, an act to authorize the erection of necessary buildings and the procuring of the necessary machinery for the State Penitentiary, employment of an engineer to superintend the erection of the same, and to provide means to pay for the same, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay Mr. Pinchback's motion on the table.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Packard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Smith—12.

The motion was laid on the table.

A communication from the Governor upon the subject was received and read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 6, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Senate, copy of the lease of the State Penitentiary, together with copy of by-laws, rules and regulations, and other documents, which show the condition of the Penitentiary, the difficulties under which the Board of Control are laboring, and the manner in which the contract of lease was executed.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Ray. I move the previous question.

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, is my motion the main question?

The President: Not having heard a second to your motion, I decide that the previous question is on the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Pinchback: I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted:

Yeas: Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—22.

Nay: Pinchback.

The President was sustained.

Mr. Ray: I now move the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, Darrall, François, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Smith—12.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Bacon: I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Jenks: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Poindexter: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Smith—10.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray: I move to amend the title by adding "and to ratify the lease with J. M. Huger and Charles Jones."

Adopted, and the title adopted as amended.

STANDING COMMITTESS.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon House bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 104, 150, and as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 212, and House bills Nos. 246 and 174.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported fovorably upon Senate bill No. 241, an act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Iberia.

Mr. Coupland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 208, an act relative to the appointment of License Inspectors for the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, reported unfavorably upon House bill No. 245, an act relative to the banks of the Bayou Lafourche within the parish of Lafourche.

And returned without action Senate bill No. 249, an act to provide the means of protecting the swamp and alluvial lands of Louisiana from inundation by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of $5,000,000 and for the redemption of the same, and Senate bill No. —, an act authorizing a loan of $20,000,000 for levee purposes.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the author of the bills be permitted to withdraw them from the calendar.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time, considered engrossed, and, under a suspension of the rules, was read a third time and was finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section eleven of an act entitled an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, and to declare offices vacated when the persons elected or appointed are ineligible, and providing how such vacancies shall be filled and prescribing a penalty for falsely taking the oath, etc.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act relative to Presidential Electors.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Lies over.

Mr. Ray, under a suspension of the rules, introduced an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Under a suspension of the rules read second time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that out of respect for the decease of Mr. —— Smith, a member the House of Representatives, the Senate do now adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Sixth Day's Session**

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. —— the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 265, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 244, joint resolution 26, and as duly engrossed Senate bills 236 and 266.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported an act for the relief of McFarland, Straight & Co., to meet the requisitions of their petition No. 46 on the calendar, and also favorably upon Senate bill No. 209, an act for the relief of François A. Tervallon and Jacques Adolphe Gla.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public.

Rules suspended and the bill read a second time.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move that further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow, after the reading of the minutes, when it shall be made the special order of the day.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Braughn:

*Be it resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed for the purpose of assisting the Committee on Elections to take the evidence to be offered in the various cases of contested elections pending before the said Committee on Elections, in order to enable said committee to report on all the contested cases pending before the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of resolution.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Adopted.

The President announced Messrs. Braughn, Lynch and Kelso on the committee to confer with a committee of the House in the matter of the amendments of the House to a bill for the relief of Pierre Soule, in which the Senate refused to concur on a previous day.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That in all cases to be tried before the Committee on Elections the contestants and sitting members be limited to five witnesses each.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution allowing extra compensation to the Clerks of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the late Election and Peace and Good Order of the State.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

The resolution lies over.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Senate special committee on the petition of Mrs. R. H. Chilton, an act for the purchase of a museum of coins, medals, models, scientific library and other works, etc.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to regulate appraisements of property under seizure or of successions in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was read a second time under a suspension of the rules.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The order of the day was called.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

Rules suspended and the bill taken up.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 263, an act relative to Presidential electors.

Rules suspended and the bill read a second time.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third a time and finally adopted with its title.

A message from the Governor was received.

The following message from the Governor was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 7, 1868

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return to the Senate an act defining the boundary line of the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

That the old boundary line has existed for many years, and no good reason appears for changing it; the proposed change would create confusion in the records of both parishes and thereby great inconvenience to property holders. It is objected to by members of the Legislature from both parishes, and I believe a more careful examination of the subject will convince the Legislature that it ought not to become a law.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the President appointed the special committee on the City Charter, Messrs. Braughn, Coupland and Campbell.

Mr. Lynch was appointed as the member from the Senate to act with the Governor, Treasurer and a member from the House, to sell the $1,586,000 in bonds.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Seventh Day's Session:**

THURSDAY, October 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called. Present the following members:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Beares, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after a correction by Mr. Todd.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

The two first sections having been adopted yesterday, the third section was read.

Mr. Braughn: I move a reconsideration of the vote by which the first section was adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move to amend the first section by striking out all after the word "shall" in live five, and inserting instead the words "commission as Notaries Public all citizens who, upon an examination, before a Justice of the Supreme Court or a District Judge, shall be found qualified to discharge the functions of Notaries Public, excepting Attorneys at Law, duly admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State, who shall furnish a certificate to that effect from the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State."

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Blackman: I move that the substitute for House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public, introduced into the House by Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, be taken up instead of the original House bill before the Senate.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body announcing concurrence by the House in Senate bill No. 68, an act requiring a special term of the Supreme Court to be holden at Monroe, Louisiana, and fixing the term thereof with an amendment, and Senate joint resolution No. 27, appointing a committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans, concerning Eugene McCarty, fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans Right Bank, without amendment: also that the House had laid on the table Senate bill No. 256, an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same, was laid on the table.

Action on House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public, was resumed.

Mr. Bacon: I move to refer the original bill and substitute to a special committee of three.

Mr. Todd: I move to amend by providing that the committee be composed of three attorneys at law.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion to refer on the table.

Lost by a rising vote of six yeas and fourteen nays.

Mr. Bacon having accepted the amendment of Mr. Todd,

Mr. Campbell: I move as a substitute to recommit to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Todd: I move to lay the substitute on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Campbell's substitute was then adopted, and the bills referred to the Judiciary Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill 268, an act for the purchase of a museum of medals, models, scientific library, etc.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Blackman, from the special committee on an act to require State Tax Collectors to receive certain State warrants in payment of taxes due the State, and authorizing the taking up of said warrants, presented an unfavorable majority report, signed by Messrs. Lynch and Packard, and also a substitute for the same bill from the minority of the committee.

The President announced that he had appointed Senators Packard and Foute on the joint committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury in the case of Eugene McCarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans right bank.

The following communications from the Governor were received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to transfer certain causes from the District Courts existing prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 to the District Courts created by the Constitution of 1868; and

Joint resolution appointing a committee of three to act with a similar committee of the House, to revise the charter of the city of New Orleans, and fixing the time of said committee to hold its sessions.

F. C. REMICK.
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 6, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act further defining the jurisdiction of the parish courts in succession cases.

An act providing a fee bill for clerks in criminal cases, and the mode of collecting the same.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to postpone all seizures for city taxes.

An act to amend and re-enact the forty-eighth section of an act entitled "an act relative to criminal proceedings," approved March 14, 1855.

An act to enlarge the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Braughn:

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint two delegates to the Convention which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the seventeenth October, 1868, for the purpose of considering and devising means to increase and protect immigration from foreign countries to the United States, and providing means for paying the traveling expenses of said delegates.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Bacon:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there shall be added to the joint committee to examine into and revise the city charter, and to recommend such changes as may be needed thereto, a member of each body from such of the municipal districts as may not now be represented thereon.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Darrall, Day, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Lewis, Monette, Poindexter, Randall, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—10.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the collection of the unpaid convention tax in the various parishes of the State.

Rules suspended.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate went into executive session on the call of Mr. Todd.

The executive session having been raised the following communications were read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Senate a communication from the President of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society in relation to the lease of the Mechanics' Institute as a State House.

As the time for which the Governor was authorized to lease the building, under joint resolution No. 57, approved March 2, 1866, expires on the twenty-third proximo, I respectfully recommend that immediate action be taken by the Legislature to provide for a renewal of the lease.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

To His Excellency the Governor and the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned in his capacity of President of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, most respectfullys beg leave to call your united attention to the facts that the lease for three years granted to the State of the building now used as a State House will expire on the twenty-third day of November next, that the rent for the last six months, of four thousand dollars has not been paid, and that the Mechanics' Society desires to know as soon as practicable whether or not the State of Louisiana desires to renew said lease.

The act of lease was passed before T. O. Stark, Esq., notary, on the twelfth day of April, 1866.

An early answer together with the payment of the rent due, will greatly oblige the Mechanics' Society, and your most obedient servant.

WILLIAM McCULLOCH,
President.

New Orleans, October 6, 1868.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

**Eighty-Eighth Day's Session.**

FRIDAY, October 9, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, François, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—26.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Foute: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a joint resolution from the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the sufferers from the overflow, appropriating $5000 for their relief.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and joint resolution read.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled Senate joint resolution No. 28, and as duly engrossed Senate bills Nos. 263 and 267, and House bill No. 212.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Campbell: I move that House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages, be made the special order of the day to-morrow after the reading of the minutes.

Mr. Blackman: I rise to a point of order. I maintain that no motion to make a bill the order of the day can be entertained unless the bill is under consideration, and a motion to take up requires a suspension of the rules.

The President: I decide that the motion is in order.

Mr. Bacon: I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a call of the House.

The call being ordered, the following members answered to their names:

Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, François, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein—19.

A quorum being present.

Mr. Blackman: I call for the yeas and nays on the question whether the President shall or shall not be sustained.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Foute, François, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland—5.

No quorum.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for permission to withdraw my appeal.

The permission was granted and the appeal withdrawn.

Mr. Campbell's motion to make the bill the special order of the day to-morrow after the reading of the minutes prevailed.

A memorial from the members of the police force detailed at the capitol, asking for relief, was received and read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Blackman: I move that Senate bill No. 169 be considered engrossed.

The President: The motion is out of order.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the punishment of vagrants and dangerous and suspicious persons.

Rules suspended, and the bill read:

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay the bill on the table.

Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY—BILLS OF A LOCAL AND PRIVATE CHARACTER.

Senate joint resolution No. 29, allowing extra compensation to clerks of the Committee on Contested Elections, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the resolution lie over until the return of Mr. Campbell.

Adopted.

Senate joint resolution No. 22, allowing twenty-five per cent extra compensation to members, etc., was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be laid on the table.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 268, an act for the purchase of medals, models, scientific library, etc.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 251, an act to regulate public places of amusement.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a call of the House.

The call was ordered with the following result:

Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, Jewell, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—18

No quorum.

Mr. Todd: I move that we adjourn.

Lost.

A quorum having been obtained.

Mr. Beares withdrew his motion for a suspension of the rules.

Senate bill No. 149, an act relative to public weighing, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Adopted.

Senate joint resolution No. 29, allowing extra compensation to the clerks of the Committee on Contested Elections was read, Mr. Campbell having returned.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to indefinite postpone the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspensiricken rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans and the town of Algiers, and to locate a stock landing and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate a company to be called the New Orleans Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company.

Read twice by its title under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Coupland: I move that the bill be referred to the Slaughterhouse Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans; to locate the stock landing and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate the New Orleans Stock Landing, Slaughterhouse and Ferry Company.

Read twice by its title under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Slaughterhouse Committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 121, an act relative to the Orleans Slaughterhouse Company.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Slaughterhouse Committee.

Adopted.

Senate bill No 195, an act entitled an act to provide for and publish a work on the agricultural, mineralogical and manufacturing resources of Louisiana.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill be referred to a special committee of three members of the Senate.

Adopted.

[CONTINUED IN SUPPLEMENT.]

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 107.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended to writs of error, appeals or other process in law, admiralty or equity, issuing from or brought up to a circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any corporation, or any member thereof, orther [other] than a banking corporation, organized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law or in equity has been or may be commenced in any court other than a circuit or district court of the United States, for any liability or alleged liability of such corporation, or any member thereof as such member, may have such suit removed from the court in which it may be pending, to the proper circuit or district court of the United States, upon filing a petition therefor, verified by oath, either before or after issue joined, stating they have a defense arising under or by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty or law of the United States, and offering good and sufficient surety for entering in such court on the first day of its session, copies of all process, pleadings, dispositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said suit, and doing such other appropriate acts as are required to be done by the act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts," approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and it shall be thereupon the duty of the court to accept the surety and proceed no farther in the suit; and the said copies being entered, as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, and all the provisions of said act in this section referred to, respecting any bail, attachment, injunction, or other restraining process, and respecting any bond of indemnity or other obligation given upon the issuing or granting of any attachment, injunction, or other restraining processes, shall apply with like force and effect in all respects to similar matters, process, or things in the suits for the removal of which this act provides.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 57.]

A RESOLUTION relative to lighting the streets of Washington City, District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, The municipal authorities of the city of Washington have failed to carry out the arrangements for lighting the streets of said city, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," approved July twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city of Washington, sufficient to defray the expenses of lighting the avenue and street lamps of said city with six feet burners, twenty-one nights in each month, from dark until day light, and keep said lamps so lighted each year.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized to contract with the Washington Gas Light Company for the term of one year, and so from year to year until otherwise provided by law, at such rates as may be agreed upon not exceeding the maximum now fixed by law, for all the illuminating gas required for the avenue and street lamps and public offices of the city, and public grounds under the control of said city.

SEC. 3 And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to increase from time to time, as the public good may require, the number of street lamps on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public ways and grounds in the city of Washington, and to do any and all things pertaining to the well lighting of the city, and to levy and collect a tax from the property holders thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further resolved, That in the event of the failure of the mayor and city councils to levy and collect the tax herein authorized, or to light the said city as herein directed, then the Secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax upon the property of said city, and to collect the same, sufficient to light said city for the current year, and so from year to year, in case of such failure of said mayor and city councils to light as herein directed, and to fully execute the provisions of this joint resolution in the place and stead of the said mayor and city councils.

SEC. 5. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said Washington Gas Light Company from paying the internal revenue tax imposed by law.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 110.]

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of second clause of the thirty-third section of said act shall not apply to the cases of proceedings in bankruptcy commenced prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the time during which the operation of the provisions of said clause is postponed shall be extended until said first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. And said clause is hereby so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase "presented or defended" in the fourteenth section of said act shall read "prosecuted or defended;" the phrase "non-resident debtors" in line five, section twenty-two, of the act as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read "non-resident creditors;" that the word "or" in the next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read "and;" that the phrase "section thirteen" in the forty-second section of said act shall read "section eleven;" and the phrase "or spends any part thereof in gaming," in the forty fourth section of said act, shall read "or shall spend any part thereof in gaming;" and that the words "with the senior register, or" and the phrase "to be delivered to the register" in the forty-seventh section of said act be stricken out.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court according to the provisions of said act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 111.]

AN ACT to transfer to the Department of the Interior certain powers and duties now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with Indian affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers and duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury, under and by virtue of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes," approved July twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and the powers and duties devolving upon him under and by virtue of the laws relating to the investment of the moneys in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, from the sales of land under the treaties concluded at Pontotoc, October twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two and at Washington city, May twenty-fourth eighteen hundred and thirty four, as also all other supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs, which may now by law be vested in the said Secretary of the Treasury, shall from and after the passage of this act be exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a new roll or census to be made of the North Carolina or Eastern Cherokees, which shall be the roll upon which payments due said Indians shall be made.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees as of other tribes of Indians.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 112.]

AN ACT to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and one or more European ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is empowered and hereby authorized to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, under a special charter passed by the Legislature of said State under the date of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the weekly or semi-weekly conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, England, or Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, in first-class sea going steamships, to be constructed in the United States and owned by said company, for a term not exceeding fifteen years, in the manner and on the conditions hereinafter stated

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the said navigation company shall, with a purpose of performing the above service, build, contract and fit out, within one year from the passage of this act, at least seven first-class, sea-going steamships, five of which shall not be less than three thousand tons each, government measurement, and two others of not less than two thousand tons each, all of which vessels shall be constructed in the best manner, under the supervision and inspection of the American Lloyds, or, if ordered by the Postmaster General, under the inspection of the most competent engineer, to be detailed for this purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, upon a written application of the Postmaster General, so that when completed each vessel shall be of the first class in every respect, and with all known modern improvements in model, machinery and outfit, so as to secure the greatest possible speed and safety; which steamships, when so constructed, shall be organized into and compose the United States mail steamship line, for the proper conveyance of mails and passengers, as hereinafter provided; the time of sailing, and all other details, to be arranged and agreed upon between the said company and the Postmaster General, with power to modify such agreements, from time to time, as may best promote the object in view: Provided, That no letters or mail matter shall be detained for the purpose of being sent by this line: And provided further, That the average rate of speed of the steamships of the said navigation company shall not be less than that of the steamships of other lines upon the same or similar routes, and if for the space of three months the trips successively of the steamships of said company shall be made in longer time than that employed by other steamships as aforesaid, then any contract made under the provisions of this act shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Government of the United States

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation for carrying and transporting the mail by sea, as herein provided, shall be agreed upon, and shall be in conformity with the act of Congress, approved June fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and shall in no event or contingency exceed the sum therein provided, being all postage on letters, newspapers and all other matter transported by or in the mails carried by said navigation company, shall belong to said company, and shall be paid to said navigation company quarterly, or applied to their use or benefit, as hereinafter provided: Provided, That when the receipts of said navigation company from sea postages, under any contract to be made in pursuance of this act, shall equal or exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars per annum, then the right of said company to receive the inland postages shall cease and determine, and said company shall only receive the sea postages: Provided, That such postages shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum, after the discontinuance of said inland postage.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That to insure the construction of the above-mentioned vessels within the time and in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the maintenance of the said line, the said Commercial Navigation Company may issue bonds to such an amount that the entire annual interest thereon shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such bonds to be made payable at the expiration of the before named fifteen years, and the interest thereof to be made payable semi-annually, the principal and interest of such bonds to be made payable in coin of the United States. That for the protection of the holders of such bonds they shall be severally registered at the Post office Department and certified by the chief clerk of the department, without liability for the payment of the interest or principal of said bonds upon the part of the Post-office Department only in manner as hereinafter provided. And the Postmaster General shall receive all moneys for postage earned by the steamships of said company, and shall apply the same as far as needed to the payment of the semi-annual interest upon the before named bonds, and shall retain the surplus after paying such interest, and shall invest the same quarterly in the securities of the United States to form a sinking fund, to be held solely for the benefit of the bondholders, and to be applied to the payment of the principal of such bonds. And whenever, and as soon as such sinking fund shall equal in amount the entire principal of said bonds, then from that time forward the interest of said bonds shall be paid out of the income of such sinking fund, and the principal thereof out of the same fund at their maturity. And all postage earned after the time when said sinking fund shall be made up to the amount aforesaid, shall belong to and be paid quarterly to the said company by the Postmaster General of the United States.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That the afore said mail steamships shall be commanded and officered only by citizens of the United States, shall mount an armament, if required, of two guns each, and shall have at least one apprentice to be instructed in engineering, seamanship and navigation, for every two hundred tons of registered tonnage for each steamship; and the government of the United States shall have the power to take and use the aforesaid mail steamships as transports or for ships of war whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the United States may require them, who is authorized, in such an event, to take said mail steamers and pay said company a just and equitable sum for their use, or purchase the same, as may be deemed most for the interest of the United States; said payment, whether for purchase or use, to be made to the Postmaster General, who shall pay to said navigation company whatever balance be due them, after deducting sufficient for payment for all the before-named registered bonds, the amount of which in this event shall be paid to the holders thereof at maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the foreign mail agents of the government of the United States shall have free passage on the ships of the said Commercial Navigation Company whenever the Postmaster General to such foreign mail agents issues passes certifying to said company that such is their official character.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said navigation company shall keep up and maintain for a period of twenty years, for the said United States mail service, at least the said number of seven first-class steamships.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the rights and privileges herewith granted shall be and remain to this company, and in no event shall this company transfer or assign the privileges herein rights and granted, nor shall it be lawful for any officer of the government hereafter to recognize any assignment or transfer, it being the intent and meaning of this act to secure an American line of steam vessels for the transportation of mails and the proper conveyance of emigrant passengers between the port of New York and the European ports above named; and Congress may at any time hereafter, during the period of fifteen years, terminate or abandon any contract of the United States made with such company, and, having a due regard to the accrued rights of the said company, alter, repeal, or amend this act, and it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 113.]

AN ACT relating to the Alexandria canal.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, on the twenty sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, the Alexandria Canal Company was incorporated, and authorized and empowered to construct, operate, and maintain a canal from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, with an aqueduct across the Potomac river at Georgetown; and whereas by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, passed on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the board of public works was authorized to unite with the corporate authorities of the city of Alexandria in making disposition of the Alexandria canal, in order to repair and make said canal available; and whereas said board of public works did, in pursuance of said authority, so unite with said corporate authorities, and did by their joint vote, and a vote of the majority of the stockholders of said canal company, empower and direct the president and directors of the said canal company to lease the said canal for the period of ninety-nine years; and whereas the said president and directors, in pursuance of said authority did, on the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty six, grant, lease, and convey the said canal, its aqueduct, locks, banks, lands, gates, and property of all description to Henry H. Wells, Philip Quigley, and William W. Dungan, the grantees therein named; and whereas afterward, and by an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the said lease was ratified and affirmed, and the lessees were further authorized and empowered to build, operate, and maintain a new aqueduct, and in conjunction therewith a railroad and a road bridge across said piers and build, operate, and maintain a railroad from Georgetown to Alexandria; and whereas the said lessees have entered into possession of and repaired the said canal, and have erected a new aqueduct across the said Potomac river upon the said piers connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with the said Alexandria canal; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said aqueduct across the Potomac river from Georgetown to the Virginia shore, and so connecting the said canals, is hereby declared to be a lawful structure in its present position and elevation, anything in any law or laws of the United States, or of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the said lessees, their associates, their heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to maintain and operate said aqueduct, and to erect, build, operate, and maintain across the Potomac river from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the Virginia shore, upon and over the stone piers upon which the aqueduct now rests, in conjunction therewith, a bridge of wood, iron or stone, with one or more ways for the passage of persons, animals and vehicles and also with one or more tracks or ways for the passage of engines and cars, with such other conveniences as are usual or necessary for a railroad.

SEC 3 And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said lessees, their associates and successors, to lay out, construct, maintain, and operate a railroad across said bridge from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the Virginia shore, and there to connect with said railroad.

SEC 4 And be it further enacted, That as soon as the chief engineer of the army shall certify to the Secretary of War that the said bridge is so far completed as to be ready, fit and convenient for the passage of persons, animals and vehicles, the said lessees, their successors, and their legal representatives may demand, have, and receive, in advance, the following tolls, to wit: For any foot passenger crossing on said bridge, two cents; for any horse, mule, or jack, any ox, or other horned cattle, five cents; for any vehicle drawn by one animal, fifteen cents; drawn by two animals, twenty-five cents; drawn by four animals, thirty-five cents, but no extra charge shall be made for the driver of such vehicle; for any hog, sheep, or other live creature, one cent; which certificate shall be published for three weeks in two daily papers in the city of Washington, at the expense of the company; Provided, however, That it shall be lawful for said lessees to commute those rates to persons requiring yearly passes; which said rates, or other lower rates to be by them prescribed from time to time, the said lessees may demand in advance, or may sue for, have and receive, of and from any person who shall pass over said bridge, or who shall send, ride, or drive any animal or vehicle over the said bridge without first paying said tolls. And any person who shall attempt to injure said bridge, or to pass over the same, or to pass his animals over it, without first paying the tolls prescribed herein, or shall attempt to force said bridge, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each offence, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors in the District of Columbia: Provided, however, That a conviction for such misdemeanor shall not in any wise be a bar to any suit brought to recover damages for an injury to said bridge; Provided, however, That said bridge is open and free for the passage of troops and munitions of war by the United States without charge or compensation of any kind.

SEC 5 And be it further enacted, That in case the said bridge shall not be fully completed within five years from the passage of this act, then this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 6 And be it further enacted, That said company shall not grant to any railroad or other corporation the exclusive right to transfer passengers or freight over said railroad bridge, but any privilege granted to one corporation shall be extended to all who may make application for such privilege on equal terms and shall not sell, transfer, or lease their corporate rights to any company that will not check baggage or commute fares with all railroads north or south.

SEC 7 And be it further enacted, That the right is hereby reserved to Congress to amend, alter, or repeal this act

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 114.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

For the support of the institution, in addition to the appropriation to meet the increased expense of maintaining pupils whose admission was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the work upon buildings of the institution, in accordance with the plans here of submitted to Congress forty-eight thousand dollars

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One senator by the President of the Senate, and two representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors to hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and to be eligible to a reappointment

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than the education of the deaf and dumb nor shall any portion of the real estate be aliened, sold, or conveyed, except under the authority of a special act of Congress.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as allows the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the maintenance and tuition of each pupil admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States, as authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be increased from ten to twenty-five in number.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty nine:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the support, clothing, medical and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy and revenue cutter service, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the government hospital for the insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

For finishing, furnishing, lighting, and heating the unfinished part of the east wing of the main hospital edifice, seven thousand dollars.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the proper inclosure, improvement, and enlargement of the grounds of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, three thousand six hundred dollars.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

For the support of the asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from independent or pay-patients, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the completion of the Providence Hospital in Washington city, District of Columbia, thirty thousand dollars; Provided, That all expenditures for the said Providence Hospital under appropriations of Congress shall be made under the direction and control of the Surgeon General of the army, whose duty it shall be to report at the December session of every Congress a full and complete statement of all expenses incurred under and by virtue of appropriations made by Congress.

For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

For care, support and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; Provided, That said contract shall be made by the Surgeon General of the army, who shall report to the December session of every Congress, stating with whom the said contract is made, and the amount and nature thereof

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall, at the commencement of every December session of Congress, make a full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriations by Congress. Said statement shall include the amount paid to said superintendent, and also for teachers, to whom paid, and the rate at which paid; and all expenditures for the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum shall be under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army, who shall also report to Congress at every December session, a full and accurate account of all expenditures made by said asylum out of appropriations by Congress; and all accounts for all appropriations made by Congress for charitable purposes and for charitable institutions in the District of Columbia shall be audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury. But nothing herein contained shall take from the Secretary of the Interior the jurisdiction he now has over the subject of charities and charitable institutions in the District of Columbia.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 115.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain executive expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz:

That there may be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand two hundred dollars, for the employment of temporary clerks in the Indian bureau, to be employed at the following rates: one clerk, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; six clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; seven clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; and two female copyists, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; and the sum of ten thousand dollars for the employment of temporary clerks in the State Department; the said clerks to be employed in said State Department shall receive a compensation of twelve hundred dollars each per annum; and the sum of nine thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is also appropriated to pay the salary, office expenses, and clerk hire of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, in accordance with provisions of the act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, for the purpose of building an arched roadway over Tiber creek, on North Capitol street leading to the Government Printing Office; Provided, [That] the city of Washington will appropriate sufficient additional amount to complete it.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry B Ste. Marie, the sum of ten thousand dollars for services and information in the arrest of John H. Surratt, in the kingdom of Italy, charged with the crime of conspiracy and murder, and the joint resolution for the relief of Henry B. Ste Marie, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 116.]

AN ACT relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws granting pensions to the hereinafter-mentioned dependent relatives of deceased persons leaving neither widow nor child entitled to pensions under existing laws, shall be so construed as to give precedence to such relatives in the following order, namely: First, mothers; secondly, fathers; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly if there be more than one: Provided That if in any case the said persons shall have left both father and mother who were dependent upon them, then on the death of the mother the father shall become entitled to a pension commencing from and after the death of the mother; and upon the death of the mother and father the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age shall jointly become entitled to such pension until they attain the age of sixteen years respectively, commencing from and after the death of the party who, preceding them, would have been entitled to the same; And provided further, That no pension heretofore awarded shall be affected by anything herein contained.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States, subsequently to the passage of this act, unless the person who was wounded or contracted disease was in the line of duty; and, if in the military service, was at the time actually in the field, or on the march, or at some post, fort, or garrison; or if in the naval service was at the time borne on the books of some ship, or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States or to some other vessel or naval station.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the acts approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as requires that pensions remaining unclaimed for fourteen months after the same have become due, shall be adjusted at the office of the Third Auditor, is hereby repealed; and the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for a period of three years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the rolls, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application, with evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension.

SEC 4 And be it further enacted, That if any officer, soldier, seaman, or enlisted man has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pension, and a child or children under sixteen years of age by a former wife, each of said children shall be entitled to receive two dollars per month, to commence from the death of their father and continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, to be paid to the guardian of such child or children for their use and benefit; Provided, however, That in all cases where such widow is charged with the care, custody and maintenance of such child or children, the said sum of two dollars per month for each of said children shall be paid to her for and during the time she is or may have been so charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such child or children, subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitations as if they were her own children by her said deceased husband.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where an increased pension has been or may hereafter be granted to any widow or guardian of the children under sixteen years of age of a deceased soldier or sailor under an act entitled "An act increasing the pensions of widows, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or any subsequent act, such widow, or the guardian of such children, shall not be deprived of such increase by reason of any child or children of such deceased soldier or sailor being the inmate of any home, orphan's asylum or other public or private charitable institution organized for the care and education of soldiers' orphans under the laws of any State, or in any school or institution where such orphan may in whole or in part be maintained or educated at the expense of a State, or of the public

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all pensions which have been granted in consequence of death occurring or disease contracted, or wounds received since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall hereafter be granted; Provided, That the application for such pension has been or shall hereafter, be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued; except that applications by or in behalf of insane persons and children under sixteen years of age may be filed after the expiration of the said five years if previously thereto they were without guardians or other proper legal representatives.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to give public notice of the contents of the foregoing section, particularly at the offices of the several pension agencies; and upon any application by letter or otherwise from or in behalf of any person entitled to the benefit of its provisions, or upon any notification that such person is so entitled to pay or cause to be paid to him all such arrears of pensions as he may be entitled to under the provisions of the said section; and no claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for the arrears of pension under this and the preceding section.

SEC 8. And be it further enacted, That section eleven of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six eighteen hundred and sixty-six be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "That if an officer, soldier or seaman shall have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seal, by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of satisfactory evidence thereof to the Commissioner of Pensions then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until said child or children shall have severally become sixteen years of age, any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier, or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such child or children."

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That section six of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That if any person entitled to a pension has died since March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, leaving no widow and no child under sixteen years of age, his or her heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his or her death.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the remarriage of any widow or dependent mother, otherwise entitled to a pension prior to the application therefor, or to the issue of a pension certificate to her, shall not debar her right to a pension for the period elapsing from the death of her husband or son, on account of whose services and death she may claim a pension, to her remarriage; Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify the fourth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts granting pensions," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty five.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the ninth section of an act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" are hereby continued in force for five years from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That section one of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be so construed as to secure to every person entitled by law before the passage of said act to a less pension than twenty-five dollars per month, who while in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, having only one eye, shall have lost the same, a pension of twenty five dollars per month

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act entitled "An act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be so construed as to place all pensioners whose right thereto accrued subsequently to the war of the Revolution, and prior to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, on the same footing, as to rate of pension, from and after the passage of said act, as those who have been pensioned under acts passed since said fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors now receiving a less sum shall hereafter be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month.

SEC 14. And be it further enacted, That all officers in the military or naval service, of the rank of captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy, and of less rank, who have lost a leg or arm in such service and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb on the same terms as privates in the army are now entitled to receive the same.

SEC 15. And be it further enacted, That in all cases pensions heretofore or hereafter granted by special acts of Congress shall be subject to be varied in amount according to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 117.]

AN ACT to pay for indexing the tax bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, to the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, one hundred dollars for preparing by order of the House, a full index of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 118.]

AN ACT to correct an error in the enrollment of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of the first sentence of section forty-eight of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be amended so it will read: "; or three dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint," etc., instead of "each bottle containing more than one pint," etc; the word "not" having been omitted in the enrollment of the act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 119.]

AN ACT amendatory of an act entitled "An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," approved June 3, 1856

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That it shall and may be lawful for the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to dispose of the lands granted and which may have enured and been certified to the State of Wisconsin under the act of Congress, approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to aid in the construction of a railroad "from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City to the Saint Croix river or lake between township twenty five and thirty one," and commonly known as La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, for the benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, existing under and by virtue of the laws of Wisconsin: Provided, however, That this act shall apply only to such land as may be due the State of Wisconsin for the portion of said road already completed.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 120.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to certain Railway Companies over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, is hereby granted to the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct and operate a railway across the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, on the east side of the Missouri river, upon a line to be designated and fixed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, is hereby granted to the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad across and over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, upon such line as shall be designated and fixed by the Secretary of War; Provided, That if the said company shall not construct, within one year from the passage of this act, a railway from the city of Leavenworth to the city of Atchison, then and in that case, a like privilege is hereby conferred upon any other company that shall construct a railway between said cities.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 121.]

AN ACT donating a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation for the exclusive use of a public road

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a strip of land one hundred feet in width along ALONG the southern boundary of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, in the State of Kansas, extending from the Missouri river to the western boundary thereof, be set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use of a public road; and the said road shall be and remain a public highway to the use of the government of the United States, free from tolls or other charges upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time amend or repeal this act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 122.]

AN ACT regulating the times and places of holding the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern district of Florida

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times and places of holding the United States district and circuit courts for the northern district of Florida shall hereafter be as follows: At Jacksonville, on the first Monday of December; at Tallahassee, on the first Monday of February; and at Pensacola, on the first Monday of March.

SEC 2 And be it further enacted, That the terms of the United States courts heretofore held at Saint Augustine and Appalachicola be hereafter discontinued

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 123.]

AN ACT to disapprove an act of the legislative assembly of Washington Territory re-districting the Territory and re-assigning the judges thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, approved January twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act defining the several judicial districts of the Territory and assigning the judges thereto," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 124.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her, exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aforesaid act shall be amended as follows: Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if he do not approve it he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law, the governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding But in such case the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal of each house respectively. And if the governor shall not return any bill presented to him for approval, after its passage by both houses of the legislature, within three days (Sunday excepted), after such presentation, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had approved it: Provided, however, That the assembly shall not have adjourned sine die during the three days prescribed as above, in which case it shall not become a law

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico shall be ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and shall have all control and management of all public buildings now erected, in progress of erection or to be hereafter erected, and of all grounds pertaining thereto; and he shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall establish such rules in relation to said public buildings and grounds as in his judgement he may devise, and for his services as such superintendent shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, to take effect from and after the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of said Territory, upon the convening of the legislature thereof, to administer the oath of office to the members elect of the two houses, and the officers thereof when chosen; and no other person shall be competent to administer said oath, save in the absence of the secretary, in which case any one member of either house may administer the oath to the presiding officer elect, and he shall administer the same to the members and other officers: Provided That the annual salary of the secretary of said Territory shall be two thousand dollars per annum from and after the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 125.]

AN ACT to extend the laws of the United State relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation be, and the same are hereby, extended to and over all the mainland, islands and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia by treaty concluded at Washington, on the thirtieth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all of the said territory, with its ports, harbors, bays, rivers and waters, shall constitute a customs collection district, to be called the district of Alaska, for which said district a port of entry shall be established at some convenient point to be designated by the President, at or near the town of Sitka or New Archangel, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at the said port of entry, and who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in addition to the usual legal fees and emoluments of the office. But his entire compensation shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, or a proportionate sum for a less period of time.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and prescribe such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by actual residents of said ceded territory on and since the twentieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall continue to have been so owned up to the date of such nationalization, and that from any deputy collector of customs upon whom there has been or shall hereafter be conferred any of the powers of a collector under and by virtue of the twenty-ninth section of the "Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to require bonds in favor of the United States in such amount as the said Secretary shall prescribe for the faithful discharge of official duties by such deputy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition and distilled spirits into and within the said territory. And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in the said territory, and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits, exported or attempted to be exported from any port or place in the United States, and destined for such territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section; and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits, landed or attempted to be landed, or used at any port or place in said territory, in violation of said regulations, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed four hundred dollars, the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture and cargo, shall be forfeited; and any person wilfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than six months. And bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from the master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board fire-arms, ammunition or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said territory, or if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed therein in violation of law; and similar bonds may also be required on the landing of any such articles in the said territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the coasting trade between the said territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great districts.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of the said territory or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both at the discretion of the court, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo found engaged in the violation of this act shall be forfeited Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any of such mink, marten, sable or other fur bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: Provided, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

SEC 7. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, all violations of this act, and of the several laws hereby extended to the said territory and the waters thereof, committed within the limits of the same, shall be prosecuted in any district court of the United States in California or Oregon, or in the district courts of Washington, and the collector and deputy collectors appointed by virtue of this act, and any person authorized in writing by either of them or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fines, penalties or forfeitures under this and the said other laws, and to keep and deliver over the same to the marshal of some one of the said courts; and said courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under this act and the several laws hereby extended over the territory so ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, as aforesaid, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

SEC 8 And be it further enacted, That in all cases of fine, penalty or forfeiture mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned" or mentioned in any act in addition or amendatory of said act, that have occurred or may occur in said collection district of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain the facts in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to, and upon the said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid he may exercise all the power of remission conferred upon him by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect all parts of this act, except those those especially intrusted to the President alone; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any unappropriated money in the treasury to carry this act into effect, and meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs within the limits of the said territory.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC No. 126.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to Change its Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York, now located in the city of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Brooklyn whenever the stockholders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the President and Cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Brooklyn.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two daily newspapers in each of the counties of New York and Kings, in the State of New York, for not less than ten days

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC -No. 127.]

AN ACT Relating to the District Courts of Utah Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of Utah Territory shall assign the District Judges of said Territory to their respective districts, and appoint the time and place of holding court in each of said districts, not exceeding two terms in each district in any one year

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 128.]

AN ACT Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases, for the Protection of Officers and Agents of the Government, and for the Better Defense of the Treasury against Unlawful Claims

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of section eight of the act of July twenty eight, eighteen hundred and sixty six, entitled "an act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," and the forms and modes by that section and the twelfth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, therein referred to; prescribed for prosecuting suits, withholding execution, and paying judgments against officers of the United States, or other persons engaged in executing the acts relative to captured and abandoned property shall extend and be applied to all suits and proceedings (except those in behalf of the United States) which have been brought, or may hereafter be brought, against any officer or agent of the Government, civil or military, for acts done during the rebellion while acting by virtue or under color of his office or employment; and every defendant in such suit or proceeding having made full defense thereto, and having notified the Attorney General of the United States to appear and defend the same, shall be entitled to the full benefit and protection provided in said section for officers and agents of the government engaged in the collection of the public revenue; and any defendant being aggrieved by any order or direction, certificate, ruling or judgment of any court made or had in any such proceeding, may except thereto and appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of the United States and have the questions arising there heard and determined.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That no action or suit shall be maintained in any court of the United States, or of any State thereof, in the name or in the behalf or interest of any alien, against the United States, or any person, for or on account of any act done or omitted to be done by such person as an officer or agent of the United States, in the administration of the act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or of the act of Congress entitled "an act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in virtue or under color of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or any other acts of Congress relative to the said insurrectionary States, or to persons or property therein; and to any action or suit which may have been heretofore, or shall hereafter be, instituted by any alien against the United States, or any such person as aforesaid, on account of any act done or omitted to be done as aforesaid, the defendant may and shall plead or allege in bar thereof, that such act was done or omitted to be done, in the administration of one of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea or allegation, if the fact be sustained by the proof, shall be, and shall be deemed and adjudged in law to be, a complete and conclusive bar to any suit or action: Provided, That this section shall not be construed so as to deprive aliens who are citizens or subjects of any Government which accords to citizens of the United States the right to prosecute claims against such Government in its courts, of the privilege of prosecuting claims against the United States in the Court of Claims, as now provided by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act approved March twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," that the remedy given in cases of seizure made under said act, by preferring claim in the Court of Claims, should be exclusive, precluding the owner of any property taken by agents of the Treasury Department as abandoned or captured property in virtue or under color of said act from suit at common law, or any other mode of redress whatever, before any court or tribunal other than said Court of Claims; and in all cases in which suits of trespass, replevin, detinue, or any other form of action may have been brought and are now pending, or shall hereafter be brought against any person for or on account of private property taken by such person as an officer or agent of the United States, in virtue or under color of the act aforesaid, or the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "an act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," the defendant may and shall plead or allege in bar thereof that such act was done or omitted to be done by him as an officer or agent of the United States in the administration of one of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea or allegation, if the fact be sustained by the proof, shall be, and shall be deemed and adjudged in law to be, a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action; Provided, however, That no judgment, recovered in accordance with this act, shall be paid by the United States, unless the amount received by the defendant as the proceeds of the transaction which was the foundation of the suit shall have been paid into the Treasury, except upon an appropriation duly made therefor after a full examination of the claim upon its merits.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 41.]

A RESOLUTION Placing Certain Troops of Missouri on an Equal Footing with Others as to Bounties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the troops recognized in an act entitled "an act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and are hereby, considered as placed on an equal footing with the volunteers as to bounties, and that all laws relating to bounties be applicable to them as to other volunteers.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 42.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the Maquoketa river, in the State of Iowa.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is given to the construction of bridges across the Maquoketa river, in the State of Iowa, with or without draws, as may be provided by the laws of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That dams and bridges may be constructed across the Iowa river, in the State of Iowa, above the town of Wapello.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 43.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to extend the time for the completion of the West Wisconsin Railroad.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time fixed and limited by an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin," approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the completion of the railroad from Tomah, in the county of Monroe, to Saint Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty one, be, and the same is hereby, further extended for a period of three years to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and which, by the laws of said State, is entitled to the land grant made in the second section of said act: Provided, That if said railway company shall not have completed said railroad from Tomah to Black River Falls on or before the expiration of one year from the passage of this resolution, this act shall be null and void.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 44.]

A RESOLUTION excluding from the electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, nor unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 20, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 20, 1868

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWD McPHERSON,
Clerk.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 45.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the British-built brig Highland Mary.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue an American register to the British-built brig Highland Mary, owned by H. and S. French, of Sag Harbor, New York.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 46.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the Rock Island Bridge.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress "making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to order the commencement of work on the bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock Island, to connect the said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island: Provided, That the ownership of said bridge shall be and remain in the United States and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right of way over said bridge for all purposes of transit across the island and river, upon condition that the said railroad company shall pay to the United States, first, half of the cost of the superstructure of the bridge over the main channel and half the cost of keeping the same in repair, and shall also build at its own cost the bridge over that part of the river which is on the east side of the island of Rock Island, and also the railroad on and across said island of Rock Island; and upon a full compliance with these conditions said railroad company shall have the use of said bridge for the purposes of free transit, but without any claim to the ownership thereof; and said railroad company shall within six months after said new bridge is ready for use, remove their old bridge from the river and their railroad track from its present location on the island of Rock Island: And provided further, That the government may permit any other road or roads wishing to cross on said bridge to do so by paying to the parties then in interest the proportionate cost of said bridge, but no such permission to other roads shall impair the right hereby granted to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; and that the total cost of said bridge shall not exceed the estimates made by the commissioners appointed under the act approved June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: And provided also, That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That in case the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall neglect or fail, for sixty days after the passage of this resolution, to make and guarantee the agreement specified in the act of appropriation aforesaid, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, then the Secretary of War shall be, and is hereby authorized and required to direct the removal of the existing bridge and to direct the construction of the bridge aforesaid, and expend the money appropriated for that purpose in said act; and the said Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall not have, acquire, or enjoy any right of way, or privilege thereon, or the use of said bridge, until the agreement aforesaid shall be made and guaranteed according to the terms and conditions of said act of appropriation All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with these resolutions are hereby repealed

SEC 3. And be it further resolved, That any bridge built under the provisions of this resolution shall be constructed so as to conform to the requirements of section two of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads," approved J... twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 47.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Directing the Secretary of War to Sell Damaged or Unserviceable Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be sold, after offer at public sale on thirty day's notice, in such manner and at such times and places, at public or private sale, as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, the old cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores now in possession of the War Department which are damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale, to be desposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 48.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Issue of Clothing to Company F, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to the thirty-three enlisted men of company F, eighteenth regiment United States Infantry, clothing in lieu of, and equal in amount to, that lost by them in crossing the North Platte river, in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as shown and recommended in the report of the Board of Survey convened under special order number three, headquarters post Fort Bridger, Utah, of date of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Approved July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 49.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to Grant [an] American Register to Hawaiian Brig "Victoria."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue [an] American register to the direict Hawaiian brig Victoria, said vessel being now owned by a citizen of San Francisco, California.

Approved, July 21, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 50.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Exonerating Certain Vessels of the United States from the Payment of Tonnage Fees to Consular Agents in Canada.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no consul or consular agent of the United States shall exact tonnage fees from any vessel of the United States touching at or near ports in Canada, on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless said consul or consular agent shall perform some official services, required by law, for such vessel when she shall thus touch at a Canadian port.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 51.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to Admit Free of Duty Certain Statuary.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the statue representing the figure of Victory, intended to surmount the monument in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war, now about being erected on the capital grounds at Harrisburg, being in marble cut in Italy, and which will soon be ready for shipment, shall be admitted free of duty.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 52.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Admitting Steam Plows Free of Duty for One Year from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section two of the joint resolution approved March twenty-six, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same is hereby, extended and shall continue in force for the further period of one year from the thirtieth day of June, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that any such machinery shipped before the said thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or which may have arrived since that day, be exempt from duty.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 53.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to Amend the Fourteenth Section of the Act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six entitled "An Act to Protect the Revenue, and for Other Purposes."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "an act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby so amended as to extend the operation thereof until January first, eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

Approved, July 23, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 54.]

A RESOLUTION to Carry into Effect the Resolution approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Providing for the Exchange of Certain Public Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congressional Printer, whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, be, and he hereby is, directed to print fifty copies in addition to the regular number, of all documents hereafter printed by order of either House of Congress, or by order of any department or bureau of the Government, and whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, one hundred copies additional of all documents ordered to be printed, in excess of the usual number; said fifty or one hundred copies to be delivered to the Librarian of Congress, to be exchanged, under direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, as provided by joint resolution approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC 2 And be it further resolved, That fifty copies of each publication printed under direction of any department or bureau of the Government, whether at the Congressional Printing Office or elsewhere, shall be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library to carry out the provisions of said resolution.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 55.]

A RESOLUTION Granting Permission to Officers and Soldiers to Wear the Badge of the Corps in which they served during the Rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all who served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates or other enlisted men in the regular army, volunteer, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the rebellion, and have been honorably discharged from the service or remain still in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive army badge, ordered for or adopted by the army corps and division, respectively, in which they served.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 56.]

A RESOLUTION to Admit Certain Persons to the Naval Academy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not exceeding six persons, to be designated by the Government of the Empire of Japan: Provided That no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in the case of the said persons, modify or dispense with any provisions of the rules and regulations of the said academy which circumstances may, in his opinion, render necessary or desirable.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 58.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War shall cause to be prepared and submitted to Congress, in connection with the reports of examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors hereafter made by order of Congress, full statements of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvement contemplated by such examinations and surveys, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 59.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to printing specifications of patents.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bills be paid by the treasury for printing specifications of patents above the contract price, except that seventy cents may be added to each thousand words for the additional cost of composition occasioned by change made in the printing by order of the Commissioner of Patents

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 60.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the donation of certain columns

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to donate to such cemeteries as have been in whole or in part dedicated to the burial of soldiers or sailors who lost their lives in defense of the United States, or to such voluntary associations of citizens as contributed to the comfort and wants of these patriots while living, the six columns taken from the old Pennsylvania bank building, in the city of Philadelphia: Provided, That but one column shall be donated to such cemetery or association in any one State, and that the same shall be used as a monument.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 61.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish cannon to Soldiers' Monument Associations of Pequannock and Paterson, New Jersey

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish to the Soldiers' Monument Associations of the townships of Pequannock, Morris county, New Jersey, and Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, each four pieces of condemned cannon, and twenty balls, in all eight pieces of cannon and forty balls, to be placed about the said monuments.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 65.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to aid in relieving from peonage women and children of the Navajo Indians

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman be, and is hereby, authorized and requested to use the most efficient means his judgment will approve to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians, now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes and the reservation on which the Navajo Indians have been confined.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act amending the first section of an act entitled an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

Rules suspended and bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Chair ordered a call of the house. The following members present:

Antoine, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, François, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

No quorum.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the Senate adjourn.

Adopted.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Eighty-Ninth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, October 10, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packark, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Wilcox. Wittgenstein—26.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Beares, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages, was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by adding at the end of the section "and provided that no marriage shall be ratified nor the issue of such marriage legitimatized, by or according to the provisions of this act, when there existed at the date of such private or religious marriage, or at any time since, any other legal impediment to the marriage of the parties to the private or religious marriage than that of race or color."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The second section was read and adopted without amendment.

The third section was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Tuesday next at one o'clock.

Adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon House bill No. 134, an act to regulate and define the duties, and to stipulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroner; and a favorable majority repot upon House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 202, an act for the relief of Rev. Benjamin F. White, of Opelousas, Louisiana.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 202, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate joint resolution No. 27, and as duly engrossed Senate joint resolution No. —.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported Senate bill No. 79, an act creating a Board of Public Works for the city of New Orleans, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners thereof, with the recommendation that the bill be printed and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements and city charter jointly.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the report.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, in the matter of the memorial of police officers detailed at the Capitol, reported by joint resolution, appropriating $100 to each of the members of the police officers who have attended in their official capacity the session of the Legislature of 1868.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Todd:

*Resolved*, That T. J. Bird, D. C. Montan and H. F. Babin be allowed their per diem and mileage as witnesses before the Committee on Elections, in the case of George W. Reagan contesting the seat of R. H. Day, and that the chairman of the Committee on Elections be and is hereby directed to certify to the number of days the above named parties have attended before said committee, and that the chairman of the committee, on auditing and supervising expenses, be and is hereby directed to approve the same.

Mr. Todd: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. 30, providing for the addition on the joint committee to examine the city charter of one member of each body of the General Assembly from such municipal districts of New Orleans as are not represented.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that it be considered engrossed.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. O'Hara:

*Be it resolved*, That Oscar, who has been employed on the Committee on Claims and Public Education, be allowed his pay as porter of those committees for one month.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the adoption of the resloution.

Lost by a rising vote of 9 yeas, 10 nays.

Mr. Jenks: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to promote domestic tranquillity, and to relieve citizens of the State liable to prosecution under existing law.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sixth Louisiana Infantry.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act relative to notaries.

Rules suspended and the bill read twice.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 241, an act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Iberia.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by adding the following section:

SECTION 17. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 265, an act to amend and re-enact article No. 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the protection of commerce and the planting interests of the State of Louisiana.

Rules suspended and the bill read by its title.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 253, an act to amend article 81 of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

No further action being taken the bill lies over.

The order of the day was called.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 269, an act amending the first section of an act entitled an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional districts.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to amend by postponing the bill indefinitely.

Adopted.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 251, an act to regulate public places of amusement.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Lost by a rising vote of nine yeas and ten nays.

The bill was taken up section by section. The first section was read and adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, asking concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills: No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters; No. 275, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for registration; and House bill No. 269, an act making an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of paying the per diem and mileage of members and officers of the General Assembly; also announcing that the House had receded from its amendment to Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney at law; and Senate bill No. 232, with amendments.

Mr. Braughn: I move to refer bill No. 251 to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to amend by referring the bill to the City Delegation.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to add the Committee on Health.

Mr. Blackman: I move to add the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Pinchback: I move as a substitute to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall—16.

Nays: Beares, Coupland, François, O'Hara, Poindexter, Ray, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—9.

The bill was postponed immediately.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 269, an act making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the per diem of members and officers of the General Assembly.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read a second time.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Blackman was granted leave of absence for the balance of the session.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the Senate adjourned without transacting further business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Sixty-Ninth Day's Session.**

MONDAY, September 28, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce a bill entitled an act for the relief of the Third District Indigent Orphan School.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, introduced House bill No. 250 joint resolution relative to a survey of the Bayou Manchac, with a view of the practicability of opening said bayou.

The bill was placed on its first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, introduced House bill No. 251, joint resolution for the appointment of Police Jury, parish of Jefferson.

First reading and ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES, House of Representatives, New Orleans, La., September 26, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred House bill No. 245, entitled an act relative to the banks of Bayou Lafourche, in the parish of Lafourche, having carefully examined the said bill, are of opinion that the act should pass, and beg leave to report favorably.

D. H. REESE, Chairman.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

CORPORATION COMMITTEE ROOM, September 28, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Corporations beg leave to report favorably on the following bills: Senate bill No. 101, Senate bill No. 144, Senate bill No. 150, and recommend their adoption by the House.

And also report on House bill No. 200, an act for the relief of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, unfavorably.

JOHN PAGE,
Chairman pro tem;
CANON J. ADOLPHE,
PAULIN GUIGONET.
CHAS. LEROY.

Senate bill No. 101:

Further consideration postponed three days to allow Mr. May to make a minority report.

Senate bill No. 144:

Placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Senate bill No. 150:

Placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The unfavorable report made by the above committee on House bill No. 200, an act for the relief of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, was agreed to.

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee beg leave to report House bill No. 243 back to the House, and recommend its passage.

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman;
FRANK MOREY,
U. DUPART,
D. H. REESE.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS ENROLLING COMMITTEE, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 28, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report as duly engrossed the following acts, to wit:

House bill No. 232, an act to allow Charles A. W. Milchsack to change his name.

Respectfully,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills—Nos. 244 and 246—and also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 231.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Evans offered the following:

House bill No. 252, joint resolution, which passed its first and second readings, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, introduced House bill No. 255.

Passed its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans:

House bill No. 254.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist:

House bill No. 253, an act to enforce the thirteenth article of the Constitution of Louisiana.

An act to enforce the provisions of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, etc., That in case of violation of any of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State as repeated and re-enacted in the first section of this act, any person injured thereby shall have his remedy in the courts by action at law; and for the enforcement of speedy justice, any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be preferred upon the docket of the court in which it shall be instituted, provided that the right to demand trial by jury in such case shall not be infringed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts, parts of acts, and ordinances in force in this State contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and of non-effect.

SEC. 3 Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Substitute for House bill No. 161, entitled "an act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate stock landing and slaughterhouses and to incorporate the Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company," being under consideration.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to adopt the substitute, and called for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

On the adoption of the substitute, Messrs. Noble and Abbot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Morris, Mabier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—38.

Nays: Abbot, Adolphe, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, DeGrange, Faulkner, Fouts, Gair, Gray, Kent, McCullen, Mansion, Morey, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Rey, Slaton, Wren, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, Zoelly—28.

The substitute was adopted.

Mr. McVean moved that the bill be considered engrossed.

Carried.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, called for the special order of the day, being the veto message on House bill No. 11.

After a lengthy discussion the main question was ordered.

The Speaker then put the question, "Will the House, on reconsideration, agree to pass the bill?" stating that under the Constitution a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor.

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Carr, Dewees, Dupart, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—32.

Nays: Abbot, Burrel, Collins, Curell, Crawford, De Grange, Demarest, Evans, Faulkner, Fouts, Gair, Heidenhain, Kent, L'Hoste, McCullen, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Slaton, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Waters, Yorke, Zoelly—32.

Resulting—yeas 32, nays 32.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the proposition was lost.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following Senate bills were placed on their third reading, final passage, titles adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bills Nos. 113, 118, 134, 137, 146, and Senate joint resolution No. 23.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Eightieth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 29, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-one members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Isabelle, Kent, Morris, McCullen, Mabier, McVean, Murreil, Melvin, Morey, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke—51.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, eight days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Magee, of Washington.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 246, "An act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial Disirict," the Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER, Chairman.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 29 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully beg leave to report as duly engrossed the following, to wit:

1. An act relative to the banks of the Bayou Lafourche.

2. An act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans.

3. An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans; to locate the stock landings and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate the Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company.

And also as duly enrolled, viz:

1. An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

2. An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorized the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly."

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER.
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Curell, of Orleans, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce an act to repeal an act entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Madison from the town of Richmond and placing it at Delta, in said parish, the river terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and re-establishing it at Richmond.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans:

House bill No. 257, an act to amend the second section of an act No. 6, entitled an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund.

Placed on calender.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. 258, an act amending an act entitled an act to enable the city of New Orleans to meet its current liabilities—first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

House bill No. 259, an act to provide for certain certificates of indebtedness or warrants—first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 250, and also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 154 with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of substitute to House bill No. 207, and other bills.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was called to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, House bill No. 207, entitled an act relative to the collection of taxes, was taken up section by section.

After amending several sections and agreeing upon recommending the same up to section eighteen, the committee, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again which was granted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following Senate bills passed their third readings, final passage, titles adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 162, 170, 180, 185, 216.

There being no quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Eighty-First Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty members answered to their names.

No quorum being present, Mr. Young, of Concordia moved that the House take a recess until twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The recess having expired, the roll was called, and fifty-four members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, May, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—54.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Yorke, of Carroll.

On motion of Mr. L'Hoste, of Orleans, three days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hanlon, of Orleans.

Eight days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morand, of Plaquemines.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in the several standing committees, to wit:

Parochial Affairs—Umphreys, of De Soto, and Magee, of Washington.

Charitable and Public Institutions—Hanlon, of Orleans, and Hall, of Orleans.

State Library—Slaton, of Jackson, Prejean, of St. Landry, and Taylor, of West Feliciana.

Registration—Pearce, of Bossier, Young, of Vermilion, and Simms, of St. Landry.

Pensions—Hall, of Orleans, and Bennett, of Claiborne.

Constitution—Abbott, of Concordia, Curell, of Orleans, and Guidry, of Terrebonne.

Immigration—Gray, of St. James, Wiltz, of Orleans, and Heidenhain, of Orleans.

Agriculture—Umphreys, of De Soto, Williams, of Madison, and Zoelly, of Orleans.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 189, "an act defining the duties of Notaries Public and Sheriffs of the parish of Orleans in certain cases," your Committee on Judiciary beg leave to report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, of introduced House bill No. 260.

An act to procure two hundred maps of the State of Louisiana.

First and second readings.

Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 261.

An act for the relief of the Zion Traveler's Church, of Carrollton.

First reading.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider House bill No. 207 and other bills.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

House bill No. 207 under consideration.

After discussion, the Committee agreed upon recommending the passage of the bill with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the Committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, recommended the passage of House bill No. 207, with amendments.

The bill being now before the House, Mr. McVean moved to postpone further consideration until Friday next, and 150 copies of the substitute was ordered to be printed.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 30, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act relative to juries and to establish and fix the drawing of the grand and petit jurors in and for the State of Louisiana.

An act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road or Nicolson pavement.

An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

An act to take the sense of the qualified voters of the parish of Carroll as to the expediency of retaining the seat of justice at Floyd or removing the same either to the town of Providence or to Elton, on the Mississippi river, in said parish.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. E. Gotthiel for the able manner in which he represented the State of Louisiana at the late Paris Exposition.

An act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness and convention warrants.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 30, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to incorporate and establish the New Orleans News Association.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Reports of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications being under consideration,

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, requested the House to postpone the further consideration of the reports until to-morrow.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the request be granted, and that further consideration of the reports be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

The following majority report was read:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, composing a majority of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was submitted the contested election case of the parish of East Baton Rouge, wherein V. M. Lange and Robert Lange contest the seats of B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet, do report to your honorable body that they have carefully examined the evidence adduced, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That B. E. Chaney received a majority of 758 votes over V. M. Lange; and John S. Huguet had an excess of 754 votes over Robert Lange, and sufficient evidence has not been presented to overcome these majorities.

2. The charges of intimidation, violence and fraud are disproven by the rebutting testimony.

3. The evidence presented shows that several colored voters testified that peace and order reigned on both days of election.

The committee overruled the exceptions of defendants to the trial of this cause, and all parties, by mutual consent, submitted the evidence as per printed report, and after more than twenty days had elapsed, the contestants demanded that the case be reopened for the purpose of allowing them to reject certain rebutting testimony, which they had already accepted, which was properly refused them according to law.

Hence, the premises considered, we are of the opinion that Messrs. B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet were fairly elected, and we recommend that they be confirmed in their seats as Representatives of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted.
P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
AMOS KENT,
JAMES S. MATHEWS.

The following minority report, signed by Messrs. Lott, of Rapides, and F. C. Antoine, of Orleans, was read:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives. State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed the contested election case of the parish of East Baton Rouge, wherein Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange contest the seats of B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet, beg leave to report to your honorable body that they differ with the majority report for the following reasons:

1. That the chairman of the committee would not allow Robert Lange, contestant, to appear to file exceptions to certain rebutting testimony.

2. That witnesses who were charged with fraud were allowed to come forward and purge themselves by their own oaths of said charges, which is contrary to law.

3. That the evidence of all colored men who testified in favor of Chaney and Huguet, and who made their mark, is inadmissible, by reason of said marks being unaccompanied by any attesting witnesses, and the law provides that two attesting witnesses shall sign in such instances in all contested election cases.

4. That the certificates of General Sykes and Lieutenant McGee are inadmissable by reason of not being sworn to according to law.

5. That the evidence shows clearly to our mind that immense frauds were perpetrated; and that Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange would have been elected had the election been conducted fairly and honestly.

And we feel justified for the foregoing reasons to recommend that the said Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange be allowed to take their seats in your honorable body as Representatives of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted.
HARRY LOTT.
F. C. ANTOINE.

The following minority report, signed by Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, was read:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana New Orleans, September 24, 1860.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, a member of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, feels it incumbent upon him to dissent from the two reports made to your honorable body in regard to the contested election case of V. M. Lange and Robert Lange versus B. E. Chaney and John S. Huguet of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

I am satisfied from the evidence presented that frauds and intimidation were practiced in all the wards of said parish.

I do not believe, consequently, that there has been a fair election, and am of the opinion that neither contestants or defendants are entitled to seats in the General Assembly, and respectfully recommend that your honorable body do order a new election for two Representatives in the aforesaid parish of East Baton Rouge.

Respectfully submitted.
DENNIS BURREL.

Mr. Washington, of Ascension, moved to adopt the minority report signed by Messrs. Lott and Antoine.

Mr. DeGrange moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. Gair and Hill called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Bergeron, Curell, DeGrange; Fouts, L'Hoste, Melvin, Mathews, Waters, Zoelly—9.

Nays: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—47.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the previous question.

Messrs. McMillen and De Grange called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Gair, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams—33.

Nays: Alexander, Burrel, Crawford, De Grange, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Lee, L'Hoste, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Mathews, Page, Sterrett, Simms, Waters, D. Young, Zoelly—20.

The main question was ordered — the adoption of the minority report signed by Messrs. Lott and Antoine.

Messrs. McMillen and De Grange called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Collins, Deslonde, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—37.

Nays: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Crawford, Dewees, De Grange, Demarest, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Lee, L'Hoste, McMillen, Mathews, Page, Waters, Zoelly—17.

The minority report signed by Messrs. Lott and Antoine was declared adopted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Washington, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, Messrs. Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange, were sworn by the Speaker, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Eighty-Second Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjourment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-five members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Adophe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, D. Young—55.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, leave of absence for three days was granted to Mr. Noble, of Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Morris, of Ascension, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Victor M. Lange and Robert Lange, Representatives of East Baton Rouge, be allowed to draw their per diem and mileage from the commencement of the session.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, October 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims would respectfully report that they have carefully investigated the claim for compensation submitted to them by Edward Gotthiel for his services as State agent and Chief Commissioner of Louisiana at the late Paris Exposition, and have duly weighed the reasons urged by his Excellency the Governor in his message to your honorable body of the second ultimo in behalf of an appropriation in favor of Mr. Gotthiel, which shall be a suitable remuneration for the expenses incurred and for his faithful and successful exertions in behalf of the State, and have come to the conclusion that justice requires that a bill for his relief should be passed by the General Assembly. From home and foreign journals, and especially from our own community, Commissioner Gotthiel has received the commendation due for his laudable, untiring and eminently successful labors for the material interests of Louisiana. The vote of thanks which recently passed both Houses of the General Assembly is but an evidence of the manner in which his efforts are appreciated by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Gotthiel, however, expended a large sum of money and devoted two years of steady exertion to secure a proper representation and recognition of the skill, industry and resources of the State at the Exposition. Governor Wells, who appointed him, did so with the assurance that the State would award him due remuneration for his services. Under these circumstances, considering so good a laborer to be worthy of his hire, and believing that the honor of the State requires that this justice should be done Mr. Gotthiel, we respectfully recommend the passage of the following bill.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims;
JOHN GARSTKAMP.

House bill No. 263, an act for the relief of Edward Gotthiel.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means on House bill No. 255, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth paragraph of section first of an act entitled an act to provide for increasing the revenues of the State, and to raise means to pay the interest on the State debt, approved April 4, 1865.

The committee have considered the above named bill, recommending certain licenses. The licenses on photographers, tanners, soap and candle makers, retail grocers and confectioners, are provided for in the general revenue bill now before the House.

The licenses for Notaries Public and for Pension and Prize Agents, may be provided for in an amendment to the general revenue bill now before the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman pro tem. Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill was laid on the table subject to call.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLING DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 1, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report as duly engrossed the following acts, to wit:

House bill No. 246, an act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fill the the terms of the District Courts of the Third Judicial District, approved September 15, 1868.

House bill No. 244, an act to make warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

Respectfully, etc.,
O. H. BREWSTER.
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans, gives notice that he will introduce an act to amend an act entitled an act providing a remedy agains usurpation into or the unlawful holding c exercising a public office or franchise i this state.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Was ington of Assumption, introduced Ho bill No. 262, an act for the relief of the Fi Baptist Church of Assumption.

First reading.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was nounced, informing the House that the ate had concurred in House bills Nos. and 215, with amendments. Also as concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 247 and joint resolution No. 26.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved to su the rules to take up House bill No. 21 just returned from the Senate with amendments, entitled an act to provide means for relief of the State treasury.

The rules were suspended and the was taken up.

First amendment in section first read and concurred in.

Second amendment in section sed was read and concurred in.

Third amendment in section rd was read, and, on motion of Mr. Brster, of Ouachita, all after the words "pub works" was stricken out.

Sections fourth, fifth and sixt stricken out by the Senate, were concurred in.

And section seventh, made se on fourth by the Senate, was concurred in

The preamble stricken out by the Senate was concurred in.

The following title as adopted by the Senate was concurred in.

The bill was concurred in as whole, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment of the House.

An act to provide for the sale of one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide mean for the construction of levees, by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds," approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market price for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following Senate bills passed their third reading, final passage, titles adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 67, 150, 156 157.

Senate bill No. 183 was placed on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the bill was indefinitely postponed, and notice to that effect was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

The following House bills were placed on their third reading final passage, titles adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 246, an act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

House bill No. 245, an act relative to the

banks of the Bayou Lafourche within the parish of Lafourche.

House bill No. 232, an act to allow Chas. A. W. Milchsack to change his name.

House bill No. 196, joint resolution relative to public documents.

House bill No. 243, an act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, was placed on its third reading, and, on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was postponed indefinitely.

House bill No. 256, substitute for House bill No. 161, entitled an act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the stock landings and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate the Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, was placed on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, further consideration of the bill was postponed and made the special order of the day for Monday at one o'clock P. M., and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

The House, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Eighty-Third Day's Session.

FRIDAY, October 2, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-six members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Page, of Jefferson, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched after absent members.

After an hour's absence, the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had been all over the city, and could not find any member.

On motion of Mr. Curell, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Eighty-Fourth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, October 19, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, thirty-four members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr V. M. Lange, of East Baton Rouge, the House took a recess until twelve o'clock M.

At the expiration of the recess, the roll was called and sixty-three members answered to their names:

Speaker C. W. Lowell, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Simms, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Robert Lange, Crawford, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Hall, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Heidenhain—64.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

Leave of absence was granted to the following members:

Mr. Fouts, of Winn, four days.

Mr. Young, of Vermilion, ten days.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, ten days.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, was sworn in by the Speaker and took his seat.

Mr. Eager, of Orleans, having resigned as member of the special committee to investigate the issue of levee bonds, the Speaker appointed Mr. Curell, of Orleans, to fill the vacancy.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred House bill No. 250, a joint resolution relative to a survey of the Bayou Manchac, to ascertain the practicability of opening the said bayou, beg leave to report favorably, and recommend that the blanks be filled by "two" from the House and "one" from the Senate, and that the committee be instructed to make this survey during the recess or after the adjournment, and report to the next session of the Legislature.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
W. C. MELVIN,
M. RAYMOND,
W. C. WILLIAMS,
DAVID YOUNG,
T. B. SIMMS.

O. H. HEMPSTEAD, Secretary.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The same committee submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of Louis Tregre, praying for a privilege to excavate the bar of the Mississippi river, most respectfully report unfavorably to the granting of the same, for the reason that the United States, and not the State of Louisiana, has jurisdiction of the mouth of the Mississippi.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman;
WM. C. WILLIAMS,
W. C. MELVIN,
M. RAYMOND,
DAVID YOUNG,
T. B. SIMMS.

The report was agreed to.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
October, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims, to whom was referred House bill No. 254, entitled an act for the relief of J. Edmondston, appropriating eleven hundred and thirty-three dollars ($1133), to pay a certificate of State indebtedness issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, duly audited and settled by G. M. Wickliffe, with all the requisite vouchers on file at his office, is hereby favorably reported upon by said committee.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives
New Orleans, October 3, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 230, joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana in Congress to propose an act repealing any laws now in force by Congress prohibiting the State from organizing a State militia.

House bill No. 215, an act to provide for the sale of the one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market price for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

Respectfully, etc.,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The select committee appointed to examine into the charge of violence in the contested election case of Lafayette parish, submitted the following reports, which were received and read:

MAJORITY REPORT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, your select committee appointed in accordance with the following resolution, adopted September 10, 1867, to wit:

That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House, who will proceed to the parish of Lafayette to examine into the charge of violence alleged by the contestant, and report the same to the House, respectfully make the following report:

That on Tuesday, the fifteenth instant, your Committee, in obedience to the above instructions, proceeded to the parish of Lafayette, and carefully examined the principal inhabitants of the town of Vermilionville and its surroundings, and took testimony, in order to arrive directly at the charges of violence, if any there were, which testimony we append to this report.

We found the utmost peace and order reigning in the parish, and found that no act of violence had been perpetrated by any one on account of political opinion, and the accounts so charged were purely a fabrication of Mr. Casey, the contestant, and were only the offspring of his imagination.

At the time of taking the testimony, both Messrs. Casey and Judice were present and attended all the sittings of your committee.

The testimony of the inhabitants of the parish "attached," clearly confirms what your committee herein states.

The affidavit of Mr. Alexander Raymond, colored, Justice of the Peace of the town of Vermilion, states that no impediment is thrown in his way to carry out the functions of the law in all its details, nor does he know nor has he heard of any violence committed at the polls at the election or during any period since.

Your committee appends the testimony of sixteen inhabitants of the parish, seven of whom are colored men, well known, and some holding official positions, and we suggest the careful examination of their statements.

Your committee is of the opinion that the contestant, Mr. Casey, could easily have taken evidence, had he so desired, as there was nothing to prevent him so doing, except that the evidence so taken would have been detrimental to him.

We would call the attention of the House to the testimony of Mr. Rice, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau of the parish, who acted as a judge of the election.

In closing our report, we beg to reiterate what we stated, that we found the parish of Lafayette, a law abiding section of the country, order reigning, and utmost peace existing therein.

We beg to return our thanks for the many courtesies extended to us by the Superintendent, Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, and the Conductor, Mr. H. P. Bayley, of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

Respectfully submitted.
WILLIS PRESCOTT,
Chairman of Committee;
P. JONES YORKE,
J. H. DeGRANGE.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Having been appointed a member of the committee to proceed to the parish of Lafayette, to inquire into the facts in relation to the contested election case of Lafayette parish, I beg leave to report as follows:

That notwithstanding the apparent peace and quiet said to exist in the parish of Lafayette, and notwithstanding the apparently calm and unruffled surface of political affairs, I am clearly convinced that the loyal people of that parish are afraid to express their real sentiments; and I know from personal observation that the majority of colored men who testified before your committee were deterred from personal fear from telling the whole truth.

Mr. Judice had every facility for procuring witnesses, while the majority of witnesses whom Mr. Casey wished to summon resided in the country, and it is doubtful if they could have been prevailed upon to testify under the circumstances.

The colored man at whose house Mr. Casey boarded, informed me that five of his cows were killed and his two horses were stolen, because, as he justly believes, he boards Mr. Casey and Mr. Williams, the teacher of the colored school in Vermilionville.

The colored man above referred to, and also his wife, informed me that they live in daily expectation of the burning of the schoolhouse, as they were warned that such would be the case. They are afraid to take any steps leading to the recovery of their stolen property, as they believe their house would be burned down over their heads.

I conversed with more than fifty colored men in Vermilionville, and they assured me they were satisfied that if Mr. Casey had remained there much longer he would have been roughly handled, if not killed.

Mr. Williams, the school teacher, says he is satisfied that if the colored people should testify in Mr. Casey's behalf, they would be driven from their homes on the plantations, if not actually killed. I conversed with the colored man who was present when Mr. Casey was assaulted by white men on the highway, and he did not feel at liberty to testify to the facts.

However much I may regret that I can not coincide with the majority of the committee in their report, I am satisfied that the charges brought by Mr. Casey, the contestant, are fully sustained.

Respectfully submitted.
HARRY LOTT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—As a member of the committee sent by your honorable body to investigate certain acts of violence in the parish of Lafayette, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Witnesses, both white and colored, were examined by your committee in relation to the peace of the parish, and the reported acts of violence upon one Michael Casey.

The testimony of the white men, as will be seen by the affidavits, is favorable to peace and good order in the parish, and shows a non-interference with the said Michael Casey; but from observation and a knowledge of the class of people who constitute a majority of the people of that parish, and who are firm friends and supporters of the J. N. Judice who claims a seat in your honorable body, I am convinced that it was the intention of these people to have as good a report as possible from your committee, and with that idea their statements were as favorable to secure that object as their conscience would permit.

The affidavits of the colored men, as they will show, are almost a repetition of those made by the white men, but it is my firm belief that those men did not testify as they would desire for fear of violence after your committee left.

One colored man, before he was sworn, stated to me that if he was sworn he would not dare to tell the truth for fear of his life being taken. He was afterward sworn, and his statements were contrary to the statements he made to me previously.

I am firmly of the opinion that any person who advocates the principles of the Republican party openly and boldly would be in danger of violence from the opposite party. I do not believe there was any danger of Mr. Casey losing his life, but I believe he would have met with violent opposition had he endeavored to secure evidence in his behalf in the election case between Mr. Judice and himself.

From private information of creditable nature I am convinced that threats were made against Mr. Casey on account of his being obnoxious to those people as a politician, and there is no doubt that had he remained in the parish he would have met with violence.

I think that any person could live in that parish in perfect peace, provided he kept aloof from politics, but if he espoused the principles of the Republican party he would meet with that vile slander and abuse that is hurled upon the Republican party throughout the State, and would no doubt meet with violence from the disloyal element of that parish.

JAMES. S. MATHEWS.

On motion of Mr. Curell, of Orleans, the above reports were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Senate bills Nos. 27, 260, 257, 248, 232, 231, 227 and 211.

Also, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 124 with amendments, and refused to concur in the amendment of the House to Senate bills Nos. 84 and 162.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings and referred to their appropriate committees:

By Mr. Curell, of Orleans:

House bill No. 264, an act to repeal an act entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Madison from the town of Richmond and fixing it at Delta in said parish, the river terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and re-establishing it at Richmond.

Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Page, of Jefferson:

House bill No. 267, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Kenner in the parish of Jefferson.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 265, an act to amend article 2212 of the Civil Code.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McVean, of Caddo:

House bill No. 268.

An act to make State notes and State warrants or any other redeemable State paper payable for all licenses, taxes due the State previous to the year 1865.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche:

House bill No. 266.

An act to provide pensions for the sufferers of the July riot of 1866.

First reading, and ordered to be placed on the calendar for a second reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 189.

Postponed until Monday next.

House bill No. 244.

To make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

Passed its third reading and final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 176, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

An act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of ew Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

The amendments were taken up, concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 154, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up.

All the amendments were concurred in except section seventh and the amendment to the title, to which the House refused concurrence.

On the motion to concur in the amendment to section four, third line, strike out the words, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen."

Messrs. Noble and Curell called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows;

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, V. M. Lange, Cuny, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Robert Lange, Crawford, Holland, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Walsh, Wren, Umphreys, William C. Williams, H. Williams—39.

Nays: Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Eager, L'Hoste, Noble, Pierce, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Wilson, Waters, Heidenhain, Zoelly—15.

The amendment was concurred in and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate of the action of the House.

SENATE BILLS FIRST READING.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first and second readings, and referred to their appropriate committees:

Senate bill No. 246, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate bill No. 250, referred to the same committee.

Senate bill No. 247, referred to the same committee.

Senate bill No. 235, made the special order of the day for Wednesday next in Committee of the Whole.

Senate bill No. 244, first, second and third readings, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, and under a suspension of the rules, the following Senate bill, No. 256, was taken up and passed its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Registration, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed:

An act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Registration to publish a transcript in pamphlet form of the constitutional, naturalization and other laws pertaining to the qualification of electors, and shall cause ten copies to be sent to each Board of Supervisors in the various parishes and districts in the State for the guidance of said Supervisors in making said registration, said copies shall be forwarded with other books, etc., forthwith to the Supervisors of Registration.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall not be competent for the Board of Registration or the Supervisors of Registration appointed by them to demand of any one presenting himself before them and asking to be registered any other oath or oaths than those set forth in said section fifth of the act of September 7, 1868, aforesaid, nor to add or substract anything therefrom or to give any interpretation or meaning thereto not set forth in the Constitution or in the act aforesaid: and the Board of Registration shall recall any instructions they may have given contrary to the spirit and intent of this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Senate joint resolution No. 26, appointing a committee of three to act with a similar committee of the House to revise the charter of the city of New Orleans, and fixing the time of said committee to hold its sessions.

Passed its first, second and third readings, final passage, title adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 26, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Under a suspension, Mr. Pratt, of Orleans, call up Senate bill No. 68.

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Senate bill No. 68 being under consideration,

Mr. McMillen moved for a call of the House.

The roll being called, forty-eight members answered to their names.

There being no quorum, Mr. Burrell, of St. John Baptist, moved to adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Eighty-Fifth Day's Session.

MONDAY, October 5, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Harper, Hutchison, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—58.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Assumption, leave of absence for six days was granted to Mr. Hill, of Ascension.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Sterrett, of Caddo, presented a petition signed by several citizens of Caddo, praying for the establishing of an additional ferry across Red river, near Shreveport.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Belot, of Orleans, Senate bill No. 74 was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTTEES.

The Committee on Immigration submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,
House of Representatives of Louisiana.
New Orleans, October 5, 1868.

This committee, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's message of the third instant having reference to the subject of immigration, and the accompanying report of Mr. Edward Gotthiel, Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, on the same subject, respectfully report as follows:

Foreign immigration is, in the opinion of the committee, a matter of the utmost importance to the people of this State, and we regard it as the surest means of adding to our wealth, prosperity and importance. No State in the Federal Union is so much in need of an annual influx of immigrants as Louisiana, and none is so capable of offering to them valuable inducements, and yet, strange to say, of the two hundred thousand immigrants who landed in the United States within the last twelve months, scarcely any are now to be found within the borders of this State. We fully agree with Mr. Gotthiel that, by the adoption of a proper system for the dissemination of information in Europe and for soliciting and inducing immigration hither, such as is now being successfully operated by other States, very great advantages will be certain to accrue to us, and we fully concur with him in the recommendation that something should at once be done to this end, and especially that a geographical and topographical map be at once prepared for dissemination abroad, showing the advantages of our gulf coast, the course of the Mississippi river and its many navigable tributaries, the locality of our valuable sugar, cotton and grain producing lands, and the railroads which connect us with the great thoroughfares of the continent, together with some statistical information as to our great resources and immense capabilities.

The proprietors of large tracts of land bordering on navigable streams and railroads, which are now unoccupied, should be induced to unite in some plan for bringing these lands into market by offering them by sale or lease to immigrants, on such terms as will prove to them an inducement to come and remain among us.

Your committee would further recommend that the Legislature extend liberal aid to any enterprise of this sort, in which our citizens may see fit to embark.

For the furtherance of these several projects your committee deem it necessary that the State at once employ some competent person to collect such statistics as may now exist bearing on this subject, and to further compile such as may be attainable, together with a geographical and topographical map such as is mentioned in Commissioner Gotthiel's report, and that the same be published together in one volume with translations of the same in such foreign languages as may be deemed necessary, and that measures be at once taken to have the same distributed among the people from whom we may expect valuable acquisitions.

Your committee is fully convinced that a person well acquainted with all that concerns our State and who is capable of explaining it in the languages spoken by the people from whence the immigrants may come, would be of the greatest advantage to Louisiana if employed in Europe to carry out such measures as may be deemed advisable in this connection.

Your committee further submit and recommend for adoption the accompanying bill entitled "an act to encourage immigration to the State of Louisiana, and for the appointment of a statistical and foreign agent of immigration."

HARRY LOTT,
Chairman Committee on Immigration.

On motion of Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, the House granted him until to-morrow to make a minority report.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill reported by the Committee on Immigration passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, La., October 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment begs leave to report as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State, for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; and also duly enrolled House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

Respectfully submitted.
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced:

House bill No. 269, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced:

House bill No. 271, an act amending the first section of an act entitled an act making a new division of the State of Louisiana into five Congressional Districts.

First reading.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 68, an act requiring a special term of the Supreme Court, to be holden at Monroe, Louisiana, and fixing the term thereof, which was under consideration when the House adjourned on Saturday, was taken up and read.

Mr. Morey moved to amend by striking out in the first section, after the words on the, "first," and insert "third."

The amendment was adopted and the bill as amended placed on its third reading, final passage and notice of the amendment ordered to be sent to the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana
New Orleans, October 5, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to provide for the sale of one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 26, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market price for Auditor's warrants issued under warrants issued under the authority of the present General Assembly.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 239, an act for the relief of certain bondholders, authorizing the issue of new bonds providing for their payment and declaring invalid certain treasury notes issued in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, moved that the reading in detail be dispensed with.

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the motion on the table.

Before the Speaker had time to announce the vote, Mr. McMillen called for the yeas and nays.

The Speaker decided the call out of order.

Mr. McMillen appealed from the decision and called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Bergeron, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Lott, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, D. Young—62.

Nays: Collins, Pratt, Page, Wren—4.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. McMillen offered the following amendment:

"And that the bill be printed and laid upon the table subject to call."

Mr. V. M. Lange moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Messrs. McMillen and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Collins, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, V. M. Lange, R. Lange—35.

Nays: Antoine, Buckingham, Burrel, Bergeron, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, DeGrange, Demarest, Eager, Harper, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, McMillen, Murrel, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, D. Young—30.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following amendment:

And that the bill be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, having yielded the floor to Mr. McMillen, the Chair decided that neither of the gentlemen were entiled to the floor.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Willams—48.

Nays: DeGrange, Eager, Gray, Kent, McCullen, McMillen, Pierce, Wren, Waters—9.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, called for the previous question.

Main question ordered. The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Pratt, Messrs Pratt and McMillen called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Bergeron, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Harper, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Sterrett, Simms, Wren, H. Williams, Waters—23.

Nays: Abbot, Antoine, Belot, Burrel, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Mansion, Mathews, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, W. C. Williams, D. Young—42.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. McMillen and Pratt, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Holland, Hall, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Murrel, Mansion, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams—33.

Nays: Alexander, Buckingham, Burrel, Bergeron, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, Mahier, McMillen, Melvin, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Sterrett, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young—26.

The bill was placed on its third reading by its title.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to place the bill on its final passage, and called for the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Messrs. McMillen and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Brewster, Burrel, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Guigonet, Harper, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent Lee, L'Hoste, McMillen, Melvin, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Sterrett, Wren, Waters—22.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Collins, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hutchinson, Holland, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Ray, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams—44.

On the final passage of the bill Messrs. McVean and Abbot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Lee, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Mansion, Mathews, Noble, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—48.

Nays: Alexander, Buckingham, Brewster, Bergeron, Crawford, Eager, Esnard, Hanlon, Harper, Heidenhain, Kent, L'Hoste, McMillen, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Sterrett, Wren, Waters—20.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Gair, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Lott, L'Hoste, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, Melvin, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson. H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young, V. M. Lange, R. Lange—50.

Nays: Abbot, Dewees, Faulkner, Lott, McVean, Murrell, Reese—7.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Demarest, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Gair, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, R. Lange, Morris, Molliere, McMillen, Melvin, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young—49.

Nays: Abbot, Dewees, Faulkner, Lott, V. M. Lange, Murrell—6.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had receded from its amendment to section seven of House bill No. 154.

The House, on motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

WM. VIGERS
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

### Eighty-Sixth Day's Session.

TUESDAY, October 6, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-five members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Morand, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young—65.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following correction to the minutes was ordered to be made:

In the first section of Senate bill No. 68, strike out, after the words "on the," the word "second," and insert the word "third."

Fifteen days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville.

Ten days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morey, of Ouachita.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of this State, by a resolution passed on the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867, directed the purchase of a portrait of General George Washington, of Mrs. Ann McQuaid, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum has never been paid, although the painting has long since been delivered.

Therefore be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, amount of purchase and interest, be paid to Mrs. Ann McQuaid, out of the contingent fund of the House.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, presented a petition signed by the officers of the Louisiana Orphan Association, praying for relief.

Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The same member presented a petition signed by the President of the Greatmen Street School for destitute orphans praying also for relief.

Referred to the same committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Contingent Expenses.
New Orleans La., September 6, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Contingent Expenses have the honor to return House bill No. 269, entitled "An act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the mileage, per diem and the contingent expenses of the General Assembly," with a favorable report thereon.

FRANK MOREY,
Chairman Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to suspend the rules to introduce the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, etc., That the Senators of Louisiana be instructed and the Representatives be requested to take such steps in the Congress of the United States as may seem to them most conducive to the immediate acquision of the island of Cuba.

The rules were not suspended.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, introduced House bill No. 272, an act for the relief of Frank Huguet.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany:

House bill No. 273, an act to improve and make navigable the Tangipaho river.

First reading.

The Committee on Registration asked permission to report at this time.

Granted.

MAJORITY REPORT.

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, October 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Registration, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 256, entitled an act to repeal section one of an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same, beg leave to report said bill back to the House with the following amendment:

By striking out the whole of section three and recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted.
OCTAVE BELOT,
Chairman;
JOHN GARSTKAMP,
U. DUPART.

MINORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOMS ON REGISTRATION,
House of Representatives.
State of Louisiana.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 256, entitled "an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the power and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same," respectfully report favorably on same, and suggest to the House the importance of immediate passage, in order that its provisions may be put in force.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. DeGRANGE.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved that the consideration of the reports and bill be postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

Lost.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the minority report be accepted.

Messrs. Lott and McVean called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guidry, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, Mollere, McCullen, McMillen, Melvin, Morand, May, Noble, Pratt, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Wren, Wiltz, Zoelly—32.

Nays: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Gair, Garstkamp, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Leroy, Lott, McVean, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams—28.

The report was accepted and Senate bill No. 256 was ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to suspend the rules to place the bill on its third reading.

Rules not suspended.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Lost.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, on the committee called for by House bill No. 215, an act to provide for the sale of one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars of bonds, undisposed of, etc.

The Speaker announced that he had received the information of the death of Hon. Wm. Smith, of Point Coupee.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been announced that Hon. William Smith, a Representative of the parish of Pointe Coupee, has died at his residence in said parish on Saturday, October 3, 1868; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives do now adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, in memory of the death of our deceased member, Hon. William Smith.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Ninetieth Day's Session.

MONDAY, October 12, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senate joint resolution No. 33, appropriating one hundred dollars each to the members of the police force who have attended in their official capacity the sessions of the Legislature of 1868, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

According to previous notice, Senate bill No. 46, an act to empower McFarlane, Straight & Co. to sue the State, was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a petition from the Mayor, Council and people of Carrollton, asking to excluded from the provisions of the Metropolitan bill.

Rules suspended and the petition read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the petition be ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. 28, relative to the sitting of the joint committee on the conduct of the late election, and the condition of peace and good order in the State, during the recess of the General Assembly.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill lies o ver.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That Leon Gaste and Augustus Williams be allowed their per diem and mileage as witnesses in the case of Geo. W. Reagan vs. R. H. Day, and that the chairman of the Committee on Elections be and he is hereby directed to certify to the number of days the above named parties have attended before the Committee on Elections and that the Committee on Auditing and Supervising Expenses be and is hereby directed to approve the same.

Mr. Day: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act defining more fully the duties of the police juries of the several parishes in the State wherein there are levees or other public works to be built or repaired in their

respective parishes in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Rules suspended, the bill read.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 200, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Grain Elevator and Flouring Company.

Rules suspended.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to insert in line thirty-seven, after the word "the" the words "right

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move that further consideration of the bill be postponed and that it be referred to the city delegation.

Mr. Lynch was called to the chair.

Mr. Braughn's motion was adopted.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 224, a joint resolution appropriating $300 for the relief of the widow of Michael Butler, police officer, who was brutally murdered while in the discharge of his duty.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 134, an act to regulate and define the duties and to regulate the jurisdiction and emoluments of Coroner.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 203, an act for the relief of Charles E. Fortier and Mrs. Hypolite Fortier.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

Mr. Kelso: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 232, substitute, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868, returned from the House with amendments.

Rules suspended and the amendments read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell. I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries public.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 157, an act to amend and re-enact the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855, returned from the House with an amendment.

Mr. Ray: I move that the House amendment be concurred in.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 67, an act relative to attachments, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the amendments read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the House amendment be concurred in.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 120, an act providing for the free passage of children attending free public schools over all public ferries and roads, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the amendment read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the House amendment be concurred in.

Concurred.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 68, an act requiring a special term of the Supreme Court to be holden at Monroe, Louisiana, and fixing the time thereof, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill lies over.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 224, an act granting certain ferry privileges to J. B. François, of the parish of St. Martin, State of Louisiana.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. [illegible], authorizing the mayors of the various municipal corporations throughout the State to perform the rite of marriage.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The Senate went into executive session upon the call of Mr. Pinchback.

The executive session being raised, Mr. Darrall having asked to be relieved as a member of the Committee on Elections, the President appointed Mr. Lewis to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, under a suspension of the rules, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 277, an act defining more fully the duties of police juries in the State wherein there are levees or other public works to be built or repaired in their respective parishes in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 87, an act postponing indefinitely the collection of back taxes.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys at law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Rules suspended and bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed, and under a further suspension of the rules underwent its third and final reading, and was finally adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Ninety-First Day's Session.

TUESDAY, October 13, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Beares the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 275, an act for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sixth Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled, Senate bill No. 84, and as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 265, Senate joint resolution No. 30 and House bill No. 269, Senate bills Nos. 241, 87 and 224, Senate joint resolutions 25 and 33, and House joint resolution No. 224, and House bill 203.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 218, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Carrollton.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Todd: I move that Senate bill No. 218 be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move that Mr. Randall be granted leave of absence for twelve days.

Adopted.

Mr. Futch: I move to reconsider the vote by which was finally passed Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys at law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Futch, the bill was then laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 253, an act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 275, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for registration.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 224, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

A message from the Governor was received.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

Mr. Campbell: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first and second sections having been adopted previously, the third section was read.

Adopted.

The fourth, fifth and sixth were read and adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Pinchback: I move the adoption of the following as an additional section, to be numbered section 5.

Be it further enacted, etc., That any parties who, at any time previous to the passage of this act, have lived together as man and wife and who desire to contract a legal marriage, shall be entitled to the provisions of the law, and the issue of such cohabitation shall be hereby legitimatized upon the parties complying with the foregoing requirements, subject, however, to the exceptions contained in section one.

Adopted.

By general consent, the word "the" was inserted in section one, line sixteen, before the word parties.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally concurred in with its title.

A message from the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had signed and approved of Senate bill No. 81, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to notaries, was then taken up in its order.

The first and second sections having been previously adopted, section third was read and adopted.

Section four was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to insert in the section, eighth line, after the word "court," the words "which they shall ascertain by an examination of the applicant as to his knowledge of law pertaining to the duties of notary, and as to his proficiency in the practical performance thereof."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Sections five, six and seven were read and adopted.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by inserting after the word "acts" in line two, the words "which are required by law to be registered in the public offices of the State."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three were read and adopted.

Section twenty-four was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the word "October" in line three, and insert instead the word "December."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section twenty-five was read and adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following as section twenty-six:

Be it further enacted, etc., That if any Notary Public shall presume to demand and collect any other or greater fees for his services as such than are prescribed or may be prescribed by law, or who shall fail or refuse to perform his duties and powers as a notary as deaned and set forth in this act, or who shall demand as a perquisite thereto that any other or greater fees shall be paid to him for the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, his office, from the date of such conviction, shall be deemed vacant, and he shall be forever incapacitated from holding or exercising the office of notary in this State, and shall be decreed in addition, to refund all and any such excessive fees or charges as he may have received, and be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court before which he may be tried.

Adopted.

Section twenty-seven was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by substituting the following for section twenty-seven:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the act entitled an act relative to Notaries in New Orleans, approved March 14, 1855, the act entitled an act relative to Notaries Public, approved March 14, 1855; the act entitled an act relative to Notaries Public in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, approved March 12, 1857; and the act entitled an act to organize a central office of notarial records and to appoint a custodian thereof, approved March 28, 1867, and all other laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Adopted.

Section twenty-eight, the last section was read and adopted, after substituting the word "December" for "October."

Mr. Bacon: I move to reconsider the vote by which was adopted the first section.

Mr. Futch was called to the chair by the President.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay Mr. Bacon's motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darral. François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray—14.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Day, Futch, Jewell, Ogden, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—9.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Todd: I move that consideration of the bill be postponed until Saturday, when the bill shall be made the special order of the day immediately after roll call.

Adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas, 11 nays.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, announcing that the House had concurred in Senate joint resolution No. 32, appropriating $5000 for the relief of the destitution occasioned by the late storm, with an additional section.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. 32.

Rules suspended and the following additional section of the House read, as follows:

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, That said amount of $5000 be distributed to destitute poor without distinction of race or color.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the Senate concur in the adoption of the additional section.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House joint resolution No. 211, joint resolution requiring the joint committee appointed to investigate the act of 1867, creating the issue of $4,000,000 levee bonds to report within two days after the passage of this act.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wilcox: I request that the bill lie over.

The bill lies over.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 199—substitute—an act perpetuating the charter privileges of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, changing its domicile, increasing its capital stock, and lending the credit of the State to the same.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill made the special order of the day to-morrow, at one o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 179, an act entitled an act to incorporate Amite City, in the parish of St. Helena, approved March 7, 1868.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the protection of mechanics and artisans.

Read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Ninety-Second Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for lands and, with amendments, upon House bill No. 275, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for registration.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 275, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for registration.

Rules suspended and the bill as amended by the Finance Committee was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the amendments be adopted.

Adopted.

The amendments were considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted as amended with its title.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly engrossed House bills Nos. 134 and 159 and Senate bill No. 179, and as enrolled, Senate bills Nos. 232 and 67.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 223, an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans.

Mr. Pinchback asked for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 223.

Rules suspended and bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally apopted with its title.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Packard:

WHEREAS, The debates in this Senate have been misrepresented, its officers and members have been shown up, and made to appear in a false light by many of the newspapers of New Orleans; and

Whereas, It is desirable to have the reports of the Senate reported correctly in at least one newspaper; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate that the Official Reporter be and he is hereby authorized to select one daily morning paper of this city with which he may contract to publish the accurate reports of the debates from this time out, at rates not to exceed sixty cents per square; said publisher to furnish each member and officer of the Senate a copy of each issue containing the debates, the cost of which to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Bacon: I move to substitute "forty" cents per square instead of "sixty."

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I move that the resolution be adopted as amended.

Adopted.

Mr. Kelso: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 178, an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act making an appropriation and extending aid to the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the preservation of the peace in the parish of Orleans on days of election.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 182, an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, passed July 17, 1868.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 155, an act to exempt the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana from taxation.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a call of the house.

The call being ordered the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Antoine, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—16.

No quorum present.

Messrs. Braughn, Futch, Monette, Kelso, Jenks and Pollard having entered, a full quorum was declared present.

Mr. Todd: I move to postpone bill No. 155 indefinitely.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay Mr. Todd's motion on the table.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Ray, Wilcox—12.

Nays: Campbell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein—10.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of twelve yeas to seven nays.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 283, an act to regulate the collection and payment of taxes.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 202, an act to enable the Governor for the more effectual preservation of the peace and good order of the State, and the better security of life and property, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, providing for the appointment of a Constable and Deputy Constable for each parish, and defining their duties and powers.

Rules suspended and House bill 202 taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Saturday.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay Mr. Bacon's motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Thompson—8.

The motion of Mr. Bacon was laid on the table.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the Senate adjourned without transacting further business.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

### Ninety-Third Day's Session.

THURSDAY, October 15, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—29.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported substitute for Senate bill No. 253, an act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of the State, and substitute for Senate bill No. 279, an act to regulate the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to restrict the powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police District to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the substitute for Senate bill No. 279, reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Todd: I move to amend by excluding the parish of Jefferson from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the motion of Mr. Todd on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Futch, Smith, Thompson and Todd—6.

The motion of Mr. Todd was laid on the table.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read and adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to strike out the section.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

The second section was adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Todd: I move to strike out the third section.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion to strike out on the table.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Futch, Thompson and Todd—5.

The motion to strike out was laid on the table.

The section was adopted.

Section four was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to strike out the section.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Futch, Jewell, Thompson and Todd—6.

The motion to strike out was laid on the table.

Section fourth was adopted.

Sections fifth and sixth were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Thompson, Todd—8.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of fourteen yeas and five nays.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow for third reading.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 253, substitute, an act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of the State.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to exempt from taxation the Workingmen's Mutual Life Insurance Society of Louisiana.

Rules suspended and the bill read first time.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Jenks: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce the petition of Benjamin Weils, claiming certain sums of money from the State.

Rules suspended and the petition read.

Mr. Jenks: I move to refer the petition to the Claims Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to take up the bills on the calendar relating to warrants and the collection of State taxes, to refer them to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 120 and 157, Senate joint resolution No. 32, and as engrossed House bills Nos. 275 and 223.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a memorial from the property holders of the City of Jefferson.

Rules suspended, the memorial read and referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 283, an act to regulate the collection and payment of taxes.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Campbell: I introduce a memorial from the firm of Murphy & Frizzle asking for relief, and move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I introduce a memorial from Mrs. Leila Talbert, a resident of the city of New Orleans, and move to refer the memorial to the Committee on Claims.

Adopted.

The following messages from the Governor were read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 15, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing a remedy against usurpations, intrusions into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868; and

An act relative to attachments.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, October 14, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815, or to their widows, according to the requirements of article 124, of the Constitution of 1868; and

Joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans, concerning Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled:

An act to incorporate the Barracks and Gentilly Railroad Company.

Rules suspended and read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wilcox:

*Be it resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands and Levees shall have full power during the recess of the Legislature to act and collect information relative to the present laws, the making and repairing of levees, the present system of drainage throughout the State, and all matter connected therewith, and to suggest such amendments as they may think proper and advisable for the better protection from overflow by the river of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, and the drainage of the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution lies over.

By Mr. Ray:

*Resolved*, That the special Senate committee to examine into the expenditures of the Board of Levee Commissioners be authorized to sit during the vacation between this and the next session, in order to complete their investigations, and that they be required to report the result of their investigations in print, to the next session of the Legislature, within one week of the meeting thereof, and that they shall have power to send for persons and papers in furtherance of their investigations; that said committee be paid their per diem during the time they are so employed, to be paid on the warrant of the chairman of the committee and the Warrant Clerk of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report favorably upon House bill No. 202, an act to enable the Governor, for the more effectual preservation of the peace and good order of the State, and the better security of life and property, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed; providing for the appointment of a Constable and Deputy Constable for each parish and defining their duties and powers.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 207, an act making an appropriation to pay the expenses incurred by the Board of Registration appointed by the late Convention.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the Courts of this State.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Pending discussion on the bill the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT.
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE:

### Ninety-Fourth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, October 16, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stringer.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committees, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 252, an act for the relief of Mr. G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 281, an act to exempt from taxation the Workingmen's Mutual Life Insurance Society of New Orleans; by substitute upon House bill No. 283, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes.

The committee reported back the memorial of Benjamin Weil, asking for relief, with the recommendation that the same lie over until the next session.

Also the memorial of Murphy and Frizzell asking for relief, with the recommendation that the same be referred to a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

Mr. Ray, from the Internal Improvement Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 282, an act to incorporate the Barracks and Gentilly Railroad Company.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up on its third reading Senate joint resolution No. 28, relative to the sitting of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the late Election and the Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State during the recess of the General Assembly.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Futch, Jenks, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Whitney, Wilcox—14.

Nays: Day, Foute, Kelso, Thompson, Wittgenstein—5.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Mr. Thompson: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Anderson, Day, Futch, Kelso, Thompson—5.

The resolution was finally passed and its title adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wilcox:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report to-morrow their opinion as to the time when the present session of the General Assembly shall legally terminate.

Mr. Wilcox: I move the adption of the resolution.

Adopted.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Wilcox yesterday, was read:

*Be it resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands and Levees shall have full power during the recess of the Legislature to act and collect information relative to the present laws, the making and repairing of levees, the present system of drainage throughout the State, and all matters connected therewith; and to suggest such amendments as they may think proper and advisable for the better protection from overflow by the river of the alluvial lands on the Mississippi, and the drainage of the same, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilcox: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

By Mr. O'Hara:

*Be it resolved*, That a committee of three from the Senate be appointed to examine into the accounts of the State Printer with the State, and the amount of work performed during the session to date.

*Be it further resolved*, That said committee be authorized and empowered to examine into the accounts and books of the State Treasurer and Auditor of State, relative to amounts of money paid out, and to whom paid, and report as soon thereon as practicable.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that it be adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: A memorial from Theresa Victorine and Gertrude Smallwood, Superior and Treasurer of the Asylum of the Sisters of Providence.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to refer the memorial to the Judiciary Committee.

Referred.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly engrossed House bill No. 182 and Senate bill No. 253.

A message from the Governor was received.

By Mr. Lynch:

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ a clerk during the recess for the purpose of gathering such financial statistics as may be required by said committee; said clerk to receive the same pay as is now allowed by law to the clerks of the present Legislature, the same payable out of the contingent fund upon his own warrant: Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to allow any pay to the members of the Finance Committee during recess of the Legislature.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate substitute for House bill No. 283, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive warrants in payment of State taxes.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one, two, three and four were adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the substitute was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the following bills:

House joint resolution No. 209, providing for the payment of members and employes of the General Assembly, and prohibiting speculation in warrants for the payment of the contingent expenses.

House bill No. 105, an act to provide for the relief of the treasury of the State.

House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

Senate bill No. 259, an act requiring all State Tax Collectors to receive the warrants for the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly in payment of all taxes due the State, etc.

Senate bill No. 203, an act to prohibit the receiving of city notes for indebtedness becoming due after the passage of this act and prohibiting the city of New Orleans, from paying out any city notes and providing for the violation of this act.

Rules suspended and the bills taken up.

Mr. Lynch: I move that these bills be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to take from the table the following bills:

House bill No. 163, an act authorizing the tax collectors to receive the warrants of members, etc., of the General Assembly, in payment of State taxes by preference, and Senate bill No. 86, extending the collection of the Convention tax, which have been laid on the table subject to call.

Rules suspended and the the bills taken up.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bills be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 277, an act defining more fully the duties of the Police Juries of the several parishes in the State, wherever there are levees or other works to be built or repaired in their respective parishes, in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Packard: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

The order of the day was called.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act to authorize the Police Juries in the parishes subject to overflow to have temporary levees erected.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally passed.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body asking concurrence of the Senate in:

House bill No. 286, an act authorizing the appointment of Mrs. Mary Ellazbeth Wardell as curatrix of an interdicted; and

House bill No. 287, an act to repeal an act to amend the third section of an act entitled an act to establish the office of Inspector of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans.

The same officer announced that the House had concurred in, without amendment, Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article one hundred and three of the Constitution of the State.

Also, with amendments, in Senate bill No. 160, an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain injunction cases; and No. 256, an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

Also, that the House had receded from its amendment in Senate bill No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an assistant secretary and page.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which was finally passed Senate bill No. 285, an act to authorize the Police Juries in the parishes subject to overflow to have temporary levees erected.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was adopted as a whole.

Reconsidered.

Closely Bound

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE--SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. Todd: I move to reconsider the vote by which section three of the bill was adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out the words "fifty cents" in line three, and insert instead the words "one dollar," and the section as amended adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 235, an act making an appropriation for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending December 31, 1868, returned from the House with the following amendments:

In eighteenth line, strike out "$1516 34" and insert "$1573 58.

In fiftieth line, after the word "dollars" insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In fifty-fifth line, strike out the words "Register of the State Land Office," and insert the words "Commissioner of Public Lands."

In ninety-third line, strike out "three" and insert "two."

In same line, after the word "clerks," insert the words, "and a messenger."

In ninety-seventh line, after the word "dollars," insert the words, "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and third line strike all out to the one hundred and tenth line.

In one hundred and thirty-seventh line, strike out "$1000" and insert "$500."

In one hundred and forty-fifth line, strike out all to the one hundred and forty-eighth line.

In one hundred and fifty-fourth line, after the word "dollars," insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and sixtieth line, after the word "dollars," insert "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and sixty-eighth line, strike out "$14,400" and insert "$27,660."

In two hundred and tenth line, after the word "treasury," insert the words "in accordance with the act of July, 1853."

In two hundred and sixty-ninth line, after the word "dollars," insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In two hundred and seventy-third line, after the word "dollars," insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In three hundred and twelfth line, strike out "$7625" and insert "$35,600, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

In three hundred and twenty-eight line strike out "$750" and insert "$1000."

In three hundred and eighty-first line, after the word "Jefferson" insert "$2000."

In three hundred and eighty-fourth line strike out "$500" and insert "$2000."

In four hundredth line strike out the word "colored" and insert the words "Third District Indigent Orphan School."

In four hundred and second line strike out "$1000" and insert "$2500."

In four hundred and sixth line, after the word Orleans, insert "$1000."

In four hundred and seventeenth line strike out "$500" and insert "$2000."

In four hundred and twenty-third line strike out the word "Louisiana."

In four hundred and twenty-fourth line, after the word "Home" insert the words "of the State of Louisiana."

All of the above were concurred in.

Insert the following additional items:

For the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration $1750.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the additional items.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Day, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd—8.

The item was concurred in.

The following additional item was read.

For the salary of the Clerk of the Chief of the Bureau at $1500 per annum; for six months, $750.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to concur in the item.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay the motion on the table, and call for a division.

The division resulted in ten yeas and ten nays. A tie.

The President: I vote not to lay on the table.

The motion to table was lost.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to concur.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Day, Jewell, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Thompson—11.

The item was concurred in.

The following additional items were read and concurred in:

Appropriation for the Louisiana Orphans Home, $2000.

Appropriation for the Holy Family Widows' Hospital Association, Third District, $1000.

Appropriation for the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, $2000.

Appropriation for the Orphan's Charitable Institution of New Orleans, organized May, 1863, $500.

The following additional item being read:

Appropriation for the Home Missionary Society of New Orleans, $500.

Mr. Bacon: I move not to concur in the item.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I call for the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Day, Futch, Jewell, Thompson, Todd, Whitney—9.

Nays: Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

The Senate refused not to concur.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to concur in the item.

Adopted by a rising vote of 15 yeas, 7 nays.

The following House additional section was read:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That henceforth no appropriation shall be made either to the charitable, benevolent or other institution or asylums of the State, whether private or public, until the rules, regulations or by-laws governing or controlling such institutions or asylums are so altered, modified or changed as not to exclude persons on account of race or color.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every officer, for the benefit of whose office there is a contingent fund appropriated shall render a detailed statement to the General Assembly at each session thereof, showing what disposition has been made of such contingent funds.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, asking concurrence in House bills No. 73, an act to amend section first and fifteenth of an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1865; and No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, and more effectually leveeing, draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in the rear of the city of New Orleans.

Rules suspended first time and the bill read.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading with a view to a reference.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Braughn: I move to refer the bill to the delegations of New Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. O'Hara: I move as a substitute to refer to a committee composed of any of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay Mr. O'Hara's motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to amend by adding to Mr. Braughn's motion to refer, "and the delegates of Terrebonne."

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay Mr. O'Hara's amendment on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I renew my motion to refer to the delegations of New Orleans and Jefferson.

Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 279, an act to regulate the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to restrict the powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police Districts to the discharge of the duties imposed on them by law, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill do now finally pass, and call for the main question.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays on the final adoption of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, François, Jenks, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Futch, Thompson, Todd—8.

The bill was passed finally and adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Todd: I move that the Senate adjourn.

Lost by a rising vote of eight yeas to thirteen nays.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 228, an act authorizing attorneys at law from other States to practice in the Courts of this State.

Upon the call of Mr. Wittgenstein the Senate went into executive session, and executive session being raised, on motion of Mr. Campbell the rules were suspended to take up House bill No. 202, constabulary bill, and pending a motion to make it the special order for to-morrow, no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Ninety-Fifth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, October 17, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public, was taken up where left on a previous day, after its adoption as a whole, and read by its title.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be postponed until the next regular session.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Whitney, Wilcox—12.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Day, Futch, Jewell, Lynch, Pinchback, Ray, Thompson and Wittgenstein—11.

The motion to postpone was laid on the table.

The motion that the bill be considered engrossed was lost by a rising vote of nine yeas, eleven nays.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Judiciary have had under advisement the question submitted to them by resolution of the Senate as to when the present session of the General Assembly would come to a close by constitutional limitation.

The first question that arises in this inquiry is, when did the present session commence?

According to the provisians of articles 157 and 159 of the Constitution, the General Assembly is required to hold its first session on the third Monday after the official promulgation made by the chairman of the Committee of Seven, appointed by the Convention, of the result of the election.

The twenty-second June last was the third Monday after the promulgation of the result of the election, and the members of the General Assembly were notified to convene in the city of New Orleans on the twenty-second day of June, and most of the members were present in New Orleans on that day, ready to enter on the discharge of their duties, but were prevented from doing so on account of a military order issued by the military commander of this district.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress passed about that time, the Governor was authorized to convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and in pursuance to this law the Governor issued his proclamation convening the General Assembly on the twenty-ninth June, on which day the members of the General Assembly convened and commenced their organization and have been in session ever since.

It is clear, the session of the General Assembly is to be counted from the one of those dates, either the twenty second or twenty-ninth June. Under the provisions of the Constitution they should have convened on the twenty-second June. At least, if they did not organize on that day, but did organize on some subsequent day within the one hundred and twenty days, it appears to us the one hundred and twenty days should be counted from the day the General Assembly should have convened. But inasmuch as by the act of Congress the State was under a military or provisional Government until the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, and that organization was not effected until the twenty-ninth June, which was the earliest day it was possible to convene without resistance to military orders. We therefore come to the conclusion that the present session of the General Assembly commenced its session legally on the twenty-ninth June, and that the one hundred and twenty days it is authorized by the thirty-ninth article of the Constitution to sit are to be counted from that day.

The thirty-ninth article of the Constitution amongst other things provides that "no session (of the General Assembly) shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first General Assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this Constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days." It will be observed that the first clause of the above quotation speaks of a "period of sixty days to date from its commencement." The interpretation of similar provisions of previous Constitutions was that the sixty days were to be counted from the commencement of the session, counting Sunday and holidays, as well as the days of actual session.

The latter part of the above quotation authorizing the present session to "continue one hundred and twenty days," seems to us as applying to the period of one hundred and twenty days from the commencement of the session, counting Sundays and holidays, as well as days of actual session.

There arises another question which it may be as well to discuss; that is, can the General Assembly take a recess under the provisions of the Constitution? That is, when they have sat thirty days, can they take a recess for say seventy days, and then meet and fill out the period they might have sat in the first instance? We do not find any warrant in the Constitution to justify taking a recess. The article thirty-eight of the Constitution prohibits either House from adjourning for more than three days without the consent of the other House. It seems to us that the General Assembly has no constitutional right to take a recess during the period they may sit, to go beyond that period.

The committee recommend the following joint resolutions:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the session of the present General Assembly is to be counted as commencing on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1868, and that by constitutional limitation it will expire on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1868, and that it is not competent for the General Assembly to take a recess that will enable them to sit after the period of one hundred and twenty days, counting from the twenty-ninth day of June.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the General Assembly do close its present session on Monday, the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RAY,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended in order that the report be received.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the annexed joint resolution on its first reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to take up the resolution section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the first section be so amended that the Senate adjourn on the twenty-fourth instead of the twentieth.

Mr. Ray: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Wittgenstein—9.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—15.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to amend by providing that the Senate adjourn on the twenty-sixth instant.

Mr. Bacon: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, O'Hara, Ray, Thompson, Whitney—12.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

The Senate refused to lay the motion on the table.

On Mr. Pinchback's motion to amend by adjourning on the twenty-sixth, Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, François, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Todd, Wilcox—14.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wittgenstein—12.

The amendment was adopted.

The first section was adopted as amended.

The second section was read and adopted.

The resolution was adopted as a whole.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its third reading.

Rules suspended.

The bill was read and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 284, an act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Campbell, Day, François, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—20.

Nays: Poindexter, Smith, Whitney—3.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that this bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a further suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Enrollment Committee reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 231, 162, 285 and Senate joint resolution No. 28.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of the City Delegation, presented the following report:

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, October 17, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The undersingned Senators from the parish of Orleans and Jefferson, and to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, for the purpose of more effectually leveeing, draining and reclaiming swamp land in the rear of the city of New Orleans," beg leave to submit the following report thereon:

The proposed canal follows natural depression of the surface to the Bayou Gentilly, and thence to the Rigolets, and it is the most comprehensive and practicable route whereby the drainage of the city can be efficiently and economically accomplished.

The present drainage system is unscientific, impracticable and expensive, and so far promises nothing but an indefinite succession of enormous taxes with no benefits resulting therefrom. The proposed canal will drain the whole area from the river to the lake as it can never be done otherwise, at no greater expense to the city than its present useless system, while the aid thus given to it will be reimbursed by an expenditure of millions of foreign capital, and by large Congressional appropriations which which we have reasonable assurances will be given to an improvement of such great national importance.

The reclamation of the swamp lands of the city, the extension of this metropolis to the lake, the immense addition to its wharf and shipping front, the increased facilities for the reshipment of Western produce, and the diminution of the present injurious charges upon sea-going vessels to be effected by this great enterprise, afford arguments for the bill which are self-evident. The achievement of these great results will constitute New Orleans, for the first time, in fact, what she was destined by nature to be, the great commercial and financial centre of the Mississippi Valley, and the distributing point for all that magnificent territory of European commerce.

When to the foregoing consideration is added the fact that no part of the revenues appropriated by the bill can be received by the company until their entesprise is an accomplished fact, and the canal, as to the purposes of drainage, entirely completed, the undersigned believe that no reasonable or valid objection to the bill can be urged, and they therefore recommend its passage.

All of which is respectfully submited.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
A. B. BACON,
T. V. COUPLAND,
C. C. PACKARD,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
SAM. M. TODD,
J. J. MONETTE.
MORTIMER F. SMITH,
G. H. BRAUGHN.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to receive the report.

Rules suspended by a rising vote of 18 yeas, 1 nay.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be printed.

Lost.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be referred to the Committees on Internal Improvements and of the city delegation jointly, by them to be printed, and that it be made the special order for next Tuesday.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly engrossed House bill No. 283, Senate bill No. 279 and Senate joint resolution No. 34.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented the following report:

A majority of your committee, after a careful revision of the evidence herewith submitted, taken in the case of George W. Ragan, who contests the seat of R. H. Day, respectfully submit the following as the conclusion arrived at, and ask that your honorable body adopt the resolution appended to this report. It appears from the official report of Major General Buchanan, then commanding this military district, that R. H. Day received two thousand and sixty-four (2064) votes, and that George W. Ragan received thirteen hundred and fifty-seven (1357) votes, and that R. H Day was elected by seven hundred and seven (707) majority. It also appears by the official returns, taken from the books at headquarters of this military district, that eighteen (18) white and thirteen hundred and thirty-three (1333) colored voted for the Constitution, and that twelve hundred and sixty-nine (1269) white and eight hundred and forty five (845) colored voted against the Constitution, and that the majority against the Constitution was seven hundred and sixty-three (763 )

It also appears by the evidence that the number of registered voters in the parish of East Baton Rouge were three thousand (3000) colored and fifteen hundred (1500) white. Total registered voters forty-five hundred (4500). Total votes cast thirty-four hundred and sixty-five (3465). This therefore shows that ten hundred and thirty-five (1035, registered voters, who had a right to vote did not vote in the election on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last, at which the two candidates were voted for. It is also shown that George W. Ragan, received six more votes than the Constitution, and any pretence that he was an unpopular candidate is refuted by the vote above given for the Constitution, and that he even run ahead of his ticket.

Your committee can not resist the conclusion that, had a fair election been held, and no intimidation or violence been used, and the colored voters been allowed a fair chance to go to the polls and vote as they desired, that George W. Ragan would have been elected Senator from the parish of East Baton Rouge.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. R H. Day is not entitled to his seat in this body by reason of the fraud and violence used at the election on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last, and that the contestant, George W. Ragan, be and he is hereby declared entitled to take his seat as Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, State of Louisiana, and that he be sworn to fulfill the duties of the above named office.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
GEORGE Y. KELSO.
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
JAMES B. LEWIS.

Mr. Thompson: I ask for time to make a minority report in the same case.

Time granted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lynch:

WHEREAS, The pages of the Senate receive only two dollars per day, and owing to the large discount they have to pay to get their warrants cashed; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the pages of the Senate receive the sum of fifty ($50) dollars each as extra compensation.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

By Mr. Jenks:

*Resolved*, That the special committee to examine into the expenditures of the late Board of Registration be authorized to sit during the vacation between this and the next session, in order to complete their investigations, and that they be required to report the result of their investigations in print to the next session of the Legislature, within one week from the meeting thereof. and that said committee be paid their per diem during the time they are so employed, to be paid on the warrant of the chairman of the committee and the Warrant Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Jenks: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Pinchback: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Day, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—19.

Nays: Coupland, Kelso, Lynch, Pinchback and Thompson—5.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a memorial from Eugene Macarty, Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank.

Rules suspended and the memorial read.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the report of the Grand Jury in relation to Eugene Macarty.

Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Packard and Foute on the said committee of investigation.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a favorable report from the Committee on Health upon House bill No. 56, an act regulating quarantine.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Kelso: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James R. Andrews, late Sheriff and Tax Collector of the parish of Rapides.

Rules suspended.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time, considered engrossed, and under a suspension of the rules read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Smith: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following:

*Resolved*, That in view of the great discount upon State warrants, the porters of this Senate be allowed the sum of eighty dollars each as extra compensation.

Rules suspended and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Lynch was called to the chair by the President.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 155, an act to exempt the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana from taxation, which is now ready for its third reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be now finally passed.

Adopted.

The bill was adopted by its title.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 277, an act defining more fully the powers and duties of the police juries of the several parishes in the State wherein there are levees or other public works to be built or repaired in their parishes in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Packard: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Wittgenstein—1.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Coupland, Day, François, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, Wilcox—19.

The motion to postpone was lost.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to strike out the section.

Lost by a rising vote of one yea to nineteen nays.

Section three was adopted.

Section four was read and adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I call for a division.

The rules were suspended by a rising vote of nineteen yeas, one nay, and the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 281, an act to exempt from taxation the Workingmen's Mutual Life Insurance Society of Louisiana.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 252, an act for the relief of Wm. G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The following message from the Governor was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisana.
New Orleans, October 17, 1868.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to incorporate the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Futch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 256, an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended and the amendment to strike out the third section read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the Senate concur in the amendment.

Concurred in.

Mr. Pollard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act in relation to ferry privileges granted to E. B. Towne, in the parish of Madison.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Pollard: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move to amend by striking out, in the first section, the words "Vicksburg, Shreveport," and insert the words "North Louisiana."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to add the following to the first section, "Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to interfere with the privilege heretofore granted to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi river at Vicksburg for their own purposes."

Adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

Mr. Pollard: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Adopted.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys at law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

A call of the House was ordered.

The following members answered to their names:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Day, François, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—19.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill do now finally pass, and call for the main question.

The main question was ordered.

The bill finally passed.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 282, an act to incorporate the Barracks and Gentilly Railroad Company.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day on Tuesday.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 73, an act to amend sections first and fifteenth of an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1865.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The following communication from the House was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana, Office Chief Clerk.
New Orleans, October 17, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that Messrs. Alexander, May and Mathews have been appointed committee on part of the House to investigate finding of Grand Jury in the case of Eugene Macarty, Justice of the Peace.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Ninety-Sixth Day's Session.

MONDAY, October 19, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called; present, the following members:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Witgenstein—30.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 151, an act for the relief of W. W. Handlin.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 235.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented the following minority report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of Louisiana:

In the case of George W. Ragan vs. R. H. Day, the undersigned can not agree with the majority of the committee, and begs leave to submit the following minority report:

From the evidence adduced, the undersigned is fully convinced that no fair and impartial election took place at Baton Rouge on April the seventeenth and eighteenth, 1868. It is in evidence that the ballot boxes, police and others had been controlled by parties in the interest of the Mayor and Sheriff Bird, the Mayor (J. E. Elam) being then in office and a candidate for re-election. It is also proven that more than one thousand voters were prevented by intimidation from voting. The undersigned can not agree with the majority in the presumption that the said one thousand voters would have voted for G. W. Ragan. The undersigned, therefore, recommends to this honorable body that the election be set aside, and the seat of R. H Day be declared vacant and that the Governor be instructed to order a new election.

PATRICK O'HARA.

Mr. Thompson, also from the Committee on Elections and Returns, presented the following minority report:

ROOMS SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,
New Orleans, October 19, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, a member of the Senate Committee on Elections, having examined with all the care to which, from its importance, it is entitled, the evidence submitted by George W. Ragan, contesting the seat of the Hon. R. H. Day, as well as that presented by Dr. Day himself, and differing, and honestly differing, with the majority of his colaborers in the work assigned them by your honorable body, submits the following minority report:

A careful examination of the immense mass of testimony taken in this case presents the following:

1. That the list of registered voters in the parish of East Baton Rouge amounted in round numbers to—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colored | 3000 |
| White | 1500 |

That the large amount of more than 1000 votes were not polled on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, and yet that Dr. Day received a majority of more than 700 votes over his competitor for Senatorial honors.

The whole current of testimony shows that this contest was conducted with a vigor unusual in such cases.

Gentlemen of the very highest respectability in Louisiana have testified in behalf of the sitting member, and the certain and consentaneous opinion of the whole is that the election was conducted as fairly as any election at which they were ever present, and they witnessed many in the city of Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge. That if fraud of any description was practiced it wholly escaped their attention; and they further state that they were at all times in a position to have seen it had such been the case.

In addition to the testimony of civilians, we have the testimony of the distinguished commander of the post of Baton Rouge and his officers, completely negativing the charge of intimidation with which it is charged the election is tainted. The flattering vote received by the contestant, a comparative stranger, is an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the Republican party of his district, but both the witnesses for the contestant and Dr. Day assure us that many of the leading colored men of Baton Rouge were the warm friends and active supporters of the doctor; regarded by them as conservative in his notions, known to them intimately and enjoying a measure of popularity with the colored population of his district, based as the witnesses declare upon the kindliness of his disposition, his attention to them when sick and his habit of bonding them when imprisoned for alleged violations of the criminal code of Louisiana. And it is to the above that some of the witnesses attribute, as well as the undersigned, the very large vote received by him, nay, in the language of one totally disinterested, of high respectability, and of the same political faith with contestant, whose testimony was taken by commission, in the State of Maine, in his answer to third and fifth interrogatories, page 182, he declares he voted for the Constitution, and on the same page, and in answer to tenth interrogatory, he declares "that G. W. Ragan could control a larger colored vote than Dr. Day, but that Dr. Day could influence a majority of all the voters in the parish," and the same witness declares that he expected some three hundred or more to vote for the doctor, and many of them afterward declared they had done so, and in confirmation of the deep hold of Dr. Day upon the affections of the colored people of the parish of East Baton Rouge, one witness (colored), a man of much influence, and very intelligent, page 126, declares that he was and is a Republican, voted the Republican ticket, except for Mr. Ragan, and through his influence at least three hundred colored voters, he thinks, cast their ballots for Dr. Day; and yet another, an old resident of the parish, declares, page 175, that if "Ragan were to run to-day against Dr. Day, the doctor would get a majority of the colored votes."

The undersigned would further state, and the testimony justifies the statement, that the changing or swapping of votes has always been regarded as a legitimate mode of electioneering, and has never been esteemed an act of fraud until very recently; but admitting it to be fraud, and such fraud as to the extent practiced would affect the result, you have from the contestant's own witnesses this statement developed, that at least sixty votes were thus exchanged by the active supporters of Dr. Day, leaving the sitting member at least six hundred and fifty majority. The undersigned can not agree with the majority that colored voters were denied the right of voting. Without doing violence to the testimony of General Sykes, a part of whose command was near the polls for the preservation of peace and order—as well, perhaps, to secure to all their rights under the law—as well as the highly respectable gentleman who, under the solemn sanctity of an oath, declared that from time to time public proclamation was made inviting all who were entitled to do so to approach the ballot box and cast their votes.

The undersigned would further state to the Honorable the Senate of Louisiana, that this report has been made, not in the spirit of a partisan, but from a sincere desire so to present the leading features of the evidence as to vindicate the judgement rendered by the voters of the parish of East Baton Rouge on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April, 1868.

For the reasons above stated the undersigned concludes that the contestant, George W. Ragan, has totally failed to establish the charges exhibited in his protest against the Hon. R. H. Day, and that the said Day is clearly and unmistakably entitled to his seat in your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. THOMPSON.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported back the following bills with the recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed:

Senate bill No. 86, an act extending the collection of the Convention tax, and providing for the final settlement thereof.

Senate bill No. 259, an act to require State Tax Collectors to receive certain State warrants in payment of taxes due the State, and authorizing them to take up said warrants.

House bill No. 105, an act to provide means for the relief of the treasury of the State.

House bill No. 209, joint resolution providing for the payment of members and employes, and prohibiting speculation in warrants for the payment of the contingent expenses, etc.

House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

House bill No. 163, an act authorizing the Tax Collectors to receive the warrants of members and employes of the General Assembly in payment of State taxes by preference.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report just made by the Finance Committee.

Rules suspended, report adopted, and the bills indefinitely postponed.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably upon the petition of D. H. Haynes and the petition of J. Madison Wells, both asking for relief.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to supply deficiency of appropriations for the year ending December 31, 1868.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Darrall: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of the assassins of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, of St. Mary parish.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Darrall: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon, from the special joint committee to inquire into the unauthorized alterations to Senate bill No. 23, presented the following report:

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, October 19, 1868.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, appointed to examine into and inquire as to how the alterations which were not agreed to by either House were made in the engrossed copy of the Senate bill No. 23, which passed into an act, respecting imprisonments and fines, and as to the person or persons by whom they were made, beg leave to report that they have examined the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Enrolling Clerk thereof, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Chief Clerk of the House.

All agree that the bill was engrossed as it passed the Senate, containing the words respecting the powers of recorders and other magistrates and courts that it "shall not be competent" for them to remit fines or imprisonments, and that the words "be discretionary," found in lieu thereof, being interlined in pencil, and the other words erased, were not in it when it went to the House, but the latter were found in it when the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate undertook first to enroll it, and the former words were erased. The same is reported to us as to the word "nor" in the eighteenth line. The supposed fourth section was also supplied in pencil after the bill left the Senate.

The House referred the bill to its Judiciary Committee, and that committee reported it back with the indorsement, "favorably," in pencil, and as thus reported it passed. The Clerk of the House has formally and officially reported to us by indorsement on the bill, by the direction of the House, "that the House concurred without amendments," and that the words "not be competent" were not stricken out by the House, nor the words "nor to" in the eighteenth line, and that the additional section was not added by the House.

The Hon. Peter Harper, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declares to the best of his recollection the Judiciary Committee of the House reported the bill back favorably and without amendments.

Your committee have had an opportunity of observing a very reprehensible practice, which may have been practiced heretofore in both Houses, but which should be abandoned—that of making scratches and alterations of bills sent by one House to another, when it desired to amend them.

A bill which originated in and passed the Senate, to be entitled an act relative to attachment, was returned to the Senate by the Clerk of the House as having been concurred in without amendment, but was found to have an important clause stricken out, with pencil, and this it was afterward found the House intended to have stricken out, but which should have been done by separate amendment to that effect, to have been engrossed on another piece of paper, to be sent back to the Senate with their bill unmutilated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### NO NIGHT THERE.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

"There shall be no night there:"
City of the pearly gates,
O'er death's dark and stormy straits,
Girt with holy mountain's sound,
Built upon enchanted ground;
Sweeter light than sun or star,
Gilds thy palaces afar,
Tranquil calm,
Pure as angel's softest psalm.

"There shall be no night there;"
Everlasting fountain's play
In the splendors of the day;
Rainbows of celestial light
Gleam on saint and angel sight;
Morning glories gild the sky,
Beauty crowns the canopy
Falling there,
On the song enchanted air.

"There shall be no night there;"
Fields of beauty stretch away
In the mellow light of day:
Silver lakes of beauty lie
Mirrors of the tranquil sky;
Mountains rise gorgeous and grand
In the fair and cloudless land,
Heights of praise
Where the angels tireless gaze.

"There shall be no night there;"
Light of love it is that gleams
O'er those happy vales and streams;
Eye to eye looks love alone,
Love beams ever from the throne;
Height to height, its flashes dart
Answering from heart to heart,
Evermore,
Flows love's fountain o'er and o'er.

"There shall be no night there,"
Where the Lamb leads out his own
Into pastures new, unknown;
Where his sweetest fountains flow
And his choicest dainties grow;
These are they that followed him
Through the earth, night sad and dim;
These he won
By his blood and tears alone.

"There shall be no night there;"
City of the pearly gates—
There a mansion thee awaits,
Lonely pilgrim of the night
Struggling toward the mount of light;
Sin shall darken thee no more,
Thou shalt rise and ever soar,
And thy hymn,
Blend with song of Seraphim.

CAZENOVIA, New York.

### THE ANSWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Spare me, dread angel of reproof,
And let the sunshine weave to day
Its gold-threads in the warp and woof
Of life so poor and gray.

Spare me a while; the flesh is weak,
These lingering feet, that fain would stray
Among the flowers, shall some day seek
The straight and narrow way.

Take off thy ever-watchful eye,
The awe of thy rebuking frown;
The dullest slave at times must sigh
To fling his burdens down;

To drop his galley's straining oar,
And press, in summer warmth and calm,
The lap of some enchanted shore
Of blossom and of balm.

Grudge not my life its hour of bloom,
My heart its taste of long desire;
This day be mine: be those to come
As duty shall require.

The deep voice answered to my own,
Smiting my selfish prayers away;
"To-morrow is with God alone,
And man hath but to day.

"Say not thy fond, vain heart within,
The Father's arms shall still be wide,
When from these pleasant ways of sin
Thou turn'st at eventide."

"Cast thyself down," the tempter saith,
And angels shall thy feet upbear,"
He bids thee make a lie of faith,
A blasphemy of prayer.

Though God be good and free be Heaven,
No force divine can love compel;
And though the songs of sins forgiven
May sound through lowest hell,

The sweet persuasion of His voice
Respects thy sanctity of will.
He giveth day; thou hast thy choice
To walk in darkness still;

As one who, turning from the light,
Watches his own gray shadow fall,
Doubting upon his path of night,
If there be day at all!

No word of doom may shut thee out,
No wind of wrath may downward whirl,
No swords of fire keep watch about
The open gates of pearl.

A tenderer light than moon or sun,
Than song of earth a sweeter hymn,
May shine and sound forever on,
And then be deaf and dim.

Forever round the Mercy seat
The guiding lights of Love shall burn;
But what if, habit-bound, thy feet
Shall lack the will to turn?

What if thine eye refuse to see,
Thine ear of Heaven's free welcome fail,
And thou a willing captive be,
Thyself thy own dark jail?

O doom, beyond the saddest guess,
As the long years of God unroll
To make thy dreary selfishness
The prison of a soul!

To doubt the love that fain would break
The fetters from thy self-bound limb;
And dream that God can thee forsake
As thou forsakest Him!

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Robert Bonner, editor and publisher of the *New York Ledger*, has just contributed $10,000 with which to erect and furnish a gymnasium for the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. Another gentleman, named Marquand, has given a like sum for the same purpose. A remark in the recent inaugural address of Dr. M'Cosh, the new President, brought these contributions.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 19.

Among the bills to be introduced at an early period of the approaching session of Congress, there will be one providing for another constitutional amendment to this effect, viz: "No State shall deny the right of suffrage on account of race or color." So far as the press of the country has spoken, it is favorable to such an amendment, and why should not the whole country favor it? The treaty recently made between our Government and China grants suffrage to the Chinese residing or citizenized here; no absurd hue and cry is raised against it, though the Chinese are not to be compared in point of fitness with our colored population to exercise such a right; in addition to the laziness and ignorance of the Chinaman, he is a gross idolator. Universal suffrage, if adopted, will be found to be so great an absurdity that it will reflect; but still it may be the more speedy method of bringing about a suffrage based on intelligence and morality, the only true and solid foundation on which it can rest. The naturalization frauds connected with the late elections, indeed with all our elections for years past, demonstrate the necessity for quallified suffrage. The only qualification heretofore required was a white skin; this distinction was not as silly as it was wicked and unjust: these qualities, wickedness and injustice as connected with this distinction imply incalculably more than is expressed, clear and appalling as that expression may be. And it is this enormous injustice that lies at the foundation of our national troubles, nor will it be otherwise till all legislation shall embrace more of the morals of the divine law, and less of politics. If, in dealing with nations, the Deity has taught one lesson with more terror than another, it is this—that injustice in the form of oppression, has brought upon the oppressor the withering curse of Heaven; no matter how long it seemed to slumber, while injustice banquetted in blood wrung from the weak, nor how mysterious the agents employed, whether the mighty should chastize the more feeble, or the strong should turn their swords against each other instead of a common foe; when the cup of a people's iniquity was full, insulted Heaven unsheathed the sword of justice and smote the oppressor, and no nation guilty of that sin, but bears the impress of vengeance on its history. The sooner our country understands this feature in the divine government, the sooner will the troubled sea become calm. Whatever is necessary to vindicate the oppressed, God in his wisdom will demand of this country, and woe to the nation till that demand is met.

Should the amendment under consideration be adopted by a sufficient majority of the States, rumor says, General Grant will favor a special session of Congress, that the enfranchized under that law, may participate in the election of the next Congress, as well as in the next Presidential election; but for the truth of this rumor we can not vouch.

When Congress fixed the present tax on whisky, we predicted the failure of the officers of the revenue to collect it more successfully than when the rates were higher; such is now the fact; when virtue flows from the dance, and justice from the gambling saloon, or pleasant breezes from Tophet, then may honesty be expected from a "whisky ring."

The annual reports of the different bureaus and heads of departments have been prepared and laid before the President, preparatory to his message to Congress. These documents are of general inrerest, but too voluminous for even a synopsis in a letter.

Rev. Mr. Green, of the Church South, has been here, returning from the North; he is acting as emigration agent for the State of Alabama; he states what everybody here knew before to be true, that in the North there is no bitterness of feeling toward the South; the people of the North are ready to emigrate to Alabama and enter the mining districts there, and aid in their development, but Mr. Green, can not, as an honest man, recommend them to go there in the present reign of violence and bloodshed.

With gratitude it should be again noted that the revival of Mr. Kendry is still progressing. More than seventy have united with that charge since the work began; each meeting for prayer has been marked by one or more conversions.

The Gorsuch church was re-opened on Sunday last. Drs. Brown and Gibson, of Baltimore, discoursed in the order named. in the morning and afternoon, and Mr. B. Newton Brown at night. The church is exceedingly neat, and was well filled at the services held; the contribution in aid of these repairs amounted to about five hundred dollars. The size and original finish of this church illustrates the mistake of the Methodists in this city of building small and unsightly places of worship and naming them "Chapels;" they have never succeeded, and it seems, can not, because it is not in the nature of such enterprises to succeed; if a Sunday school is needed, let it be built, and be so named and used; but let not churches colonize, till parent and offspring can flourish apart. The rapid advancement of the city demands at least three more Methodist churches, and favorable locations secured for as many more, while the ground can be had at low figures, and in commanding positions; but nothing is doing in this line, except in the "East Washington" charge, it will be regretted when too late to remedy.

This may be called the season of earthquakes; the shock of one was felt for several seconds this week in New Jersey. Is there a moral is these terrible convulsions?

A few, and singularly fatal cases of diptheria have appeared in a certain locality of the city; in one family three children died at the same hour, and were laid side by side in the grave. What a crushing stroke to that mother's heart! And yet it was received without a murmur. The attending physician was also attacked with the same disease, and was obliged to be put under medical treatment.

Dr. J. P. Newman's appointment in "Foundry" Church, on Sunday next, has been looked to with great interest.

MORDECAI.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Noon-day Meeting at Water Street, New York.

Interest has been called forth far and near, about this meeting in the spot where Satan's seat is, and has been more powerfully.

We like to hear of results, and if any good has been effected equal to the labor—well. We listened to Dr. Ward, vice-president of the Howard Mission, who is the presiding person daily at the Water street prayer-meeting, relate statistics in his pleasing, cautious way; then it had been in progress about two months, and he thought the average of conversions had been equal to one per day.

One of the female missionaries laboring in that neighborhood had taken eleven poor fallen women up to the Magdalen Asylum, in the upper part of the city, not that they were converted, but desired to leave their vicious course, and took the twelfth one that day, and as she visited them, they all gathered about her with the utmost affection and thought the fortnight long since they had seen her. River thieves and burglars have been converted, and the conversions continue with increased power, for prayer is offered in closets and at family altars, for those who are led within that sacred influence.

Some poor women have returned to their families, and in the institution where they are received, their conversion is a special object in their treatment.

M. A.

## Slurs on Woman.

At a recent meeting in this city, at which no ladies were present, a man in responding to the toast on "Woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings.

At the conclusion of the speech, a gentleman present rose to his feet, and said:

"I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remark, refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming, the maligner of woman was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words which we have for a long time had it in our mind to say.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there any thing in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character.

Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are some times thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightingly of women.—*Packard's Monthly.*

## The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert—"a presidential capital" with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco, damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII., the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united—called damaskening—with which boxes and bureaus, swords and guns, are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon and the "river of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens."

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HOW TO WIN SOULS TO CHRIST.—No spiritual influence exerted by man upon his fellow-man exceeds in practical power that which results from personal conversation. It comes with more directness than any other, and sinks deeper into the soul. The few religious impressions which we never forget were made upon us by the direct address of some warm-hearted Christian who pleaded with us alone, and tenderly urged us to embrace the offers of salvation. Who can not recall a few such occasions during a lifetime, and bear witness to the strength of the impressions which were then made, perhaps by a godly father or a pious mother, or a faithful Sabbath school teacher, or pastor, or friend?

The difference between preaching to a congregation and talking earnestly to single persons, has been well likened to the difference between filling some hundred bottles with water by throwing it upon them from a bucket, and pouring it into them one by one with a pitcher. In the latter case they get the whole; in the former, only now and then a drop. If there is any time when an impenitent person becomes filled with truth so that he can contain no more, it is after he has been affectionately and tenderly exhorted by a godly friend to give heed to his eternal interests.

The person who would make such impressions upon his fellowmen must, however, be himself filled with the Spirit. He must glow with a piety which is seen and felt to be Christ-like, and which is not contradicted by any wretched inconsistency of life.

Christian reader, do you belong to this band of disciples who talk of Christ to their fellowmen, out of love to Christ, and with the purpose of winning souls to Christ? If not, why not?—*Congregationalist and Recorder.*

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INCREASE.—The increase of the Methodist Episcopal Church the past year is nearly one hundred thousand.

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A WORD TO THE WISE.—The Nashville *Christian Advocate* asks the following question: "What shall be said of the political harrangues which may still be heard from Northern pulpits, almost everywhere?" Our answer is, the editor has not been in the habit of listening to harangues from Northern pulpits very much of late, and knows very little about them one way or another. It would be well for him to know that political harangues are common in Northern pulpits, before he frets very much. We claim to have better opportunity of knowing the facts, and we deny the truth of the assertion from beginning to end, and challenge the editor to the proof. We do not use the ugly words so familiar to the Nashville editor; but we think this matter of representing the Methodists of the North as a set of political knaves has gone far enough. There is not a partisan allusion in a pulpit in the North, where there are fifty misrepresentations on this point made in the Southern pulpits and press. It is true that before the war the preachers of the North preached against the *sin* of slavery; but not more frequently than the Southern preachers labored to prove that slavery was a divine institution. It is also true that during the war the Northern preachers denounced the *wickedness* of rebellion, and inculcated the duty of loyalty; but this not more zealously than the Southern preachers advocated treason. And now that the war is over, the preachers in our section almost unanimously declare for peace, while in the South, both in the pulpit and in the press, the preachers keep alive the elements of discord, and exhaust themselves in denunciations of "Radicalism." Brother, it will be well for you not to provoke a comparison of facts on this subject.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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HARD ON BATCHELORS.—A gentleman who is rather given to story-telling, relates the following: "When I was a young man I spent several years at the South, residing for a while at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi river. A great deal of litigation was going on there about that time, and it was not an easy matter to obtain a jury. One day I was summoned to act in that capacity, and repaired to court to get excused. On my name being called, I informed his honor, the judge, that I was not a freeholder, and, therefore, not qualified to serve."

"Where do you reside?" inquired the judge.

"I am stopping for the time being at Port Hudson."

"You board at the hotel, I presume."

"I take my meals there, but have rooms in another part of the town where I lodge."

"Do you keep batchelor's hall?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you lived in that manner?"

"About six months."

"I think you are qualified," gravely remarked the judge, "for I have never known a man to keep batchelor's hall the length of time you name, who had not dirt enough in his room to make him a freeholder! The court doesn't excuse you."

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MARRIAGE MAXIMS.—A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing.

Make marriage a matter of moral judgment.

Marry in your own religion.

Marry into a different blood and temperament from your own.

Never talk at one another, either alone or in company.

Never both manifest anger at once.

Never speak loud to one another, unless the house is on fire.

Let each one strive to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other.

Let self-abnegation be the daily aim and effort of each.

The very nearest approach to domestic felicity on earth is in the mutual cultivation of an absolute unselfishness.

Never find fault unless it is perfectly certain that a fault has been committed; and even then prelude it with a kiss, and lovingly.

Neglect the whole world beside rather than one another.

Never allow a request to be repeated. "I forgot" is never an acceptable excuse.

Never make a remark at the expense of the other; it is meanness.

Never part for a day without loving words to think of during absence; besides it may be that you will not meet again in life.

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NUTMEGS.—Nutmegs are the fruit of a beautiful tree which grows in the Molucca islands, and in other parts of the East. All the parts of the tree are aromatic, but only those portions of the fruit called mace and nutmeg are marketable. The entire fruit is of oval form about the size of a peach. The nutmeg is the innermost kernel. It is surrounded by a skin, which, peeled off, constitutes the mace of commerce. The tree yields annually three crops. The first one, which is gathered in April, is the best. The others are gathered in August and December. Good nutmegs should be dense and heavy and free from worm-holes. When the worm-holes have been artificially filled up, the feeling of lightness in the hand is a means of detecting the fraud. An attempt has been made to cultivate nutmegs in the West Indies, but without success.

## From the Churches.

Rev. P. Yarborough, writing November 11, from Clinton, Louisiana, reports having baptized two hundred and seventy-one persons during the past year.

In referring to Brother Ryan's letter from Africa, he says, I am glad to see, from Brother Ryan's letter, that he is on his native soil. He says they want Gospel ministers to convince the sixteen or seventeen millions of heathens there. But what are we to do with the four millions that are here. They must be convinced first. Seventeen millions there believe in Mohammed; there are four millions here that believe in dreams.

At one of my appintments I had thirty-three persons to baptize. I thought best to have an examination of them before proceeding. I asked them what the Lord had done for them. Some said that Christ had forgiven them their sins. I then asked how it was done. Some replied, I prayed and felt that the spirit of God took away my sins. But others said they saw God, and that Christ had baptized them in Jordan. I said, if Christ has baptized you, why should I baptize you again? I asked them what color was the water. None could answer. All were silent. No, said I, brethren, "No man hath seen God at any time." "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou heareth the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." No, brethren, we can't see God, but we may feel his presence. He makes us happy.

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Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville, November 13:

I still remain at my post, trying to do something in the cause of man's salvation. Though the times have have been dark and gloomy, many of us have been praying much; none have yet got into any trouble, and I tell them in all my meetings to have nothing to do with politics. We thank God for his preserving care. Every Sabbath we have meetings; the membess come to town and we have good congregations. Last Sunday after preaching, a speaking meeting was held: about forty were present; we sang:

"And are we yet alive
And see each other's face,"

The hearts of the people seemed to witness with the words. Thanksgiving went up to God, for bringing them by his love, through many troubles. They spoke as if live coals from the altar, were burning upon their hearts. Many have since gone to sugar making, so they will not be able to come to church until it is over.

A letter from Lafayette informs me that the meetings in town had been broken up, but were held at Mr. Stephens's. None of our members there have been involved in the troubles. Mr. Williams still keeps up his school. They tell him not to come until times become more quiet. There is no school yet in St. Martinsville.

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A correspondent in Rapides parish writes:

The election passed off tolerably quiet here, but the two following days were rather stormy in Alexandria. No riot occurred, though Ryan, the Congressman elect, tried his best to excite the people. He was violent in his denunciations of Republicans on account of being beaten in his own parish. I heard him in the sheriff's office threaten that officer's life, in the presence of the Parish Judge and others, saying he should not live there. He told Colonel Hawley, the Parish Clerk, he should not live in the parish or exercise the duties of his office, nor should any other Yankee or carpet-bagger live on their soil, using most profane language. He and a worthless fellow named Sullivan threatened to take out the supervisors of election and hang them. Their names are Hofner and Beman, and they are from New Orleans. Ryan says the State has gone Democratic, and now none who were elected by niggers shall hold office or exercise authority over "the people," as they were not elected by them. This remark was made in the presence of some sixteen white and colored persons. Such incendiary talk caused the destruction of our press, and is doing a great deal of harm. All the best citizens and property holders feel sorry for such conduct. Mr. Biosset, the Mayor and Democratic editor, has behaved very well. On election day he did not force or press any to vote the Democratic ticket; he wanted all to act freely. On the 4th the Sheriff, Mr. Delaeny, was assailed on the street by a man armed with a knife, but was not injured. The next day some infamous colored men were hired to go into his office and get up a riot, but they were dispersed without trouble. A renegade Republican, Andrew Jackson, a colored man, who was a while since expelled for drunkenness from the Methodist Church, was hired by Ryan to play the traitor among his colored neighbors. He, distributed nearly three hundred Democratic tickets at Cheuyville before the people found him out. The Republican tickets had been given to him, but he never gave out one. Some of the people found out the cheat and obtained ballots from others in time to vote. It was perilous to vote for Grant, for many threats were made, and a parcel of armed men were at the polls from St. Landry and Big Cane. They had rifles of the most improved make. Some shots were fired at colored men by Lod Compton and Fouche Compton. Ryan had Calhoun and all the commissioners of election at Plaisance arrested, and protested against the vote being counted, knowing he was beaten there over three hundred. We are hoping to see a brighter and better day, as Grant is triumphantly elected President. Court is now in session, with Judge Osborne presiding.

## General Items.

Lucretia Mott, now a widow, is living near Philadelphia, in a substantial old Pennsylvania farm-house, with a surrounding of beautiful grounds, meadow and woodland.

Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D., the eminent historian of Methodism, is reported to be engaged writing a "History of Mohammed—His Religion and His Followers."

John Allen, the so-called "Wickedest Man" of New York, has gone back into the horrible pit from which he was temporarily doing. He is said to be worse than before.

Eighteen inches of snow now covers the summit of Mount Washington. While the workmen near the present terminus of the railroad were engaged in removing some tools recently a number had their ears frost bitten.

A brick church on a high hill, eleven miles from Nashville, was literally blown away on Sunday, November 1, by a whirlwind. Many of the bricks were carried half a mile, and but four feet of the walls remain standing.

For the first time in its history, Garrett Biblical Institute, October 29, conferred, as merit of scholarship, the degree of D. D. on two of its graduates, Rev. J. W. Waugh, of India, and Rev. C. H. Fowler, of the Rock River Conference.

Upward of $300,000 have been spent on Long Island in establishing and stocking artificial fish ponds. The The business of selling eggs and small fish has assumed enormous proportions, and so have some of the fish.

Knox, a traveler in Siberia, says he saw portraits of our martyred President in that country frequently, and at a town in the Ural Mountains he saw a bust of Mr. Lincoln, cut from topaz, six inches high, for a wealthy Russian, who sent to this country for the model.

The United States Government have under consideration the proposition to send telegraphic messages for the people. Postmaster Burt, of Boston, proposes that the Government shall contract for the delivery of messages with the telegraph companies, on the same basis that it contracts for the carrying of the mails.

Captain Veitenheimer paraded his company in New York, Tuesday. There were seventy men in uniform, and none of them had beards less than a foot in length, the captain's extending to his knees. He must have been the original "Captain with his Whiskers."

The United States contains the following singularly named postoffices: Marrow Bones, Sorril Horse, Ti Ti, Toto, Why Not, Alone, Backbone, Carryall, Fame, Time, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Newborn, Yankee Jim's Rough, Rough and Ready, Pipe Stem, Shickshiny, Overalls, Snowshoes, Miracle Run, Simmer, Lookout, Paint, Last Chance, Ogunquit, Memory, Tally Ho, Spuyten Duyvil, Tred Creek and Our Town.

The island of Hawaii is sinking, especially toward the southeast. The subsidence has been observed at various points, and amounts to from eight inches at Hilo to six or seven feet between Kapalo and Kalae. Trees which of course grew on dry land now stand in several feet of water, and rocky islets which once stood five feet out of water are now submerged. The cause of this is supposed to be the recent earthquake.

The English and French press comment favorably on the result of our Presidential election. The *Patrie*, Paris, says General Grant is the man of the nation, not of a party. "He saved the Union, and will restore it to its former standing among the great powers." Americans throughout Europe are enthusiastic over the result. The London *Morning Standard* says: "The election establishes order and law, the highest aim of the United States." It also speaks of Grant as worthy successor of Washington.

As a means of replenishing the missionary treasury, *Zion's Herald* recommends that the venerable Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, Dr. J. P. Durbin, resign, and allow the Board to fill the place with some half dozen younger men whom that paper names. In any one else this proposition, so soon after the General Conference determined to diminish the number of secretaries and elected Dr. Durbin, would appear presumptuous; but the deliberate action of the General Conference is not to be weighed against the wisdom of the editor at Boston.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

# OFFICIAL.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Ninety-Sixth Day's Session—Continued**

MONDAY, October 19, 1868.

In the case of the bill respecting which your committee has been directed to inquire, it seems to be undoubted, for the House has formally so decided that the bill was passed by that body as it passed the Senate, unaltered, and has now been correctly enrolled and approved by the Governor and become a law; but we have much doubt on our minds whether there was not some inchoate attempt in the Judiciary Committee of the House to have it changed, but this never took shape by the action of the House itself, which adopted the bill as it went from the Senate.

Your committee have found it vain to attempt to find out who added the matter in pencil, or struck out the words which were in the bill as it passed, nor with any distinctness that they were placed there after final action on the bill. No one seemed to be able to give the slightest clue to it. But the bill passed both houses as it was originally engrossed, with no knowledge on the part of either that any such attempts at alteration had been made.

We would here simply add that it is the duty of the Committee on Enrollment to carefully scrutinize every bill sent them for enrollment, and to report no bill as correctly enrolled unless they have themselves compared it with the original. Had this been done with the bill in question, the mistake, or worse conduct, which placed us in a false position with the Governor and to ourselves, would have been discovered at once and no falsely enrolled bill would have gone before him.

Your committee deem further investigation on their part unnecessary, and therefore ask to be discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. B. BACON,
Chairman;
JOHN RAY,
J. J. MONETTE.

The committee was discharged.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to consider engrossed Senate bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the motion of Mr. Wittgenstein on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Todd—13.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pollard, Smith, Wittgenstein—11.

The motion was laid on the table.

The different reports of the Committee on Elections and Returns, in the case of G. W. Ragan vs. R. H. Day were taken up.

Mr. Futch: I move the adoption of Mr. Thompson's minority report.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to substitute by adopting my minority report.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the reports be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. Braughn: I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion of Mr. Lewis was tabled.

Mr. Braughn: I call for the main question.

The main question was ordered by a rising vote of 16 yeas to 8 nays, and the reports taken up and read.

Mr. Campbell: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to adopt Mr. O'Hara's minority report offered as a substitute to the motion to adopt the minority report of Mr. Thompson.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith—13.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Mr. O'Hara's substitute was lost.

On the motion to adopt the minority report of Mr. Thompson, the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney—15.

The motion was lost.

The majority report being taken up, Mr. Campbell entered the following protest:

I protest against the decision of this important contest under the spur of the previous question. The report of the majority of the committee occupies one hundred and eighty-five pages of closely-printed matter. I have not had time to read it, much less to investigate it. If forced to vote, I must vote in total ignorance of the subject matter. I do not believe a Senator on this floor, except the members of the committee, has read this report. In my opinion it is unjust and impolitic thus to attempt to cut off deliberation upon this contest, but if compelled to vote I must vote in accordance with the finding of a majority of the committee. I say to the friends of the sitting member, that in forcing this question they have compelled some to vote against them who might after examination have voted with them, at least so far as to refer the whole matter back to the people.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for a division of the question on the report of the majority of the committee, and I call for the yeas and nays on that portion of the report declaring vacant the seat of Senator Day.

By unanimous consent the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 168, an act to provide for the payment of the annual salaries of the officers of the last General Assembly of Louisiana.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I ask that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its third reading

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Anderson: I call for the yeas and nays:

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Messrs. Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell and Ogden—8.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Smith:

*Resolved*, That in view of the great discount upon State warrants, that the porters of the Senate be allowed the sum of eighty dollars each as an extra compensation.

Mr. Smith: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Todd: I move to amend by including the doorkeeper and postmaster.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted as amended.

A message from the Governor was received.

By Mr. Todd:

A resolution which lies over.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Campbell: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill to be entitled an act repealing an act entitled an act relative to Notaries Public, approved April 8, 1868.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, asking concurrence in House bill No 186, an act for the appropriation of $42,224, to pay the past indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary; and announcing that the House had concurred in Senate joint resolution appropriating one hundred dollars each to the members of the police force who have attended in their official capacity the sessions of the Legislature of 1868, with amendments; and in Senate bills No. 60, an act to amend and re-enact article 354 of the Code of Practice, with amendments, and No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association, without amendments.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act providing for more certain notice of the filling of accounts, etc.;

Rules suspended.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 268, an act for the purchase of a museum of medals, models, scientific library, etc.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the bill be postponed until the second Tuesday in January next.

Mr. Ray: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Day, Francois, Jenks, Lynch, Packard, Ray, Todd and Whitney—9.

Nays: Antoine, Braughn, Coupland, Futch, Kelso, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Wittgenstein—12.

The Senate refused to postpone.

Mr. Ray: I move to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Day, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Todd and Whitney—12.

Nays: Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Futch, Monette, Ogden, Pinchbach, Poindexter and Wittgenstein—9.

The bill was postpoued indefinitely.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, announcing that the House had concurred in Senate joint resolution No. 34, relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly, with an amendment.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended, and the following read:

In view of the fact that the Legislature has been in session since the twenty-second of June, and that members of both Houses have drawn their warrants from that date; be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that as the one hundred and twenty days given by the Constitution for the session of the Legislature have expired, that the Senate will adjourn this evening, to meet at its next regular term, and that if he has any message to send in they are now prepared to receive it.

Lies over.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. 34, relative to adjournment of the General Assembly, returned from the House with an amendment.

Rules suspended, and the amendment changing the date of adjournment from the twenty-sixth to the twentieth instant, was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Braughn, Darrall, Day, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Whitney—13.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Francois, Monette, Packard, Ray, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

A tie.

The President: I vote nay.

The amendment was not concurred in.

Mr. Ogden: I move that the rules be susded to take up my resolution relative to adjournment.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas, 8 nays.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 132, an act to incorporate the Savings and Pawners' bank of New Orleans.

Rules suspended and the report received, on the yeas and nays being ordered and resulting:

Yeas: Messrs. Bacon, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Francois, Kelso, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Smith and Todd—13.

Nays: Messrs. Day, Pinchback, Poindexter, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—6.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution No. 33, appropriating one hundred dollars each to the members of the police force who have attended, in their official capacity, the session of the Legislature of 1868, returned from the house with amendments.

Rules suspended, and the amendment of the House adding the names of "P. Z. Canonge, J. W. Munday and William H. White" to the first section, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to concur in the amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the constabulary bill.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution relative to the extra compensation to employes of the Senate.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, In consideration of the faithful and efficient manner in which the clerks and employes of the Senate have discharged the duties incumbent upon them during the long and arduous session of this body; and

Whereas, By reason of the depreciation in value of warrants, their source of revenue, and the ruinous rates of discount to which they have been subjected, thereby increasing the expense of living, and in consequence burthensome and embarrassing to the many who have families dependent upon them for support; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate of Louisiana, That the Warrant Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the State Treasurer in favor of the following clerks and employes of the Senate to be paid out of the contingent fund of the General Assembly: Secretary $500, Assistant Secretary $500, Chief Enrolling Clerk $500, Enrolling Clerks each $300, reporters of New Orleans *Picayune* $250, *Crescent*, REPUBLICAN and *German Press* each $250; Stone, Jones, Thompson and Downes, clerks Committee on Peace and Good Order of the State, each $300; and clerk Contingent Expense Committee, $300.

Mr. Bacon: I move to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Braughn: I move to strike out the two last items.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion to refer on the table.

Lost.

Mr. Bacon's motion to refer prevailed.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 286, an act authorizing the appointment of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell as curatrix of an interdicted, was read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 201, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to reconsider the bill.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to postpone until the second Monday in January next, 1869.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move to recommit the vote by which the Senate refused to concur in House amendment to Senate joint resolution No. 34, relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Braughn: I move to concur in the House amendment.

Mr. Todd: I call for executive session.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably upon Senate resolution making an appropriation for the clerks and employees, of the Senate chamber, with amendments as follows: Secretary $300 instead of $500; Assistant Secretary $300 instead of $500; Chief Enrolling Clerk $250 instead of $500; Enrolling Clerks, each, $150 instead of $300; Reporters of the New Orleans *Picayune*, *Crescent*, REPUBLICAN and *German Press*, each, $150 instead of $250; Clerks Committee on Peace and Good Order in the State, $150 instead of $300; strike out Clerk of Contingent Expense Committee and add night watchman $80.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution.

Rules suspended and the amendment read.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended by the committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, There is much unfinished business for the committees on auditing and supervising the accounts of the Senate to do in order to close up the accounts with a view of making a report of the expenses of the Senate at the next session of the General Assembly; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the chairman of said committee be authorized to pursue the duties devolving upon him during the time to the next session of the General Assembly, and he have authority to convene the said committee whenever it is deemed necessary during the time to decide upon any questions that pertain to the duties of said committee.

Mr. Coupland: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That in order to pay the per diem and mileage of the members of the Committee on Public Buildings for the time they are authorized to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Warrant Clerk of the Senate is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Auditor of the State in favor of the member to whom it is due, on the certificate of the Chairman of said Committee that the amount is correct and that this apply to all committees authorized to sit during the interval.

Mr. Ogden: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment be allowed to sit a sufficient length of time after the adjournment of the General Assembly to complete such business as may remain unfinished, and that they and such a number of clerks as may be necessary be entitled to their per diem, to be paid on the warrant of the Warrant Clerk, approved by the Chairman of the Enrollment Committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the Senate adjourn to meet again at seven o'clock this evening.

Adopted.

**Evening Session.**

Pursuant to adjournment the President called the Senate to order at seven o'clock P. M.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—21.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 189, an act defining the duties of Notaries Public and Sheriff in the parish of Orleans in certain cases; House bill 278, an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias; House bill No. 277, an act to provide for a survey of Bayou Manchac; House bill No. 281, joint resolution to inquire into the recent disturbances in the parishes of St. Landry, Bossier and Caddo.

Mr. Braughn: I move to lay the motion of Mr. Futch on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Francois, Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15

Nays: Bacon, Futch, Lynch and Ray—4.

The motion to postpone was tabled.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend the seventh section by inserting after the word "State" the words "in the Southeastern Land District, and in all cases in the sections where patents are authorized."

The amendment was adopted.

Section seven was adopted as amended.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the following proviso:

Provided, that neither the money nor the lands granted by this act to the said company shall accrue to or be delivered to the said company until the State Engineer and City Surveyor shall ascertain and declare the canal, so constructed, does constitute a sufficient drain for the city of New Orleans and the other districts adjacent thereto, for which this act provides, and that the said company shall covenant and agree to maintain the same at the widths and depths herein provided for the purposes of drainage as aforesaid, without any further cost to the city or said districts than is herein provided.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to lay the proviso on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Francois, Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Poindexter, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Day, Futch, Lynch, Ray—5.

The proviso was laid on the table.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the following additional section:

Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I move the adoption of the following additional section:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company be liable in damages to the sufferers from any overflow caused by the neglect or failure to protect and securely levee the rear of the city and the canal over which the said company may have control.

No action.

Mr. Wilcox: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Darrall, Day, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Futch—1.

And the rules were suspended.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move the adoption of the title.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill finally passed.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to lay that motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 222, an act to provide a revenue for the support of the State Government and manner of collecting the same.

Rules suspended and bill taken up and read first and second times.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up bill No. 186, an act for the appropriation of $42,224 38 to pay the past indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Mr. Ray: I move that the title be adopted.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Monette and Poindexter—2.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as follows:

SENATE ENROLLING DEPARTMENT, October 19, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report the following bills duly engrossed:

Senate bill No. 155, an act to exempt the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana from taxation.

Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Senate bill No. 252, an act for the relief of William G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

Senate bill No. 277, an act defining more fully the duties of the police juries of the several parishes in the State wherein there are levees or other public works to be built or repaired in their respective parishes in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Senate bill No. 281, an act to exempt from taxation the Workingmen's Mutual Life Insurance Society of Louisiana.

Senate bill No. 284, an act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867.

Senate bill No. 286, an act for the relief of James R. Andrews, late Sheriff and Tax Collector of the parish of Rapides.

Senate bill No. 287, an act in relation to ferry privileges granted to Mr. E. B. Towne, in the parish of Madison.

House bill No. 286, an act authorizing the appointment of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell as curatrix of an interdictor.

Senate bill No. —, an act to supply deficiencies of appropriations for the year ending the thirty-first of December, 1868.

And as duly enrolled:

Senate joint resolution No. 34, joint resolution relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH WITTGENSTEIN,
Chairman of Enrolling Committee.

Mr. Lynch: I move that when we adjourn we adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 189, an act defining the duties of Notaries Public and Sheriffs in the parish of Orleans, in certain cases.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Futch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 277, an act to provide for a survey of Bayou Manchac.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Futch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 278, an act for the relief of Victor Gerodais.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, August Donato and Fortune Riard, contesting the seats of Senators Anderson and Offutt, from the Tenth Senatorial District, have not been able to complete their testimony, be it

*Resolved*, That the said Donato and Riard receive their per diem and mileage from the commencement of the contest to the end of the present session.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That committees authorized to sit during recess shall not be permitted to rent rooms or employ clerks, unless specially ordered by the Senate.

Lies over.

Mr. Antoine: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Returns, be and are hereby authorized to continue in session during the time that may elapse between the adjournment of this and the next session of this Senate, for the purpose of taking evidence in the contested election cases now before that committee, with a view to be prepared to report on same at an early day of the next session of this body; Provided, no member shall receive any per diem for any day the committee are not actually in session; and that the warrant clerk is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the per diem of said members and clerks upon the Auditor in payment of such services, upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee.

Lies over.

Mr. Braughn: I move a reconsideration of the vote by which was passed the resolution making an appropriation to the clerks and employes of the Senate.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to make a motion.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move the adoption of the resolution as originally presented, with the exception of a compensation to the clerk of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the following as an additional amendment:

That the reporter of each paper, who has reported the proceedings of the Senate during the session, be allowed two hundred and fifty dollars each ($250)—except the reporters of the New Orleans *Bee* and *Bulletin*, who are allowed fifty dollars each.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I accept Mr. Braughn's amendment.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the amendment on the table and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Messrs. Bacon, Lynch, Monette and Ray—4.

Nays: Messrs. Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jewell, Packard, Smith, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—12.

No quorum.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

### JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

**Ninety-Seventh Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, October 20, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at ten o'clock A. M.

The roll was called. The following members present:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Lynch, the unfinished business was taken up.

Senate resolution making an appropriation to the clerks and employes of the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I withdraw my motion to lay the amendments on the table.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the amendments.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move to adopt the resolution as amended.

Adopted.

The special order of the day, House bill No. 222, an act to provide a revenue for the support of the State government, and the manner of collecting the same, was taken up.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first and second sections were adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the section be taken up item by item.

Adopted.

Items one, two, three, four, five and six were read and adopted.

Item seven was read and passed over informally.

Items eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve were read and adopted.

The seventh item was read and adopted.

Sections four, five and six were read and adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to strike out after the word "be," in line three, the words "appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and inserting instead the words "elected by the qualified voters thereof."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section eight was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to strike out after the word "be," in line five, the words "appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and to insert the word "elected" after the word "be" in the fifth line, and to insert the words "by the qualified voters thereof" after the word "assessor" in line five.

Adopted.

Section eight was adopted as amended.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the following as section nine.

Be it further enacted, etc., That the election of State Assessors of the city of New Orleans, as provided for in the two preceding sections, shall be held at the same time and place as the election of members of the General Assembly, and they shall hold their office for two years.

Adopted.

Messages from the Governor were received.

Sections ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen were read and adopted.

Section seventeen was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend by inserting after the word "assessor," in line two, the words "elector or."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections eighteen to forty inclusive were read and adopted.

Section forty-one was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to insert the words "elected or" after the word "person," in line two.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five were read and adopted.

Section forty-six was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the following amendments: After the word "Orleans" in line three, to strike out the words "there shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate," and insert "the qualified voters of each district shall elect;" in line sixth, strike out "and one collector for," and insert "the qualified voters of;" add after the word "Mississippi" in line eighth, "shall elect one tax collector at the same time with the members of the General Assembly;" in the thirteenth line, after the word "year," strike out "dating from the first day of January, 1869;" in the fourteenth line after the word "qualified," strike out "provided that those elected at the last general election shall hold their offices until the first day of January, 1871."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Section forty-eight was read and adopted.

Section forty-nine was read.

Mr. Lynch: I move to insert after the word "their," in line six of section forty-nine the words, "elected or."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections fifty to seventy-nine inclusive were read and adopted.

Mr. Day: I move to reconsider the vote by which was passed section three.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I move to amend item eleven of the section by adding at the end: "Except the insurance companies and banks outside of the city of New Orleans, which shall pay a tax of $250."

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Futch: I move the adoption of the following proviso to item ten of the third section:

*Provided*, Nothing hereing contained shall be construed to apply to the proprietors of distilleries used exclusively in the distilling of fruit, but that such persons shall pay $25 as license.

Adopted.

Section three was adopted as amended.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 132, an act to incorporate the Savings and Pawners' Bank of New Orleans.

Reported favorably, with amendments, by the Committee on Corporations.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The amendments were adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

A communication from the Governor was read relative to committees sitting during the interval between this and next session.

Mr. Braughn: I move to refer the communication to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction to report as soon as possible.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the relief and in aid of the ladies of the Louisiana Retreat, corner Nashville avenue and Magazine street, and the Female Orphan Asylum of Carrollton.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Foute: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 60, an act to amend and re-enact article 354 of the Code of Practice, concurred in by the House of Representatives with the following amendment: Strike out all after the word "judge" in the sixteenth line, section one, and insert instead the words, "as other testimony."

Rules suspended and the amendment read.

Mr. Braughn: I move that the Senate concur in the amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report a substitute for House joint resolution No. 196, relative to public documents.

Rules suspended, and the substitute, an act in relation to certain State printing, was read.

Under suspension of the rules the bill underwent its several readings, and was finally adopted with its title and sent to the House.

The order of the day was called.

The following conclusion of the majority of the Committee on Elections, was read:

*Resolved*, That the Hon. R. H. Day is not entitled to his seat in this body by reason of the fraud and violence used at the election on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last, and that the contestant, G. W. Ragan, be and is hereby entitled to take his seat as Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, State of Louisiana, and that he be sworn to fulfill the duties of the above named office.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
JAMES B. LEWIS.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a call of the House.

The call was ordered; the following members present:

Messrs. Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Randall, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—21.

The main question having been ordered on a previous day, on the adoption of the first part of the conclusion of the committee, declaring vacant the seat of Mr. Day, was renewed by Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Lynch: I call for executive session.

Mr. O'Hara: I arise to a point of order. I maintain that a call for executive session can not be entertained under an order for the previous question.

A message from the Governor was received.

The President: I decide the point not well taken.

Mr. O'Hara: I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The President was sustained in his decision, and the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised—

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a report.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Senate joint resolution No. 35, authorizing the joint committee to investigate the charges of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans in regard to Eugene Macarty, a Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank, to sit during the interval between this and the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution.

Rules suspended and resolution read.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report favorably upon House bill No. 189, an act defining the duties of Notaries Public and Sheriffs in the parish of Orleans in certain cases.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd and Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Bacon, Braughn, Foute, Futch and Ogden—5.

The bill was passed finally, and adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 180, an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The following communications from the Governor were read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 20, 1868.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

An act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 19, 1868.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State; and

An act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 19, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

An act to amend and re-enact the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled an act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14, 1855; and

An act providing for the free passage of children attending free public schools over all public ferries or roads over which the State has complete control.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 20, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

Joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars for the relief of the destitution occasioned by the late storm.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 20, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform the Senate that he has approved and signed:

Joint resolution relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures be permitted to sit after the adjournment of the General Assembly for the purpose of making inquiries into the means and measures best calculated to draw the trade of the West and North, as well as of foreign countries, to New Orleans, to relieve our commerce from its hindrances and burthens, to consider the subject of inspection, to digest and prepare general laws for the incorporation of elevator and other like companies, and to suggest whatever may seem to them, after consultation with men eminent in commerce and the arts, best calculated to promote commerce and manufactures in this State, to report upon the same at the next session of the General Assembly, and that they be permitted to draw their per diem for such days as they may sit and act in pursuance of this resolution, their warrants to be issued by the Warrant Clerk of the Senate upon the certificate of the chairman of the committee to such service.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a favorable report upon House bill No. 278, an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules

the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, By act of incorporation, approved October 5, 1868, the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company are required to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi river on the upper line of said city, thence a distance of five miles through the corporate limits of said city to the Bayou Gentilly, thence to deep water at the Rigoletts, in the direction of Ship Island; and

Whereas, Said canal will afford a water front, as wharfage, equal in extent to that afforded by the river, and safer and more desirable, as the canal will not be subject to a strong current, or the frequent rise and fall of the river; it will be more suitable for docks, navy yards, warehouses, or any work of permanent structure, besides preventing disasters to commerce during the frequent storms that visit this port; steamboats, barges, etc., from the river can be locked through into said canal, and steamships and vessels of large draft, when said canal is fully completed, have access from the sea, thus obviating the low water on the bar at the mouth of the river; vessels can find a safe harbor at the Ship or Chandelieur Islands, and will not require to be towed one half of the distance as now by the river, saving thereby a large amount to commerce annually; and

Whereas, Said canal, by connecting with the Mississippi river at New Orleans and Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, and being required by said charter to be of large dimensions suitable for the vast commerce of the Valley of the Mississippi, and also foreign and coastwise commerce, it is therefore eminently a work of national importance; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to ask the aid of the United States Government for the completion of said canal, in such form and manner, and in such amount as shall seem to them proper.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Mr. John Turner acted in his ministerial capacity prior to his appointment as chaplain of the Senate; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That he is entitled to his per diem from the first day of the session, and that the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Rev. Mr. Turner upon the Treasurer of the State from the first day of the session, except for such time as already paid for, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Pinchback: I move as a substitute that Mr. Turner be allowed $200 extra compensation for service rendered the Senate in his official capacity and that the Warrant Clerk be authorized to draw a warrant for that amount upon the Treasurer of the State in favor of Mr. Turner, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a supension of th rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized to contract for the printing of five hundred copies of the debates of the Senate, for the use of its members, for this session in pamphlet form, the price thereof not to exceed five dollars per page; the same to be revised and prepared by the official reporter, for which he shall continue to receive his per diem for the time necessary for the preparation of said debates.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Braughn: I move to amend by providing that the price per page shall not exceed "three dollars" instead of "five dollars."

Mr. Campbell: I accept the amendment.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend by providing that the debates shall be printed in type known as "Long Primer solid."

Mr. Campbell: I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

WHEREAS, In view of the faithful and arduous services rendered by the messengers of the Senate and of the Senate committees; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to issue a warrant in favor of Henry Taylor and Philip Perrin, Messengers, for the sum of eighty ($80) each, payable out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Anderson: I move to amend as follows:

Be it further resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Jackson, whose ministerial services have on several occasions been tendered to the Senate, be allowed a compensation of $60.

Be it further resolved, That the Sergeant-at Arms and his assistant be allowed each the sum of $80 as extra compensation for the efficient services in their official capacity, the whole to be paid in the same manner as provided for the two first-named employes included in this resolution.

Mr. Campbell: I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Be it resolved*, That George W. Ragan, the contestant from Baton Rouge of the seat of Hon. R. H. Day, be and he is hereby allowed the amount of his per diem and milage from the commencement of this session.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Antoine: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a resolution presented yesterday.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections and Returns be and are hereby authorized to continue in session during the time that may elapse between the adjournment of this and the next session of this Senate, for the purpose of taking evidence in the contested election cases now before that committee, with a view to be prepared to report on same at an early day of the next session of this body; Provided, No member shall receive any per diem for any day the committee are not actually in session; and that the Warrant Clerk is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the per diem of said members and clerks upon the Auditor in payment of such services, upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee.

Mr. Antoine: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Braughn: I move to amend by adding the following proviso:

"Provided a majority of the members of the committee sit at least three hours per day."

Mr. Antoine: I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

The following communication, received by the President, was read:

OCTOBER 20, 1868.

Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, State of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the joint resolution passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, tendering me a a unanimous vote of thanks for my efforts in representing the interests of our State at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

Your appreciation of my duties well performed as Chief Commissioner and General Agent from Louisiana, will remain an incentive to promote the welfare of our State wherever my services can inure to her advantage.

I beg, sir, you will make known to the honorable members of the Senate my cordial thanks for the honors conferred upon me.

Your most obedient servant.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL.

Chief Commissioner from Louisiana to Paris Exposition.

The communication was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Be it resolved by the Senate of Louisiana, That the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars ($250) be and the same is hereby appropriated to Mr. S. D. Oliver, Assistant Warrant Clerk, as compensation for his faithful performance of his duties rendered to the General Assembly, and that the Warrant Clerk be and is hereby authorized to issue a warrant in his favor for said amount, to be paid from the contingent fund.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Be it resolved, That the resolution which required the Committee on Elections to first inquire into and report upon the eligibility of those whose seats are contested in this body, be and is hereby rescinded, in order that the committee shall not be restricted, during the vacation, in its full examination of both the charges of ineligibility and fraud, and be enabled to report upon all cases before them fully at the next session of the Senate.

And be it further resolved, That the number of witnesses who may be summoned to give testimony shall not be limited, but left to the discretion and judgment of the committee to decide.

Mr. Braughn: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution respecting committees of the respective Houses of the General Assembly.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch: I move that when the Senate adjourns it adjourns until seven o'clock this evening.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 272, an act for the relief of Frank Huguet.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 254, an act appropriating money to pay the claim of J. Edmonston.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 201, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of the Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Lynch: I move to adjourn.

Adopted by a rising vote of 16 yeas, 8 nays.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**Evening Session.**

TUESDAY, October 20, 1868.

Pursuant to adjournment the Senate was called to order by the President at seven o'clock P. M.

The roll was called; present, the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox and Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

A message from the Governor was received.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 203, an act to prohibit the receiving of city notes for indebtedness becoming due after the passage of this act, and also prohibiting the city of New Orleans from paying out any city notes, and providing a penalty for the violation of this act.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as follows:

SENATE ENROLLMENT ROOM, October 29, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully report the following bills as having been duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 256, "An act to repeal section one of an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State," approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same, with House amendments.

Senate bill No. 247, "An act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State."

Senate joint resolution No. 33, "Joint resolution appropriating one hundred dollars each to the members of the police force who have attended, in their official capacity, the session of the Legislature of 1868."

Senate bill No. 248, "An act for the relief of John M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, 1868."

And as duly engrossed:

House bill No. 186. "An act for the appropriation of $42.224 38 to pay the past indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary."

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably upon House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considerod engrossed.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill om its third reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—19.

Nays: Day, Futch, Jewell, Lynch and Thompson—5.

The bill was finally passed and adopted by its title.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to A. W. Roberts, H. Peralta and J. H. Paty, the Clerks of the Judiciary, Finance and Contingent Expenses Committees of the Senate, to be paid out of the contingant expense fund of the Senate.

Mr. Day: I move to amend by including D. W. Brandon, late Clerk of the Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election, etc., for a similar sum.

Mr. Anderson: I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, announcing concurrence in Senate bill No. 285, an act to authorize the police juries in the parishes subject to overflow to have temporary levees erected, with an amendment; and Senate bill No. 227, an act to further define the jurisdiction of the Parish Courts of this State, without amendment.

Also, asking concurrence in House bill No. 263, an act for the relief of Edward Gotthiel, and House bill No. 290, joint resolution informing the Governor of the adjournment of the General Assembly sine die.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 285, an act to authorize the police juries in the parishes subject to overflow, to have temporary levees erected.

Rules suspended and the amendment of the House read as follows:

"Strike out in the third section 'by the Board of Public works,' and insert 'by the parishes in which the levees are built.'"

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the amendment.

Adopted.

The following communication was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of Louisiana Office Chief Clerk, New Orleans, Monday, October 19, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Speaker to state that House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of the city notes and for the liquidation of other indebtedness, vetoed by the Governor, was called up and reconsidered.

The Speaker put the question: Will the House agree upon reconsideration to pass the bill?

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows: yeas 50, nays 27.

There not being two-thirds of the members voting in the affirmative, the veto was sustained.

Mr. Pierce moved to reconsider the vote.

The Speaker decided that a vote upon the passage of a veto bill could not be reconsidered according to Barclay's Manual (page 191).

Appeals from the decision of the Chair were taken and withdrawn, and the motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, October 20, 1868.

Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the Governor's veto was sustained and called the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Mr. D. H. Reese in the chair.

The Speaker pro tempore decided the question in order.

Mr. Kent raised the following point of order:

That a Speaker pro tempore could not reverse a prior decision made by the Speaker of the House on the same question.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, decided that the point of order of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, was well taken.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Dewees appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows:

Yeas 24; nays 49.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained.

Then the vote to reconsider was put, resulting as follows:

Yeas 48; nays 25.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The Speaker then stated that by order of the House he would again put the question to the House: Will the House, upon reconsideration, agreee to pass the bill?

Yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas 53; nays 19.

There being a two-thirds vote cast, the veto was not sustained, and the bill passed, and notice was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised—

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the veto of the Governor on House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

Rules suspended and the following message read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana New Orleans, October 17, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an act entitled "An act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness," without my signature, for the following reasons:

My first objection to the bill is that the city may be forced to sacrifice one million dollars in six per cent gold interest bearing bonds in order to redeem the city money, which is not now in circulation, but held by speculators. There is no reason why these bonds should be disposed of at less than par, thus saving the city one million dollars, which, added to the half of one per cent given to the financial agent for his services, would be a total saving to the city of one million twenty-five thousand dollars.

Secondly—The city of New Orleans can not affor to pay interest in gold. This bill provides for the payment of three hundred thousand dollars in gold annually. The city has no gold revenue and must rely upon purchase for the gold it obtains to meet the interest on these bonds. Gold is selling at a lower rate to-day than it has for months past and it may be twenty per cent higher two months hence. There is no certainty as to price of coin, so that the city may be able to buy at 138 to-day and thus pay four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for interest in currency, the present equivalent of three hundred thousand dollars in gold; but next year specie may be twenty per cent higher, and the city compelled to exhaust the six hundred thousand dollars of taxes in order to meet the annual interest, leaving no fund with which to redeem the bonds twenty years hence. The bonds should bear interest in the currency of the country, then the property of the city would not be subjected to such enormous taxation, and the city government would always know the amount to set aside with which to meet the interest on the bonds.

Thirdly—The second section of the bill authorizes the Mayor and the financial agent, in the event the bonds can not be sold at par, to negotiate a loan. It is objectionable for the reason that it does not limit the loan in amount, and does not indicate the security to be given by the city nor the length of time for which the loan may be effected. If the financial agent fails to sell the bonds at not less than eighty cents on the dollar, what is there in this bill to prevent him from borrowing two or three millions of money, and pledging the whole issue of bonds as collateral to be paid in ninety or one hundred and twenty days. This might be, in the present straightened condition of the city government, considered a good arrangement for the time being, but when we remember that there is nearly four millions of this money in the hands of speculators, and that this bill does not prohibit its receipt for taxes and other dues to the city, who can say but that these bonds may, by sale under this pledge, be sacrificed for less than fifty cents on the dollar.

This authority to negotiate a loan should be so hedged in by restrictions that the city may not be at the mercy of the opinions or interests of only two gentlemen, however honest and capable.

Fourthly—There is too much power conferred upon the Mayor in the appointing of the financial agent, and the amount of bond furnished by the latter should be rather five millions than fifty thousand dollars. There should either be no security exacted at all, and the whole matter intrusted to the honor of the officer, or a bond should be exacted sufficiently large to secure the city from loss.

Fifthly—The bill does not give immediate relief. It will be, in my judgment, impossible to sell at this time these bonds for eighty cents on the dollar. The best securities of the State, with only $6,500,000 of debt and $240,000,000 of taxable property, can not be sold for sixty cents on the dollar. Such being the case, is it to be assumed that these bonds, $5,000,000 in amount, can be sold at eighty cents when the debt of the city is over $14,000,000, and the taxable property less by over $100,000,000 than that of the State? What will be the consequence then? Either the Mayor and financial agent will effect a loan, and hypothecate the bonds at the risk of the most ruinous sacrifice, or the agent will be forced to exchange the bonds at twenty per cent discount for city money at par, which the holders have purchased at from thirty to fifty cents discount, which will, whether sold for greenbacks at eighty cents, or exchanged for city money, be giving five millions of gold interest bearing bonds for four millions of city money, besides a loss of $25,000, which is to be paid the financial agent. The provisions of this bill are neither demanded by necessity nor by any just conviction of duty to the holders of city money.

A very little, if any, is in the hands of the people; it is all held by speculators, who have taken it at ruinous rates of discount, and who were fully apprised of the doubtful legality of its issue. They knew that there was no authority in the charter of the city for it, and that it was only tolerated for the reason that it gave the people a currency when they had none and supplied the deficiencies of the treasury arising from unpaid taxes. They knew that on the twentieth of November, 1867, the then Mayor denounced $1,164,230 of it as having been issued by "city officials clandestinely, fraudulently and without color of law or right." With this evidence before them, the holders can not complain at some delay of the city in redeeming this money, which has cost the taxpayers double its value already in the increased prices fixed upon everything bought by, or labor done for the city.

I advocate the redemption of this money and desire it to be effected at an early day, but I can not give my assent to a bill which fixes upon the city over a million more debt than is necessary, and oblige it to pay on that debt $6,000,000 interest in gold, or at the present rate of gold $8,280,000 in currency, and a total sum of $13,280,000 in twenty years.

In my judgment the remedy is simple and within the control of the Legislature.

First—The city should be authorized to issue its bonds bearing not more than six per cent interest in currency, payable in five or ten years, at the option of the city, and exchanged at par for city money. A tax of one-third of one per cent should be collected to meet the interest and supply a fund to pay the principal.

Second—One-sixth of the gross receipts of the city treasury should be set aside each month and applied to the redemption of the notes of those who prefer to wait than to exchange for the bonds of the city as above indicated.

Third—The Treasurer should be prohibited from paying out any more of the city notes, and those now in the treasury should be destroyed and any further issue prohibited.

Fourth—The law should provide that United States currency only should be received for taxes and other obligations due the city.

To the last proposition it may be said that the city can not refuse to receive its notes for debts due it, but that question involves the legality of the issue in the first place, and the right of the State to intervene to protect its people from the abuses of its creature, the corporation of the city of New Orleans.

With great deference for the opinion of the gentlemen of the Legislature who passed this bill, I can not refrain from saying that I can hardly conceive the provisions of a bill on this subject, which could be more objectionable to the taxpayers of the city of New Orleans than the one before me. It would be by far preferable to levy a direct tax of three per cent on the property of the city and collect it at once, than to enforce the provisions of this bill.

Respectfully,
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill finally passed, and call for the main question.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Braughn, Foute, Ogden, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—10.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Campbell, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Pinchback, Poindexter, Thompson—18.

The Senate refused to order the main question.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message from that body, announcing concurrence in the following Senate bills:

Joint resolution No. 28, relative to the sitting of the joint committee on the late election and the condition of peace and good order in the State during the recess or adjournment of the General Assembly.

No. 252, an act for the relief of William G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

No. 284, an act to secure the collection of taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867; and

No. 179, an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate Amite City, in the parish of St. Helena, approved March 7, 1861.

Also asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 279, an act for the relief of Geo. W. Sizer.

Mr. Lynch objected to and protested against the passage of the bill over the veto, and asked that the following note, which was handed to him by a third person, be read:

NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1868.

I hereby agree to pay to bearer the sum of two thousand dollars out of the profits of H. B. 154, to be paid when bonds are sold and city money purchased.

(Signed) JNO. B. HOWARD.

Mr. Lynch stated that the individual whose name was affixed to the note was unknown to him.

Mr. Braughn: I move that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Braughn, Bacon and Lynch on the special committee.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, announcing concurrence in the following Senate bills:

No. 279, an act to regulate the appointment of deputy sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to restrict the powers of sheriffs in the metropolitan police district to the discharge of the duties imposed on them by law.

No. 277, an act defining more fully the duties of the police juries of the several parishes in this State wherein there are levees or other public works to be built or repaired in their respective parishes in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

And No. 241, an act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Iberia.

And Senate joint resolution No. 36, respecting joint committees of the respective Houses of the General Assembly.

Action on the veto message on Senate bill No. 154 was resumed.

Mr. Braughn, from the special committee appointed to investigate the question of the attempted bribery, presented the following verbal report:

Mr. Braughn: As chairman of the specia committee appointed to investigate the matter of the note referred to by Senator Lynch in his remarks, I have the honor to report that Senator Lynch and myself—Senator Bacon refusing to accompany us—went into the hall and there found Mr. Mader, who was identified by Senator Lynch as the party that handed him this communication, which reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1868.

I hereby agree to pay the bearer the sum of two thousand dollars out of the profits of H. B. 154, to be paid when bonds are sold and city money purchased.

JNO. B. HOWARD.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. Mader stated that a Mr. Howard handed him this paper. We then, sir, after some search, found Mr. Howard in the Governor's parlor. The paper was shown to Mr. Howard and he said that it was neither his writing nor his signature. To the question by the committee whether he had handed this paper to Mr. Mader—Mr. Mader being present—Mr. Howard replied that he would necessarily have to enter into some explanation; that he was largely interested in city money, etc.; but the committee declined to hear any explanation," and not being definitely answered whether he had handed the paper to Mr. Mader, the committee retired. The other paper which I hold in my hand was handed me by the private Secretary of the Governor, and reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, October 15, 1868.

I, Jonn Newman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby agree with John B. Howard, attorney-at-law of said city, to pay to the order of said Howard one interest in the profits to be derived from the negotiation of $5,000,000 city bonds, to be issued by the city of New Orleans, under authority of the General Assembly, and for the redemption of city indebtedness, said interest not to be less than ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the profits of House bill No. 154, as soon as said profits are realized. This in consideration of legal services rendered in the preparation and management of said bill, and on condition of sale and negotiation by (said Newman) me as financial agent of the city of New Orleans.

JOHN NEWMAN.

This is indorsed by John B. Howard, and I believe the committee agree that the signature attached to the first document and the indorsement on the order or bill of exchange are the same.

Mr. Antoine: I call for the previous question.

Mr. Ray withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the question be put: Shall the bill pass, the objections of the Governor notwithstanding.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Day, O'Hara, Packard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—9.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Pinchback, Poindexter, Thompson—19.

The Senate refused to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of rules to take up House bill No. 263, an act for the relief of Ed. Gotthiel.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and adopted with its title.

Mr. Darrall: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 288, an act appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the arrest of the assassins of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, of St. Mary parish, etc., returned from the House with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the word that, in the fourth line of the first section, and insert "the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase," and to amend the title so that it will read: An act authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, of St. Mary parish.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Darrall: I move that the Senate concur in the amendments.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans, returned from the House with the following amendment:

In seetion third amend by striking out the words "and that."

In the second line of the amendment to section three also strike out the word "and" after the word "interested" in the same line and insert the word "shall" before the word "call" in the third line so as to read: "Snould the Sheriff be interested, the Judge shall call call upon the Coroners."

Rules suspended and the amendments read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to concur in the amendments.

Adopted.

Mr. Beares: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 287, an act to repeal an act to amend the third section of an act entitled an act to establish the office of Inspector of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Darrall, Futch, Lynch, Ogden—8.

Nays: Antoine, Coupland, Day, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Wittgenstein—12.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Smith: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the majority report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Ragan vs. Day.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Darrall, François, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Whitney—10.

Nays: Anderson, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Futch, Foute, Lynch, Ogden, Wittgenstein—9.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 151, an act for the relief of W. W. Handlin.

No quorum voting upon a rising vote, thirteen yeas and five nays, and it being evident that the rules could not be suspended, the question was not put again.

Mr. Pinchback: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House joint resolution relative to the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor to inform him of the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

The rules being suspended, the resolution was read a second time.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

The President appointed Messrs. Pinchback and Anderson on the committee.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

The President appointed Mr. Whitney as the committee provided for a bill relative to the Bayou Manchac.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate be requested to appoint Hon. Thomas C. Anderson on the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Day: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I move to reconsider the vote by which was adopted Senate resolution authorizing the President to contract for the printing of the debates of the Senate.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Braughn: I move to amend by inserting "four dollars per page" instead of "three dollars per page," in line seven.

Adopted.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 201, an act for the relief of J. C. Kathman was read.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a report.

Rules suspended and the following read:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, October 20, 1868.

To the Senate:

Your Committee on Commerce and Manufactures beg leave to report in favor of the passage of House bill No. 73, to be entitled an act to amend sections first and fifteenth of an act entitled "an act relative to pilots," approved April 7, 1865. The necessity of having no persons acting as pilots but such as are in all respects competent, is so great that your Committee believe that this bill, which confines the number to be appointed to forty, which has been found by long experience to be sufficient, and to form a sufficient inducement for men of tried experience to confine themselves to the employment; and as the bill displaces none of those now holding positions as pilots, but permits their places to remain filled by them until vacancies arise from death or resignation, the bill can do no injustice to any one.

We recommend the passage of the bill.

A. B. BACON,
C. C. ANTOINE.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules rules to take up the bill.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of thirteen yeas to seven nays.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a report.

Rules suspended and the following read:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, New Orleans, La., October 19, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee, to whom was referred "an act for the protection of commerce and of the cotton planting interest of the State of Louisiana," have had the same under consideration, and the undersigned members, constituting a majority of said committee, beg leave to report unfavorably upon the same.

Very respectfully,
T. V. COUPLAND,
Chairman;
A. B. BACON.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, announcing that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 236, an act to authorize the erection of the necessary buildings and procuring machinery for the State penitentiary, employment of an engineer to superintend the erection of the same and to provide means to pay for the same, and to ratify the lease with J. M. Huger and Charles Jones;

Senate bill No. 248, an act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana State Penitentiary;

Senate bill No. 263, an act relative to Presidential Electors.

Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the courts of this State;

Senate bill 257, an act to annull an act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans.

Senate bill 267, an act to regulate appraisements of property under seizure, or of successions in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson:

And Senate joint resolution No. 35, authorizing the joint committee to investigate the charge of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans in regard to Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace of Orleans, right bank, to sit during the interval of this and the next regular session of the General Assembly. The same officer announced that the Speaker of that body had appointed Messrs. Crawford, Kent and Kief the committee provided for by the joint resolution to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was ready to adjourn sine die; and also that Messrs. Pierce and Demarest had been appointed on the joint committee on the part of the House on the bill relative to Bayou Manchac.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate joint resolution relative to the sitting of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of the Grand Jury against Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, right bank, returned from the House with the following amendment: After the words "General Assembly" insert "without per diem."

Mr. Packard: I move to concur in the amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Ogden: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 270, an act for the relief of George W. Sizer.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Futch, Jewell, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Smith, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Campbell, François, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Pinchback—6.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, announcing concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 75, an act to repeal an act entitled an act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language, approved February 21, 1866.

No. 250, an act to provide for the preservation of the records of the office of the Recorder of Conveyances of the city of New Orleans, and appropriating five thousand dollars for that purpose.

No. 260, an act to confer additional powers upon the District and Parish Judges

Mr. Poindexter: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the clerks of the Committee on Elections and Returns, Messers Richardson and Jones, be and they are hereby allowed the sum of $100 each as extra compensation.

Mr. Poindexter: I move, the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox was called to the chair.

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Be it resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate be and are hereby cordially tendered to the Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, for the able, efficient and uniformly impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this body.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Smith: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the Committee on Claims of this Senate be and he is hereby allowed the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars as extra compensation.

Adopted.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a memorial from Mrs. Lelia Talbot, asking for relief.

Rules suspended and the memorial read.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce Senate joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Lelia Talbot.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Under suspension of the rules the resolution was read a second time.

The resolution was considered engrossed.

Under further suspension of the rules the resolution was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended and the following read:

*Resolved*, That Senator Pinchback be appointed by the President a member of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Packard: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson: I beg leave to inform the Senate that Mr. Pinchback and myself, as the committee on the part of the Senate, have called upon the Governor and informed his Excellency that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

The Governor has no further communication to make to this body.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to adjourn.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended, and the following read:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate be and are hereby tendered to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Minute Clerk, Representatives of the Press, Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant, Doorkeeper and Messengers, Porters and Pages of the Senate, for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the past arduous and protracted session of the Senate.

Mr. Wilcox: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 277, 227, 28, 279 and 189, and Senate joint resolution No. 36.

The Clerk of the House appeared with a message, announcing that the House had concurred in Senate joint resolution No. 23, relative to a joint committee to examine for a suitable State House and a location, etc., and as concurred in Senate bill No. 265, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana and to repeal an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867; and Senate joint resolution No. 37, for the relief of Mrs. L. Talbert, and that the House was now ready to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the Senate adjourn sine die.

Adopted.

The President of the Senate then announced that the Senate for this session stood adjourned sine die.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Eighty-Seventh Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Dewees, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, Murrell, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young—52.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Holland, of Tensas.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules, presented petition of Messrs. H. Millspaugh and Paul Deverges, praying for compensation as Assessors during the year 1866.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, and under a suspension of the rules, Senate joint resolution No. 27, appointing a committee to investigate the report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Orleans concerning Eugene Macarty, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Orleans, Right Bank, passed its first, second and third readings, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, October 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 160, an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain injunction cases, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably, with the following amendment, viz:

Annex to section one the words, "Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to causes wherein any officer is enjoined from proceeding with any seizure or sale of property."

P. HARPER,
Chairman Judiciary Committee;
ISAAC H. CRAWFORD.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
R. W. BOWIE, Agent.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.


Religious services will be held in Dr. Newman's Church, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the chapel on Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

Burnett's Standard Extracts.—The attention of Confectioners, hotel keepers and families is respectfully invited to Burnett's flavoring extracts. New York depot, 592 Broadway.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas Conferences.—The Texas Annual Conference will convene on January 2, the Louisiana Conference January 13, and the Mississippi Conference January 21.

Increase in the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Reports from all the conferences have been sent in. The total increase of ministers and members in this church the past year, is found to be one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine. The increase in churches and parsonages is about seven millions of dollars in value.

Rev. Dr. Newman, who has been absent at the North for two or three weeks, to attend the meeting of the Church Extension Society, is expected to arrive in this city in time to preach in his church, at the corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, on Sunday, the twenty-ninth instant, at eleven o'clock.

Explanatory.—The individual requested by the editor, before his departure for the North, to furnish something political for the editorial columns of the Advocate has come down upon us like an avalanche this week. Hereafter our editorial columns will contain more religious and literary matter, and matter of general interest.

The Tribune.—We welcome back to its high place among the journals of New Orleans, this able paper. It can be an efficient aid to Republicanism in this State. It can not oppose it. Republicanism is the only salvation of its race. Its race is so attached to Republicanism, that it will follow not support any paper which opposes it. We, therefore, wish the *Tribune* a l success.

Orange Groves.—The orange groves below the city now present a beautiful appearance. The rich golden fruit with which the trees are loaded presents a striking contrast with the dark green foliage.

Strangers in the city who have never seen one of these groves can gratify their desire in this direction by crossing the ferry to Algiers and proceeding down the river about a mile below the town, just below where the monitors are lying.

The Grecian Bend.—We are pleased to say that we have noticed but few of these human kangaroos on the streets of our fair city, and we think it is greatly to the credit of the feminine portion thereof that no more are seen. It scarcely seems that any lady of respectability, of good sense, and a pure mind, would ever think of appearing in public so shamelessly deformed. Whoever thus expose themselves to the rude remarks of the crowds of vulgar men and boys on the street corners are unworthy of sympathy, if from the epithets that greet their ears they learn that they are taken for doubtful characters.

Absurd.—In Tuesday's dispatches to the Associated Press, we notice in the *Republican*, that it was stated that Simon Jones was to contest for a seat in Congress, in place of Mr. Mann, deceased.

We suppose that somewhere in the interior of Pennsylvania is the Democrat that run for Congress against Thaddeus Stevens. Now that the latter is dead, it is just as probable that the former will succeed in securing the seat of the great Radical, as that Mr. Jones will obtain the seat made vacant by the decease of Mr. Mann.

We do not believe that the Republican party would for a moment countenance such an absurd claim, even were the applicant in every way worthy.

## Ho for Africa!

As some of the members of our church, and one of our ministers, Rev. Hardy Ryan, have emigrated to Africa, and as there is a growing interest in their fatherland on the part of many colored people, we have thought best to give some information in regard to the State of Liberia, in Africa.

In the year 1820 the first emigrant ship from this country reached there. It was but a small colony, but since then the Colonization Society have been instrumental in sending there about fourteen or fifteen thousand persons.

This State has now about two hundred thousand inhabitants, many of whom are natives, who have become enlightened and Christianized. Many are the little towns and villages that are springing up throughout the country. There are fifty churches, with three thousand communicants. The schools are on the same plan as those in our Northern States. Besides the common district schools there are three academies and a college in a prosperous condition.

The government is conducted wholly by colored men of ability and education. They have made treaties with fifteen European and American governments.

During the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 the Colonization Society paid the passages of fourteen hundred and thirty-five emigrants to Liberia. At the first of last March three thousand other applicants were waiting to be sent, but the society had not the means to send them. They continue, however, to assist as many as possible in reaching there. As applications continue to come in, the society are seeking aid from every quarter. Efforts have been made to start a regular line of steamships between this country and Liberia, and it is hoped that they will ere long succeed. The voyage will then consume but a few days. Now, by sailing vessels, it takes several weeks. The Colonization Society own a vessel which will carry comfortably six hundred and fifty persons. They have agents and physicians in Liberia, and for six months emigrants are provided with houses and provisions without charge, if necessary. By that time they will, of course, be able to support themselves easily. Each family is provided with twenty-five acres of land; an unmarried man receives ten acres. It will be seen, therefore, that those going to Liberia, do not go into a wilderness, and among those who have no sympathy with new comers. On the contrary, they go to a well cultivated country, where friendly hearts greet them on their arrival with words of welcome and provide for their wants.

We shall endeavor soon to give information in regard to the climate, soil and productions of Liberia, all of which we understand to be favorable.

O what a glorious period in which to live is this for the colored man. A period when he sees the shackles stricken from millions of his race, and the rights of citizenship bestowed upon them. A period when a strong State Government has been organized in his own fatherland, and kindly hands are stretched forth to greet and protect him as he turns his steps thereto.

Africa was far back in heathenish darkness, and the Lord allowed stronger men of a civilized nation to bear thousands of these benighted heathen across the sea, into the midst of a Christian nation; men brought them for selfish purposes, but a God of infinite wisdom and power is to overrule the wickedness of men and bring glory to himself. While suffering a cruel bondage they increased to four millions in number, and then, by a power above man's, they were freed. Their bondage has tended to make them feel their dependance on God and to seek after him. Now will their thoughts naturally turn to the land from which their fathers came, and we may surely believe that teachers and preachers are to rise up in America by the ten thousand to go to Africa to elevate, enlighten and Christianize the millions of their own benighted race. And to-day

"Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain."

Will you go, or will you at the least teach your children that it is their duty to go after they are grown and educated? Keep the evangelization of their fatherland continually before them. Awaken their ambition and impress upon them the imperative duty of doing *everything* possible for the speedy enlightenment thereof. Let these teachings be constantly instilled into the minds of the colored people of America throughout the years to come, until Africa,

"The earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name."

## Extravagance in the City Government.

The extravagance displayed in maintaining the government of the city of New Orleans has ever been a notice able fact to people coming from Northern cities. There they study economy, and here they endeavor to excel in extravagance. There they place a man in office to do the work, as far as possible, of the office to which he is elected. Here they elect a man to hold a commission, or receive the honor and emoluments of office merely, and give him three or four grades of clerks to do the work which a single clerk might do. If an officer calls around occasionally and have the clerks give an idea of what they are engaged in, that is doing a great deal for a New Orleans official.

Including officers and clerks, there are on an average, about three employed to do the work that one could well do. And no officers elected, whatever be their party, seem desirous of retrenching, but employs all the clerks allowed, in order to give "soft places" to as many of his friends as possible.

There should be a complete revision of the city government, cutting down the number of officers about one-half, and dismissing from one-half to two-thirds of the clerks. The large salaries should be cut down, paying the same, however, in good currency. We have heard it stated that the office of sheriff of the city and parish, has previously been worth one hundred thousand dollars a year. The present Legislature, however, divided the duties between two, having now a criminal and a civil sheriff. Such extravagance would not be tolerated in the North for a moment. The sheriff would be paid a reasonable salary, say five or six thousand dollars, and the balance of fees and emoluments would go to the city or county.

When all this extravagance in the various departments of the city and parish government shall end, the credit of the city will quickly be restored, and before many years it would be entirely free from debt.

The above remarks apply equally to the State Legislature, in their efforts to create positions for lazy office-seekers, and in unnecessary expense in other directions.

## The Hon. John Lynch.

We were glad to welcome in our sanctum this distinguished citizen, on his late flying trip to New Orleans.

John Lynch is a man who would be an honor to any State. He is the "noblest Roman of them all." A man of ample means, who has invested them in Lonisiana and settled here for life, whose honor and integrity are without even the tarnish of a breath, and whose influence and circle of acquaintance is as wide as the Union, he is, nevertheless, in the parlance of the "Turkey Cock," a carpet-bagger. He can bring more people to settle in Louisiana and more money to build up its waste places, than all the "Turkey Cocks" and Knights of the White Camelia in New Orleans combined. And yet he is one of the class whom the "Turkey Cock" orders to leave the State, and whom the Knights of the White Camelia brand as "enemies." We tell you, "Turkey Cock," the day will come when you will not be deemed good enough, even in Louisiana, to tie the shoe-strings of John Lynch.

Senator Lynch goes to New York to negotiate the bonds of this State. If the "Turkey Cock" and the Knights of the White Camelia will dispense with their riots and nigger hunts for a few days, he will get some money to build our levees.

What will you take to keep quiet?

## What Folks Think of Us.

The Philadelphia *North American* has the following forcible and truthful exposition of the state of things here:

New Orleans has throughout been the worst rebel community in the entire South. It has uniformly persecuted Union men, both white and black. Its people deserve no consideration whatever at the hands of the Government, and we trust that they will receive none. When they were kept down by force they were most orderly and submissive. The moment the military power was lightened, they began to establish the reign of terror. One might about as well undertake to argue with wild beasts as with some of these desperadoes. The murders they have committed, and outrageous crimes against the Union men and Republicans, demand punishment, and we trust that a day of reckoning is not far distant. These outlaws fancy that they are beyond the power of Congress, but they will have to learn a different lesson, we trust, before the Government is through with them.

Apropos to which the *Times* indulges in the following characteristic Southern rebel rhetoric. It calls the editor of the *North American* a "decimal personage," styles his article "pigmy thunder," and characterizes his manner as "Turkey Cock" fashion.

Now, dear Mr. Bigny, why "decimal?" If it is wrong to be a "decimal" personage, what ought you to be? And why do you hate "decimals" so fiercely? Because they are aids to close calculation? Don't like those folks at the North to figure so closely on all your naughty doings? eh!

Now "pigmy thunder." How "pigmy?" We have heard of many kinds of thunder, rolling, bursting, deafening, rattling, faint, muffled, and all that, but we never heard the epithet pigmy applied to that article before.

It sounds Homeric though, and Bigny knows all about Homer, Shakspeare, Dryden and all those fellows.

But then, Mr. Bigny, you conclude: "Desperadoes," "wild beasts," "murders" and "outlaws," are epithets the use of which is not likely to beget unity or "assuage bad feelings," but, on the contrary, is more likely to beget prompt retaliation. The *Times*, however, takes into consideration the weight of the assailant. It might answer the roar of the lion, but the bray that comes from the dead skin is scarcely worth noticing.

Now, what do you mean by "prompt retaliation?" Not more Ku-kluxing, White Camelia, nigger hunts, massacres and carpet-bagger shootings, like Colonel Pope's.

Oh, no! That would be so utterly at variance with all your previous lamb-like course! You must mean to retaliate by calling the *North American* and the North American people hard names, in return for their rather candidly expressed opinions of you.

## The Times on the K. W. C.

The *Times* foams at the mouth over our exposé of the "Knights of the White Camelia." It does so, however, without denying one single assertion of our article. It even admits that there may be such an organization.

Did Mr. Lardner write that editorial?

Now we have one word to the *Times*. If it will dare to publish each article which we will print on this subject, including our last one, we will furnish it the documentary proof of each one of our assertions, on the condition that it will also publish that. This documentary proof will contain the number and place of meeting of all the councils, *a list of members*, the ritual and oaths, the number of armories and arms belonging to the organization, where some of them come from, and the names of the merchants from whom bought, and to whom consigned in New Orleans, and a list of the *condemned ones* who are to be killed in the first row.

What do you say, "Turkey Cock?" We will come back at you every time.

The Know-Nothing stink is nothing to the odor which your "White Camelia" will emit, when we have crushed it. It is a tropical flower of large growth, but like most similar vegetation, its perfume is rank, fetid and baleful.

The odium of Know Nothingism has now stuck and stunk to its originators for fourteen years. It will never leave them. That of "White Cameliaism" alias Ku-Kluxism, will last and plague its inventors ninety-nine years, and then descend a fatal legacy to their children. The former was simply a political, the latter is an armed military conspiracy. "Come out my people" from its folds before it is crushed and you with it.

## Prosecution of the Franklin Murderers.

We have received information that the Illinois Legislature has taken in hand the matter of bringing to justice the villains who murdered Colonel Pope and Judge Chase, of Franklin. The reward offered by that Legislature, together with the ten thousand dollars offered by the State of Louisiana, will no doubt prove a sufficient inducement to lead competent parties to undertake the task of bringing these guilty wretches to punishment.

We hope the subscription fund for the prosecuting of the trial will continue to receive additions. There need be no fear of having too much, as only a certain per centage of the subscription of each will be called for, as funds are needed. And all true friends of law and order, of truth and justice, desire to contribute something to so worthy an object.

There are competent witnesses that can be procured when needed, witnesses of whom the murderers themselves are not aware. It will be seen in this case that the old proverb will prove true, "*Murder will out.*" Of course we can neither mention their names nor their whereabouts; for should the information reach the assassins who murdered these innocent men in cold blood they would not hesitate, of course, to shield themselves by murdering the witnesses.

We hope that not only those who fired the shots, but those also who instigated the murders may be made to suffer the severest penalty of the law.

It might as well be settled now, by this case, that a man in the South, as well as in the North, has the right to hold and express such political opinions as he pleases, and that no secret organizations, whether called Seymour Knights, or Ku Klux Klans, or Knights of the White Camelia, shall murder him with impunity.

## Is It Unreasonable?

The Southern press is continually harping on the unreasonableness of the national Government. Really, what is it so unreasonable that they require of the South? It may be summed up in a few words. The people of the South forfeited their citizenship by rebellion and by declaring allegiance to another Government, the Confederate States of America. But now, through the unheard of magnanimity of their conquerors, they have all the rights of citizens bestowed upon them again.

This unreasonableness of the Government of which they complain is manifested in this, that it continues to insist that the pardoned ones cease their efforts to deprive the newly enfranchised citizens of these rights which it, the Government, has bestowed upon them also, and which, of course, its honor is pledged to maintain.

How *can* a Republican Government be so unreasonable?

## The Republican.

We give a hearty greeting to the new occupant of the editorial tripod of this staunch Republican newspaper.

With a most prominent position among the political leaders of this State, with a high national reputation as a statesman, with an unfaltering courage and a tried fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, with experience and learning which will give weight to his advice, and with literary talents of the highest order, Governor Hahn unites the confidence and esteem of all sections of his party, and the respect of the whole people of Louisiana. We wish him success in the arduous career of a journalist, while we congratulate the *Republican* upon its securing for its editorial conduct, the services of so distinguished and able a gentleman.

## Governor Warmoth.

We are astonished at the Governor. The "Turkey Cock" told him to resign to leave, to "git up and git." And he didn't. He is still Governor. He doesn't mind the "Turkey Cock" a bit. His firm and consistent course has been justified by events, and has won the warm approval of all true Republicans. His personal courage in the midst of threats of assassination and violence has won even the respect of his opponents.

We think he will be Governor for four years.

Grant will be President twelve years. Don't you think you will die or shed some of your feathers before that time is out?

## Refractory.

We have been requested to publish the following resolution of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church:

Whereas, Wm. P. Forrest has been expelled from the African Methodist Church, therefore

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the pastor at St. James Chapel to demand his credentials, and in the event that he, Forrest, shall refuse to give them up he shall be published as a refractory preacher.

Having demanded his credentials, and they being refused, the above publication is made.

M. M. CLARK, Pastor.
New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1868.

Mrs. Pope vs. the Village of Franklin.—We understand that besides the efforts to bring the murderers of Colonel Pope to justice, Mrs. Pope, backed by sufficient power, is to bring suit in the United States Court against the village of Franklin for the murder of her husband by the citizens of that place.

On examination it is found that the matter can be brought before the above mentioned tribunal, where there is a better prospect of getting justice than in the parish courts.

Mississippi Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference.—This Conference will be held, in accordance with the decision of the presiding elders, at Canton, Mississippi. The day will be announced hereafter. It is earnestly hoped that all the preachers in the district will be in readiness for Conference. The brethren will please have full reports, and as many of their Conference collections as possible.

We will want to publish about one thousand copies of the Conference minutes, which will cost not less than eighty dollars. It is suggested that each pastor raise a proportion of this amount. The minutes will be sold at ten cents a piece, and the money will thus be returned.

It is important that our minutes should have a large circulation.

JAMES LYNCH.
Yazoo City, November 17, 1868.

The above mentioned Conference will convene on January 21.—Ed.

Beecher's Sermon's in the "Church Union."—Many papers having announced that these sermons would not be printed in the *Church Union*, we take pleasure in stating that the sermons of this preacher do appear in every issue of this paper, and that they are to be printed hereafter at twelve o'clock on Monday, getting the sermon of Sunday out the next day. We understand the publisher of the *Church Union* promises to print Mr. Beecher's sermons so long as they are acceptableto the church, and requests all other papers to publish them from his own pages freely.

If our friends want a wide-awake religious paper, unsectarian, and full of interesting matter, the largest paper in the world, let them send to Henry E. Child, 41 Park Row, for a copy of this paper, enclosing ten cents.

Baptism.—Sunday, November 1, Rev. H. W. Beecher announced from the pulpit that his "official board" had instructed him not to administer baptism to a child unless both parents were Christians. He remarked that inside his own church he would conform to the order, but outside would baptize if but one of the parents was professedly a Christian.

## The Knights of the White Camelia.

We promised in our last to give a full expose of this conspiracy against the Government in the South. We in this article give the ritual and the signs. We do this just to let them know that we are in earnest and mean what we say when we promise, with the help of God, to expose the whole organization.

We are glad to learn that what we have already said is having its effects in the council meetings. We assure Dr. ——— that what we say is not merely a threat of Dr. Newman. He is in Washington, you know, telling General Grant all about you. He is not the "chief" that's after you. And even if he was, you would not dare to put in execution the threats which some members of council, four, indulged in after the meeting.

If you would kill him it would show too plainly, you know, who did it. Besides, too many people North know, love and respect him. It would be worse than July, 1866, to kill Dr. Newman. Then, as to the rest of us carpet-baggers, you can not afford to assassinate too many Colonel Popes all at once.

The folks at home don't forget the boys that are "awa." They might get mad, you know, and then what a swarm of carpet-baggers you would see!

We are'nt near as bad as "them other fellows" we left behind us.

But to resume our text.

The following is the ritual of the Knights of the White Camelia as administered in the first or lowest degree. When it is remembered that there is above all the councils a secret conclave whose names are not known to the subordinates, and who plan and order all the actions of the council, and whose mandates their inferiors are bound to execute, the full significance of the oaths and ritual will be comprehended.

In addition to this it must be remembered that the councils *drill with arms:*

The candidates are blindfolded and taken into the council room in charge of the Grand Conductor. As soon as they have entered they are challenged by the person who is at the head of the council, and known as Grand Commander, viz:

By Grand Commander: Who comes there?

Answer by Grand Conductor: Friends of our race.

Q. What do they want?

A. Peace and order, and the observance of the laws of God and the maintenance of the Constitution framed by our forefathers in 1776.

Q. To do that what must we do?

A. We must be joined together as brothers and united as are the flowers that grow upon the same stem.

Q. Are they willing to join us?

A. They are here to answer for themselves under oath.

The candidates are then seated and addressed by the Grand Commander as follows:

By Grand Commander: My friends, it becomes my duty to propound to you certain questions which you must answer truthfully. Your admission into this order depends upon your reply.

Q. Do you belong to the white race?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe in the superiority of the white race?

A. I do.

Q. Did you ever marry any woman that did not or does not belong to your race?

A. No.

Q. Will you promise never to marry any woman unless she belongs wholly to the white race?

A. I will.

Q. Are you opposed to allowing the political affairs of this country to go, in whole or in part, into the hands of the negro or African race?

A. I am.

Q. Will you *do everything in your power* to prevent its going into the hands of any *inferior race*, and especially that of the African race?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you promise, under oath, never to fail to cast your vote at any election for a white man attached to our principles, when he is opposed by a negro or one attached to negro principles, unless prevented by severe illness or other disability?

A. I will.

Q. Will you promise to defend and maintain the principles of this order *against all enemies*, and at all times and places to observe a marked difference between the white and the negro or African races?

A. I will.

By the Grand Commander: You have answered the questions satisfactorily. It now becomes my duty to administer to you the oath that we have all taken.

The Oath.—You solemnly swear in the presence of these witnesses that henceforth you will maintain and defend the superiority of the white race upon this Continent, and at all times observe a marked difference between the white and negro or African races; that you will do all in your power to prevent the political affairs of this country, *in whole or in part*, passing into the hands of negroes or other inferior race; that you will never fail to cast your vote against a person opposed to our principles, who may be a candidate at any election for any office of honor, profit or trust, unless prevented by severe illness or other disability; that you will never marry any woman that does not belong to the white race; that you will *obey the orders of those who by our statutes have a right to give orders;* that you will at all times and in all places *respond, if at the peril of your life*, to a sign of distress or cry of alarm coming from any fellow-member of this order, and that you will defend and protect them, and will do all in your power to assist them, through life; that you will never reveal to any one, without authority, the existence of this order or its signs of recognition, its pass word, its signal of alarm or distress, or the name or names of any of its members, or anything whatever that you may see, hear or know concerning this order; you further swear that you will always cherish those grand principles and use your influence, your intelligence and power to instil the same into the minds and hearts of others. For the faithful keeping and performance of this oath you *pledge your life and sacred honor.*

By virtue of the power in me vested, I now pronounce you "Knights of the White Camelia."

At this point the newly initiated are turned over to the Lieutenant Commander, who proceeds to instruct them in the secrets of the order, viz:

The sign of recognition is made by carelessly drawing the index finger of the left hand across the left eye, (all the other fingers of that hand closed). If the person addressed be a member of that order he will respond in a like manner. If either party have any doubts he will ask the question, "Where was you born?" The answer is, "On Mount Caucasus." Q. "Are you free?" A. "I am." Q. "Were your ancestors free?" A. "They were." Q. "Are you attached to any order?" A. "I am." Q. "To what order?" A. "To the order of the Knights of the White Camelia." Q. "Where does it grow?" A. "On Mount Caucasus."

The order has a signal of alarm, which is giving four raps with the hand upon the door of the council for entrance. *The same number of raps are given upon the bells for a grand alarm.*

Now, "Turkey Cock," give another groan. How many colored votes do you think you will get at the next election?

They will know all about your nice little plot.

By the way, the next election will be rather different from the last one. It will be free. General Grant will get his dander up if you keep on "behaving." General Reynolds will be Secretary of War, and he likes the Ku Klux so much! He knew them in Texas. Carpet-baggers will be protected in free speech, and that's what you hate, "Turkey Cock," would than red flannel, don't you?

The following application was made to his Honor, Governor Warmoth, about three or four weeks since:

Parish of St. Mary, Nov. 5, 1868.
To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

The undersigned most respectfully represents, that on the seventeenth day of October last, a mob went to the residence of Colonel H. H. Pope, in Franklin, parish of St. Mary, and killed him and Valentine Chase. On the night of the twenty-eighth of the same month, a mob, comprised in part of the same persons, went to the plantation of Mr. James Baldwin, near Franklin, and tore down the doors of the cabins, and drove all the colored people from the plantation. Women, with little children in their arms, had to leave their homes and hide in the woods and swamp to save their lives. They then broke down the gate that led into the yard inclosing Mr. Baldwin's residence, and tried to get into his house, but failed; they left with curses, threatening to return again. From the violence and threats used, Mr. Baldwin did not deem it safe for him or his family to remain there. They left the plantation and a large crop of sugar-cane. The only excuse they gave for murdering Colonel Pope and Judge Chase was because they had the presumption to hold office (one as sheriff and the other as parish judge) under the constitution adopted under the reconstruction act. The only reason they had for wanting to murder Mr. Baldwin and his family was because Mr. Baldwin had donated twenty thousand dollars toward the building of an institution for the education of "niggers." The murderers are at large, and bid defiance to the civil authorities. They have killed or run every officer from the parish that held office under the present constitution except myself, and they threaten to kill me if I issue a writ for their arrest. Nearly all the white men who would not join in the conspiracy against the new State government, and all the leading colored men, have been killed, or to save their lives have had to flee from the parish. When the white mob appears at the negro quarters, if they do not run, they are accused of inciting a riot and are shot down without mercy; if they run and hide to save their lives, they are branded as cowards. A great number, both white and colored, are now refugees and dare not return to their homes.

In consideration of the above facts, I most respectfully solicit your aid, as the executive officer of the State, in procuring troops from the United States Government, to aid the civil authorities of this parish in arresting the murderers and in bring them to trial. Yours respectfully,

JOSIAH FISK,
Justice of the Peace, Third Ward, Parish of St. Mary.

Something New.—A firm of Philadelphia builders are erecting a hotel at Kane, near Erie, Pennsylvania, in which thick, strong paper is used to form the walls and ceilings, in lieu of lath and plaster. Another improvement is introduced to supercede the common walls and ceilings—panels or wainscoting made of fibrous slabs or composition boards, composed of fibre mixed with clay, cement or plaster of Paris, or other similar substance, and rosin, size, or other adhesive matter, the sheets being pressed under hot calendar rolls, whereby the materials are compressed into a solid form, and the sheets are pressed into a hard, smooth, finished surface. The fibrous slabs are made to fit close together—the whole being covered with ornamental wall paper. The slabs are about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, the fibre used being cheap cane fibre, disintegrated by the explosive force of steam. The new material is estimated not to cost more than ten dollars per ton.

## Address of the Republican State Campaign Committee,

CONSISTING OF S. B. PACKARD, M. A. SOUTHWORTH, W. B. ARMSTRONG, L. A. DELASIZE AND W. S. MUDGETT.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1868.

The Republican State Committee congratulates the law-abiding citizens of Louisiana on the success of the National Republican party. They can now confidently anticipate the time when all will be protected in their rights, the law be enforced, and the guilty be punished. With the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States, a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn upon Louisiana, in which men can fearlessly express their political sentiments and vote as their conscience dictate.

But while this Committee congratulate the good citizens of Louisiana on the election of our national candidates, it, in common with them, deplores the lawlessness, violence and intimidation which have disgraced our State and country, and made the election in Louisiana little better than a farce.

Believing there was danger of collision between the clubs and members of the opposing parties, this Committee, about the first of October, proposed that both parties should abstain from mass meetings and parades until after election. It also invited the Democratic Executive Committee to select three days of the week for the mass meetings and parades of the Democratic party, the Republican party to use the three remaining days of the week, and neither party to encroach on the days allotted to the other. Neither proposition was accepted; and it is the agreeable duty of this Committee to state that not one instance of conflict has come to its knowledge in which a Republican club has been the aggressor.

Our colored citizens have sought to exercise the rights bestowed upon them by the laws and Constitution of the United States and of this State and guaranteed to them by the good faith and honor of the nation; the right to peaceably assemble in political meetings, to vote as they chose, and to hold office if duly elected or appointed thereto. The ex-rebel and Democratic party opposed their exercise of these rights unless in accordance with its own interests and policy.

It was evident from the election in April last, and the organization and strength of the Republican party, that colored voters would not be deceived or persuaded into following the opponents of reconstruction back to the borders of slavery, but that if left free to exercise their rights they would vote solidly to sustain the principles and policy of the Republican party. It was found that colored men would earn and receive money for marching in Democratic processions and contribute it to Republican clubs; that members of so-called Democratic colored clubs were generally members of, and in full sympathy with, Republican organizations; and that large sums of money expended to make "colored Democratic converts" failed to make of them reliable Democrats.

When the campaign commenced the Democratic colored clubs disappeared like mist at sunrise. Our colored citizens rallied around the Republican party, and it was evident that it could carry this State by more than twenty thousand majority.

But the teachings of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President and of the copperhead press of the North, were repeated by the Democratic leaders and incendiary press of the South, and were believed by a party and class confident in their strength, and anxious for any pretext to repudiate Congressional reconstruction, and resist the constituted authorities of the State.

By falsehoods and misrepresentations the Democratic masses were made to believe that the predominance of the Republican party would lead to "negro supremacy" and "social equality" and financial ruin; that our State Constitution and laws made thereunder were null and void; that our State Government was a usurpation, and that offices filled by Republicans *must* be relinquished to Democratic aspirants. They were told that "Louisiana must be redeemed from Republican control *at all hazards and at whatever cost*," and the terrible events of the last month prove that only too well have they followed the instructions of their reckless leaders.

The secret semi-military organizations of the Democratic party in this city alone number eighteen thousand armed and drilled men, and similar organizations exist in every parish of the State. That party also embraces the greater part of the wealth and learning of our people, and it had an almost unlimited amount of money at its command. It also had the avowed sympathy of Major Generals Rousseau and Buchanan, and the moral support of their association and countenance.

On the contrary the Republican party, the party which has accomplished and adheres to Congressional reconstruction, in this State, was poor and unarmed, and unable to obtain arms for self defense. A majority of its members were not only unaccustomed to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, but were habituated to violence and persecution, and the relinquishment of individual rights.

This committee was able to expend only about eleven thousand dollars in the late campaign, while it is believed the Democratic party expended several hundred thousand dollars. Nevertheless, our organization was as perfect as theirs until that party inaugurated its policy of lawlessness, violence and intimidation, which the Republican party was unprepared and unable to resist. During the last month of the campaign this Committee has employed more than one hundred canvassers; it has published 80,000 copies of a campaign paper and various circulars and addresses; it has distributed more than 300,000 campaign documents; it has printed and sent throughout the State 425,000 tickets, and it is satisfied that with a fair election the result would not have been doubtful. But the rebel Democracy determined that they would carry and control Louisiana by whatever lawlessness, violence and intimidation might be necessary to that end; and because of facts which we have previously stated, and because a United States law forbids the organization of a militia in this State, they have been able to dishonor the principles of free government, and prevent our election from being an expression of the will of the people.

Previous to the election it was evident that the active and aggressive portion of the Democratic party had determined that if colored men would not vote with their party, they should not be allowed to vote at all; and it was also evident that an attempt to cast a full Republican vote in this city and in more than half the parishes would result in general rioting and massacre. Under these circumstances there was but one proper course for Republicans, viz: To vote where it could be done and to abstain from the attempt to vote where it would result in violence and murder. And this course has been very generally pursued.

In some of the planting parishes where employers greatly needed the labor of colored men, and where there were fewer outrages and murders than in other localities, the full Republican vote has been cast. In Concordia parish, where 1644 Republicans registered, 1554 Republicans voted; in St. James parish, where 2389 Republicans registered, 2161 Republicans voted; in Iberville parish, where 2150 Republicans registered, 2086 Republicans voted; and the result has been the same in parishes equally peaceable and orderly.

On the contrary, in the city of New Orleans, of 18,000 colored citizens who registered but about 100 voted, and including about 3000 white Republicans who registered, the whole Republican vote in the city was but 276. Probably more white Republicans might have voted if they could have condescended to accept the "protection" so ostentatiously offered by political opponents, or to recognize the pretended and unreal peace of election day as a reality, or to exercise a right denied to the great majority of their party. In the parish of St. Landry, where more than two hundred negroes were killed during October, out of a registration of probably more than 2000 Republicans, not one Republican vote was cast. In each of the parishes of Bossier, Morehouse and Caddo, with each a registration of about 2000 Republicans, one Republican vote was cast, probably by Democrats, and the election has similarly resulted in other lawless parishes.

The extent of the violence and intimidation which have been used, and the number of murders which have been committed to insure this result will probably never be known, and can be imagined only by those who know the priceless estimation in which our colored citizens held their newly acquired rights of citizenship and franchise.

The only true accusation brought against colored men by our opponents is that they have sought to exercise the rights bestowed upon them by United States laws according to their own judgments and consciences, and if this has been politically or morally wrong, surely the responsibility does not rest upon them. No disinterested man in Louisiana believes or can be made to believe that colored men have originated the disturbances in which they have been almost the only sufferers. The characteristics of the colored race and their history in Louisiana are alone sufficient to refute the charge, and the facts of the case make the accusation infamous and contemptible.

There need be no question as to what party and class of citizens are responsible for the riots and tumults which have disgraced our State. Colored and white Republicans have been almost the only victims; hundreds of them have been killed to one of their political opponents. Only Republican churches, school houses, club rooms and residences have been sacked by lawless mobs. Over more than half the area of the State peaceable political meetings of Republicans have been prevented or dispersed, prominent Republicans killed or driven from their homes, and a reign of terror inaugurated unsurpassed by that of the rebellion. Armed bands of Democrats, frequently disguised, have patrolled the roads in the country and streets of our cities, committing numberless outrages and killing Republicans with entire impunity. Colored ex-soldiers of the United States have been robbed of the arms which they carried in the field and purchased of the United States Government, and colored Republicans have been "disarmed" in most of the parishes of the State, and in not one instance have lawless bands of whites been deprived of their arms.

The parish of St. Bernard affords a fair illustration of what has occurred in many other parishes. In that parish the blacks killed but one white man, while the whites killed thirty-five colored men, according to Democratic authority, and probably more than fifty colored men, and one white ex-United States soldier, who was acting as an officer of the peace; nevertheless the blacks have been "disarmed," and in the presence of United States soldiers, while armed white desperadoes have been allowed to patrol the parish.

Colored men have been robbed in numberless instances of their hard earned money, provisions, and clothing by armed patrols of Democrats claiming to be "conservators of the public peace." In St. Landry, Washington, and many other parishes, armed bands of Democrats killed many Republican canvassers, and drove the others from their parishes. They robbed colored men of their Republican tickets, and with violence and threats drove them to the polls, and forced them in peril of their lives to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is also evident that the frauds perpetrated by "Democrats," in casting and counting thousands of illegal Democratic votes, are unparalelled in the history of Louisiana, and are sufficient alone to invalidate the election in many localities.

Indisputable evidence of all the facts we allege will soon be laid before the public, and Congress will be asked not to allow our opponents to reap advantages from their lawless and wicked acts.

The instigators of these riots and tumults and perpetrators of these numberless outrages and murders are too numerous to be generally reached by the civil law, and like the perpetrators of the "July massacre," they will probably escape merited punishment; but an all-seeing and just God and the civilized world will hold them responsible for acts which have disgraced the Christianity, civilization and manhood of this age. Chivalry, courage and manliness lead men to defend the innocent and protect the weak; not to outrage the laws of God and man by assailing the unprotected and killing the defenseless.

The Democratic party is responsible for the terrible wrongs we have enumerated and the present condition of our State. Its press and orators, and many of its leading men have invited, encouraged and commended forcible resistance to laws and the constituted officers of the law. By incendiary articles and harrangues, and by persistent misrepresentations and falsehoods, they have instigated lawlessness, riots, and murders, and inflamed the bad passions of the people until this city and State were on the verge of anarchy and civil war.

The Democratic party of Louisiana has created an antagonism between capital and labor.

It has paralyzed our commerce and all efforts to develop the resources of the State.

It has prostrated our business, and driven capital from our borders.

It has kept from us the emigrants and wealth of other States and of foreign countries.

It has dishonored the principles of free government, and polluted the ballot box by numberless frauds.

It has corrupted the moral sentiment of our people by excusing, countenancing and commending lawlessness, violence and murder.

It has disgraced our State in the opinion of the civilized world.

We ask the property holders, the thinking men, and the respectable citizens of Louisiana, if these statements are not true? And we appeal to them no longer to give countenance or support to that party which is responsible for these things, and which seeks to accomplish its aims through proscription, intimidation and violence.

The Republican party has just chosen for President a man whose motto is PEACE. He has the confidence of the people of the whole country. He has the purpose and will have the power to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, and the free expression of his opinions. He will preserve the public peace, and enforce the laws of the land throughout this whole country.

The time is very near when Republican club rooms can be reopened, and Republican speeches be heard, in every parish in Louisiana.

The State Committee recommends that where it can be safely done Republican clubs and parish committees perfect and retain their organizations; and that in parishes where they have been completely broken up they be reorganized as soon as practicable without endangering the lives of Republicans; and that the Presidents of clubs and of committees immediately communicate with the President of the State Central Committee.

To Republicans the Committee says, be of good cheer. The verdict of the nation has established the principles of our party. The days of our troubles and tribulations are rapidly passing away. A new era of liberty and justice, of peace and prosperity is dawning upon Louisiana. The Democratic party has been disorganized and weakened, and our party consolidated and strengthened by the events of the last month. Those who, under duress, voted the Democratic ticket are but better Republicans because of the violence they have suffered; and when we have a peaceable and fair election, our majority in this State will be larger than ever before.

S. B. PACKARD, President.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

## Important to Passengers for Cuba.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of Secretary of State,
New Orleans, November 19, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. The proper safeguard is a passport certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States, upon application, supported by proof of citizenship. Applications may be made at the office the Secretary of State, eight or ten days previous to departure, where all necessary information will be give. I herewith transmit a copy of circular recently received at this office.

Respectfully,
GEORG E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 4, 1868.

Official notice has been received at this Department that the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba have adopted a new regulation concerning passports. That regulation requires all passengers arriving at the ports of that Island, to present authentic official passports, properly vised by the Spanish Consul in the ports of departure, and that in case of passengers failing to exhibit such passports so required, they will not be permitted to land without compliance with special conditions, which will be found very inconvenient in many cases, and impossible in others. Notice has been received at this Department that the passes, purporting to be passports issued by the Mayor of New Orleans, and vised by the Spanish Consul there, are rejected under the before-mentioned regulations.

Notice has also been received that persons residing in the United States seaports, who call themselves "passport agents," are in the habit of giving certificates, in which it is stated that they have applied to the Department of State for passports, and those those certificates being vised by the Spanish Consul, are presented as passports in Cuban ports, and are rejected there under the same regulation beforementioned.

WM. H. SEWARD.

**Over fifty have recently professed conversion in Peru, Nebraska, Rev. F. M. Easterbrooks, pastor.**

## Book Notices.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM, a love story, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "A Noble Life," "The Ogilvies," "A Life for a Life," &c., &c. This work arrived too late for us to give it a sufficient examination to pronounce upon its merits. We therefore give the words of another concerning it, who says: "This novel is a most admirable and popular work. It is marked by faithful delineation of character and by naturalness and purity of sentiment, by the dramatic interest of its plot, its beauty and force of expression, and its elevated moral tone."

This work, which contains nearly two hundred pages, is profusely illustrated, and bound both in paper and cloth. As to its typography, paper, &c., it is enough to say that it is gotten up by Harper & Brothers, New York, to know that it is well nigh perfect. For sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS, with annecdotal sketches, by Sol. Smith, a retired actor, with fifteen illustrations. The scenes that have transpired under the observation of the author, with most of which he was personally connected, and which occurred in most of the States of the Union are portrayed in a vivid and decidedly humorous manner. In fact, if one wishes for a right good laugh to aid digestion, all that is necessary is to open and read a portion of this work. As many of the scenes transpired in New Orleans, Mobile and other places in the South, and the names, localities, &c., being somewhat known here, we have no doubt that the work will have an unusual sale throughout the city and State.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York, and for sale by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

## Notices of Periodicals.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—that immense magazine, of 160 pages, contains, in its December number, articles on the following subjects: "A Pilgrimage upon the Rhine;" "Explorations in Lower California;" "South Coast Saunterings in England;" "The Old Man's Song in Autumn;" "The Woman's Kingdom—a Love Story;" "A Stroke of Business;" "A Report of Outrages;" "Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act;" "The Confessions of a Reformed Planchettist;" "The Man whom Everybody Snubbed;" etc. Four dollars per year. Address Harper & Brothers, Publisers, New York.

THE SCHOOL DAY VISITOR,—In the December number of this magazine for the youth, we notice "Adventures of Tom Roper:" "Flowing Fountain;" "A Visit to Jupiter;" "Frightened at Nothing—a dialogue;" "On the Ice," etc. Terms, $1 25 per year. Address Daughaday & Becker, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE FREE TRADER.—A monthly of about a dozen pages. The title gives the nature of its contents and its mission. Published at 72 Broadway, New York, by the Free Trade League, of which William Cullen Bryant is President.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains a great variety of interesting matter, illustrated and otherwise, of which the following is a sample: "Henri Rochefort, editor of the Paris *Lanterne*;" "Dr. Francis Williamson;" "Frau Marie Simon and her work on the battle-field;" "Archbishop Manning, the English Roman Primate;" "Rev. Dr. Stockton;" "Phrenology in the School Room;" "The Body, what is its King?" "Earing a Wife;" "Notes on the Inhabitants of Brazil," "Miraculous Healing," &c., &c.

Terms $3 a year, or thirty cents a number. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE GALAXY.—Contents for October: "Cipher," a novel; "Poe and Hawthorne;" "The Confederate Congress," by Edward A. Pollard; "One too Many;" "Women as Physicians;" "Tied up by the Thumbs;" "Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble," with portrait; "Acquitted;" "Words and their Uses;" "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Soft Brown Smiling Eyes;" "Drift Wood;" a chapter on "Literature and Art;" "Nebulae," by the editor, &c. $4 a year. Address Sheldon & Co., 500 Broadway, New York.

PUTNAM ON NEW ORLEANS.—We recommend *Putnam* to the distinguished consideration of the "Turkey Cock." It gives the record of New Orleans for the last two months. *Putnam* states plain facts. So many negroes killed; so many carpet-baggers "disappeared;" so many massacres; so many churches burned; so many Grant and Colfax club rooms gutted; so many votes for Seymour and Blair. Just call *Putnam* a "decimal;" call him "pigmy thunder." Tell him you'll "retaliate promptly." Bad fellow, isn't he?

At Unionville, New York, Rev. S. H. Switzer, pastor, a precious revival has been in progress for about four weeks. Up to November 2, fifty had professed conversion, most of them heads of families. The altar was still crowded with seekers. The pastor has our thanks for his interest in the circulation of the "old *Advocate*."

## Religious Items.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ava, Black River Conference, is enjoying a remarkable work. Up to last week over one hundred conversions were reported. Rev. Adam Flint, a local preacher, has rendered important service in carrying forward the meetings.

Rev. Edward Payson Hammond is still in England, continuing his labors as an Evangelist. His meetings are largely attended.

Twelve persons at Second Street Church, in this city, last Sabbath evening asked the prayers of Christians. Three of them in the evening professed to find pardon.

Thirty-one persons were received into full connection in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Drakeville, Iowa Conference, August 23, by the pastor, Rev. O. Burgess.

ANOTHER FREE CHURCH.—Some months since the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, resolved on abolishing the "pew" system. The working of the experiment has been so favorable that another Old School church, the Fifth Presbyterian, corner of Clark and John streets, has just inaugurated free seats. The voluntary subscriptions, based on the change of policy, has added to the finances of the church an increase of over one-third.

OPEN COMMUNION.—President Caswell, of Brown University, has published an article in the *Watchman and Reflector*, defensive of his open communion views, which is causing some excitement in Baptist circles. It is rumored that he may yet be driven from the University. Drs. Neal and Stowe have both favored open communion, but they dare not advocate it. At the recent Ohio Baptist State Convention, Cleveland, the only delegate, we believe, who voted against the close communion resolutions adopted, was H. Thane Miller, Esq., of Cincinnati.

OUR LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—There are one hundred and sixty pupils in Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati. Of these fifty are in the College department proper. This institution, it will be remembered, was recently opened under the presidency of Rev. L. H. Bugbee, late of the Northwestern Female College.

The Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., have just completed the basement of the new college building, which is to be a hundred and thirty-six feet long by seventy-four feet wide, and four stories in height, with Mansard roof and towers on two corners. The building when completed will rank among the finest college buildings in Illinois.

M'Kendree College has opened with over 140 students.

CHEERFUL WORK.—One of the most valuable, and one of the most infectious examples which can be set before the young, is that of cheerful working. Cheerfulness gives elasticity to the spirit. Spectres fly before it; difficulties cause no despair, for they are encountered with hope, and the mind acquires that happy disposition to improve opportunities which rarely fails of success. The fervent spirit is always a healthy and happy spirit; working cheerfully itself and stimulating others to work. It confers a dignity on even the most ordinary occupations. The most effective work, also, is always the full hearted work—that which passes through the hands or the head of him whose heart is glad.

TO POLISH FURNITURE.—The Scientific American says: "We can highly recommend the following recipe for paste for polishing furniture: Three ounces of white wax, half ounce of Castile soap, one gill turpentine. Shave the wax and soap very fine, and put the wax to the turpentine; let it stand twenty-four hours; then boil the soap in one gill of water, and add to the wax and turpentine."

### How to Have a Cheap Hot Dinner.

This is an age of invention and progress, as the following article from the *Scientific American* illustrates:

We happened to be present in May last at the Polytechnic Institute of London while Professor Pepper was conducting some very interesting optical experiments to a crowded and appreciative audience.

This Institute is one of the most valuable and instructive in London, and we trust that in due time we shall have something like it, and even better, in this city.

A large hall in the building is devoted to the exhibition of novel inventions, many of which were remarkable for their ingenuity. At the time of our visit a very voluble little personage was summoning the visitors to examine a small contrivance which he called the Norwegian Cooking Apparatus. It consisted of a tin vessel or stew-pan, having a closely-fitting cover, and into which a piece of mutton or beef, potatoes and other vegetables, are placed in water at the boiling point. The vessel is covered so as to be water-tight, and then carefully inclosed in a felted box and the lid sealed. The apparatus before us had been shut up nearly three and a half hours, and when opened in our presence, we were invited along with other half-hungry visitors to eat of the viands thus prepared, which we found well cooked and very palatable. The lecturer on the cooking apparatus remarked that the peasants of Norway, wise in their generation, were great eaters of porridge. They found that by boiling their mess for only five minutes and then immediately inclosing the sauce-pan, all hot, in a little felted box, the acquired heat was sufficient to complete the cooking of the porridge and to keep it hot for many hours.

The Norwegian Government, it appears, took a leaf out of the peasants' book, and adopted the same plan of cooking for the navy, which has proved a success.

The lecturer went on to say that two gentlemen—perhaps himself was one of them—started from Paris with one of these little felted saucepans full of mutton, and upon reaching London, after twelve hours' ride, the felt covering was removed, the stew opened, and the inner man regaled with as choice a morsel as ever Englishman ate, assisted, of course, by a generous pot of beer, to which it is said Englishmen are somewhat partial.

Now, for a workingman there is nothing like a good hot meal. It adds force and power to human muscle. Therefore, in every farm, in every cottage, let the kettle be boiled every morning; let the saucepans containing the provisions for the day's dinner be placed to boil for five minutes, and then shut up, piping hot, in a wood box, well fitted inside with cheap felt, and the family need concern themselves no more till the dinner hour arrives. At that time the food will be found nicely cooked, and with the addition of some salt and pepper it will constitute a dish fit to set before a king. The laborer can as easily carry the little Norwegian stew-pan to the field as he can his little tin pail.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE.—We copy from the last number received here of the New York *Tribune* the following article relating to the cost of Southern mail service:

An interesting table, showing the cost o mail service in the Southern States, is given among our Washington dispatches to-day. It appears that the cost of carrying the mails in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for the past year, has been $2,168,459—nearly double the cost in 1866, which was $1,086,527. The excess of the price of contracts over the receipts, in the same States, is about $650,000, and to this amount must be added the salaries of postmasters and assistants to get the aggregate of the burden which the Southern mail service imposes on the country. The excess of the contract prices over receipts of the service to California, Oregon and the Territories is not less than $2,300,000.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Recent reports from Natal afford good grounds for believing that there are vast unexplored gold fields in Southeast Africa. Carl Mauch, the Governor, expressed an opinion to this effect some time ago. Numerous exploring parties during the past year left Natal in search of the precious metal. A member of the Legislative Council of Natal writes: "There can now be scarcely a doubt that a large region, bordering and extending to the Northward of the river Limpope, has for ages yielded gold to the natives, who have obtained the precious metal by means of the simplest processes and the rudest appliances."

## OBITUARY.

WILLIAM F. HENRY, aged twenty-three years, four months and twelve days, died in this city, on Thursday, November 12, 1868, of congestive chills, contracted while engaged in teaching a freedmen's school at Tigerville, parish of Terrebonne, Louisiana.

He was a young man of excellent character, ingenuous, industrious, beloved by all who knew him. His deep interest in the welfare of the colored people was evinced by the devotion of his time and the sacrifice of his life for their elevation. The remains were forwarded to Washington, Iowa, where an honored father, a minister of the Gospel, will mourn his early death; and only brother and fond sisters are mourning their sad bereavement.


DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.

A Lady who has suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted.

Address Mrs. M. C. L., care Major Martin Hunt, Hoboken, New Jersey. no28 4t

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no21

Charles Morgan versus Bernard Avegno.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5279.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, on a plan drawn by Henry Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1852, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 7 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet and 5 lines on the side of lot No. 9, and of 118 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11. Lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 118 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.

Seized and to be sold as above set forth to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to thirty-eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and particularly set forth in the copy of the judgment of record in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

Costs of act of sale, internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
District of Louisiana.

ANo. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till twelve o'clock M, the fourth day of December, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz:

For 50,000 pounds of BROWN SUGAR, in boxes: equal in quality to No. 16 Dutch standard. Fifteen per cent tare will be taken from the packages. Samples of the sugar to be furnished.

For 40,000 pounds of the best MEDIUM BEANS, put up in good strong barrels; the price per pound to be stated.

For 300 pounds of LARD, in tin cans; the cans to hold twenty five pounds each; samples of the Lard to be furnished.

For 500 barrels of MESS PORK, of the best quality—not rum.

For 50,000 pounds of RIO COFFEE, in bags. The weight of the bags will be deducted from the weight of the Coffee; samples to be furnished.

For 1000 barrels FLOUR, equal to the government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages and to be delivered at the Anchor Press, in this city, within ten days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.
no25 6t

SEVEN TO NINE DOLLARS
WILL BUY
A CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE,

Warranted the best in the world, regardless of price, and money refunded if it does not prove to be so.

It washes easier, quicker and better, and with less wear to the clothes than any other machine or process.

THIRTY THOUSAND SOLD,
And giving the most perfect satisfaction.

CHALLENGE WRINGER

The best in the world. Warranted to be as good for use after two years' proper usage as when new, and assured to work perfectly ten years, combined with an IRONER for ironing WITHOUT HEAT, and very rapidly.

Agents wanted everywhere, at a profit of from ten to fifty per dollars per day.

Send, inclosing stamp, for circular, giving one thousand references.

Washing Machines to Clergymen, five dollars.

S. W. PALMER & CO.,
no28 3t Auburn, New York.

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FREEDMEN'S SAVING
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J. W. ALVORD, President.
L. CHAPMAN, First Vice-President and Acting Secretary.
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BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS,
No. 114 CARONDELET STREET

Open every day, Sundays and holidays excepted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o clock P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Deposits of One Dollar or more received.

Interest payable in January and July, in each yea

All deposits will be repaid with interest due when required.

All the profits belong to the depositors.

Branches have been established in the principa cities from New York to New Orleans, and accounts can be transferred from one Branch to another with out charge or interrupting the interest.

Investments are made only in securities of the United States.

J. P. NEWMAN, Chairman.
C. S. SAUVINET,
Chairman and Secretary.

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No advance charged on publishers' prices
All leading newspapers kept on file.
Information as to cost of advertising furnished.
All orders receive careful attention.
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Complete printed lists of newspapers for sale.
Special lists prepared for customers.
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aul

SEAMLESS CLOTHING
Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of superfine Soft and Stiff WOOL HATS, of the latest and most approved styles; particularly adapted to the southern trade. Also a fine assortment of Patent Seamless CAPS.

Salesroom, No. 255 Canal street, New York; Factory at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y.

JOHN FALCONER, Treasurer
C. R. MARVIN, Sales Agent.

50 PER-CENT SAVED By USING

B. T. BABBIT'S
LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St.,
New York.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st.,
New York.

50 PER-CENT SAVED By USING

B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water, and flour.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st.,
New York.

50 PER-CENT SAVED By USING

B. T. BABBIT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light biscuit or any kind of cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used.

No. 64 to 74 Washington street,
New York.

For sale by F. J. Hart & Co., Webster & Co., and others at New Orleans, and by Grocers and Druggists generally.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD WILL BE given for every ounce of adulteration found in B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE. This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "hermetically," under letters patent from the United States government. All the Aroma is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than other pure Coffee. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st
New York.

BELLS.

PURE BELL METAL (Copper & Tin.)

TROY BELL FOUNDRY



CHURCH BELLS
Chimes & BELLS of all sizes for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c.,
HUNG WITH PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, THE BEST IN USE.
FULLY WARRANTED.

FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,
JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed the contested case of the parish of St. Landry, wherein Noe Douglass claims the seat of M. D. Kavanagh, reports to your honorable body that after considering the evidence presented, they have concluded,

That had voters been allowed to cast their votes as they had a legal right to do, Mr. Noe Douglass would have been elected by at least 138 votes majority, and they recommend that said contestant, Noe Douglass, be admitted as a Representative of the parish of St. Landry in place of M. D. Kavanagh.

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman. pro tem:
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE,
HARRY LOTT.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, asked that the consideration of the report be postponed until to-morrow, in order to allow him time to make a minority report.

Request granted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following minority report:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee on Ways and Means beg leave to report that said committee have had, by order of the House, Senate bill No. 246, entitled an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes and directing the State Auditor to issue warrants in sums to suit holders of claims under consideration and, failing to agree, submit two reports.

The undersigned reports in favor of passing said bill, with the accompanying amendment to section first, and after striking out the whole of section third.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman.

An act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes, and directing the State Auditor to issue warrants in sums to suit holders of claims.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Tax Collectors throughout the State are hereby authorized and required to receive, in payment of the taxes due the State, all warrants issued or to be issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, against appropriations made by this or any previous Legislature: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to apply to taxes due for the Convention, levee or school funds.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Tax Collectors in settling their tax accounts with the State Treasurer shall be required to indorse on the warrants so received by them, the date, from whom received, and the amount of taxes paid by each taxpayer; they are further required to file with the State Treasurer at the time of their settlement, an affidavit setting forth the facts that they have paid into the treasury the identical warrants received by them and that they have not purchased or speculated in warrants in any way, directly or indirectly, and that they received said warrants at their face value.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue warrants for debts due by the State in sums of not less than fifty dollars, except when the claim is less than fifty dollars, or in sums above fifty dollars, as may be demanded by the holder of the claim.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Amendment of Mr. McMillen to Senate bill No. 246:

Strike out all after the enacting clause in section first, and inserting the following:

That tax collectors throughout the State are hereby authorized and required to receive in payment of the taxes due to the State all matured coupons of interest of bonds issued prior to January 1, 1861, and subsequent to January 1, 1864, all certificates of indebtedness issued under and by authority of act No. 5 of the General Assembly of 1866, approved February 9, 1866, all warrants or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Constitutional Convention of 1868, or by the Board of Registration appointed by said Convention all warrants issued or to be issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts against appropriations made by this or any previous Legislature: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to apply to taxes due for the Convention, levee or school funds.

The following majority report was submitted on Senate bill No. 246, and House bill No. 268:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, October 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committe having under consideration Senate bill No. 246, and House bill No 268, failing to agree on a report, the undersigned members hereby beg leave to report back to the House the following substitute for House bill No. 268, and recommend its passage.

J. H. McVEAN,
C. RODNEY MAY,
P. L. DUFRESNE,
A. TUREAUD.

House bill No. 268:

An act to make State notes, State warrants or any other redeemable State paper payable for all licenses, taxes due the State, prior to the year 1865.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all taxes and licenses due the State of Louisiana prior to the year 1865 shall be payable in State notes, State warrants, or any other redeemable State paper.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all licenses and taxes due the State of Louisiana since the year 1864, and that may hereafter become due, shall be payable in United States national currency: Provided, That all warrants issued by the State Auditor since the twenty-second day of June, 1868, for the expenses of the State in any department, shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending its passage.

An Act to Regulate the Collection and Payment of Taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all taxes and licenses due the State of Louisiana prior to the year 1865 shall be payable in State notes, State warrants, or any other redeemable State paper.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all licenses and taxes due the State of Louisiana since the year 1864, and that may hereafter become due shall be payable in United States currency: Provided, That all warrants issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts since the twenty-second day of January, 1868, for the expenses of the State in any department shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Collectors, in settling their accounts with the State Treasurer, shall be required to file with him at the time of their settlement an affidavit setting forth the facts that they have paid into the Treasury the identical warrants received by them, and that they have not purchased or speculated in any manner, directly or indirectly, in such warrants, and that they received said warrants at their face valuation.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the members and employes of the General Assembly on presentation in person their warrants at their face value out of any funds in their possession, and that the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive said warrants in settlement of accounts of State Tax Collectors, upon said warrants being duly indorsed by the payer and affidavit being made that they received said warrants from members and employes of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the time for paying State taxes be and is hereby extended for thirty days beyond the time now allowed by law, during which time State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to receive and collect taxes due the State without any additional cost to taxpayers.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the consideration of the above report and bills was postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, submitted the following minority report from the Committee on Immigration, which was ordered to be printed and considered at the same time with the majority report:

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, House of Representatives of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members House of Representatives:

Your committee fully agrees with the opinion expressed in the commencement of the report of the majority, dated October fifth instant, and signed by the Hon. Harry Lott, viz: "that foreign immigration is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of this State." Such, however, were not the views of the slaveocracy before the war, who encouraged but one kind of immigration—that of negroes from Africa. Therefore the whole stream of white immigrants was easily attracted toward the North, while the Mississippi Valley remained entirely neglected. Through the abolition of slavery, a radical change having been effected in the relations between labor and capital, no wonder that the Legislatures of 1865 and 1866 passed an act to organize a "Bureau of Immigration," approved May 17, 1866, by J. Madison Wells, then Governor of the State of Louisiana, and providing for the printing and publishing of information in English, French, German, and other languages, as well as for the appointment of agents, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, in different foreign countries, in order to replace black hands with white hands.

This Bureau having absorbed, within the short time of two years, not less than thirty thousand dollars, has, under its present system of management, showed itself a radical failure for different reasons:

First—On account of the so-called contract system, by which immigrants were bound to work for their passage money on the plantations where they generally died shortly after their arrival, and which system was unanimously criticised and condemned by the whole press of Europe.

Second—On account of the discouraging, disturbed state of our country.

Third—For the want of suitable buildings, giving temporary shelter to immigrants, and so competing against that famous circus-theatre called Castle Garden, in New York.

The principal features in the act introduced by the minority, and which is submitted to your earnest attention, are nearly analogous with those contained in the act of 1866. There is but one important point left out in both, and that is the co operation of all the German societies since many years ago throughout the United States. In New York, the president of the German Society is ex-officio member of the permanent State Committee or *Bureau of Immigration*; such also should be the case here in Louisiana. There are not less than fifty well organized German societies in the principal cities on this continent, which are holding yearly conventions, where all important points in relation to immigration are freely debated. These societies are in continual correspondence with Europe, and can powerfully assist our agents on that continent. We must try to compete against New York by creating New Orleans, the principal port for immigrants to Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and all the Western States along the banks of the tributaries of our great Mississippi river. Let us further change the Belleville foundry of Algiers into a suitable receptacle for immigrants arriving from all parts of the world.

With these views your minority, the author of the act aforesaid, proposes the following amendment to act No. 235.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the President and Vice President of the German Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft) shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,
H. HEIDENHAIN.

Messrs. Prescott, of St. Landry, and DeGrange, of Orleans, submitted the following:

NEW ORLEANS, October 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—We herewith beg to submit one additional testimony to the report made by your Committee on the twenty-first September, 1868, and ask the reading of the same that it may also be referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications as the other.

Very respectfully,
WILLIS PRESCOTT,
Chairman;
J. H. DEGRANGE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Lafayette.

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared Alexander Marrignette, and after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That the letter of Michael Casey, dated the twenty-first September, 1868, and published in the New Orleans *Republican* of the twenty-third of September, 1868, is totally false and untrue, in this, that I never have been, nor am I now under any persecution on his account; that I never was afraid to appear before the House Committee that was sent to the parish of Lafayette to investigate his contested case; and the reason why I did not appear before the said committee was that I did not wish to do so. I did state to Mr. Harry Lott, a member of the committee, that some person to me unknown, *white* or *black* I could not say, had lately killed five cows and stolen two horses belonging to me, but never said that the fact of Mr. Casey's living with me was the cause of the outrage. I never stated to Mr. Lott that my life was threatened if I allowed Mr. Casey to remain at my house. Neither did I ever state that I believed that I would be killed for testifying to any of the facts alleged in Mr. Casey's letter, all of which, as far as I am concerned, are utterly groundless, with the exception of this solitary fact, the killing of five cows and the stealing of the two horses belonging to me.

his
ALEXANDER ⋈ MARRIGNETTE.
mark.

Given under my hand this the third day of October, A. D. 1868.

L. E. SALLES,
Justice Peace, Third Ward.

True copy.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Williams, of East Feliciana, introduced the following joint resolution, House bill No. 274, to hold a joint session of the General Assembly on the twelfth instant, with a view to taking a recess from the fifteenth of October to the seventh of November.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, introduced the following:

House bill No. 275, appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the present Registration.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Walsh, of DeSoto, introduced House bill No. 276, an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayous Pierre and Winson and to render the same navigable from Red River to Bayou Pierre Lake.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 235, made the order of the day in committee of the whole.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

A portion of section one being read, Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, moved that the bill be referred back to the House with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman made the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee of the Whole having had under consideration Senate bill No. 235, have agreed to recommend the bill to the House with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

W. POPE NOBLE,
Chairman.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 246 and 174, and also asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 212, 236 and 266.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, October 6, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

Joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana in Congress to propose an act repealing any laws now in force by Congress, prohibiting the State from organizing a State militia.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, established by an act entitled an act establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Harper called up Senate bill No. 231, which was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Belot, of Orleans, Senate bill No. 74 was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bill No. 256, an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, approved September 19, 1868, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Messrs. McMillen and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Carr, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McVean, Mansion, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, D. Young—34.

Nays: Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Faulkner, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, Melvin, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Slaton, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—27.

The bill was laid on the table.

Substitute to House bill No. 161, (Slaughterhouse bill) was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, was called to the chair.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to take up the bill section by section.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. McMillen and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Hall, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, H. Williams—22.

Nays: Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, McMillen, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Tureaud, Washington, Waters, Wiltz, D. Young, Zoelly—36.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for the previous question.

Main question ordered on the indefinite postponement.

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Eager, Esnard, Guidry, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, Mansion, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—26.

Nays: Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, D. Young—36.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, called for the previous question.

Main question ordered—final passage of the bill.

Messrs. Dewees and McVean called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Burrel, Dewees, Faulkner, Gair, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, D. Young—29.

Nays: Alexander, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Garstkamp, Guidry, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, Mahier, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Simms, Tureaud, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—30.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Messrs. McVean and Dewees called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Buckingham, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Guidry, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, Morand, Noble, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Simms, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—28.

Nays: Adolphe, Carr, Dewees, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, William C. Williams, D. Young—29.

The motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Eighty-Eighth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, October 8, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjourment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McVean, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young, Zoelly—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Steptoe.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, ten days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Tureaud, of St. James.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, called up House bill No. 73, which was made the special order of the day for Saturday next.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the Sergeant-at-arms be requested to keep outside of the bar of this House all persons who have a direct interest in the passage of bills, on the days they come up for discussion.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on petition of Martha Waters by bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

First and second readings and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following mojority report:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND Qualifications, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the report of the select committee to investigate the contested election case of Michael Casey versus J. N. Judice, of the parish of Lafayette, do report to your honorable body that they have carefully examined the testimony presented by said select committee, as well as the original evidence filed with your committee, and are of opinion that the said J. N. Judice was fairly elected, and do recommend that he be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the parish of Lafayette.

MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman pro tempore;
AMOS KENT,
JAMES S. MATHEWS.

MINORITY REPORT.

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, a member of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the report of the select committee to investigate the contested election case of M. Casey versus J. N. Judice, of the parish of Lafayette, reports to your honorable body that he is firmly of the opinion that had not frauds and intimidation been practiced in said parish when said election was held M. Casey would have been elected; that he considers him entitled to his seat, and recommends that he be admitted as Representative from said parish in place J. N. Judice.

HARRY LOTT.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the consideration of the reports was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, submitted the following minority report in the contested election case of Noe Douglass vs. M. D. Kavanagh:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—As a member of your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed for examination and report the contested election case of N. Douglass versus M. D. Kavanagh, of the parish of St. Landry, I feel it my bounden duty to differ with the majority report in this case, which recommends the admission of the contestant.

I do not believe, under any circumstances whatever, that a minority candidate should be seated; for if fraud was proven at all, the matter should be sent back to the people for a new election.

I can not discover in the evidence sufficient fraud to justify the report of the majority of your committee.

According to the official report of the Secretary of State, M. D. Kavanagh had a majority of 257 votes over N. Douglass.

The number of votes cast for the Constitution was 2309, of which 32 were those of white voters and 2277 were those of colored voters.

The number of votes cast against the Constitution was 2624, of which 2266 were those of white voters and 358 were those of colored voters.

The majority against the Constitution was 315 votes.

Hence, the prima facie evidence of the returns shows that if there were any frauds, they were not sufficient to defeat Kavanagh's election.

Therefore I recommend that M. D. Kavanagh be confirmed in his seat as Representative of the parish of St. Landry.

Respectfully submitted,
AMOS KENT.

Mr. Simms, of St. Landry, moved to adopt the majority report.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow, and that the report be printed in the journal.

Mr. Simms, of St. Landry, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That neither M. D. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, nor Noe Douglass, of the same parish, are entitled to seats in this body, and that the seat claimed by them is hereby declared vacant.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the House instruct the Committee on Elections and Qualifications to furnish him with the testimony given before said committee in the contested election case of Noe Douglass vs. M. D. Kavanagh.

Lost.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to postpone further consideration of the report until Monday at one o'clock, and that the testimonies given before the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be printed.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS ON ENROLLMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment begs leave to report as duly engrossed:

House bill No. —.

And also duly enrolled:

House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of the city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

House bill No. 246, an act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Third Judicial District.

House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others.

Respectfully submitted.
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 212.

Also, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 263 and 267, and announcing a communication from the Senate.

A communication from the State Auditor was received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Reports of the Committee on Ways and Means were taken up.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to postpone further consideration until to morrow at one o'cleck.

Carried.

Senate bill No. 74 was taken up.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to postpone further consideration until Thursday next.

Lost.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, moved to postpone further consideration until Wednesday next.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. Holland and Burrel called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hall, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Taylor, Umphreys, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—33.

Nays: Alexander, Burrel, Carr, Dewees, Demarest, Gair, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, V. M Lange, R. Lange, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Sterrett, Simms, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—31.

Motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to postpone until Tuesday next.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. Wren and Holland called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Bergeron, Curell, Crawford, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Harper, Hall, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, Morris, McCullen, Mansion, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Wilson, Waters, Zoelly—32.

Nays: Alexander, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Dewees, Demarest, Gair, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, McMillen, McVean, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, D. Young—28.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to postpone further consideration until Monday next.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost.

The question recurring on the postponement,

Messrs. Wren and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Dewees, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Gair, Guidry, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhaim, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, D. Young—36.

Nays: Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Curell, Crawford, Dupart, Eager, Faulkner, Gartskamp, Hall, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, Morris, McCullen, Mansion, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Rey, Slaton, Simms, Washington, Waters, Zoelly—30.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, called up substitute to House bill No. 123, which was read.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to refer House bill No. 123 and substitute to a special committee of five.

Carried.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication from the Senate asking a committee of conference, relative to the bill of relief for Pierre Soule.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, moved that the House recede from its amendment reducing the amount allowed to Mr. Soule for services rendered to the State as attorney, and concur in the bill as passed by the Senate.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The bill concurred in and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up Senate bill No. 232.

An act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into or, the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868.

First reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Eager, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Eighty-Ninth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, October 9, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-two members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, McVean, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Wiltz, D. Young—62.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Curell, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and report if in the parish of Orleans, any offices for the registration of electors under the law, have been closed, whether temporarily or permanently, and if yea, by what authority such offices have been closed.

The Speaker appointed on the committee called for by the above resolution, Messrs. Curell, of Orleans, Hall, of Orleans, Dewees, of Bienville.

The Speaker announced the following special committee of five called for by motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, and to whom House bill No. 123 and substitute are referred:

Noble, of Orleans, chairman; Harper, of St. Charles; V. M. Lange, of East Baton Rouge; Curell, of Orleans; Crawford, of Franklin.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate joint resolution No. 31.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported:

Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

This bill is reported back to the House with sundry amendments which will be presented by the committee verbally whenever it comes before the House.

Your committee recommend that the bill be made the special order of the day in Committee of the Whole for this day, October nine, at one o'clock.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was placed on this day's calendar for one o'clock P. M.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, October 9, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 231, "An act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article one hundred and three of the Constitution of the State," the Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, was called to the Chair.

After a lengthy discussion the committee agreed upon recommending several bills, and, on motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, read.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, reported that the committee had under consideration House bill No. 269, an act appropriation the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

House bill No. 275, an act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for registration.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

And recommended their passage.

The chairman reported, also, that the committee had under consideration Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868, and had considered the same up to line 163, and asked permission to sit again.

Granted.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Ninetieth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, October 10, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Esnard, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Holland, Hall, Heidenham, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Morand, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—58.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. V. M. Lange, of East Baton Rouge, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. Young, of Concordia.

Also, ten days to Mr. Page, of Jefferson.

Also, ten days to Mr. Landers, of Union.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Gray, of St. James introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Express:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana that the Warrant Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mrs. Mary Wilson for $175 (one hundred and seventy-five dollars) for rent of rooms for use of Committees on Charitable and Public Institutions and Parochial Affairs up to date.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following report, which was received and accepted, and the bill postponed until Monday next:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, October 8, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 264, entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Madison from the town of Richmond and fixing it at Delta in said parish, the river terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and re-establishing it at Richmond, would beg leave to report favorably, and recommend its passage.

R. H. ISABELLE,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs.
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
J. B. ESNARD.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on Senate bill No. 247, an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

Laid on the table subject to call.

On House bill No. 57, an act to amend the second clause of the thirty-first section of act No. 346, passed March 15, 1855, with the recommendation that the general revenue bill No. 222, now before the General Assembly, be so amended as to incorporate the amendment proposed.

To be considered at the same time with the revenue bill.

On Senate bill No. 255, an act to provide for the preservation of the records of the Recorder of Conveyances of the city of New Orleans, and appropriating five thousand dollars for that purpose, unfavorably.

Laid on the table subject to call.

On House bill No. 250, joint resolution relative to a survey of Bayou Manchac, favorably by substitute—House bill No. 277, an act to provide for a survey of Bayou Manchac.

First reading and laid on the table subject to call.

The same committee under a suspension of the rules introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the acting secretaay of the Committee on Ways and Means be allowed the usual per diem for services rendered by request of the said Committee from and after August 1, 1868, and as long as he shall be so employed.

The following bills recommended for adoption by the Committee of the Whole, were taken up.

House bill No. 269, an act appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the bill, under a suspension of the rules, was considered engrossed, passed its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 275, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for registration, under a suspension of the rules was considered engrossed, passed its third reading, final passage, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters, was considered engrossed under a suspension of the rules, passed its third reading, and on the final passage Messrs. Pratt and Noble called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—54.

Nays: Abbot, Pratt—2.

The bill was decclared finally adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate joint resolution No. 32, appropriating five thousand dollars for the relief of the destitution occasioned by the late storm.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up immediately Senate bill No. 32, just received from the Senate.

Rules suspended and the bill taken up, read twice by title.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the House resolve itself into Commitiee of the Whole for the consideration of said bill.

Carried.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, was called to the chair.

Senate joint resolution No. 32, under consideration and read, after considering an amendment offered by Mr. Rey, of Orleans, and agreeing to recommend the bill as amended, on motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had under consideration Senate joint resolution No. 32, and recommended its passage with an amendment.

The report was accepted and the bill taken up.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, That said amount of five thousand dollars be distributed to destitute poor without distinction of race or color.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, called for the previons question.

Main question ordered—adoption of the amendment of Mr. Rey, of Orleans.

Messrs. Raymond and Evans called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Cuny, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Hall, Heidenhain, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Melvin, Mansion, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Prejean, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Zoelly—45.

Nays: Abbot, Buckingham, Barbee, Carr, Curell, Crawford, Eager, Fouts, Holland, Isabelle, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, May, Mathews, Noble, Waters, Wiltz, D. Young—21.

The amendment was adopted, and, under a suspension of the rules, the bill as amended passed its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed for examination and report the contested election case of the Ninth Representative District of the parish of Orleans, wherein Samuel Carter contests the seat of J. E. Rengstorff, do report to your honorable body—

That J. E. Rengstorff received 1064 votes, and Samuel Carter received 544 votes, showing a majority of 520 votes for the said Rengstorff.

That the said Carter has not produced such evidence of fraud and intimidation as would justify your committee in reporting in his favor.

We therefore recommend that J. E. Rengstorff be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the Ninth Representative District, parish of Orleans.

Respectfully submitted,
MORTIMER CARR,
Chairman pro tem.;
HARRY LOTT,
DENNIS BURREL,
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
F. C. ANTOINE,
AMOS KENT.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and agreed to:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, October 9, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 274, joint resolution to hold a joint session of the General Assembly on the twelfth instant, with a view to taking a recess from the fifteenth of October to the seventh of November, your Committee on Judiciary report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

The same committee submttted the fol-

lowing report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, October 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 232, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into, or the lawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868, your Committee on Judiciary report favorably with the following amendments, viz:

First—After the word "pro tempore" in the eighteenth line, section one, insert the words "for the parish of Orleans by the Attorney General."

Second—After the word "arises" in the seventh line, section two, insert the words "and for the parish of Orleans by the Attorney General."

Third—After the word "pro tempore" in the sixth line, section four, insert the words "or Attorney General, as the case may be."

Fourth—After the word "pro tempore" in the seventh line, section five, insert the words "or Attorney General, as the case may be."

Fifth—After the word "with" in the sixth line, section eleven, insert the words "any of."

Sixth—At the end of section twelve strike out the words "at the request of the parties" and insert instead the words "on motion of either of the parties."

P. HARPER,
Chairman.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Lost.

The bill was read a second time.

The amendments were adopted, the bill placed on its third reading as amended, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS, October 8, 1868.

Speaker and Members House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—The Committe on Claims beg leave to report that said committee have had, by order of the House, Senate bill No. 85, an act for the relief of George S. Lacy, attorney at law, which they report upon favorably.

Also, on House bill No. 247, an act for the relief of clerks employed by the State to finish the recording of the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, your Committee would beg leave to report by substitute.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims.
W. POPE NOBLE.

Senate bill No. 85 was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The substitute to House bill No. 247 was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment begs leave to report as duly enrolled:

House Bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

Respecfully, etc.
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your special committee, appointed "to investigate and report if, in the parish of Orleans, any offices for the registration of electors under the law have been closed, whether temporarily or permanently, and if yea, by what authority such offices have been closed," have the honor to report that they have been busily engaged in the investigation of the matters referred to them, but are unable to report this morning, owing to the illness of the Attorney General of the State, whose opinion on some legal matters connected with their investigation is desired by some members of this committee. They further announce that they will be ready to report at the next session of this House.

JAS. R. CURELL,
Chairman.

The report was received and accepted.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, was called to the chair.

After discussing the items, the Committee agreed upon recommending the bill with amendments, except the last item relative to the Louisiana Soldiers' Home; its consideration was postponed.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

The committee through its chairman reported progress on Senate bill No. 235 and asked permission to sit again.

Report received and permission granted.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the House adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Ninety-First Day's Session.**

MONDAY, October 12, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-eight members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Leroy, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, Morris, McVean, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Prejean, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—58.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, Mr. Rengstorff, of Orleans, was sworn in by the Speaker, and took his seat.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, In order that the resources and advantages of the State of Louisiana may be fully and concisely set forth for the purpose of rendering the same a source of information to immigrants, and to aid them in seeking homes, land and employment, be it

*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives, that the report of Hon. J. B. Robertson in relation to the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of the State, the annual report of J. C. Kathman, Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, and the report of Edward Gottheil, Chief Commissioner and General Agent of the State of Louisiana to the Paris Exposition of 1867, be contained in one volume, and five thousand copies thereof be published for the members of the General Assembly for distribution.

J. H. McVEAN,
Parish of Caddo.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the Judiciary Committee, O. P. Hebert, be allowed his per diem, from the sixteenth of August to the eighth of September, 1868, inclusive.

P. HARPER,
Chairman;
C. RODNEY MAY,
HARRY LOTT,
ISAAC H. CRAWFORD,
G. H. HILL,
B. C. WREN,
JAS. R. CURELL.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Antoine introduced the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That Samuel Carter, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of J. E. Rengstorff, as Representative of the Ninth Representative District of the parish of Orleans, be allowed per diem from the commencement of this session until the date when the case was decided against him.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Lost.

On motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, the resolution was adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. De Grange, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five members of this House shall be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the alleged charge of corruption and bribery in the lottery bill.

*Resolved*, That they have power to call and send for persons and papers.

The Speaker appointed the following committee called for by Mr. De Grange's resolution:

Messrs. De Grange, of Orleans; McMillen, of Carroll; Burrel, of St. John Baptist; Brewster, of Ouachita; Robert Lange, of East Baton Rouge.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Assumption, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mollere, of Assumption.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The select committee appointed to investigate whether the registration office in the parish of Orleans had been closed, etc., submitted the following report, which was received and accepted, and on motion of Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, ordered to be printed in the journal, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, members of your special committee appointed to investigate and report if in the parish of Orleans any offices for the registration of electors under the law have been closed, whether temporarily or permanently, and if yea, by what authority they have been closed, have the honor to report that they have investigated and found:

That a number of the Supervisors appointed by the Board of Registrars did, on the eighth and ninth instant, close their offices, after consultation with and by the advice of Messrs. Baker and Ferguson, members of said Board, and contrary to the advice and instructions of the other member thereof, Mr. Geo. A. Fosdick. The reason alleged for the closing of said offices is that the injunction issued to the Supervisors from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans was in direct conflict with the instructions from the Board of Registrars, and that the Supervisors could not continue registering under the instructions without incurring the penalties attached to a contempt of court for disobeying the order of Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court.

Your committee in justice must premise that although the act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State gives the Supervisors concurrent powers with the Registrars, fixed their term of office, and therefore makes them independent of and not liable to removal by the Registrars, yet the construction placed by some of the Supervisors upon section first of the act "to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and supervising thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State," is such that we believe that many of them in all candor thought themselves liable to removal if they disobeyed the instructions of the Registrars, whether said instructions were legal or illegal. At any rate they thought they should be guided in their actions by the Board's interpretation of the law, and upon receiving the injunction from the Sixth District Court they thought themselves in a dilemma from which they could only extricate themselves by closing their offices. Though our construction of the law is different, we are disposed to give many of them credit for honest motives. We must add, however, that when they applied for advice and instructions to the Board of Registrars, they should have been told to keep their offices open under the rules laid down for their guidance by the proper tribunal for the interpretation of laws.

We have already said that the alleged cause for the closing of the offices was the conflict between the rules or instructions of the Board of Registrars and the order of Judge Cooley. Although we think that the mandates of courts of justice should be obeyed implicitly by all executive and ministerial officers, and we doubt the right or propriety of this House questioning the validity of these mandates or the correctness of the judicial officer who issues them, except by the manner prescribed by law or the Constitution, yet your committee, to meet the objects of this investigation, have thought proper to sift the merits themselves of the question in order to throw the blame where it should justly fall.

Granting that the word rules in section first of the act "to define more fully, etc.," quoted above can be construed to mean instructions on the proper interpretation of the original law, which some of your committee deny, yet, the same section says that these rules shall be accompanied with a transcript of the constitutional, naturalization and other laws pertaining to the qualification of electors, upon which said rules shall be based.

The first rule or instruction of the Registrars, which Judge Cooley's order enjoins the Supervisors from executing, is contained in the following words, beginning at the page five of said rules:

Quite a large number of naturalization papers have been issued from the District Courts of New Orleans since July 4, 1868, during the recess of the court when the court only sat in chambers. Application for citizenship must be made in open court. Evidence must be taken by oral examination of witnesses, not by previously prepared affidavits. Such is the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The Board is, therefore, of opinion that all naturalization papers issued from the District Courts during vacation, except the Second District Court, were illegally issued. The District Courts adjourned from July 4 to November 1, 1868, and no naturalization papers issued in that interval ought to be recognized.

Your committee would here state that they have, in person, consulted the Attorney General of the State upon this question, as well as the others involved in this matter, and at his own request report that he is emphatically of opinion that the above instructions just quoted are contrary to law. For the purposes of naturalization, the Constitution and legislation of the United States (see Constitution of the United States and acts of 1802) gives to the Courts of Record of this State and the other States of the Union powers which could not be affected by any State legislation, and even if the District Courts issued naturalization papers in chambers, as is stated by the Registrars, their power to do so could not be questioned. It is well known, however, that the naturalization papers alluded to were issued in open court, by tribunals whose rights to issue them can not be questioned. These certificates of naturalization are moreover judgments which can not be questioned by a Board of Registrars or Supervisors, but must be attacked by action for nullity or reversed upon appeal to proper tribunal. The Board of Registrars had therefore no right to issue such a rule or instruction to the Supervisors, and by so doing are responsible for placing them in the embarrassing dilemma of which they complain.

The other rule made for the governance of the Supervisors, and which involved them in their difficulties, is the one relative to form three, as styled by the Registrars in their instructions on page three. They say:

Form No. 3 is for those who take the benefit of the proviso of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, in which they claim "that prior to the first of January, 1868, they favored reconstruction and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union."

This oath is, in its terms, very explicit, if read carefully. A large number of persons will probably propose to take it, but it must be remembered that the words of the oath are, "openly and actively assisted in restoring the State to her position in the Union." Taking an active part for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the Constitution of the State does not meet the case; nay, even voting for the Constitution does not meet it. The aid must have been given openly and actively before January 1, 1868.

It must be borne in mind that the only way in which any person could have aided reconstruction prior to January 1, 1868, was by favoring and voting for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State at the election held on September 27 and 28, 1867. Those who opposed and voted against a Convention did not aid reconstruction, for had a majority of the people voted against it, this State would no more have been reconstructed than is Mississippi at the present time. Under these instructions the Supervisors, or some of them, have seen fit to interrogate persons applying for registration after they have taken the oath prescribed in the registration act (section five) for those who "claim to be relieved from disabilities contained in the second clause of the aforesaid affidavit, under the proviso to article ninety-nine of the Constitution;" the purport and object of their interrogations being as to the manner in which they aided reconstruction—whether they had voted for or against a Convention, for or against the Constitution, etc.

In support of its conclusions upon this question, your committee is again authorized to use the opinion of the Attorney General of the State. The act prescribes the necessary affidavit for those who though previously disfranchised became re-enfranchised by the assistance which they gave, or attempted to give in the reconstruction of the State, and the penalty prescribed in the section was evidently considered sufficient to deter any one disqualified from subscribing to a false oath.

The words of the same section, five, which have sometimes been quoted in defense of the instructions of the Registrars, and which reads: "That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the Registrars or Supervisors from receiving other evidence, showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves, or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register, subject to appeal to the Board of Registration, which Board shall have power to hear and determine such appeals," do not apply to the case in point, as the requirements of the oath in question, in the contingency which we are now discussing, follows the paragraph just quoted, and has, therefore, no connection with it. As we have already shown, the law-maker provided such a penalty as he thought would be sufficient, and did not leave it discretionary with the Supervisors whether to accept the affidavit as final or not. The applicant should be registered without any further examination, subject to a prosecution for perjury if he has sworn falsely.

Even, however, if the Supervisor, after the applicant has taken the oath, could receive other evidence showing that he is not entitled to register, the Constitution of the United States, first amendment, article five, forbids that any person should in a criminal matter be made a witness against himself, and would therefore prohibit the investigation prescribed by the Board of Registrars into the qualifications of an applicant who, if he has sworn falsely, can be prosecuted for perjury.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that the Board of Registration (or rather the majority thereof) whatever may have been their motives, however commendable or censurable they may be, have exceeded their powers in issuing to the Supervisors rules not based upon the constitutional, naturalization and other laws pertaining to the qualification of electors, and would recommend the repeal of section one, in the act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the registration of the qualified voters of the State, and also the repeal, if necessary, of the instructions or rules already issued by the Board of Registrars.

Respectfully submitted.
JAMES R. CURELL,
Chairman;
E. W. DEWEES,
JERRY A. HALL.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committe on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, October 11, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report favorably by substitute, on House bill No. 204, an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias, for money necessarily disbursed by him for extra stationery, books and clerk hire, to effect the collection and settlement of State taxes for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it being clearly proven to your committee that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was actually and necessarily paid out by said Victor Gerodias, respectfully recommend the passage of the following act, substituted for House bill 204.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims;
W. POPE NOBLE,
S. E. CUNY.

House bill No. 278, substitute to House bill No. 204, an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, and under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The same committee submitted the following report which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report favorably to making an appropriation of one thousand and twelve dollars and fifty cents to pay George W. Sizer for the rent of house No. 104 on Camp street, New Orleans, which was used by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the following act.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims;
S. E. CUNY.
W. POPE NOBLE.

House bill No. 279, an act for the relief of George W. Sizer, reported by the Committee on Claims, was placed on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, gave notice that to-morrow he will introduce a bill entitled an act providing for the building of a levee in the rear of the city of New Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills were introduced by Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson.

House bill No. 280, an act to incorporate Kenner Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Kenner, parish of Jefferson.

First and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. McVean, of Caddo:

House bill No. 281, joint resolution to inquire into the recent disturbances in the parishes of Bossier, St. Landry and Caddo.

First and second readings and referred to the committee.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to suspend the rules to introduce a bill.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, objected and called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Gartskamp, Hill, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Melvin, Noble, Pearce, Prejean, Simms, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, Wiltz, Zoelly—46.

Nays: Alexander, Buckingham, Barbea, Curell, De Grange, Guidry, Heidenhain, Lee, McCullen, McMillen, Morand, May, Mathews, Magee, Pratt, Rengstorff, Slaton, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams, Waters—21.

The rules were suspended and the following House bill (No. 282) introduced:

An act to amend and re-enact section first of an act entitled an act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana and to define the duties of the same, approved September 10, 1868.

First reading.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, called for the special order of the day—Senate bill No. 74.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, moved to postpone consideration of the bill until three o'clock P. M.

Carried.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 269, an act making an appropriating of one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of per diem and mileage of members, employes and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

Also asking concurrence in Senate joint resolution No. 30, respecting the Committee on the City Charter.

And in Senate bill No. 265, an act to amend and re-enact article No. 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the rules were suspended and substitute to House bill No. 268 was taken up, an act to regulate the collection and payment of taxes.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read.

Mr. Heidenhain moved to postpone the bill indeanitely.

Lost.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to strike out section one and insert Mr. McMillen's amendment to Senate bill No. 246, as follows:

That Tax Collectors throughout the State are hereby authorized and requested to receive in payment of the taxes due to the State all matured coupons of interest of bonds issued prior to January 1, 1861, and subsequent to January 1, 1864, all certificates of indebtedness issued under and by authority of act No. 5 of the General Assembly of 1866, approved February 9, 1866, all warrants or certificates of indebtedness issued by the constitutional convention of 1868, or by the Board of Registration appointed by said convention, all warrants issued or to be issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts against appropriations made by this or any previous Legislature: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to apply to taxes due for the convention, levee or school funds.

Mr. Harper of St. Charles, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, section first was adopted.

Mr. Heidenhain called for the yeas and nays.

The Chair decided the call for the yeas and nays out of order as the Chair had not heard it seconded previous to the announcement of the adoption of the section.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, stated that he had seconded the call for the yeas and nays, and appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adophe, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Melvin, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Prejean, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams—49.

Nays: Antoine, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Kent, Leroy, McMillen, Morand, Sterrett, Wren, Waters—11.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Section second was read.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to strike out "January," and insert "June."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, moved to strike out after the words "expenses of" the words "the State in any department," and insert "members and employes of the General Assembly."

Carried.

Amendment adopted.

Section second as amended was adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved to strike out the section.

Motion laid on the table.

Section third was adopted.

Sections fourth, fifth and sixth were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Orleans, the rules were suspended and the bill considered engrossed.

Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to suspend the rules to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

Rules suspended, bill read a third time, placed on its final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An Act to Regulate the Collection and Payment of Taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all taxes and licenses due the State of Louisiana prior to the year 1865 shall be payable in State notes, State warrants, or any other redeemable State paper.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all licenses and taxes due the State of Louisiana since the year 1864, and that may hereafter become due, shall be payable in United States currency: Provided, That all warrants issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts since the twenty-second day of June, 1868, for the expenses of members and employes of the General Assembly shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Collectors, in settling their accounts with the State Treasurer, shall be required to file with him at the time of their settlement an affidavit setting forth the facts that they have paid into the treasury the identical warrants received by them, and that they have not purchased or speculated in any manner, directly or indirectly, in such warrants, and that they received said warrants at their face valuation.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the members and employes of the General Assembly on presentation in person their warrants at their face value out of any funds in their possession, and that the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive said warrants in settlement of accounts of State Tax Collectors, upon said warrants being duly indorsed by the payer and affidavit being made that they received said warrants from members and employes of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the time for paying State taxes be and is hereby extended for thirty days beyond the time now allowed by law, during which time State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to receive and collect taxes due the State without any additional cost to taxpayers.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 74, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, was taken up section by section.

Section first read.

The committee recommended to strike out in line eighteen the word "election" and insert the words "being contracted with."

Amendment adopted.

The first section as amended was adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

Section third was read.

The committee recommended to strike out in the seventh line the word "fifteen" and insert "sixteen."

Laid on the table, and section third adopted without amendment.

Section fourth; first item read.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to amend by inserting after the words "Supreme Court" "or for the corporation of New Orleans."

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

Messrs. Pratt and Belot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Demarest, Evans, Gair, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Leroy, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, McMillen, Mathews, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williamss—29.

Nays: Abbot, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, DeGrange, Dupart, Eager, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, Melvin, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Reese, Slaton, Taylor, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, Waters—32.

Motion to postpone indefinitely was lost.

On motion of Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Ninety-Second Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, October 13, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-six members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Antoine, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, McCullen, M Vean, Murrell, Morand, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Prejean, Rengstorff, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz—56.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved the following:

That the action of the House in reference to the appointment of a committee to investigate certain alleged frauds connected with the passage of a lottery bill be and is hereby receinded, and if any committee has been appointed said committee is hereby discharged.

On the motion to adopt the resolution, Messrs. Eager and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Adolphe, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gartskamp, Hill, Hutchinson, Hanlon, Hall, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, Murrell, Melvin, Mathews, Raymond, Reese, Rev, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams—35.

Nays: Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Bergeron, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Fouts, Guigonet, Gray, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Heidenhain, Kent, L'Hoste, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Prejean, Rengstorff, Slaton, Sterrett, Washington, Wilson, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—35.

There being a tie vote, the Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion to rescind.

The motion was lost.

Under a supension of the rules, Mr. McMillen introduced the following joint resolution, House bill No. 284:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That when the two Houses adjourn on Monday, the nineteenth instant, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, the tenth day of November, 1868.

First reading.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Carr, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of John Read for the sum of ninety dollars ($90) for services as page to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 13, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report which was received and accepted:

ROOM COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS, New Orleans, La., October 10, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims to whom was recommitted the claim of B. Weil for $140,844 32-100, beg leave to again report favorably for the payment of the same. After a careful examination of the claim they have been unable to find any cause why the claim should not be paid. It is shown by evidence that the goods were delivered to the State of Louisiana for the sole benefit of her destitute and suffering citizens who actually received them, and that the State in turn collected cotton which was set apart for the payment of the above mentioned claim, but owing to the treachery of the State agent, Colonel McRay, the cotton which belonged to the State was released and given up to Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co., parties who had no right or claim to it, and who had it shipped to Liverpool, thereby losing to the State the amount which should have liquidated the said claim of B. Weil, who, afterward presented his claim to the Legislature of Louisiana of 1866, where it was referred to three standing committees of the House of Representatives, viz: Committee on Claims, Committee on Judiciary, and the Committee on Finance, all of whom, after a careful examination of the whole matter, reported favorably to the payment of the said claim. The House then passed an act making the appropriation and sent it to the Senate for concurrence, but owing to the lateness of the time when it was received by the Senate, who were on the eve of adjournment, they were unable to reach the case although the session continued until midnight, consequently the act did not become a law. The claim was next presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who settled the same by issuing fifteen certificates of indebtedness o the State of Louisiana for a much less amount than was claimed by the said B. Weil, which certificates were duly approved by the Governor.

Your committee therefore recommend that an appropriation be made to pay said claim; and as the amount is large, and considering the financially crippled condition the State, would recommend that bonds be issued by the passage of the following act.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman on Claims.

An act for the payment of fifteen certificates issued to Benjamin Weil.

Bill read.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Messrs. Noble and Heidenhain called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Crawford, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Morris, McMillen, Murrel, Melvin, Mansion, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Rengstorff, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams, Zoelly—39.

Nays: Cuny, Eager, Faulkner, Hanlon, Heidenhain, Kent, L'Hoste, McVean, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Prejean, Reese, Waters, Wiltz—16.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE ROOMS, House of Representatives, New Orleans, October 13, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment begs leave to report as duly engrossed:

House bill No. 249, an act making an appropriation of $100,000 for the General Assembly.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

House bill No. 275, an act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of registration.

House bill No. 283, and act to regulate the collection and payment of taxes.

Respectfully,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Enrolling Committee.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to complete the consideration of Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

Senate bill No. 235 under consideration.

After a lengthy debate, the committee agreed upon recommending the passage of the bill with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported that Senate bill No. 235 had been considered in Committee of the Whole, and recommended its passage with amendments.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and was made the special order of the day at one o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Holland, of Tensas, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

**Ninety-Third Day's Session.**

WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-three members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrell, Bergeron, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenbain, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, R. Lange, Morris, McCullen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters—63.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 87,
Senate bill No. 25,
Senate bill No. 228,
Senate bill No. 241, and
Joint resolution No. 33.

Also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 150, 134, 224 and 203.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 13, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by cotton presses, wharfingers and others.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 14, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

An act appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, and an act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District, approved September 15, 1868.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Harper introduced a joint resolution, House bill No. 285, authorizing the joint committee on the conduct of the late election, and the condition of peace and good order in the State, to continue in session during the recess or adjournment of the General Assembly.

First reading.

Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany, presented a petition of the citizens of St. Tammany parish, praying for the opening of Bayou Castaing, in Mandeville.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, introduced an act authorizing the appointment of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell as curatrix of an interdict.

The bill was read, and under a suspension of the rules passed its second and third readings by title, final passage, title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Substitute for House bill No. 161 (Slaughterhouse bill).

The question recurring on the reconsideration asked for by Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, on the seventh ultimo, when the House adjourned.

Messrs. Crawford and Pratt called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Antoine, Adolphe, Brewster, Burrel, Cuny, Dewees, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Gray, Hill, Honore, Harper, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Melvin, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wilson, W. C. Williams, H. Williams—39.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Crawford, Curell, Dufresne, Dupart, Eager, Garstkamp, Isabelle, Kent, Lee, L'Hoste, McCullen, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Prejean, Reese, Rengstorff, Slaton, Simms, Waters, Wiltz—27.

The vote being reconsidered, Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until the second Monday in January next.

Messrs. McVean and Gray called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Barbee, Bergeron, Collins Crawford, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Gair, Guidry, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, McCullan, McMillen, Mansion, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prejean, Reese, Rey, Rengstorff, Slaton, Simms, Taylor, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—45.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Carr, Dewees, Evans, Faulkner, Gray, Hill, Holland, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Melvin, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Sterrett, Umphreys, Walsh—21.

The bill was postponed until the second Monday in January next.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Messrs. Morris and Burrell called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Eager, Esnard, Gair, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, McMillen, Mansion, Morand, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Prejean, Reese, Rey, Rengstorff, Slaton, Simms, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Zoelly—41.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Burrel, Carr, Dewees, Evans, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Holland, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Wilson—27.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the report on the contested election of the parish of Lafayette was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 235, making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1868, reported with amendments by the committee of the whole, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the reading of the bill in detail was dispensed with, the items amended were read in their order, and adopted.

Mr. Holland, of Tensas, offered the following additional section, which was adopted.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That henceforth no appropriations shall be made either to charitable, benevolent or other institutions or asplums of the State, whether private or public, until the rules, regulations, or by-laws governing or controlling such institutions or asylums are so altered, modified or changed as not to exclude persons on account of race or color.

Mr. Abbot, of Concordia, offered the following additional sections as section third, fourth and fifth, which were adopted:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every officer for the benefit of whose office there is a contingent fund appropriated, shall render a detailed statement to the General Assembly at each session thereof, showing what disposition has been made of such contingent fund.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The bill as amended was read a third time by its title and placed on its final passage.

Messrs. Pratt and Heidenhain called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Morris, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Rengstorff, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Zoelly—47.

Nays: Bennett, Buckinghham, Bergeron, Curell, Eager, Garstkamp, Hall, Hanlon, Kent, L'Hoste, Lott, May, Magee, Pratt, Pierce, Waters, Wiltz—17.

Senate bill No. 74 was called up as the order of the day.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to postpone further consideration until the second Monday of January next.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Messrs. Gair and Carr called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Curell, Dewees, Demarest, Eager, Hanlon, Hall, L'Hoste, McCullen, McVean, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Pierce, Walsh, Washington, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—25.

Nays: Antoine, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Crawford, Dufrense, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Heidenhain, Le Blanc, Leroy, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, Murrel, Mathews, Pearce, Raymond, Reese, Umphreys, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams—31.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the second Monday in January next.

On motion of Mr. Curell, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 106.]

AN ACT to amend section one of "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding to section one thereof an additional proviso, as follows: And provided further, That in case of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from a foreign country adjacent to the United States, the declaration in this section hereinbefore required may be to, and the certificate indorsed by the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, at or nearest to the port or place of clearance for the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 105.]

AN ACT to authorize the city of Washington to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the floating debt of the city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Washington be, and hereby is, authorized to issue, by vote of its councils, registered or coupon bonds in denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually—principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States. Said bonds shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the register of the city, and shall be payable at such place or places as may by them be deemed expedient, and may be issued and disposed of to an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the present floating debt of the city, not, however, to exceed the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That said bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value in lawful money of the United States, or in exchange for said matured and liquidated indebtedness: Provided also, That no greater amount of said bonds shall be disposed of than may be found necessary for the payment of said indebtedness.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the city councils upon issuing the bonds herein authorized to provide by taxation for the prompt payment of the interest thereon; also to provide for the redemption of the said bonds by establishing a sinking fund to be set apart annually to an amount not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of bonds issued, said sinking fund to be created from regular taxes levied for that purpose, and to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said city councils are hereby authorized to pass any and all ordinances which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 57.]

A RESOLUTION relative to lighting the streets of Washington City, District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, The municipal authorities of the city of Washington have failed to carry out the arrangements for lighting the streets of said city, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city of Washington, sufficient to defray the expenses of lighting the avenue and street lamps of said city with six feet burners, twenty-one nights in each month, from dark until day light, and keep said lamps so lighted each year.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized to contract with the Washington Gas Light Company for the term of one year, and so from year to year until otherwise provided by law, at such rates as may be agreed upon not exceeding the maximum now fixed by law, for all the illuminating gas required for the avenue and street lamps and public offices of the city, and public grounds under the control of said city.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to increase from time to time, as the public good may require, the number of street lamps on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public ways and grounds in the city of Washington, and to do any and all things pertaining to the well lighting of the city, and to levy and collect a tax from the property holders thereto.

SEC. 4. And be it further resolved, That in the event of the failure of the mayor and city councils to levy and collect the tax herein authorized, or to light the said city as herein directed, then the Secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax upon the property of said city, and to collect the same, sufficient to light said city for the current year, and so from year to year, in case of such failure of said mayor and city councils to light as herein directed and to fully execute the provisions of this joint resolution in the place and stead of the said mayor and city councils.

SEC. 5. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said Washington Gas Light Company from paying the internal revenue tax imposed by law.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 62.]

JOINT RESOLUTION giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New York.

WHEREAS, The common council of the city of Oswego, in the State of New York, by resolutions unanimously adopted April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in pursuance of the authority granted them by the Legislature of New York in the charter of said city, have given permission to the owners of lots eleven and twelve, also of lots thirteen, fourteen, eighty-one and eighty-two, and of lots fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, in fortification block number two, in the first ward of said city, to construct wharves in front of said lots, seventy feet in width, and extending northerly so that the north end of said wharves may be on a line with the north line of the Ontario elevator pier, but not less than two hundred and fifty feet distant from the nearest point of the United States pier, which wharves will extend into the navigable waters of said harbor; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be and the same is hereby, given, so far as Congress has power to give the same, to the owners of the lots above mentioned, to construct said wharves in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, subject, however, to the approval of the engineer department of the army.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 63.]

A RESOLUTION to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following named officers of the army reported by the Secretary of War absent from their commands without authority, be, and they are hereby dropped from the rolls, with loss of all pay and allowances, viz: First Lieutenant D. H. Weiland, sixth infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Lanty, fourth infantry; First Lieutenant A. J. McDonald, fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Richard Wilson, third artillery; Second Lieutenant J. W. Godman, sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant Guy Morrison, tenth infantry. This resolution to take effect from the dates at which they absented themselves from their regiments.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 64.]

A RESOLUTION joint resolution appealing to the Turkish Government in behalf of the people of Crete.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, to whom they are bound by the ties of a common religion and by the gratitude due to the Greek race, of which the Cretans are a part; that they rejoice to believe that the sufferings of this interesting people may be happily terminated by a policy of forbearance on the part of the Turkish government, and they hereby declare their earnest hope that the Turkish government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to Crete the much-desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic government.

SEC. [2.] And be it further resolved, That religion, civilization, and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to accomplish this result the civilized powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the government of Turkey.

SEC. [3.] And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to co-operate with the Ministers of other powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete; and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the government of Turkey.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 66.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the pay of the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House to the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms the difference between his present pay and the amount voted him by a resolution of the House, passed June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thereby fixing the salary of the clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

### Treaties and Conventions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Managua, on the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, desiring to maintain and to improve the good understanding and the friendly relations which now happily exist between them, to promote the commerce of their citizens, and to make some mutual arrangement with respect to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the river San Juan, and either or both the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, or by any other route through the territories of Nicaragua, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, and have accordingly named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, Andrew B. Dickinson, Minister Resident and Extraordinary to Nicaragua, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Senor Licenciado Don Thomas Ayon, Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens on the one part, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens of the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively. In like manner the respective ships of war and post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

By the right of entering places, ports, and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage.

ARTICLE III.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the two preceding articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of a proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, or the republic of Nicaragua to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues or pilotage of salvage in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels, nor in any of the ports in the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan vessels or in the vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation to the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of the United States shall have full liberty in all the territories of the republic of Nicaragua to manage their own affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Nicaraguans, nor pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the republic of Nicaragua as they shall see good, observing the laws and established custom of the country.

The same privilege shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in said country, respectively, for the prosecution and defense of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatsoever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the republic of Nicaragua in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate. But in case real estate situate within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such time as the laws of the State will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, in case of absence), shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country; hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States residents in the republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable), in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property of either, of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and

4. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua and consuls shall enjoy in the territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be allowed to the agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations; and in the like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in Nicaragua shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the republic of Nicaragua to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offense against the laws and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, nor detained, nor sequestered.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and property, the protection of the Government, and shall continue in possession of the guarantees which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the high contracting parties: provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the Constitution, laws, and customs of the country.

Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties, who may die in the territories aforesaid, in burial places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whenever a citizen of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and given all favor and protection for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage without obstacle of any kind.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country intended, bona fide, for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise, to either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said government or authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes: Provided, said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua, but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the Government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the Government of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained.

But no duty or power imposed upon or conceded to the United States by the provisions of this article shall be performed or exercised except by authority and in pursuance of laws of Congress hereafter enacted. It being understood that such laws shall not affect the protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the routes of transit, nor the obligation to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua directly that, in the judgment of the Government of the republic, they should no longer be necessary, nor in any manner bring about new obligations on Nicaragua, nor alter her rights in virtue of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is understood, however, that the United States, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intend that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if the United States should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any country or countries over the commerce of any other country or countries, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by the United States without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XVIII.

And it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to or either of them the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved. And if any such grants or contracts now exist, of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in Article XV of this treaty shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States with respect to such inter oceanic routes or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts; after which recognition and agreement said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XIX.

After ten years from the completion of a railroad or any other route of communication through the territory of Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, no company which may have been constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends or otherwise more than fifteen per cent per annum or at that rate, to its stockholders from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent per annum.

ARTICLE XX.

The two high contracting parties, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of fifteen years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the fifteen years; if no such notice be given then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter reform or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Managua, within one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the city of Managua, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven

A. B. DICKINSON, [L.S.]
TOMAS AYON, [L.S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Granada, on the twentieth day of June last,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The general Postoffice of the United States of America and the general Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokahama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or prices current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall, nevertheless, be forwarded and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight, posted for dispatch in the opposite direction, together with a fine of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II. preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States postoffices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter, newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, dispatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "paid all" on the right-hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, etc., which can not be delivered from whatever cause shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1868, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1868, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, 1868.

[SEAL.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
[SEAL.] MONTROSE,
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD
Secretary of State.

Washington, July 28, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of commerce between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Antananarivo, the fourteenth day of February eighteen hundred and sixty seven, which treaty is word for word as follows:

TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Between Rainimaharavo, chief secretary of state, 16 vtra., Adriantsitohaina, 16 vtra., Rafaralahibemalo, head of the civilians, on the part of the government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and Major John P. Finkemeier, the commercial agent of the United States for Madagascar on the part of the government of the United States of America, all duly authorized to that effect by their respective governments the following articles of a commercial treaty have this day been drawn up and signed by mutual agreement:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty Rasoherina Manjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, both desirous for the good and welfare of their respective countries, to enter into a more close commercial relation and friendship between the subjects of her Majesty and the people of the United States, hereby solemnly declare that peace and good friendship shall exist between them and their respective heirs and successors forever without war.

ARTICLE II.

The dominions of each contracting party, as well as the right of domicile of their inhabitants, are sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other party, nor any domiciliary visits or forcible entries be made to the houses of either party against the will of the occupants. But whenever it is know for certain, or suspected that transgressors against the laws of the kingdom are in certain premises, they may be entered in concert with the United States consul, or in his absence, by a duly authorized officer to look after the offender.

The right of sovereignty shall in all cases be respected in the dominion of one government by the subjects or citizens of the other. Citizens of the United States of America shall, while in Madagascar, enjoy the privilege of free and unmolested exercise of the Christian religion and its customs. New places of worship, however, shall not be builded by them without the permission of the government.

They shall enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and their property equally with the subjects of Madagascar; the right to lease or rent land, houses or storehouses for a term of months or years mutually agreed upon between the owners and American citizens; build houses and magazines, on lands leased by them, in accordance with the laws of Madagascar for buildings; hire laborers not soldiers and if slaves, not without permission of their masters.

Should the Queen, however, require the services of such laborers, or if they should desire on their own account to leave they shall be at liberty to do so, and be paid up to the time of leaving, on giving previous notice.

Contracts for renting or leasing land or houses or hiring laborers may be executed by deeds signed before the United States consul and the local authorities. They also shall be permitted to trade or pass with their merchandise through all parts of Madagascar which are under the control of a governor duly appointed by her Majesty, with the exception of Ambohimanga Ambohimanambola and Ampafarafaravato, which places foreigners are not permitted to enter, and, in fact, be entitled to all privileges of commerce granted to other favored nations.

The subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall enjoy the same privileges in the United States of America.

ARTICLE III.

Commerce between the people of America and Madagascar shall be perfectly free, with all the privileges under which the most favored nations are now or may hereafter be trading. Citizens of America shall, however, pay a duty not exceeding ten per cent on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff mutually agreed upon, with the following exceptions: Munition of war, to be imported by the Queen of Madagascar into her dominions, or by her order. Prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar are munition of war, timber and cows. No other duties such as tonnage pilotage, quarantine, light house dues shall be imposed in ports of either country on the vessels of the other to which national vessels or vessels of the most favored nations shall not be equally liable.

Ports of Madagascar where there is no military station under the control of a governor must not be entered by United States vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Each contracting party may appoint consuls, to reside in the dominions of each other, who shall enjoy all privileges granted to consuls of the most favored nations, to be witness of the good relationship existing between both nations, and to regulate and protect commerce.

ARTICLE V.

Citizens of the United States who enter Madagascar, and subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar while sojourning in America are subject to the laws of trade and commerce in the respective countries. In regard to civil rights, however, whether of person or property, of American citizens, or in cases of criminal offenses, they shall be under the exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own consul only, duly invested with the necessary powers.

But should any American citizen be guilty of a serious criminal offense against the laws of Madagascar, he shall be liable to banishment from the country.

All disputes and differences arising within the dominions of her Majesty, between citizens of the United States and subjects of Madagascar, shall be decided before the United States consul and an officer duly authorized by her Majesty's government, who shall afford mutual assistance and every facility to each other in recovering debts.

ARTICLE VI.

No American vessel shall have communication with the shore before receiving pratique from the local authorities of Madagascar; nor shall any subject of her Majesty the Queen be permitted to embark on board an American vessel without a passport from her Majesty's government.

In cases of mutiny or desertion the local authorities shall, on application, render all necessary assistance to the American consul to bring back the deserters, and to re establish discipline, if possible, among the crew of a merchant vessel.

ARTICLE VII.

In case of a shipwreck of an American vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar adjacent to any military station, her Majesty engages to order the governor to grant every assistance in his power to secure the property, and to restore it to the owner or to the United States consul if this be not impossible.

ARTICLE VIII.

The above articles of treaty, made in good faith, shall be submitted to both the government of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar for ratification, and such ratifications be exchanged within six months from date of ratification at Antananarivo.

Should it at any future time seem desirable in the interest of either of the contracting parties to alter or add to the present treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties.

Duplicate originals of this treaty, with corresponding text in the English and Malagasy languages, which shall be both of equal authority, have been signed and sealed at Antananarivo this day.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE TO § II.

P. S.—Should there be any business of the Queen requiring the services of such laborers, they shall be permitted to leave without giving previous notice. The sentence in article II, stating that previous notice must be given, refers only to laborers leaving on their own account.

J. P. FINKELMEIER, [SEAL.]
RAINIMAHARAVO, [SEAL.]
Chief Secretary of State, 16 vtra.
ANDRIANTSITOHAINA, 16 vtra.
RAFARALAHIBEMALO,
Head of the Civilians.

ANTANANARIVO 14th February, 1867.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Antananarivo, on the eighth of July last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION FOR THE SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Commander Marcello Cerruti, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the government of Italy mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other; Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Italian penal code, by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of all things, being titles on instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTICLE IV.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offenses in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE V.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the power executive authority and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Italy, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Italy, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratification, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington, within six (6) months, and sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] WILLIAM H. SEWARD
[SEAL] M. CERRUTI

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the eighteenth of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the 6-18 December, 1832 have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit: the marks of citizens of the United States in the Department of Manufactories and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the twelfth article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L.S.]
EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L.S.]

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the twenty-first day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Vladimir de Westmann, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Munich, on the 26th day of May, 1868, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

His Majesty the King of Bavaria and the President of the United States of America, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America and from the United States of America to the territory of the kingdom of Bavaria, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have, for that purpose, appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say: His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Dr. Otto Baron of Voelderndorff, Councilor of Ministry, and the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Bavaria, who have become, or shall become, naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Bavaria to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States to be Bavarian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Bavaria, on the other part, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Bavaria, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in Bavaria, renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to Bavaria, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Bavaria. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Bavaria and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Munich, the twenty-sixth of May, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.
[SEAL.] DR. OTTO FRH. VON VOLDERNDORFF.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT MUNICH, THE TWENTY-SIXTH MAY, 1868.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the treaty agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to Bavaria; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this treaty, were entered in the following protocol:

I. RELATING TO THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

1. Inasmuch as the copulative "and" is made use of, it follows, of course that not the naturalization alone, but an additional five years' uninterrupted residence is required, before a person can be regarded as coming within the treaty; but it is by no means requisite that the five years' residence should take place after the naturalization. It is hereby further understood that if a Bavarian has been discharged from his Bavarian indigenate, or on the other side, if an American has been discharged from his American citizenship in the manner legally prescribed by the Government of his original country, and then acquires naturalization in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required, but a person so naturalized shall from the moment of his naturalization be held and treated as a Bavarian, and reciprocally as an American citizen.

2. The words "resided uninterruptedly" are obviously to be understood, not of a continued bodily presence, but in the legal sense, and therefore a transient absence, a journey, or the like, by no means interrupts the period of five years contemplated by the first article.

II. RELATING TO THE SECOND ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

1. It is expressly agreed, that a person who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the other state, on his return to his original country can not be made punishable for the act of emigration itself, not even though at a later day he should have lost his adopted citizenship.

III. RELATING TO ARTICLE FOUR OF THE TREATY.

1. It is agreed on both sides, that the regulative powers granted to the two governments respectively, by their laws for protection against resident aliens, whose residence endangers peace and order in the land, are not affected by the treaty. In particular the regulation contained in the second clause of the tenth article of the Bavarian military law of the 30th of January 1868, according to which Bavarians emigrating from Bavaria before the fulfilment of their military duty can not be admitted to a permanent residence in the land till they shall have become 32 years old, is not affected by the treaty. But yet it is established and agreed, that by the expression "permanent residence" used in the said article, the above described emigrants are not forbidden to undertake a journey to Bavaria for a less period of time and for definite purposes, and the royal Bavarian government moreover cheerfully declares itself ready, in all cases in which the emigration has plainly taken place in good faith, to allow a mild rule in practice to be adopted.

2. It is hereby agreed that when a Bavarian naturalized in America and reciprocally an American naturalized in Bavaria takes up his abode once more in his original country without the intention of return to the country of his adoption, he does by no means thereby recover his former citizenship; on the contrary, in so far as it relates to Bavaria, it depends on his Majesty, the King, whether he will, or will not in that event grant the Bavarian citizenship anew.

The article fourth shall accordingly have only this meaning, that the adopted country of the emigrant can not prevent him from acquiring once more his former citizenship; but not that the state to which the emigrant originally belonged is bound to restore him at once to his original relation.

On the contrary, the citizen naturalized abroad must first apply to be received back into his original country in the manner prescribed by its laws and regulations, and must acquire citizenship anew, exactly like any other alien.

But yet it is left to his own free choice, whether he will adopt that course or will preserve the citizenship of the country of his adoption.

The two plenipotentiaries give each other mutually the assurance that their respective governments in ratifying this treaty will also regard as approved and will maintain the agreements and explanations contained in the present protocol, without any further formal ratification of the same.

[SEAL] GEORGE BANCROFT.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Munich the 18th day of September last:

Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 209

### AN ACT

To Incorporate a Savings and Pawners' Bank.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That R. M. Montgomery, Daniel L. Shearer, B. J. Montgomery, William Saunders, James T. Summers, and others whom they may associate with them, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Savings and Pawners' Bank of New Orleans," for the term of twenty-five years from the passage of this act. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage and receive in mortgage, pledge and receive in pledge property, both real and personal; to make use of a common seal of such device as the Board of Directors may recommend, to name and appoint such officers, managers, directors and servants as its interest and convenience may require; to create and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of its affairs as may be deemed advisable, all in its corporate capacity.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to promote the interest of the working classes, and assist those out of employment and temporarily in need of funds, for the support of themselves and families, and also aid the mercantile community in business, it shall have power and authorization to receive deposits from all persons, all sums of money, from one dollar upward, and pay out the same by checks or otherwise, for which sums of money interest shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the by-laws of this Corporation: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to allow the deposit of any article except by the consent of the actual owners of such articles or money, or to prevent the recovery from said Savings and Pawner's Bank of any article which may have been stolen or fraudently obtained by the depositors from the owners thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall have power to make and enter into all manner of contracts and agreements for the pledge of, and to receive in pledge, movable property, to make, execute, issue and receive certificates of pledge of any kind and nature whatsoever, for the pledge of movable property, and to do and perform generally every act and thing to the business of loaning money on security of pawn or pledge belonging or in anywise appertaining to the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all citations, notices, whatsoever shall be served upon the President or Manager.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of this bank shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock may be increased five hundred thousand dollars by two-third votes of all the stockholders, in general assembly convened; it may begin business as soon as fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, the subscribers to the stock shall pay into the hands of the cashier the sum of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed by them upon the organization for business, and the balance in installments not exceeding ten dollars each, after fifteen days notice from the Board of Directors, who are authorized to make such call through its cashier.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all powers corporate of this bank shall be vested in a Board of Directors, to be composed of five stockholders, from among which they shall elect their President and Cashier; said board shall be elected on the first Monday of December next and every year thereafter, in general meeting of all stockholders convened between such hours as may be designated by the Board of Directors. In case of death or resignation of any member of said board, the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors in which said vacancy has occurred. No stockholder shall be eligible to a directorship unless at the time of his election and during his continuance of office he shall own in his own name or on that of a commercial firm, in which he forms part thereof, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the bank. One month's notice shall be given before the election takes place, and the President, in conjunction with the Cashier, shall appoint three competent persons from among the stockholders, not directors or officers, for the purpose of conducting and managing the election of the board; those receiving a majority of all votes cast shall be declared duly elected, and take their seats on the second Monday after the election. In case of no election on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days thereafter, after due notice, the following persons are hereby declared to be the first Board of Directors: R. M. Montgomery, D. L. Shearer, B. J. Montgomery, William Saunders, James T. Summers, who shall, immediately after organization, elect their President and Cashier, appoint all officers, clerks and employes of this bank, adopt the by-laws, rules and regulations, and do and perform all acts necessary to carry in full effect the workings and objects of this bank; provided, that nothing in the by-laws shall conflict with the laws of this State, or the true interest and meaning of this act.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to regulate, from time to time, the rate of interest to be allowed depositors, so that they shall receive as nearly as can be computed a fair rate, and that they are hereby authorized, should the condition of this bank at any time render it expedient to discriminate the rate of interest to be allowed depositors, and to reduce the rate to be allowed in all cases where the amount deposited shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, the object of the present incorporation being to give the greatest possible premium on the savings of the poor and hard working classes of this community.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bank shall be authorized to hold at interest subject to the rate provided by the by-laws any trust fund or money belonging to minors or other parties as shall by or under any decree of any court within the State be ordered to be deposited therein.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all loans shall be on a fixed time and not over one year, the pawner shall have a right of redeeming this property at any time within the specified period fixed on the payment of the loan and the rate of compensation agreed, and if the property pledged is not redeemed within the time limited it shall be sold at public auction and the net surplus after paying loans, charges and expenses of all kinds shall be held one year for the owner, if then at that time it is not called for the same shall go to the credit of the general fund of the corporation, less ten per cent of the net amount, which shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the charitable funds of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bank shall give each pawner a card inscribed with the name of the bank, the article or articles pawned, the name of the pawner, the amount loaned, when paid, the date when payable and page of book where recorded.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the month of June and November of each year, an estimate of the profits and loss of this bank shall be made, also a statement of all depositors, the amount of interest accrued upon their deposits, the amount deposited, all amounts paid by the bank, in interest, etc., the value of property held on pledge, a complete statement of the stockholders, certified by the President and Cashier of the bank, in all cases the profits of the bank must exceed ten per cent on the amount of the stock subscribed before a dividend can be declared, and then said dividend shall be only the amount in excess of said ten per cent which shall be kept as reserved fund.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all transfer of stock shall be made only at said bank, and on the books, the new stockholders binding themselves by said transfer to all terms, stipulations and conditions of the corporation and assuming the liabilities of said stock; should any subscriber desire a transfer before the stock is declared fully paid, the same must be satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the time of the expiration of this charter, or at any time a dissolution of this corporation is expedient, three commissioners shall be appointed, who shall remain in office until final liquidation.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force on and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.

Approved November 5, 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 211.

### AN ACT

For the relief of William G. Bell of the Parish of St. Landry.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That William G. Bell of the parish of St. Landry be and he is hereby confirmed in his title to the following described two tracts of land, the State hereby relinquishing in his favor whatever right, title or interest it had therein, arising from any source whatsoever, to wit: A tract of land situate in the county of Opelousas (now parish of St. Landry) on the eastern branch of the Bayou Plaquemines Brulees, bounded on one side by land of Edward Foreman and on the other by land formerly claimed by Daniel Callihan, having a front on the said bayou, on the right bank, of ten arpents by the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and described in the Land Office of the United States as section (16) sixteen, in township number nine, south range number two, east, containing three hundred and thirty-eight 51-100 acres. Another tract of land on Plaquemines Brulees, having six arpents front by forty deep, bounded one side by land of Catherine Retter, and of the other side by land of John Thompson, as appears by registry in book "E" of Alienation Records of the parish of St. Landry.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved October 31, 1868

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 49. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. WHOLE NO. 149.


## Poetry.

### MEMORIES.

But a line in a daily paper
Thousand of eyes would see,
And carelessly pass the record by
That gives such a pang to me.

Yet our lives had drifted far apart—
Mine, at my ingle side,
And his, who, I read in the *Post* to day,
"On the fourth of October died."

And ours was a quiet liking,
A simple, friendly bond;
It was pleasant to meet, and light to part,
And never a thought beyond.

Yet as I read those words to-day,
Through a sudden mist of tears,
The fair, frank face and the bright blue eyes,
Gleamed out through the cloud of years.

I heard the murmur of the tide
On the southern shore again,
And the echo of the pony's feet
In the sandy Hampshire lane.

I saw the sheen of the willow bough,
And the flashing of the weir,
Just as we watched them long ago,
In the spring of the life and the year.

Ah, well! it has passed away from mine,
The life that is closed at noon;
And I, who forgot to watch its course,
Will forget its setting soon.

For the world goes up and the world goes down,
And the young succeed the old;
And the April sunshine gilds the buds
That spring from the churchyard mold.

And eyes that of old have answered mine
Will sadden as mine have done,
And they glance some day down the list and read
That my earthly race is run.

Well, I scarce can frame a kindlier wish
Than that every lip will say,
"God rest her soul!" as earnestly
As I breathe it for his to-day.

### A MAIDEN'S PSALM OF LIFE.

Tell me not in idle jingle,
"Marriage is an empty dream!"
For the girl is dead that's single,
And girls are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
Single blessedness a fib!
"Man thou art, to man returnest!"
Has been spoken of the rib.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way,
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us nearer marriage day.

Life is long, and youth is fleeting,
And our hearts, though light and gay,
Still, like pleasant drums, are beating
Wedding marches on the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
But not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a heroine—a wife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within and hope ahead.

Lives of married folks remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And departing leave behind us
Such examples as shall "tell."

Such examples that another
Wasting time to-bid e sport,
A forlorn, unmarried brother
Seeing shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set,
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband get.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Les Pensees.

Although the road to Heaven is narrow, yet it is wide enough for true happiness.

Our friends do not know all our humility, for many is the season of self-abasement which but one eye sees and understands—purity of heart is being poor in spirit, even at Jesus's feet. It sometimes depresses our courage to express ourselves too freely and humbly to our friends—one friend only understands us perfectly. We are happier and better exercised in passing through real trial, than in dwelling upon imaginary joy.

Usefulness, in the highest acceptation, is not the highest aim of the purified heart, but to walk and talk with God is the satisfying desire of that state of grace. Where the image of Jesus is, there the fruits of the likeness will be seen.

After the resurrection Jesus called his disciples positively his brethren, "go and tell my brethren." In this relation, as our elder brother, he ascended on high to claim our inheritance, as well as to be there our sacrifice and ever living intercession. Poor sinner, your cause can not fail in his hand—therefore be confident of success. Your unwavering trust is all he asks to bring you safely through all your difficulties. God will keep his supremacy over us, for many is the secret between Christ and the soul, which we can not tell to the dearest earthly friend, and many is the little understanding between him and thee which can not be explained to the human heart. And yet there is abundant room to tell his kindly dealings with thee daily. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him."

Said one, "all the man's goodness depends upon his wife's prayers." A good woman is a priestess in her family and household. It requires moral courage to fill suitably the most insignificant position in life, so that we can not despise as mean, any calling.

When the shepherds feed in the land of Beulah, the sheep and lambs follow into the green pasture, and know the voice of the Good Shepherd, who secretly calls them by name, while he spreads his banner of love over them. It requires all the endearing symbols of human relationship to faintly express to us the love of God, in Christ Jesus our Lord.

## ANNIVERSARY
### OF THE
## Church Extension Society.

ADDRESSES OF BISHOPS CLARK AND KINGSLEY, AND REV. DR. NEWMAN.

[Reported by Rev. S. M. Stiles for the Society.]

The third anniversary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, November 19, Bishop Simpson presiding. The audience was larger than at any previous anniversary of the Society, filling the spacious galleries above as well as the main body of the audience room below. The Board of Bishops, officers of the Society, and other distinguished ministers and laymen occupied seats on the platform. The singing was under the direction of Professor Fisher. Chaplain McCabe contributed largely to the interest of the evening by singing two or three of his most popular songs.

OPENING EXERCISES.

At half-past seven the exercises commenced. After a voluntary by the choir, Bishop Thomson read the sixty-third hymn, commencing—

"O thou to whom in ancient time,
The psalmist's sacred harp was strung,"

which was sung by the choir and congregation in a manner truly inspiring. Bishop Kingsley then led in prayer.

ELECTION OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The following persons were elected a Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

*Ministers*—Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Thomson, Kingsley, Rev. Drs. A. J. Kynett, Joseph Castle, Robert H. Pattison, William Cooper, G. D. Carrow, Revs. S. W. Thomas, A. Atwood, W. L. Gray, William McCombs, T. C. Murphy, Joseph Mason, W. J. Paxson, C. H. Payne, J. B. McCullough, J. B. Dobbins, J. Dickerson.

*Laymen*—Thomas T. Tasker, Colson Heiskel, Thomas T. Mason, George W. Hill, L. C. Simon, Charles Spencer, Robert Armstrong, James Long, A. H. Derrickson, J. B. McCreary, W. G. Spencer, Joseph Thompson, John Hunter, John W. Hicks, James H. Bryson, Charles Scott, D. H. Bowen, F. Scoffin, M. D., William Barlow, William Matthews, Amos Phillips, John Schallcross, Elijah G. Cattell, A. H. De Haven, Benjamin Schofield.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

T. T. Mason, Esq., then presented his report, showing the aggregate receipts, including the amount in hand one year ago, $9228 78, and $35,000 borrowed, to be $89,837 20, and the amount disbursed, including contingent expenses, and $36,800 loaned to churches, to be $85,355 92.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Dr. Kynett, corresponding secretary of the Society then read his report, which was as follows:

"During the past year we have been fully relieved from the embarrassments under which we had been laboring, arising out of old claims against the Society; and our Society is now fully and permanently incorporated into the regular economy of the Church.

With a comparatively small income, we have assisted by donation eighty churches in twenty-six different States and Territories. We have also greatly relieved and assisted by loan, with little or no interest, eleven more, in eight different States and Territories, some of which we have saved from absolute disaster. We have received contributions to the Monroe Loan Fund to the amount of $1300, and subscriptions from three brethren to the General Loan Fund to the amount of $30,000.

God in His providence calls us to an immense work, but is opening our way, and encouraging us to hope for the means to do it.

SINGING.

The choir then led the congregation in singing the 238th hymn, commencing

"Hear what God the Lord hath spoken,
O my people faint and few."

After the singing of this hymn the President introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Bishop Clark, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF BISHOP CLARK.

Mr. President and friends of Christ—A few years ago when Dr. Elliott was known by every Methodist, young and old, in our connection, I suppose, and whose peculiarities are widely known, visited the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, he introduced himself, by saying that he wished to make a few brief remarks before he began. I notice in the credit of your Treasurer there is borrowed thirty-five thousand dollars, but the whole receipts for the year are eighty-nine thousand dollars and some cents. I take it that to get at the exact collections for the year, we must subtract the thirty-five thousand from the eighty-nine thousand, which would give us fifty-four thousand dollars, and something more, as the net contributions for this cause during the past year. With that result, sir, I congratulate the Society and the Treasurer. The advance during the past year is truly encouraging. I know that two years ago some fifty-nine thousand dollars were reported, but the audience will remember that that covered a period of eighteen or twenty months; but last year, if I remember correctly, the report of the collections was about thirty-three thousand dollars. And when the circumstances of mercantile depression and embarrassment in the country are considered, the advance is indicative of the hold this Society is taking upon the minds and heart of the Church.

Well, sir, there is another question I wanted to ask before I begin. Your Secretary very briefly, and so rapidly that we hardly get the idea, announced that three friends had subscribed ten thousand dollars each to this Loan Fund, which I have no doubt is to be one of the most effective agencies in the working of the Society. Now, sir, I think he should have told this audience who these generous individuals are.

Bishop Ames: "No."

Bishop Clark: One of them says, "No," here on my right hand; but the audience is entitled to know who they are, and the Secretary is called out to finish his work.

Dr. Kynett: Well, a friend congratulated me upon my report being so short. I ought to have said that these three brethren volunteered to give ten thousand each without being solicited. We have solicited no one on the Loan Fund as yet. The three brethren alluded to are Brother McWilliams, of Dwight, Illinois; Bishop Ames, and a Brother Perkins, of some point in New York, who made his subscription by a letter received yesterday. (Applause.)

Bishop Clark, resuming: The erection of churches is indispensable to the permanent existence and progress of Christianity. This is a proposition so clear and so palpable that it needs no elaboration. A system of education that did not contemplate the erection of houses for instruction, buildings and the necessary appliances for the purposes of education, and the accumulation of apparatus and other means of illustration would be essentially defective. So a form of Christianity or a Christian denomination that does not comprehend in its plans and purposes the erection of churches, would be essentially defective, and must fail in the accomplishment of the ends and purposes proposed to itself.

This erection of churches, too, is missionary in its character as accompanying the great missionary work. Our Missionary Society has recognized this fact in one of its provisions. Only the foreign work itself recognized the necessity of erecting churches wherever mission stations were planted. But in our own land so large a portion of our work was actually missionary, as the church was rising and spreading out and going along with the new and wide-spreading population in the frontier regions, it was found to be actually impossible to provide for the wants of the new churches in this respect. Therefore the Missionary Society never entered upon this work, and for many years our work in the frontier and in the new settlements in various places has been crippled and retarded for the want of the very agency this Society is designed to afford. I thank God, then, regarding the society as a great missionary enterprise, for its institution, and for the success with which it has been crowned.

Your Secretary expressed a special desire that I should present some of the facts connected with our Southern work. In doing so I must speak somewhat of my own experience; but I believe experience is always in order in Methodist meetings—in order as a part of the sermon, and even the most effective part of the sermon, if the minister has a right item of experience to present. I, therefore, need no apology for running out the line of thought suggested to my mind by this request of the Secretary.

Some four years ago our work in the South—and when I speak of our work in the South, what thoughts it suggests to the mind! The breaking down of that fearful rebellion that had desolated so large a portion of our land; that had laid so many of our promising young men in the grave. The breaking down of that rebellion not only emancipated the four millions of slaves in the South, but it broke down that Chinese wall of separation that had prevented us in the years gone by from passing over into that region with the banner of Methodism. Soon after this, our work there was organized into three distinct departments—the Mississippi department, the Middle department, and the Coast department—the Atlantic perhaps it was called.

Just four years ago the Middle department was intrusted to myself. The Middle department comprised the whole State of Tennessee, the State of Alabama and the State of Georgia. At that time—and you must remember it was only four years ago this very month—all the work we had in this region was one preacher stationed in Nashville with a very small society, one laboring among the colored people in Memphis with no organization at all, and thirteen or fourteen laboring in East Tennessee. Most of them were local preachers, and one or two, nearly superannuated, were identified with us, and about seven or eight hundred members; so that all told in that region, comprising those three great populous States, we, at that time, had about eight hundred members and fourteen or fifteen preachers. I visited the field, as soon as it was possible, and prepared for the enlargement of the work. The work advanced till, in June, 1865, the Holston Conference, embracing the Eastern part of Tennessee—the part that had been known as the loyal portion of the State—was organized, comprising then some thirty odd preachers, and perhaps about six thousand members. In the January following, or early in December rather, the work was organized into what was called mission districts, extemporized for the efficiency of our work. We soon found it necessary to advance further South, and, following the line marked out by our triumphant host in their preceding march, I went on to Atlanta and organized in the January of sixty-six, the Georgia and Alabama mission district that comprised about the same number of ministers we had commenced with in the beginning—about thirteen or fourteen.

The next fall the Tennessee Conference was regularly organized at Murfreesboro, and last fall, in October, 1867, the Georgia Annual Conference, and immediately after it the Alabama Annual Conference was organized, making four Annual Conferences occupying this territory.

We entered upon the conference year that is just now closed with many misgivings—on account of the turbulence of the times, the fearful hostility that had sprung up against us and our work, the spirit of rebellion that seemed broken loose in all the land, and was restrained only by the strong hand of national power and authority. I said not only to the missionary secretaries at the beginning of this year, but to others, and especially to my colleagues, "If we can hold our own in the South, we shall be doing well." But I have reason to thank God that we have not only held our own, but largely advanced.

The first conference I visited this fall, in October, was the Tennessee Conference; and I wish to give the audience the summing up of the results. At the Tennessee Conference, which met at McMinnville, a large village, or city, perhaps, on the western slope of the Cumberland mountains, it appeared that during the year many of the churches had enjoyed seasons of revival, and the membership had gone up from six thousand one hundred and ten, to nine thousand six hundred and fifteen, making an increase for the year of three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine members. The number of preachers employed in that work this year is ninety-three, against seventy-three last year.

At McMinnville it was my privilege to dedicate a church which was started by the benefaction of this Society. The Church Extension Society, some two and a half years ago, made an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the erection of a church in that place. The brethren met with serious and great difficulties, but, as they pushed their way forward, strength came to them. Persons moving into the place joined them. Many from the North that had moved into the vicinity, came in among them, among whom were some excellent Presbyterians. One, a most excellent ruling elder of the Old School Presbyterian Church, finding that to be the only genuinely loyal church in the place, identified himself with it, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that he makes not only a most efficient trustee, but also a most excellent Methodist class-leader. The church cost about ten thousand dollars, and is a beautiful structure with class rooms and Sunday school room below, and a beautiful audience room above. On the day of its dedication they called for fifteen hundred dollars to complete the collection necessary to cover the entire indebtedness, and in a very brief time they took up over seventeen hundred dollars. The next morning, learning what had been done, several gentlemen came round saying they meant to have been there and help, and one gave fifty dollars. Other contributions were made afterward.

In the middle and western portions of the State of Tennessee we have had the greatest difficulty in getting a foothold of almost any part of the South, the spirit of the rebellion was so intense. Every man was ostracized who did not partake of that spirit, and they partook of it much more there than many portions of the country further South. I was riding in a stage at one time in which a man was uttering his treason—belching it out in the face of every one. A man with a broad-brimed hat sitting on the front seat bent over to me and whispered, "These men hav'nt been put through as we in Georgia, or they would not talk in this way." This man, an excellent Baptist deacon, had lived on the line of Sherman's march.

In west Tennessee there have been extensive revivals during the past year. The Memphis district comprises the whole of West Tennessee. We commenced with about four hundred and seventy members, and ended it with nearly eighteen hundred. Revivals have spread everywhere in the midst of confusion. In the midst of the threatenings of the Ku Klux Klan and their visitations, God has been at work. Some of you may remember that one of our preachers was shot in that region. He was a colored preacher, and one of the most excellent men of color that we ever had among us—of wide influence, great purity of character, known and honored, not only by the colored people far and wide, but also by the white people who would come out in throngs to hear him preach. Shortly after his appointment, when he was returning home, he was met by a one-armed ex-rebel soldier, who took deliberate aim, without saying a word, and shot him. He held on to his horse a little while, turned toward his home, and arrived so near that his wife met him, helped him from his horse, and in a short time he died. This vile murder in open day, without disguise of any kind, shooting down a minister of Jesus Christ! Why, you say the perpetrator was arrested, do you, brought to trial, executed? Nothing like it. The one-armed fiend lives to-day, and is applauded for that deed of murder!

With regard to our work there we were alarmed at that time. We supposed the work among the colored people must end with the death of this noble man. But God looks out for his own work. One of the most glorious revivals in West Tennessee, broke out in that very charge and spread until nearly five hundred souls were converted to God. This is to my mind an indication that God is in this work.

Our preachers suffer some in that region of terror. One incident may be to the point, showing what kind of men we have in that work. One man, a genuine Irishman, whose heart is in the work, was aroused one night between twelve and one o'clock, by a knock at his door. He called out, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the response; and then he heard several persons outside. "Well," said he, "my friends are all decent men; they are not out at this time of night." "Open your door!" "I will not do it." "If you don't we'll break it down and come in." "Well," said he, "then somebody will get hurt, and if anybody is hurt, I don't intend to be the only one." That checked them, and they went off a little way, held a consultation, came back to the door and warned him to leave within ten days, or they would come back and string him up to a tree. Said he, "If you come back you will find me here. I am going to stay here, and don't intend to be the only one hurt if you return." He hadn't heard from them afterward up to the time of conference, but has gone on steadily with his work.

From the Tennessee I passed to the Holston Conference, which met at Chattanooga. There I found the conference I had organized in 1865, had grown up to a membership of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen, including probationers and local preachers, as in the other case; and there was an increase there, also, of two thousand one hundred and ninety-four. I am happy to say that, in the change of public feeling that was evidently coming about in the region, all the churches in Chattanooga were opened to the members of the conference, except the Episcopal, and that was not open at all; and our preachers occupied these churches, much to the acceptance of the people, as far as I know, and greatly to the furtherance of our cause.

In Georgia, from which State you have heard in more ways than one, I found that our work there had been wonderfully prospered, so that the membership had gone up from ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five to fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-one, a net increase of four thousand five hundred and twelve; and in this conference we have seventy-five preachers and stations.

From thence I passed to the Alabama Conference, taking the steamer at Rome, Georgia, and passing down Coosa river to Gadsden, and out among the mountains where the conference met in a country place. Even in Alabama—though some of our preachers were unable to get to conference, some few for want of means, others because of the perils which surrounded them, and one of them being in prison charged with setting fire to a dwelling—one who would be about as likely to do such a thing as myself—we found that God had been with us in that work, and the conference showed an increase of three thousand and fifteen, giving us a membership of eleven thousand five hundred and nine.

Now I wish to sum up the aggregate of this work for these four conferences. I am not able to speak of the other conferences. Some five others have been organized in the South; for you must know we have spread a net work of conferences and presiding elders' districts all over the South. I say I am not able to give a summary for those other conferences. Dr. Newman may, perhaps, supply some data. But in these four conferences there are now sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine members. And a feature of the work, to my mind exceedingly interesting, is that eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-five of these are probationers. You ask me, "Have we not gathered all these from the Church South?" This simple fact that eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-five probationers have been added to the church, indicate how great and widespread and glorious have been the revivals of religion in that region. A large portion of the people, desolated by the war, afflicted, stripped of their property, have turned with sorrowing hearts to the great Healer of the sorrows of the soul.

In that region, also, we number four hundred and thirty-eight churches, with a value of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. We have also five hundred and sixty-seven Sunday schools organized, and three thousand five hundred and twenty-three officers and teachers. What an army of workers co-operating with the ministry there! And we have three hundred and forty-five appointments made, this last October, in these four annual conferences.

Such has been the growth of the work in the region that I particularly represent, and about which I was requested to speak. You will ask, "Are not all these colored people? Are they not all negroes?" Well, suppose they are; they are men for whom Christ died, and who have been redeemed by the shedding of his most precious blood; and they are men too, if that were the case, in whom there is hope in relation to the future. The colored people, to a very large extent, as all reasonable, right-minded men will now admit, are more steady in their work, more conscientious in their dealings, than any one expected them to be before their emancipation; and there that deep feeling, that earnest desire for knowledge on the part of parents and children—but especially on the part of parents for their children—that is full of promise, indicating that this class will, in time to come, have not only political consideration, but also influence and position in society.

But you ask again the question, "Are these not all colored people?" I have carefully gone over the minutes and find in these four conferences about forty-six thousand and some hundreds are white. The balance, some sixteen thousand, are colored. That is the ratio in the four conferences of which I particularly speak. The larger proportion of the ministers are white.

Now with regard to these ministers, some have asked, "Are they not all transferred from the North?" Not a bit of it. In the Alabama Conference, with some seventy-seven appointments, there is only one man who is transferred, so far as I know, or who even went from the North. All others were raised up on the soil; some for thirty, and some for forty years ministers in the Church South, or rather in the old Church. Several of them were ministers in the old Church before the division, and not a few of them young men converted in the morning of life, and thrust out, in the emergencies of the times, into the ministry, just as young men were converted and thrust out into the ministry in the early history of the Methodist Church. In some other conferences a larger proportion have been transferred, but in nearly all these transferences the greater number of men engaged are men who were born and raised in the South, and who entered into the ministry there.

Now one word with regard to our churches. You will notice from the data I give you, we have a large number of churches. The estimated value is small in comparison to the number of churches in many cases. These churches are simply rude log houses erected by the members of the church, with scarcely a nail, and many of them without even a pain of glass, estimated at fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred dollars. A small contribution from the Church Extension Society has started scores of churches all through the South. Men can give the work, get the lumber, but the nails, hinges, and glass, and paint, and some other things require money, and up to this time there has been absolutely no money among our people there. Just think of going up to a dedication where many things were incomplete because the nails, though they had been forwarded to them by the railroad, could not be had because a charge for freight, of fifteen cents, was resting upon them; and there was not fifteen cents in the whole company! This is perhaps an extreme case. Let me refer to a church started by an appropriation from this Society. Last winter I was called to take up a collection for this Society in Asbury church, Indianapolis. I had several pressing applications. There was one from Fayette county, Tennessee. Our colored people there had been worshipping out of doors, but there was a church that had been sold at Sheriff's sale that could be bought for seventy-five dollars, and they said they could raise twenty-five dollars, though no man among them could give more than a dime; yet they thought that in dimes and half-dimes they could raise twenty-five dollars if they could get fifty. And there were two churches in lower Alabama; one could be bought for a hundred dollars, and another for a hundred and fifty. I stated the matter to that audience, and asked them by a collection of three hundred dollars that morning to buy three churches in the South. A lady, the widow of one of our fallen soldiers—he was a Colonel in the army—said at once, "In behalf of my deceased husband I give fifty dollars to purchase the first named church;" and the three hundred was raised immediately; and that church purchased by this lady is now called the O'Neil chapel, after her husband. One of those other churches was near Evergreen, Alabama. The Society contributed a hundred and fifty dollars for its purchase. It is right by a camp ground which I think is also included in the purchase, for land is not valued very highly there. A society has been formed there, and when at conference we came to the question, "Where shall the Alabama Conference hold its next session?" the presiding elder of that district, a noble, earnest, glorious man, nominated this very church. There was considerable competion, for although new in that country we have societies that are able to entertain a conference, and there were several societies that desired the next session of the conference to be held with them; but this church, purchased by your benificence, carried the palm, and the next session of the Alabama Conference will be held in the church called Mount Hermon, Lower Alabama.

I have thus given you an outline of our work. I have been impressed, from various circumstances, that our work in thu South is not understood as it ought to be, even by many Methodists, and I want to assure this audience, as I have hitherto others, that I never returned from that work with a stronger conviction that it was of God. I never returned with a stronger conviction in my own mind that it was now firmly established and destined to abide through all time than I did this very fall. It is compacted and organized; and, what is more valuable than all, the feeling is begotten in the minds of our preachers that we are there to occupy and triumph over all that land. And then still farther, the conviction exists not only in the minds of the preachers, but in the minds of the community generally. Even rebels are coming to feel that the old Methodist Church is there to stay.

The Alabama Conference met in a country place in Murfrees Valley—a rich, fertile valley. The church was a new one, and had been erected, but was unfinished because the society could not buy glass, nails, etc. On Friday morning a large number of persons came in from the country round about, in their large wagons, and camped, as Methodists were accastomed to do forty or fifty years ago at camp-meetings. On Saturday a larger number came, and on Sunday the whole country for twenty miles about came in. The camp there was said to be the largest assembly of any kind that ever came together in that valley, and I am sure that many carried away the impression that the old church had really returned in her life and power.

I shall always rejoice that in the providence of God, I have been permitted to be associated with this work, and contribute, perhaps, some little, to its success. It is a work that took hold of my heart, entered into my thoughts and feelings, four years ago, and no minister ever went into a protracted meeting with a firmer purpose, or more ardent desire to see the glory of God manifest, than I engaged in this work committed to my hands; and I shall rejoice in the assurance that I have contributed something toward planting the banner of the church alongside the banner of our country to wave in victory over a land that had been given over to rebellion and crime. I rejoice to know and feel that secession will, in the coming years, be purged out, and that the banner of Methodism will wave triumphantly over the length and breadth of the land. At the close of the Georgia Conference I made a prediction that I am almost inclined to repeat here. It was this—that within ten years the Methodist Church would number as many members in the Southern States as she had before the great division. I verily believe we shall see this result. May God speed it!

At the conclusion of Bishop Clark's address, Chaplain McCabe sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the congregation joining in the chorus.

Dr. Newman was then introduced as the next speaker. He delivered an eloquent and powerful address, which we are compelled to omit this week for want of room.

General Fisk had been expected to be present and deliver an address, but, being detained by important official duty, sent the following telegram which was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL FISK.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 19, 1868.

*Dr. A. J. Kynett, D. D., 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia.*

Dear Brother: Railway Extension Society continues in session here, requiring me to make a quorum. I must therefore be excused from duty at your headquarters to-night, but will pledge you donble duty in the field during next year.

You will remember Sheridan's telegram to the great Tanner in the neighborhood of Appomattox apple tree about pressing things, the reply, and the result. Now then, *so* press the needs of our Church Extension Society against the generous hearts of our million and a quarter of members as to cause a cheerful and bountiful surrender of dollars to your treasury. *Press things.*

C. B. FISK.

Chaplain McCabe here sang the soul-stirring "Song of Thousand Years," the congregation again joining in the chorus.

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Mrs. Thomas Cross, of Maine, has ust had her seventeenth little Cross to bear, and has borne it. Such is the effect of resignation when the husband is Cross.

New Orleans Advocate.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Since their emancipation much has been said and done by the philanthropic to educate the negroes. All must agree that, clothed with intelligence, they will make more skillful workmen and better citizens generally. This being the case, we have worked to inspire them with the importance of true manhood, and we hope they will prove faithful to the lessons of wisdom imparted by the friends of humanity. The negro must put his hand to the plow and help work out his destiny. He can not expect to live without work, and he must be smart enough to find out the work that is profitable and best adapted to his habits and taste. Before the war the instructions imparted to negroes was confined principally to plantation life—the growing of sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, corn, potatoes, the raising of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc. In fact, they were taught a knowledge of all that appertains to plantation life, or, if they were not, it was their own fault, for they were made living and active witnesses and participants in what was daily transpiring around them. Many of them had opportunities of becoming fair mechanics, and could build comfortable farm houses, make plows, tan leather, make shoes and do a great many other things that was profitable and useful. Besides that they excelled as house servants. As slaves, not to be taught to read and write, they were valued according to their intelligence and skill to labor. They were educated in the branches of work above enumerated and were rated according to their proficiency, a good mechanic or house servant frequently commanding as high a price as $2500 when sold, while an ordinary field hand would not bring more than $800 or $1000. If, as slaves, without knowing the alphabet, they were worth this much to masters, how much ought they to be worth to themselves and country as freemen, with the privilege of knowing how to read and write? This is a question they will have to solve themselves, and in doing so they fix their own destiny. If they labor as diligently for themselves at some useful and profitable occupation as they did for their masters, and observe a fair economy—that is, save a portion of their earnings—they must in a few years come to be comparatively independent. If they save but one hundred dollars a year for five years it will make five hundred dollars, and this is a low estimate of what can be done if a person will but put forth the will to do it. He can do this and live comfortably besides. He then has the means to buy him some land and make a home for himself and family and become truly independent. This can not be done, however, if he fritters away his time in idleness and unprofitable pursuits. If a man is constitutionally lazy and prefers to beg or steal, then the poorhouse or prisonhouse is his inevitable doom, and in either case he becomes a burden to the State and is lost to freedom. Men may work, and by spending their money in the grogshop, at the gambling table, in buying lottery tickets—which is the worst species of gambling—they will never advance themselves; and if by bad associations they do not reach a worse fate, old age will creep upon them, and when too old to work they will find themselves thrown upon the cold charities of the world and learn, when it is too late, the follies of such a course of life. In the same way they may fritter away their time—which is money—in politics, and encouraged by designing men who would lead them to believe that that was the broad road to wealth, happiness and distinction, when in fact it most often proves the broad road to destruction.

Let us begin, then, with a will to educate our people to work. We would have the white men of the South educated to believe that it is noble to work. We have never gone back on our own race nor do we intend to do so. They are foremost in our thoughts, and if we can be the means of inspiring them with a knowledge of their true condition and real wants at this time, we should be most happy in doing so. We should like to see them prosper and become contented and happy once re. Let our young men and women be taught that it is honorable to work. Let our boys learn good trades or learn some useful and profitable calling that will secure for them an honest living after they have arrived at the age of manhood. It is with sorrow that we see many of them "dressed to death," wasting their best days in standing about street corners, ogling the fairer sex and indulging in indecent and uncharitable remarks. They could be better employed.

### PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

Scarcely two months ago, in a beautiful town at the head of Cayuga lake, in the western part of the great Empire State, a beautiful scene was witnessed by the people of that section of the dedication of an institution of learning called "The Cornell University," to the purpose and object for which it was built.

The following description is worthy of reproduction and will make a profound impression upon the mind of all who read it:

Around the solid brick building, over the entrance of which was written "The Cornell Library," there was a moving crowd and a throng of young men poured in and out of the door and loitered vaguely expectant upon the steps. By ten o'clock in the morning there were two or three hundred young men answering to a roll-call at a side door, and the hall above was filled with citizens. Presently the young men passed in, and a procession entered the hall and ascended the platform. Prayer and music followed, and then a tall man, spare, yet of a rugged frame and slightly stooping, his whole aspect marking an indomitable will, stood up and read a brief, simple, clear and noble address. It said modestly that this was but the beginning of an institution of learning for those upon whom fortune had omitted to smile; an institution in which any person could acquire any instruction in any branch of knowledge, and in which every branch should be equally honorable. Every word hit the mark, and the long and sincere applause that followed the close of the little speech showed how fully every word had been weighed and how truly interpreted. But the face and voice of the speaker were unchanged throughout. Those who best know what he had done and what he was doing, knew with what sublime but wholly silent enthusiasm he had devoted his life and all his powers to the work. But the stranger saw only a sad, reserved earnestness, and gazed with interest at a man whose story will long be told with gratitude and admiration.

This is one of the many instances which have occurred within a few years past, in the Northern States and especially in New York, where noble-minded men have been their own almoners during their life-time, and have not left their property after them, like Girard and McDonogh, to be frittered away in tedious litigation before the courts in an endeavor to ascertain the interpretation of some clause in their wills. When we call to mind such men as Cooper, Vassar, Wadsworth, Leake and Watts, Rose, Gerrit Smith, and others whose names are out of our present recollection, who have made dedications as the one above alluded to, for the education and training "of those upon whom fortune had omitted to smile," either North or South, we are led to ask the question—where in the South are the men who will do the same, with the like catholicity and munificence? Remembering, too, what has been done by our noble countryman, Peabody, in his magnificent gift of two millions of dollars for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States to be distributed among the entire population without any *distinction*, ought we not to be exceedingly thankful that such great and noble princes by nature have been raised up, who by their wealth are imparting so much knowledge and happiness to the young and rising generation. How much better the course adopted by these men, that they see, direct and supervise the disposition of their fortunes acquired by a life of industry and successful business in appropriating and devoting their means to the high and noble purpose of elevating and educating mankind, than to suffer their money to become a curse and a root of evil and contention among their surviving friends and relations. We have heard of an institution founded by a worthy citizen of the State of Ohio, named Baldwin, in the parish of St. Mary, on the Teche, in this State, which is said to be magnificently endowed by him for the support and education of colored orphans; and we have heard that this same noble gentleman was not permitted by the people of the parish where this institution is located, to remain quietly in their midst to care for it and its helpless orphaned inmates, but he must be driven away from the scenes of philanthropic labor on account of his political sentiments. Mark the contrast between the two extremes, the one where toleration invites all to participate in the privileges of a philanthropy without limit, and the other where bigoted, narrow-minded prejudice will not permit the good man to perform a work of beneficence for the young and rising generation of a people poor and persecuted and almost friendless.

Let the examples of such men as we have named be emulated by some of the wealthy men of the South, by the appropriation of their wealth, or some of it at least, toward the same object, and see to the accomplishment of the work while they live, as Cooper, Cornell and Vassar have done, and there will no longer be cause for bickering or dissension on sectional or other political questions which now divide the country, but all will be peace, unity and concord. If the people here would turn their attention to these objects which elevate and improve the people in industry, sobriety, good morals and the attainment of knowledge for themselves and their children, the latter of which is "freely offered without money and without price," how much more happy they would be than in the indulgence of those passions which ruin the body and destroy the soul.

From the testimony of Judge J. B. Robertson, given in the Opelousas railroad case, before Judge Durell, we learn that some time last summer Judge Robertson and Mr. W. S. Pike, as a committee appointed by the Directors of the road, went North to effect a sale or lease of the road; and that "capitalists siad they would not invest unless General Grant was elected, although satisfied it would certainly be the best paying stock in the country as long as the country was quiet."

This is what every intelligent, unprejudiced man in this city knew was the course adopted by the moneyed men of the North. It was proclaimed by every Republican speaker and editor. The answer of the capitalists showed that money was timid in coming South, and that the Northern mind was satisfied there could be no peace in the South unless Grant was elected. Why did not Messrs. Robertson and Pike publish the result of their trip? They could have imparted knowledge to a class of people sadly in need of it. By doing so Mr. Pike could have compensated, to some slight extent, for having affixed his honorable name to the infamous ordinance of secession. However, Grant is elected; railroads will be built; and we will all rejoice.

### THE PRETENDED ELECTION.

We publish to-day, in another column, a report of Mr. Wm. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Registration, made to the Governor, respecting the election in this State, held on the third day of November last.

It is a brief and concise statement, derived principally from reports made by the Supervisors of Registration to the Board of Registration, and discloses how completely the Democracy succeeded in terrifying and intimidating the Republican voters in this State, and so secured for the Democratic candidates a majority, which they would not have had but for the reign of terror so effectually inaugurated.

While the registration was going on the Camp street organs claimed a majority of twenty thousand for the Democratic candidates. They soon found, however, that they had no real majority, unless some extraordinary means were resorted to, for they made it their business to watch daily the number and class of persons registered in each office in the city. When the offices closed 41,712 persons were registered.

Now, if the Democrats had a majority of twenty thousand, the Republican party only numbered ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

From the report of the Board of Registration we learn about "eighteen thousand colored men registered, and there are certainly not less than six thousand white Republicans." Hence, it appears why the Democracy became so exited; hence the necessity for breaking down the Republican majority which stared them in the face. Colored men were coaxed, petted and feted, paid to march in Democratic processions; still the colored men "did not see it." All else failing, they must be intimidated—kept away from the polls The first step in this work was to shoot down a few colored policemen, and to insist that "this community could not consent to be governed by niggers." All the white policemen on the force that could be influenced were made to resign, so that the Democratic thugs and hirelings might have free scope for their murderous work. So much accomplished, the rest was easy. Colored processions were fired into. Colored Republican club rooms were broken into, and flags, banners and furniture destroyed. "The houses of colored men were entered at night by men in disguise, and with pistols at their heads, and threats of instant death if they resisted, they were robbed of their registration papers." "There is not a ward in the city in which threats of violence have not been made to the Registrars in the performance of their duties." "Many of them, for some time prior to the election, were afraid to sleep in their own houses at night." "One of the newspapers called upon the people to hang the Registrars to the nearest lamp post."

We notice one thing the Board of Registration omitted to mention. That at the time when the police were all withdrawn from the public streets, and the city abandoned to bands of armed men who, under the pretense of keeping the peace, shot down peaceable, unoffending colored men; that at that time so great was the alarm throughout the city, that the Registrars of most of the wards closed their offices for a day or two for fear of personal violence. These are grave facts, and in the recent count of the votes, had no other reason existed, would have constituted good grounds for throwing out the vote of this city.

"Republicans could not be found who were willing to incur the risk of serving as Commissioners of Election," thereby leaving the management of the election in the hands of the Democracy. It is seldom that men succeed who go out of their line of business into another to which they are strangers. But General Rousseau has been eminently successful, if we believe the report published by the *Herald*. He is reported to have prophesied that "the election would be either a farce or a tragedy." Unfortunately his prediction was too true. In strict conformity with theatrical usage, both pieces were present, ed for the public entertainment—the "tragedy" preceding the "farce."

The story of New Orleans is the story of many of the parishes of the State. St. Martin, St. Mary, Lafourche, Bossier, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Landry. In seven parishes of this State not a single Republican vote was cast. In six parishes only one Republican vote in each was cast. In twenty-two parishes of this State only 541 Republican votes were cast.

From all these facts one thing is apparent, *no legal election was held in this State*. The election was not a free one. Under all the circumstances, Congress with these facts before it will hardly count the vote of the State in the Presidential contest. To justify the counting of the vote it must be clearly shown that it was an election such as is contemplated in law—one where every man qualified to vote can do so without fear of consequences. Not an election where men who by law enjoy the privilege of the ballot are compelled to vote an open ticket, or not vote at all, as was generally the case in the late election.

But if Congress has any doubts as to the character of the election, let it appoint a committee and send down here to ascertain the facts for themselves. The large sacrifice of life, the terror and intimidation throughout the State, will fully justify the laying of all these facts before the country. In conclusion, we bespeak a careful reading of the report of the Board of Registration.

### THE VACANCY IN CONGRESS.

A very interesting question will come before the approaching short session of Congress, relative to the vacancy from the Second Congressional Disirict of this State. At the time of the death of Colonel Mann, his seat was contested by Colonel Simon Jones, with very fair prospects in favor of the latter. The frauds practiced by the commissioners and others at the election of the eighteenth and nineteenth of April, were being unearthed and brought to light, and a moral certainty existed that early in the coming session a report would be adopted admitting Colonel Jones, as the real Representative of the people. Colonel Jones was a gallant Union officer of the late war, and his military record, and abilities as a civilian alike favored his claims, beside the indisputable fact that he was honestly elected.

Now that Colonel Mann is dead the position of contestant Jones is at least as strong as it would be were the late incumbent living. He only ceases to be contestant, and would become a claimant, in fact the sole claimant, had not an act of the Legislature intervened changing the boundaries of the District materially and a gubernatorial proclamation issued to fill the vacancy at the general election. The result thereof was the choice of J. Willis Menard by a decisive majority, and we presume Mr. Menard will claim his seat for the short term. There are various opinions, and we simply give them as they are, so that our readers may understand. The law of the Legislature, if it took effect from date, made a new Congressional district, and there was undoubtedly a vacancy, or, at least, no Representative from that district. But many think that the law should only be considered as taking effect for the next Congress, and that parts of Mr, Menard's district are at present otherwise represented. And this view has been sustained by the legal editor of the *Times*, whose views will, no doubt, have a great deal of effect upon Congress. Either of the gentlemen would be satisfactory to their Republican constituency. Mr. Menard being one of the newly enfranchised and a man of capacity and ability, would be very acceptable to all ardent lovers of Republicanism, for his acceptance to a seat would be a practical demonstration of the sincerity of Congress in instituting and putting in operation the truly Republican doctrine of equal political rights. On the other hand, there are strong legal points in favor of Colonel Jones. The whole matter will doubtless be fully argued before Congress, and the balance of power may lie with the Democratic members to choose between the two. The people of Louisiana have chosen them both, leaving the choice between them to Congress.

So far as the long term is concerned, there will be a formidable contest between General Sheldon and Mr. Hunt. The other four districts will, however, probably be declared vacant on account of frauds and Ku-Kluxism, which defeated the will of the people. In these districts there will therefore probably be new elections shortly after the accession of General Grant to the Presidential chair, when the protection of the Government and liberty of political action will enable the people to send candidates of their choice. Unless the voice of the majority can be expressed, there is no use in having the State represented at all. Let it be understood that all the people may peaceably participate in the election and an honest count be had. No one doubts that in that case our Congressional delegation will be entirely Republican for years to come.

### HIGHEST PHASE OF CIVILIZATION.

"In Greeley's vivid imagination, gaining its body and substance from Northern civilization, 'grist and saw-mills, mechanics and traders, a school-house and meeting-house of their own,' seem to be the indispensable correlatives of settling Northerners in the South. This is fair enough, although these same elements represent a phase of civilization which is not altogether the highest in the world."—*New Orleans Times*.

As mills, mechanics, traders, school-houses and meeting-houses are not the "highest phase of civilization," according to the New Orleans *Times*, we wonder what the *Times's* highest phase would be.

Are deserted wharves, empty warehouses, vacant lots, dilapidated buildings, cobwebbed churches, Ku-Klux Klans, chivalric tournaments, horse pistols and revolvers in general a higher phase of civilization?

The *Times* goes on to say, referring to Greeley's kind of civilization: "We have no objection to make to it." Then let the car of progress move on. The reign of peace and thrift and industry may yet work out its destiny on this continent, for the *Thunderer*, though preferring some other phase of civilization not definitely indicated, graciously allows it to be implied that it will place no insuperable obstacles in the way.

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The *Picayune* gallantly comes to the aid of Mr. Charles Morgan in the Opelousas Railroad squabble. The public spirit of this gentleman in all matters wherein his pockets are to be benefited, is admirably shown. The advantages of allowing Mr. Morgan's schemes to succeed are thus briefly put:

By seizure and foreclosure, the sale can be brought about within a month or so of time, whereas by an act of bankruptcy it becomes impossible to foresee the delays which are likely to ensue. This proceeding, however, is enjoined by the United States Court, and the case is progressing in that court with decided manifestations of the court in favor of the application to force the company into bankruptcy.

That the road should be taken out of the control of its present incompetent managers no one doubts. Between a forced sale by the civil sheriff of this parish, at which Mr. Morgan will bid in the road at an insignificant price, and for which he will pay in bonds purchased at an immense discount, and the judicious management of the road, its lease to proper parties, or sale, after due consideration, by Judge Durell, the public, who have been swindled quite enough in this matter, greatly prefer the latter. Give us anything but the present bungling management.

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George A. Stuart, formerly President of the Christian Commission, says: "After Gettysburg I telegraphed to Boston, 'Can I draw on you for $10,000 on sight?' It was stuck up in the Exchange. The merchants at once formed in line to put down their subscriptions. In half an hour the answer came, 'Draw for $60,000.'"

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It is rumored that John Slidell intends to make an effort to recover his property in New Orleans, and for this purpose has executed a power of attorney to two New Orleans gentlemen. This was acknowledged before General Dix, American minister in Paris, by John Slidell and his daughter, and in Frankfort by his son, before the United States consul there.

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A Mississippi editor having given notice that he would inform, free of charge, enterprising young men how to make a fortune without capital, replies thusly to several anxious inquirers: "Every one of you pull off your coats, leave off your army sixes, quit whisky, go to work, make a crop of corn, cotton, peas and potatoes; house them up, then marry an 'enterprising' girl, and continue working, adding in your former crop boy babies and pumpkins. This never fails."

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We copy the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, and would suggest that a liberal reduction might be made in telegraph rates at New Orleans:

Business men and the public generally will be glad to hear that the Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its tariff rates about twenty-five per cent from St. Louis to all the large central and Eastern cities, and fifty per cent to points along the Mississippi river between this city and St. Paul. We learn, also, that further reductions are in contemplation with the view to increase the business of the Western Union lines.

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In New York money goes to make the Mayor, and then the Mayor makes the money go.

[Communicated.]

### CONFISCATION.

Near three years have elapsed since the surrender of the rebel armies. The leaders of one of the greatest, most causeless and infamous of rebellions have not met with the deserts which would have been meted them or have been approved of by all nations of the globe. On the contrary they move among us free as other citizens, deprived of but one privilege—the right to vote. Confiscation laws have not been enforced to any extent. There has been no gory sacrifice to meet the requirements of the law. Much has been overlooked, and many sacrifices of duty and of right have been made through an earnest desire on the part of the loyal people to bind all sections by ties of fraternal love and Christian mercy. Aye, the interests of commerce, the just rights of a race and the general improvement of the country have been neglected in the effort to obtain a heart-felt reconciliation.

What is the result? How have the advances of the government been met? Have the late Rebels changed opinions or policy? Do they cease their treasonable acts? Have they regarded the terms of surrender, or do they respect their oaths? Has the power of the government been increased, and is law respected, obeyed and enforced? Let the score of premeditated massacres like New Orleans and St. Landry, the thousands of Ku-Klux assassinations, the daily defiance of law and the insolent demands of the Southern press and people make answer. Defeat on the battle field and at the ballot box has taught them nothing. Organizations, martial and murderous in character, antagonistic to government and its supporters, rapidly increase and threaten the peace and prosperity of the country. It is notorious that in the greater portion of eleven States freedom of speech and of the press does not exist, and supporters of the government are subjected to persecution, and as immigrants, can not acquire property, engage in ordinary pursuits of life and dwell in peace. Has the rebellion been crushed? No sensible man can acknowledge this. Ex-Confederate leaders say their cause still lives and will yet triumph.

In view of all these facts has not the time arrived when it becomes necessary to preserve the dignity of government, cease a conciliatory policy, and demand obedience of rebels? And to deprive them of a power which they only hold by its tolerance?

There are millions of acres lying in idleness—property of law-breakers and defiers which have been justly forfeited to government by virtue of treasonable acts.

A recreant President and a lax Congress have neglected to act in the premises. These countless acres are used as an engine of political power to crush out Unionism and Republicanism. Thousands of acres are ruled by petty lords, who seek to oppress labor, and now continue to resist taxes levied to support governments organized under an act of and recognized by Congress. There are thousands of loyal soldiers who are without homes, who bore the brunt of battle, have lived and been subjected to insults and indignities numberless, and without redress. The honor of the government demands that they should be protected and cared for, and their oppressors silenced. There are thousands of brawny arms, accustomed to till the soil, who are seeking to rise above the level of beasts of labor, to which they were lately subjected, and who now seek to obtain a few acres upon which to rear a refuge from oppression, a place to call home. Justice demands aid for this people. There are hundreds of intelligent, industrious citizens of the North who desire to bring their capital to regenerate our bankrupt States. The spirit of nationality, the encouragement of Republicanism, demands that confiscation should take place, and the power of the enemy be broken, to open the way. Lords could no longer combine to prevent Union men from acquiring property; compel labor to remain homeless and subject to be made vagabond for a political purpose, and receive a mere pittance; or so powerfully resist the Government.

Confiscate! These large untilled plantations are an eyesore to our body politic. The thousands who are to-day refugees because of the cruelty and savage hate of the owners; the prostrate condition of the Southern States caused by the reign of the Ku-Klux Klan, call upon the Government to give a merciful, complete, wise protection to the people. Small farms and a happy, contented people should put to shame the leagues of murderers and assassins who now surround us.

PROGRESS.

[Communicated.]

### SUFFRAGE AND AMNESTY.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The recent elections, and the triumph of General Grant as the next President of these United States, for four years from the fourth March next, opens a wide field for the reflections of every Southern man, as well as to every well wisher of his country's destinies.

The reconstruction policy of Congress has been reaffirmed at the ballot box, the last appeal of a free people—next to the conflict of arms. That question has received its quietus, and thank God, peaceably. All the South has to do is to acquiesce in the verdict of the people with the best grace possible.

Whether suffrage to the negro was rightfully bestowed or not is not the question now. It has been irrevocably settled that that class shall have the right of suffrage in the South, whether it is agreeable to the people of the States respectively or not; on which side or for what party their suffrages will be cast in future elections, is the great question at issue now—among opposing political parties. I don't, for one, see any serious objection to their holding the right of the ballot, but while I would freely grant this right to them, I am equally opposed to withholding that precious privilege inherited by every free born American citizen from the Revolutionary sires, from the white man. Hence my doctrine is this.

"Universal suffrage" and "universal amnesty," and I furthermore believe that these sentiments are in accord with those of General Grant, and if adopted speedily, would tend to promote harmony and peace throughout the length and breadth of the land, and their sequence would be, as General Grant says in his letter of acceptance, "Universal prosperity all over the country."

We of the South, to be wise, must accommodate ourselves to circumstances.

"Tout est bien, tout est bon, tout est grand a sa place."

We must bend to the yoke, which we can not break, and make the best out of a bad bargain, "as the tree falls, so it must lie;" as we make our bed, so will it be soft or hard, and so must we repose upon it. We have to take the reconstruction laws just as they are until time, and a wiser and better and more generous and just council prevail in Congress, and then, and I trust speedily, we shall see them amended by adding "universal amnesty" for past political offenses to every individual now disfranchised from these causes in this boasted "land of liberty."

Allow me to say to you, Mr. Editor, that the hand that guides this pen is the same which wrote the first fifteen planks in the platform of the Union Republican party of Louisiana nearly two years since, and before any party had formed itself in the South. There was certainly no Democratic party, and then no Radical party. If the so called Republican party, or at least a large majority of them, slid off into the Radical camp—the extremists, I was not one of them, nor have I ever acted with, or written a line favoring their extreme, and I still believe their suicidal policy, as carried out in this State and in the legislation of Congress toward the South. The same hand wrote and published an address to the colored people of this State and of the South relative to their duties as voters for members of the convention to form the Constitution of this State, and giving them my views of their duty and the course to pursue for their own and for the best interests of all. They were voters then, and are so still, and will in all probability forever remain so. I accepted that reconstruction act as a fact, and went to work in my feeble way to assist in freeing us from military rule, but having the best interests of the people of my own beloved South of both races sincerely at heart. There stands the platform and there the address, and to-day they are in fact the principles of the Democratic party of the South, although some of them don't like to confess them openly. O Time! what curious revelations dost thou work!

I have acted with that party—the Democratic—as the Republican party became too radical for my conservative notions, and I still think—(pardon my frankness)—that if you want to see Republican principles flourish in the South you must strike from your party the name of "Radical," and with it all proscriptive legislation, and cease to legislate for a party, instead of the good of the whole people as well in State affairs as in national. Favor universal amnesty, and teach the colored race to look upon the white man as not his enemy, and the white man to treat the colored as part of a common tenantry capable of great improvement, morally, intellectually and industrially, and then there are good grounds for believing that the Republican party of the South may attain strength and respectability.

A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

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#### The Louisiana Terrorism.

The New Orleans *Picayune* points with exultation to the overwhelming Democratic majorities in that State as a proof that "we the people of Louisiana have done something toward helping on our own redemption." When leading Northern organs of the Democracy are jubilant over the success of flagrant frauds in this city and elsewhere, it is perhaps not surprising that a New Orleans sheet should glory over the consummation of that terrorism which kept Republicans away from the polls, which gave Seymour 23 897 votes in the Crescent City to 276 for Grant, and which carried Louisiana for the Democracy by 55,000 majority, after the State had a few months before given a Republican majority of 25,000.

The *Picayune* could not, however, be guilty of greater folly and shortsightedness than in supposing that such a policy will insure the "redemption" of Louisiana. It will, on the contrary, if persisted in prove the most ruinous and destructive to her future interests. Let the impression once gain ground that violence and terrorism are to supplant law and order there, that freedom of speech is not enjoyed, and that elections are to prove mere farces, and capitalists and emigrants will shun the State as they would any infected district.

What the Southern States now require above all things to insure recuperation and regeneration, are protection for all, (regardless of color or political sentiments), emigrants, and money. The two latter can not be secured unless the former is insured. Southern leaders may depend upon it, that so long as lawlessness and anarchy prevail, and men are shot down for opinion's sake, all their efforts to invite capital and strangers thither will prove abortive. Until it shall appear that every man can enjoy religious and political liberty within their boundaries, without the aid of military force, so long will the Southern States remain at a stand still, while their Northern neighbors press forward in new paths of greatness and grandeur.

The problem of Southern prosperity rests with the Southerners themselves. Whether their future shall be for good or for evil depends wholly upon themselves. Meanwhile, they may be sure that every individual will be guaranteed the rights and privileges conferred upon him by the Constitution, though the whole United States army is employed, if need be, to secure them.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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#### Report of the Inspector General.

General Shriver, Inspector General of the Army, has submitted his annual report on West Point. He says the Academy was never in a better or more promising condition. The number of cadets now there is 224. The number authorized by law when the Southern States are all admitted is 290. He enters at length into question of increasing the number of cadets, and concludes by saying that 400 can just as well be educated there as 224, and I strongly recommend an increase to that number. The only additional expense will be for board of students, there being teachers, books and apparatus enough. He says the necessity for an increased number of specially educated officers, is admitted by all who have given attention to the subject, and this necessity will not diminish in future. Various schemes are proposed to meet this need, but all are more expensive and more or less remote and uncertain in their value to the nation, while the Government already, in West Point, has means already at command for supplying its wants. He asks that Congress be requested to take action in the premises. The whole number of graduates to this time is 2273; number who entered but did not remain to graduate, 2472. The total cost of Academy to date is $8,236,372. This includes the cost of grounds, buildings, books, work, instruments, apparatus, as well as pay of teachers and Board of Teachers and cadets. General Shriver speaks about the notions that the Academy cultivates aristocracy and is tinctured with disloyalty, and, under this last head, says that, of the whole number of living graduates in and out of the service at the beginning of the war, more than three-fourths remained loyal. Of the whole number of graduates in and out of the service born in or appointed from the South, one-half remained loyal. Of graduates belonging to the States that actually seceded, more than one fourth remained loyal. Of graduates who served against the rebellion more than one-third were wounded, and one in five were killed in battle. He says in conclusion that the Board of Visitors recommend the Academy to ask for $65,000 this year for repairs and improvements, and also recommend that the Superintendent be raised to the rank and pay of Brigadier General.

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The office-hunters' raid upon President Grant brings to mind Mr. Lincoln's complaint under a similar affliction. "I am like a landlord," said he, "who is so busy renting rooms at one end of the building that he has no time to attend to the fire that is raging at the other end."

### A SUB-TREASURY AND SUB-ROSA AFFAIR.

#### EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOLD COIN.

During the past week, says the *Times* of yesterday, a case of more than ordinary interest has come up for preliminary examination before the United States authorities, and one in which embezzlement of the gold coin taken at the Customhouse of this city, by the substitution of silver, is charged to a large amount. What the precise amount embezzled is there is no means of ascertaining. The fact, however, that as much as $60,000 in gold has frequently been brought from the Customhouse to the Mint building, would seem to indicate that the opportunities for embezzlement have been very large.

From the evidence taken before United States Commissioner Warren, it appears that the sudden and remarkable increase of silver had attracted the attention of some one connected with the old Mint building on Esplanade street—now used as a place of deposit for the moneys collected from the Customhouse. The facts concerning the substitution were made known to Secretary McCulloch, at Washington, who gave orders in writing, and which were transmitted here, that the affair should be sifted. Under these instructions J. Marshal, a bookkeeper, was arrested charged with being the principal in the affair.

According to the evidence of the witnesses, a large amount of gold had been taken from the Mint by Mr. Marshal and given to a carrier to be conveyed to some broker's establishment on Camp street. In exchange for this gold a corresponding amount of silver was carried back. One witness thought that he transferred in this way about $20,000. Another statement made was that the witness had gone ten times to carry gold to the brokers—could not say that he had gone five hundred or even twenty times. As a man might have carried almost any given amount in each expedition below $30,000, it is not easy to guess what amount has hitherto passed from the Mint.

The money, the evidence further shows, was taken from drawers about the Mint building, and not from the vault. The party accused was bookkeeper, and did not properly have the handling of the moneys in the building.

The question that now arises is, how did the accused, under the circumstances, come to have control of the money.

The answer given by the friends of Mr. Marshal is that it is obviously absurd that he could attempt any such operation by his own efforts alone. According to their representation, Mr. Marshal was made the catspaw or agent, and has to stand the whole weight of the ignominy for which others are also responsible. According, too, to their representation, there was really no embezzlement at all, since hard silver coin was put in the place of gold, and that so long as one hundred dollars in gold was only worth two dollars and fifty cents more than silver, that there was no wrong done to anybody.

The case was last evening argued before United States Commissioner Warren by United States District Attorney Samuel H. Torrey, and by Judge Whittaker for the defense. Whatever may have been the evidence as to the complicity of others, there was no doubt whatever that the money had been actually taken from the Mint building and exchanged for silver, and the gold actually proven to have been converted into silver was of no very great amount.

The following was the decision of E. Warren, United States Commissioner, in the case of the United States vs. J. Marshal, late bookkeeper of United States Treasury, charged with exchanging gold coin for silver coin and appropriating profits to his own use: "That the accused be sent before the United States Circuit Court, under $1500 bail, for further investigation and examination."

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### GENERAL GRANT ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—HIS CABINET.

#### Speculations of a Democratic Correspondent Based on Radical Information.

[Washington (November 18) Correspondence of the Boston *Post*.]

A distinguished Radical Senator, who arrived in this city last evening, says that the idea now becoming so prevalent of General Grant's conservative views will prove delusive. He bases this declaration upon his knowledge of Grant's political faith as derived directly from the General immediately after nomination by the Chicago Convention. Among other things, he says that Grant emphatically declared to him a full indorsement of negro suffrage, enforced, if necessary, by Congressional action. In a protracted conversation on the subject between the General and a number of Radical Congressmen, he said he had been at one time opposed to extending the right of franchise to freedmen, but that his views had undergone a radical change on this question, and that he now regarded it as essentially necessary for the protection of the negroes that they should be armed with the ballot. This Senator further says that during the latter portion of the last session of Congress Grant was in the lead on all Radical measures, and favored the most radical method of executing the several reconstruction acts. Hence he laughs at the idea that Grant's inaugural will lay out a conservative policy for his administration—unless an administration of the laws, as enacted and understood by the Radical party, can be considered conservative. Our Senatorial informant further stated that General Grant had, no doubt, fixed upon the whole of his cabinet, except a Secretary of the Treasury, and upon this he would probably decide while in New York. He thinks that Mr. Motley, late Minister to Austria, will be tendered the State Department.

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NATIONALITY OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—Some of the Southern journals continue to assert that they were overcome only by hired mercenaries, who fought the battles of the Yankees for them. The following figures, from Professor Gould's statistical volume, reveal the nationality of the Federal troops. The table does not include the colored soldiers:

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Native American | 1,523,300 | 75.6 |
| British American | 53,500 | 2.6 |
| English | 45 500 | 2.26 |
| Irish | 144 200 | 7.1 |
| German | 176,800 | 8.7 |
| Other foreigners | 48,400 | 2.8 |
| "Foreigners," nativity unknown | 26,500 | 1.3 |
| Total | 2,018,200 | 100.00 |

From these figures it appears that about three-fourths of the men in our armies were native, and one-fourth foreign born.

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We extract this paragraph from a Washington special—twenty-third instant—to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been investigating matters in Louisiana. He finds them in a very rotten condition and demanding thorough uprooting. He has just recommended the removal of the Collector of the Third District, and some time ago recommended the removal of General Steedman, in the New Orleans District. The President shows no disposition to help him reform the matter.

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The Government of New Brunswick has received an advance of funds from the Dominion Government, to obviate the embarrassment growing out of the recent bank failures.

Closely Bound

## CTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

e following is a transcript of the offi- report:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of Secretary of State, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.

t known that, in accordance with the section of an act "relative to Presi- l Electors," approved October 30, the undersigned, Governor of the of Louisiana, in presence of the Se- y of State and the Attorney General State, did this twenty-fifth day of mber, A. D. 1868, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, then and there examine and compare the official returns of an election held in accordance with law, on the third day of November, A. D. 1868, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the State at Large and for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts of the State, and ascertained from the returns on file in said office the persons receiving a majority of the votes cast, as shown by the following tabular statement compiled from the official returns aforesaid;

| PARISHES. | B. F. Joubert. | M. A. Southworth. | George W. Race. | W. P. Blackman. | A. L. Lee. | J. M. G. Parker. | P. G. Deslonde. | Harry Lott. | H. R. Steele. | Anthony Sambola. | M. R. Brady. | Clarence Ward. | S. J. Powell. | F. M. Goodrich. | Scattering. | Total vote in Parishes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ascension | 1491 | 1491 | 1125 | 1125 | 1491 | 1491 | 1491 | 1491 | 1491 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | ..... | 2624 |
| Assumption | 1387 | 1387 | 1375 | 1375 | 1387 | 1387 | 1387 | 1387 | 1387 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | ..... | 2762 |
| Baton Rouge, East | 1247 | 1247 | 1350 | 1350 | 1247 | 1247 | 1247 | 1247 | 1247 | 1350 | 1350 | 1350 | 1350 | 1350 | 2 | 2597 |
| Baton Rouge, West | 585 | 585 | 433 | 433 | 584 | 585 | 585 | 585 | 585 | 433 | 433 | 433 | 433 | 433 | ..... | 1018 |
| Bienville | 1 | 1 | 1385 | 1385 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1385 | 1385 | 1385 | 1385 | 1385 | ..... | 1386 |
| Bossier | 1 | 1 | 1635 | 1634 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1634 | 1634 | 1631 | 1634 | 1631 | ..... | 1636 |
| Caddo | 1 | 1 | 2896 | 2895 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2895 | 2895 | 2895 | 2895 | 2895 | ..... | 2896 |
| Calcasieu | 9 | 9 | 814 | 782 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 782 | 782 | 782 | 782 | 813 | 13 | 823 |
| Caldwell | 28 | 28 | 503 | 803 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 503 | ..... | 536 |
| Carroll | 1392 | 1392 | 786 | 786 | 1392 | 1392 | 1392 | 1392 | 1392 | 786 | 786 | 786 | 786 | 786 | ..... | 2178 |
| Catahoula | 150 | 150 | 809 | 809 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 784 | 784 | 784 | 774 | 809 | ..... | 959 |
| Claiborne | 2 | 2 | 2932 | 2952 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2952 | 295 | 2952 | 2952 | 2952 | ..... | 2954 |
| Concordia | 1554 | 1554 | 201 | 201 | 1554 | 1554 | 1554 | 1554 | 1554 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | ..... | 1755 |
| De Soto | ..... | ..... | 1260 | 1260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1260 | 1260 | 1260 | 1260 | 1260 | ..... | 1260 |
| Feliciana, East | 644 | 644 | 1411 | 1411 | 641 | 614 | 614 | 644 | 644 | 1411 | 1411 | 1411 | 1411 | 1411 | ..... | 2055 |
| Iberville | 2088 | 2088 | 744 | 704 | 2088 | 2088 | 2088 | 2088 | 2048 | 704 | 704 | 703 | 704 | 704 | ..... | 2792 |
| Lafayette | ..... | ..... | 1422 | 1422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 142 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1422 |
| Lafourche | 161 | 1617 | 1796 | 1796 | 1617 | 1617 | 1617 | 1617 | 1617 | 1796 | 1796 | 1796 | 1796 | 1795 | ..... | 3413 |
| Livingston | 149 | 149 | 670 | 670 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | ..... | 819 |
| Madison | 1453 | 1453 | 163 | 163 | 1452 | 1452 | 1452 | 1452 | 1452 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 5 | 1621 |
| Morehouse | 1 | 1 | 1525 | 1525 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1525 | 1525 | 1525 | 1525 | 1525 | ..... | 1525 |
| Natchitoches | 1915 | 1915 | 1375 | 1375 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | 1375 | ..... | 3293 |
| Ouachita | 832 | 832 | 1101 | 1101 | 832 | 832 | 832 | 832 | 832 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | ..... | 1934 |
| Plaquemines | 1329 | 1329 | 273 | 273 | 1329 | 1329 | 1329 | 1329 | 1329 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 273 | ..... | 1602 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1553 | 1553 | 896 | 896 | 1553 | 1553 | 1553 | 1553 | 1553 | 896 | 896 | [illegible] | 896 | 896 | ..... | 2449 |
| Rapides | 2176 | 2176 | 1623 | 1623 | 2176 | 2176 | 2176 | 2175 | 2176 | 1623 | 1623 | 1623 | 1623 | 1623 | ..... | [illegible] |
| St. Charles | 1335 | 1335 | 264 | 264 | 1335 | 1335 | 1335 | 1335 | 1335 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | ..... | 1899 |
| St. Helena | 136 | 136 | 1094 | 1094 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | ..... | 1230 |
| St. James | 2161 | 2161 | 775 | 775 | 2161 | 2161 | 2161 | 2161 | 2161 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | ..... | 2936 |
| St. Landry | ..... | ..... | 4557 | 4616 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4631 | 4631 | 4767 | 4631 | 4631 | ..... | 4787 |
| St. Mary | 1142 | 1142 | 1819 | 1819 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1819 | 1819 | 1819 | 1818 | 1818 | ..... | 2961 |
| St. Tammany | 470 | 470 | 704 | 704 | 470 | 470 | 470 | 470 | 470 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | ..... | 1174 |
| Tensas | 1018 | 1018 | 383 | 383 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | ..... | 1401 |
| Union | 1 | 1 | 14·6 | 14·6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1415 | 1415 | 1415 | 1415 | 1415 | ..... | 1417 |
| Vermilion | ..... | ..... | 958 | 958 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 958 | 958 | 958 | 958 | 958 | ..... | 958 |
| Winn | 43 | 43 | 711 | 711 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 693 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | ..... | 754 |
| Total Vote for each Candidate | 27.911 | 27.911 | 43.163 | 43.189 | 27.878 | 27.879 | 27.872 | 27.872 | 27.904 | 41.234 | 41.253 | 42.800 | 41.250 | 41.810 | 20 | 71.328 |

all of which it appears that the fol- named persons, to wit: George W. W. P. Blackman for the State rge, and Anthony Sambola. M. dy. Clarence Ward, S. J. Powell F. M. Goodrich for the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Congres- Districts, having received the greatest r of votes cast at said election held third day of November, A. D. 1868, sidential electors. therefore certified that the above persons have received the ma- f votes cast for Presidential electors State of Louisiana. stimony whereof I have signed my t the city of New Orleans this twenty- ay of November, A. D. 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Witness:
S. BELDEN,
Attorney General of Louisiana.

Witness:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State of Louisiana.

NOTE—There being no legal returns from the following named parishes, the vote of said parishes was not counted, to wit: Avoyelles, West Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Orleans, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. John Baptist, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Washington.

## e Kennedy Burglary.

### CKERY OF JUSTICE.

### lty Prisoner Discharged.

city of New Orleans abounds in s who defy the vigilance of the po- thorities, and if any one of them is ed the chances of his conviction are fully small.

Hugh Kennedy was arrested for y. He escaped and after several was re-arrested.

informed an officer where a portion of olen goods could be found. They ound and some of the articles fully fied by the owner of the property. turday he was brought before Re- Gastinel for trial. The following graph from the *Picayune* of Sunday, the result:

release of Hugh Kennedy, the bur- by Recorder Gastinel, yesterday, ex- great deal of surprise among those heard the testimony. It is said by that nothing could more strongly ish guilt, and that a chain of circum- l evidence was elicited that could no possibility of doubt.

*Times* of this morning has the fol- g from the proprietor of the house was robbed:

the twenty-second of October my , at the corner of St. Louis and Levee ts, was burglariously entered and ed of about $200. The side door was ed by false keys, and then the parties g penetrated to the second floor suc- d in entering from above the store i- They did this by removing the plank hen letting themselves down by pieces th tied together.

rough Mary Schroeder I learned the s of the parties who committed the ary. One of them, Hugo Kennedy, arrested, and acknowledged to De- e King that he had committed the ery. He also told him where the s could be found that had been stolen. examination the articles referred to discovered in the place pointed out. n examination, Sergeant Malone that the case might be sent before rst District Court.

evidence was taken except that of f. Recorder Gastinel declined to any further evidence. He said that new Kennedy to be a bad man, but d always discharge him so long as e was no evidence against him, and d protect him.

ennedy was thereupon discharged, reupon he was immediately arrested Captain Bradley, but was subsequently harged, as I did not wish to be bothered the case any further.

WM. ZADIK.

ur reporters have had frequent occa- to commend Recorder Gastinel, but his case he seems to have made an mockery of justice. Something more be said on the subject another time.

### Texas Matters.

correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, plains to us of some comments, which, ays, appeared in the *Picayune* regard- affairs in Texas. He says:

he *Picayune* goes on to say, after some st flings at Governor Pease, General nolds, Hamilton and others, that the ublicans monopolize all the offices, con- ts, etc., in Texas. This, Mr. Editor, is ue. Out of eleven hundred State, ty and municipal offices in the State, t hundred are yet in the hands of the mies of the Government. As to the con- ts, I am not aware of a single instance re a Republican has been able to ob- one in the sub district.

he contracts for the transportation of , wood, brick and hay are all held by unterrified Democracy.

en Wade didn't succeed in getting the e Presidency, but his niece succeeded in ing the Vice-President. The thing is refore in the family, and Ben ought to appy.

## Immportant Arrest Of Counterfeiters.

### Vigilance of the Police.

### DISCLOSURES BY A DEALER.

### DISCOVERY OF DIES AND NICKLES.

Finished and Unfinished Counterfeits.

It has been generally supposed that five-cent nickles were counterfeited in this city to a very large extent, and so many of them are in general circulation that the street railroad managers have offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters of this coin.

The police authorities struck the trail of dealers in counterfeit nickels several days ago, and have been quietly working up the case without the suspicion of the guilty parties. The general impression has been that a fruit dealer has been operating largely in these coins. Last year several fruit dealers were arrested, but the parties escaped conviction, there being no postive proof of criminality.

Special Officer Walsh, assisted by other officers, has been at work on the present case, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Police and the Chief of Detectives for some days, and at length his diligence was amply rewarded. Yesterday morning Special Officers Walsh, Huolihan and Canonge arrested at his fruit stand in Treme market Antonio Gregora, and there they found secreted three dollars and twenty-five cents in counterfeit five cent nickels.

They proceeded to his house on Treme street with him, and there found secreted $77 35 in the same spurious coin. They also arrested his wife, Madame Gregora, against whom the additional charge is made of passing counterfeit money, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

On information obtained, the officers afterward proceeded to the house of Mary Valeour, near the corner of St. Claude and St. Peter streets, where the officers found $32 in counterfeit five cent nickles.

Mary was in the very act of pouring the composition into the dies for five cent nickels, which she had just taken from the stove where she had melted it, when the officers went in. They found there, also, nineteen dies, eighty-six rods of spelter or composition, a bag of plaster of paris, lot of broken and used moulds, iron ladle. lot of ends of spelter rods, four pieces of dross, four files, pair of shears and a lot of pieces of lead. They also found at the house of Antoine Gregora a gold watch and chain, two silver watches, three loaded revolvers and a loaded single barrelled gun.

The officers connected in making these important arrests will probably be entitled to the thousand dollars reward offered by the street railroad managers, and the ve thousand dollars standing reward ffered by the United States authorities for be arrest and coviction of counterfeiters.

These re the most important arrests made here for a very long time, and the mystery may now be solved as to where the counterfeit nickels come from with which this city is flooded. From one of the parties arrested it appears that the counterfeiters sell their spurious coin at a discount to such parties as will buy it. The profit is large to both parties, and the temptation great to pursue the criminal transaction of coining, buying and passing counterfeit nickles.

The New York *Herald* thus concludes an editorial in reference to the people of the South:

It is folly for them to contend any longer against the reconstruction laws, bad and tyrannical as they are, so long as the political power of the country rests in the hands it now does. We believe that in the pursuit of peaceful avocations, in efforts for the development of the hidden wealth of the country and in the establishment of law and order in districts where confusion and anarchy may have prevailed and may still prevail, the South will find a warm, true and steadfast friend in the President elect.

## REPORT

### Of William Baker, Chairman of the Board of Registration, to Governor Warmoth, on the Late Election.

[Copy.]

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 23, 1868.

To his Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana;

SIR—As chairman of the Board of Registration, a large mass of evidence has been forwarded to me by the Supervisors of Registration in the various parishes of the State, setting forth the intimidation, fraud and violence, including murder itself, which has been used for the purpose of preventing duly qualified electors from exercising their right as citizens and voting as they deemed proper. Under the circumstances I thought it my duty to lay before you for your information an epitome of the most important facts; if time permitted I should furnish you with copies, but as it is I shall be happy to exhibit to you the originals whenever you may desire it.

Of the city of New Orleans, it is hardly necessary for me to say anything, as you are, doubtless, as well informed as I am respecting the murders, assaults, threats and every species of intimidation which for a month preceding the election were used, and obviously for no other purpose than that of preventing Republican voters, more especially the colored ones, from going to the polls.

There is not a ward in the city in which threats of violence has not been made to the Supervisors of Registration in the performance of their duties. Many of them for some time prior to the election were afraid to sleep in their own houses at night. Others were threatened, and in one instance one of the newspapers called upon the people to "hang the Registrars to the nearest lamp-post." Is it any wonder that they resigned rather than perform their duties at so much personal risk? In the First Ward one of the Registrars was hung in effigy in front of his own door. Since then, as a matter of personal safety, he has sold out his place of business at great loss, and moved to another portion of the city.

One Registration office (the Sixth Ward) was broken into and all the furniture and stationery destroyed, fortunately the records were deposited elsewhere for safe keeping. The First Ward Registration office was broken into and the whole records destroyed. It is believed it was done for the purpose of destroying the evidence which the Registrars had been collecting, respecting the breaking into the houses of colored men, and with pistols at their heads and threats of instant death if they resisted, robbing them of their registration papers. I am in possession of many affidavits setting forth these facts. Many club rooms were broken into and sacked, the furniture and everything destroyed.

So far had these threats of violence, intimidation and murder been carried that when the Registrars came to that part of their duty requiring them to appoint Commissioners of Election, that in not one ward in this city could be found Republicans who were ready to incur the risk of serving as Commissioners of Election, showing most conclusively the reign of terror which had been inaugurated and which but too truly made "the election a farce," the "tragedy" having preceded it.

In the parish of Jefferson the riot and murder of a number of colored citizens was but another link in the chain with which loyal citizens were to be bound and deprived of the right of exercising the franchise, except at the risk of their lives. One of the most intelligent and useful of the Registrars was threatened and told that his life was to be the price of his daring to continue in the performance of his duties; his family was also visited and threatened. Under these circumstances he resigned.

In this parish (Jefferson), on the day of election, one of the Commissioners reports "that three or four gangs, numbering some two hundred men each, went to Kennerville on cars or special trains provided by the Jackson Railroad. They were apparently organized bodies and all armed." These rowdies demanded that the returns should be made out in their presence, "and even went so far as to enter the private apartments of the Commissioners and with drawn revolvers and every conceivable kind of weapon forced the Commissioners to make the returns at once," "and owing to threats and intimidations the tickets were forced to be thrown under the table and destroyed against their will."

In the parish of St. Bernard, such was the state of things, that two of the registrars had to take to the swamp for safety, and wait for the excitement to abate. One of the registrars came to this city and has not been heard of up to the present time. No Commissioners of Election were legally appointed, and no legal election was held in the parish, so the registrars report to this office.

In the parish of Washington, the registrars had to go armed night and day, and were frequently threatened and insulted. colored men were beaten and obliged either to vote as directed, or not at all. So outrageous were these acts of violence, so far was it from being a fair election, that the registrars refused to certify to the returns, "regarding the election in this parish as carried by the knife and revolver."

The registrars for the parish of Plaquemines report that legal voters were refused the right of voting—other were permitted to vote on old registration papers, some who were not residents of the parish, were allowed to vote, while many, from the murders in the city of New Orleans, and the adjoining parish of St. Bernard, were so intimidated that they were afraid to vote. In one precinct an election was held by unauthorized parties, and should not be regarded at all, under any circumstances. But for these influences, the registrars report that the Republican ticket would have had 600 more votes in the parish.

The parish of St. Mary, and what has transpired there during the time the Board of Registration has been in existence, is too well known for any one to contend for a moment that anything like a fair election has been held in the parish. I have no other comments to make. I merely submit a copy of a report by the registrars of the parish:

[Copy.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 6, 1868.

William Baker, Esq., Chairman Board of Registration:

SIR—The undersigned, Supervisors of Registration for the parish of St. Mary, would respectfully represent that the returns of the election from said parish have been duly sent in. But under the existing circumstances we have seen proper to make this further statement:

The chairman of this Board, a resident of the said parish of St. Mary, was compelled by threats to leave the upper end of the parish, and other members of the Board were driven out of Franklin several days before the election; such an amount of violence and intimidation was used before the election and on the day of election, that we are satisfied that the election in the parish was not an expression of the will of the people, and we believe the returns from all the precincts except Brashear and Pattersonville should not be counted.

Not fully knowing our powers under these peculiar circumstances, we have signed and sent in the returns accompanied with this further statement of the

Very respectfully,

(Signed by the Supervisors of Registration of the parish of St. Mary.)

In the parish of East Baton Rouge the circumstances attending the registration and election, although not accompanied by the same amount of violence as is found in many other parishes, yet the facts show clearly enough that no election such as is contemplated by law, was held.

The parish being a populous one, two sets of Supervisors were appointed so that all duly qualified might have an opportunity to register in the short time allowed by law. One Board was to be located in the city of Baton Rouge; the other was to move from point to point in the parish. When the moving Board came to Manchac they found it impossible to get accommodation of any kind; they were unable to hire any place for an office; no one would supply them board or lodging. They proposed to erect a temporary shed for registering in. Colored men and others were forbidden to work for them. So after traveling a day and night they had no other alternative but to return to Baton Rouge, where they announced they would be ready to register all who came and were qualified.

By this time a large number of colored men were in the city of Baton Rouge waiting to be registered, but had up to that time been unable, in consequence of the interference of the Mavor, Sheriff and others, who insisted the Registrars should only register one colored man for every white man registered. As there are about five colored men for every three white men in the parish, this course would necessarily have prevented two-fifths of the colored men from registering. The presence of the second board in the city of Baton Rouge gave the opportunity for these men to register. At this moment Messrs. Fuqua, McCollum and others obtained from the Parish Judge, a writ of injunction prohibiting the second board from proceeding any further in the work of registration in the parish of East Baton Rouge, thus practically closing the registration office seven days sooner than provided for by law, thereby preventing, it is believed, about twelve hundred colored men from registering, by a base use of the law and the prostitution of justice, to serve the purposes of those who are legally disfranchised.

With respect to the election in East Baton Rouge, the protest of four of the Supervisors of Registration is the best evidence in what light it is to be viewed. The original protest is attached to this communication, so that your Excellency may see for yourself.

[Copy.]

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, November 9, 1868.

To Chairman and Members of Board of Registration.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, Supervisors of Registration of the parish of East Baton Rouge, do solemnly protest against the election held in said parish on the third day of November, 1868, for the following reasons, viz: That being obstructed by the Parish Court and want of material, we failed to complete the registration of the parish by about (1200) twelve hundred persons, who would have registered.

The conduct of the police, who were authorized by his Honor Mayor Elam and Thompson Bird, Sheriff, to keep the peace at the Courthouse, first precinct, on the day of the election, was outrageous in the extreme, they taking away the ballots of citizens wishing to vote for Republican Electors and Congressmen, and substituting other tickets instead; on their refusing to vote said substituted ticket they would destroy their certificates of registration (this was not done in every case, but in many.) In consequence of the threats and intimidation used by said police, about (200) two hundred men left the poll without voting. All other precincts in the parish (with the exception of the first) were conducted in accordance with law. We signed the returns of the election believing it was required by law; otherwise we would not have done so.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

(Signed by the Supervisors of the parish.)

From the parish of Vermillion I have a report from the Registrar which sets forth, among other things, "that for two or three months prior to the election an armed band of men, under the guise of vigilance patrol, took charge of the town of Abbeville and its environs, threatening everyone who was not prepared to express Democratic sentiments. The Registrar's life has been more than once threatened; messages sent to him to 'shut up his Republican mouth or a hole would be bored in him,' 'no one would dare vote the Republican ticket.' The club room was guarded so as to keep Republicans from meeting. Considering the above facts, and many others not mentioned, I, as Supervisor of Registration, do not and can not consider the election of the third instant as fair and honest expression of the will and wishes of the people; that it is not only unfair, but that it was conducted in its incipient canvass by the force of Democratic powder and lead. I therefore enter this my solemn protest against any Democratic majority that may be claimed."

The Registrars of the parish of St. Landry report that for nearly two months before the election a state of anarchy existed in the parish, and that over two hundred colored men were murdered during that time. Of the election, they say such was the state of things at that time that no one would have dared vote any but the Democratic ticket, except at the risk of his life.

In the parish of St. Martin the Registrars report that "the registration itself was not free, for armed bands of men prevented colored men from going to register; several of their leaders were killed." The chairman reports that he knows nothing about the returns as they were not made to him. Other persons took possession of the returns from the Commissioners of Election, and he was not allowed to see or compile them as required by law.

From the parish of Lafayette there does not appear to have been any interference with registration, but armed bands of men patrolled the parish and intimidated and prevented Republicans from voting.

The parish of St. Tammany is no exception to the other parishes where intimidation has been resorted to. The report of the supervisors shows conclusively that citizens in that parish no longer enjoy the privilege of the ballot. "A week or ten days before the election the Ku-Klux Klan rode around parts of the parish and threatened and intimidated the voters." "The editor of the St. Tammany *Vindicator* had to fly from the parish to save his life." Houses of known Republicans were visited as a part of the system of intimidation and surveillance. The Democrats announced "that no white man should vote any but an open ticket. Out of 1465 registered voters 261 failed to vote. Yet the white and colored population of the parish are about equally divided. The Registrars conclude as follows: "We are satisfied that had there been no intimidation used, that the Republican majority in the parish would have been at least two hundred."

From the parish of Catahoula, the report shows, with a previous registry of at least twenty-five hundred, for twenty-three hundred and seventy (2370) voted. Under the present registration not one-half of that number registered, and less than one thousand voted. This the Registrar accounts for by saying: "There was such a system of imprecation, abuse, entreaty, espionage and threats and annoyances generally, that very many voted against their convictions, and many more were deterred from registering at all." "The vote as given is not a fair expression of the sentiment of the people of this parish at all." "There was no absolute fraud in receiving or counting votes."

One thing with reference to the vote in the parish of Jefferson I forgot to mention. It is this:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There are registered in Carrollton, Kennerville, Gretna and the Glassworks, Precincts 2, 3, 4 and 5 | | 3461 |
| Whites | 1061 | |
| Colored | 2400—3461 | |
| Democratic vote in the four precincts | 995 | |
| Republican vote in the four precincts | 658 | |
| Total number voting | | 1653 |
| Registered whites not voting | 66 | |
| Colored men not voting | 1742 | |
| Total not voting | | 180 |

Thus showing that considerably less than half of the registered voters, voted.

In the parish of Jackson, the election appears to have been peaceably conducted, and all but one hundred of the persons registered voted. Although there are many well known Republicans in the parish, and nearly one-half of the voters are colored, yet not one Republican vote was cast in the parish. The returns sent in are made by the sheriff of the parish, and not by the registrars as required by law, in spite of the protest of the registrars.

Up to the present timee we have not heard from many of the parishes, and are not informed particularly, either as regards the registration or election.

I most respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the very small number of Republican votes cast in all those parishes where there has been riots, assaults and murders, in many of the parishes where there has been heretofore Republican majorities; while on the other hand in those parishes where there has been no disturbances or intimidation of the voters, the Republicans voted in full strength, and had the majority their registered number indicate.

The consequences of the intimidation just referred to, is no where more perceptible than in the city of New Orleans. With more than eighteen thousand (18,000) registered colored voters in this city, and certainty not less than six thousand white Republicans, it appears that less than three hundred persons voted the Republican ticket. Why the Republicans did not vote, is easily explained, by taking a glance at the weekly mortuary report of the Secretary to the Board of Health, which shows that three white men and ten colored came by their death, either by gun-shot or other wound, in one week in this city, during which time such a state of anarchy or mob-law existed that the ordinary police authorities were powerless, and the streets at night were patrolled by bands of self-appointed men, armed with all kinds of dangerous weapons, during which time no colored man or known Republican dared show themselves on the streets after dark.

One other circumstance is worthy of notice, and to which I also respectfully call your attention. It is this: Under the new election law the Supervisors of Registration are the officers whose duty it is to compile the returns sent in by the Commissioners of Election; but the Civil Sheriff of this parish undertook to say that *he* was the returning officer, and ignored the Registrars. When the ballot boxes were delivered to his deputies on the morning of the election, they were instructed that the boxes were to be carried back to the Sheriff's office instead of the Registrars' offices, where the Chief of Police had detailed two men to guard them till the morning after, when the Registrars were to make the proper returns, as required by law. The boxes were carried to the Sheriff's office, and with them the poll books and duplicate lists; they were, with a few exceptions, not in the hands of the Registrars, and in no case in the eighty-two polls held in this city did they, so far as I can learn, have an opportunity of verifying the correctness of the returns made by the Commissioners of Election. They have merely certified that it was a *correct copy* of such returns. It is not such a return as is contemplated by the law; but that they have made them as they have done is no fault of theirs.

The Registrars of the parish of St. Helena report that "during the time they were engaged in registering, such an amount of intimidation existed in the parish as to prevent many from registering, and many who registered were prevented from voting, while a large number who would have voted the Republican ticket voted the Democratic ticket through fear of personal violence; that just previous to the election an organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan, in disguise and threatening manner paraded about the parish for the purpose of intimidating the peaceably disposed of the Rpublican party. At Tangipahoa, one of the voting precincts in the parish, one John Kemp, a prominent Republican, was murdered by this band, and another citizen was wounded. After due deliberation the Supervisors concluded it was not safe for them to disperse themselves at the various polls on the day of election." They conclude: "In our judgment the election was unfair, and should be deemed void."

In conclusion, did time permit, and were I sure I was not trespassing on your time, much more might be said. As it is, I have tried to condense the reports sent to this office, using, as far as possible, the language of the Registrars themselves. Many of them residents of the country parishes aver that they dare not make a written statement; such, they allege, would cost them their lives. Many have declined to make any report of the facts known to them respecting the intimidation of loyal voters, considering that the state of society is too well known to make it necessary for them to expose themselves as a target to the mob which rules in too many of the parishes of the State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BAKER,
Chairman Board of Registration.

### The Vice-President's Bride.

The Washington *Star* gossips in this manner about the bride of Mr. Colfax, Vice-President elect:

Miss Wade resides with her stepmother, her father and mother both being dead. She is the neice of Senator Wade, who resides at Jefferson, fifteen miles from Andover. Miss Wade is about thirty years of age, of medium size, good figure, dark hair, brown eyes, and has a pleasing face, indicating goodness and intelligenee. All who know her speak of her amiability and quiet good sense, as qualifying her admirably to preside at the house of the Vice-President elect. Three years ago she spent the winter in Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Senator Wade, at the house of Mr. Barrett, on Four-and-a-half street, where Mr. Colfax also stopped; and the friendship formed at that time probably laid the foundations for the present more intimate relations. Miss Wade was one of the excursion party with Senator Wade and Mr. Colfax that came so near being cut off by the Indians on their Rocky Mountain trip. The other ladies of the party were Mrs. Matthews, mother of Mr. Colfax; Miss Carrie Mathews, his sister; Miss Sue Mathews, his cousin, and Miss Sallie Bowles, daughter of Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. These ladies are said to have displayed an amount of courage and self-possession on the occasion of the Indian attack that won for them an enthusiastic vote of admiration from their companions and from the rough mountaineers.

The regulators of Jessamine county, Kentucky, have been again correcting social abuses. They whipped several citizens recently for alleged misbehavior of a domestic kind.

### FACT AND FANCY.

General Grant is reported by a St. Louis correspondent to be worth $300,000.

Schuyler Colfax carried his town, his county and his State, while Frank Blair is beaten in his ward, his city, his county and his State.

Old Crabtree, Lotta's father, loses $2000 by the fire which burned out his liquor saloon in Broadway, New York, a few nights ago.

Fessenden says Andy Johnson went into office tight. He went in so very tight that he must have got badly squeezed by the operation, since he has been decidedly "mellow" ever since.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that Mrs. Lincoln passed through that city on the eighteenth ultimo, on her way to Weisbaden, to place her son Thaddeus at school there. She was afterward to proceed to Carlsbad, Nice and Naples.

A Republican in Massachusetts abstained from voting because he had resided in the State less than a year by fifteen minutes when the polls closed.

Florida is a small State, but it has two Governors at present, both of whom are using the State Seal. The impeachers are trying to make one of them a broken Reed.

The soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts intend to be represented at Washington by a large delegation on the occasion of the inauguration of President Grant. A committee of prominent ex-army and navy officers has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. John G. Saxe recently met on board a steamer a lively young lady to whom he made himself agreeable. Of course, he made an impression upon the damsel, who said at parting: "Good by, Mr. Saxe; I fear you'll be forgetting me." "Ah, Miss," replied the many-times defeated candidate for Governor of Vermont, "if I was not a married man already, you may be sure I'd be for getting you."

The steamboat lines between New York and Boston have renewed their wars. The Newport line has reduced its fare to three dollars, and the other companies will follow suit.

According to the New York *Democrat*, a meeting was held in Jersey City, on the evening of the twenty-first instant, of the men who fought with Admiral Farragut at the capture of New Orleans in 1862.

The object of the meeting was to prepare petitions for next Congress, to seek for the prize-money to which they were entitled after the capture of New Orleans under Admiral Farragut. Although the property taken by Farragut and his men amounted to about eighteen or twenty millions, yet, up to the present hour, not a single cent of prize-money has been awarded.

The question will be strongly agitated until the next meeting of Congress.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

### AN ACT

[No. 212.

To Incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following named persons, their sucsessors and assigns are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name and title of the Loan and Pledge Association, with the powers and rights as set forth in the following articles, viz: Alfred Marchand, Charles H. Foster, Henry Kloppenburg, H. W. Kloppenburg, R. Huberwald, A. C. Denonvian, St. F. Casanave.

Article 1—The name and title of the said Corporation shall be the Loan and Pledge Association, and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence business as soon as fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof, and any such longer period as may be granted by special act of the Legislature of this State. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, to hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage and receive in mortgage, pledge and receive in pledge, property, both real and personal, to make and use a common seal of such device as may be recommended by the Board of Directors herein established, to name and appoint such managers, directors, officers and servants as its interests and convenience require, and to create and establish proper bylaws and rules for the regulation and management of its affairs, all in its corporate capacity.

Article 2—The object and purposes of said corporation are to make and enter into all manner of contracts and arrangements for the pledge of, and to receive in pledge, movable property in order to promote the interest of the working classes who are out of employment and temporarily in need of money for the support of themselves and families, and to make and execute, issue and receive certificates of pledge of any kind and nature whatsoever for the pledge of movable property, and to do and perform generally every act and thing to the business of loaning money on the security of pawn or pledge belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The said Association may, for the interest of its stockholders, purchase from time to time any certificate or certificates of pawn or pledge, or other obligations issued or to be issued by the said corporation. All citations, notices and other legal process shall be served on a President, who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

Article 3—The capital stock of the said Association shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to wit:

The subscribers to the said Association shall pay into the hands of the President, upon its organization for business, the sum of twenty dollars on each and every share of stock subscribed by them, the remaining eighty dollars per share payable on demand at the office of the company, after fifteen days notice from the President and Cashier. The said capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars may be, by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders, in number and amount extended to an amount not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Article 4—All the corporate powers of the said association shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, to be composed of three Directors and ex-officio, the President and Cashier, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, over which the President, or, in his absence, the Cashier shall preside, or, in the absence of both the said officers, one of the said Board, to be selected by the members present, and the person or officer thus presiding shall exercise a casting vote in case of an equal division in the vote of those present. The following named stockholders, together with the President and Cashier are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors and invested with all the rights and privileges herein specified, to wit:

Article 5—The Board of Directors shall fix the amount of the compensation of all officers, clerks and employes of the Association. They shall invest the profits and gains of the Association as herein provided for. They shall make and adopt by laws, rules and rugulations for the proper government of the Association and the transaction of its affairs, and alter and change the same at pleasure: Provided, The same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act. They shall have full power to do and perform all acts and things not herein provided for, which may be necessary to carry into full effect the object and purposes of the said Association; and they shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the offices of President and Cashier.

Article 6—To the end that the term of service of the aforesaid three Directors shall not expire at the same time, the said Directors shall by lot be so divided that they shall be respectively designated as the First Director, Second Director and Third Director, the term of whose service shall expire as follows: That of the First Director in one year, that of the Second Director in two years, and that of the Third Director in three years, to date from the first Monday in May, 1868; and on the third Monday of April in each and every year thereafter there shall be holden at the office of the Association, in the city of New Orleans, between such hours as may be named or designated by the Board of Directors, an eleceion for Director in the place and stead of him whose term of service shall then expire, of which said election previous notice of not less than ten days shall be given by public advertisements in two newspapers published in this city, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, at some meeting of said Board prior to such election, to appoint three competent persons from among the stockholders, not Directors nor officers of this Association, to act as inspectors of said election, to superintend and conduct the same, and to certify to said Board the result thereof, and should any of the persons so appointed decline or fail to attend, the President shall have power to appoint others to fill the vacancy.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to render any Director ineligible to said office of Director. Those receiving a majority of votes cast shall be considered duly elected, and shall take their seats on the first Monday of May after the election, and shall hold the same until others are elected in their stead. In the event of no election taking place on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days thereafter, and shall give notice thereof by advertisement in two of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, repeating the same, if necessary, until said election is effected.

Article 7—No person shall be capable of being a Director of this Association who does not at the time of his election and during his continuance in office hold in his name, or that of the commercial firm of which he may be a member, ten shares of the stock of this Association.

Article 8—No stock shall be transferred unless such transfer be made on the books of the Association at their place of business in the city of New Orleans, and no transfer shall be made while any indebtedness to the Association exists on the part of such stockholder. But a stockholder wishing to transfer stock may be permitted to do so by substituting the obligations of the party to whom the stock is transferred. Provided always that the obligations proposed to be substituted shall be in every respect satisfactory to the Board of Directors. And the said Board of Directors shall at any time have the right to require additional bond or security from any stockholder whenever they deem the security on the deferred payment insufficient. The stockholders shall not be responsible for loss or damage incurred by said association beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by him or them respectively.

Article 9—The funds of this association shall consist of those funds which result from the sale of the capital stock as above set forth, and of those funds which may be received by the said association in payment of the interest on money loaned on pledges and pawns of movable property as herein provided, and the profits which may be realized by the said association after the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the capital stock as further provided herein shall be invested at the rate of at least three per cent per month and not to exceed five per cent per month as loans upon the security of movable property exceeding in value one hundred per cent of the amount so loaned; nor shall any loans whatever of the funds of the said company be made for a period exceeding six months.

Article 10—All pledges or pawns which shall not have been redeemed on or before the expiration of the period for which the loans as above set forth may have been made shall be considered as forfeited to the Association, and at least twice in every year, and at such periods as shall be designated by the Board of Directors, after ten days advertisement in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, such unredeemed pledges or pawns thus forfeited to the Association on account of non-payment of the principal loaned thereon, and of the interest, as stipulated, which may have accrued, shall be exposed for sale, and sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, and the proceeds, after deducting the said principal and interest, and the costs of said sale and advertisements, shall be placed to the credit of the pledger on the books of the Association; and should he fail to claim the same within one year from the date of the pledge, ten per cent thereof shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Charity Hospital, and the remainder shall be applied and added to the capital stock of the company

Article 11—In the months of May and November of each year it shall be the duty of the cashier to make, or cause to be made, an estimate of the profits and losses of the Association, and also a statement of all cash paid into the Company for or on account of the interest paid on pledges and pawns during the preceding six months, and further a statement of the value of the property held by the Company in pledge, as well as the amount of certificates or pledge thereof not cancelled, together with such other accounts as may be necessary to exhibit a complete statement of the affairs of the said Association as they exist, for the information of the Stockholders and all persons interested, and the said statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the cashier and filed with the papers of the Association, to be examined by all whom it may concern, and if it shall appear that the profits of the Association do not exceed its losses and expenses by more than ten per cent of its capital stock the Board of Directors shall make no dividend to the Stockholders, but such per centage of profits shall be retained by the Company as a reserve fund to meet future losses and liabilities and for the investment, according to the object and purposes of the Association. But if it shall appear that the profits exceed the losses and expenses by more than ten per cent of the capital stock, then the Board of Directors shall reserve and set apart a portion thereof not less than ten per cent nor more than one half of such excess as they may deem proper to be kept by the association as a reserve fund, which shall be applied as above set forth and the residue of such excess shall be rateably apportioned and divided between the several stockholders according to the amount of stock held by each stockholder.

Article 12—This act of incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said Association dissolved at any general meeting of the stockholders which the Board of Directors shall convene for that purpose after thirty days' notice in the English and French languages published in the daily newspapers having the largest circulation in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three fourths of the stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such notifications, alterations, amendments or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

Article 13—The Board of Directors shall assemble at such place and as often as they may deem it necessary, and shall convene the first general meeting of the stockholders to effect the organization of this Association, and on the first Monday of May of each and every year thereafter the said Board shall convene a general annual meeting of the stockholders to deliberate upon the interest of the said Association.

Article 14—After the term of the dissolution of this Association, its affairs shall be liquidated, and its debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of the Association.

Article 15—At every general meeting of the stockholders, each and every stockholder shall be entitled either in person or by proxy to vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold: Provided, That no corporations shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than fifty, nor to vote on any share transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such meeting.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect on and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# New Orleans Advocate.

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Dentistry.—The best of work done, at the most reasonable rate, by Dr. B. F. Wright, 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.


Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock and in the evening at seven o'clock. Strangers in the city are cordially invited.

Conference Collections.—We trust that each minister will remember to take up the missionary collection and the other Conference collections, and report the same to the treasurer of Conference. Do this, though the collections be but small.


Freedman's Savings Bank.—This bank, located at 114 Carondelet street, is one of the very safest banks in the city. It was opened more especially for the benefit of the freedmen, but many others have selected this bank as the place to deposit their money. We would urge laborers to deposit all their spare earnings here, instead of keeping money on their persons or in their houses, with the risk of losing the same.


Our Annual Conference.—The Louisiana Annual Conference will convene in this city, at Wesley Chapel, on the twentieth day of January, and not the thirteenth, as published last week. There was a change made after the information in our last issue was forwarded to us. A change occurs also in the Texas and the Mississippi Conferences. The former convening at Austin, January 9, and the latter at Canton, January 28.

At all of these Bishop Simpson will preside.

The People.—The Democratic press of this city are constantly referring to their party as the people. The people of Louisiana are all its inhabitants, white and black. The enemies of the people are not those who tell the truth about the lawlessness and murders which are so rife here, but they are those who commit these crimes and abet them. They are enemies alike to Democrats and Republicans, enemies to law and order, enemies to commerce, to trade, to agriculture and emigration, enemies to every interest of the State, enemies to their race and all mankind.

The Crescent's Threats.—The language of menace appears to be inseparable from Southern rebel rhetoric. For example, the *Crescent* can not discuss the Governor's action in refusing to count the illegal returns from sundry parishes without appending the threat that for so doing he will be treated as a usurper. Can't the *Crescent* get over the old slave driving style of argument? We have to suggest that when the *Crescent* undertakes any overt acts to treat the legally constituted authorities as usurpers, it runs the risk of itself being treated as a traitor. In the question of sustaining the State government, it will be the United States vs. the *Crescent* and the Knights of the White Camelia.

The Tribune and Liberia.—The *Tribune* has made a gross mistake in criticising an article in the Advocate on Liberia. That article was addressed to such Christian colored people as are contemplating entering upon missionary work, to their own people in Africa. There are hundreds of such, as there have been in all ages of the church, who are ready to forsake home and kindred to engage in the great work of publishing the Gospel of Christ in distant lands. The article had not the remotest reference to a general colonization of the colored people which is a scheme as impracticable as it is undesirable.

We suggest to the *Tribune* that misrepresentation and war against the party which supports it, will be as unprofitable again as it has proved before in its own experience.

## Missionary Appropriations.

The General Missionary Committee has closed its session, and made the appropriations for 1869. There were present all our Bishops, corresponding secretaries and members of the Committee proper, representing every section of our Church. The meeting was held in an unpretending room, at 200 Mulberry street, New York; yet in that small room, conclusions were reached and plans adopted, the resulting influences of which will run parallel with time, and add to the harpers of the skies. It was no ordinary pleasure to look in upon that venerable body, representing more exalted worth, more practical wisdom, more profound scholarship and more devotion to God and humanity, than is usual in such assemblies. There was the venerable Rev. Bishop Morris, wise, gentle, genial; and Janes, the embodiment of Christian earnestness; and Scott, the Fenelon of the church; and Simpson, the golden-mouthed; and Ames, on whom has fallen Hedding's mantle of wisdom; and Kingsley, and Clark, and Thomson, each good and great in "work and worth." Sitting by their sides was Durbin, calm, thoughtful, quick to perceive, ready to reply; and the busiest man in the Council was Harris, thinking everybody's thoughts and anticipating everybody's words by the fullness of his knowledge of every subject discussed. These in the foreground, and the General Committee in the background, it were a living picture to be contemplated only with pride and delight.

Not even the Church can be aware of the thoroughness with which each proposed appropriation is debated. Sometimes a Bishop, or a Secretary, or a member of the Committee grows earnest, waxes eloquent, becomes excited in urging a claim, or in opposing one. With the good of the whole Church in view, each interest thereof is jealously guarded, and the appropriations are advanced to the supposed giving capacity of our people. One remarkable feature of this Society is the economy with which its business is conducted. Nearly a million of dollars are annually collected and disbursed: three secretaries are constantly employed and several attachés and the "office expenses" are but $15,000 per annum. In what department of government or in mercantile life may we look for an instance of equal economy?

It must be gratifying to Dr. Durbin and to the whole Church, that there has been a steady advance in the missionary contributions. The pressure on the Society is not from a *diminution* of collections, but from an increase of our mission fields. This is no proof that the spirit of missions is waning in our Church. Such is the religious destitution of our own country alone, that the Committee might have appropriated a million dollars more. The supply is not equal to the demand; nor have we reason to expect it will be. And yet we feel confident that our Church could give annually a MILLION AND A HALF of dollars to the missionary cause. AND SHE WILL. No church in the land is wealthier in the aggregate, and whose members are more thrifty. God is pouring the riches of the earth into the lap of our people, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Joseph of Christendom. Then open thou the storehouses of this spiritual Egypt, and give to the people the corn which ye have garnered up.

We happened to be present in the Committee in the afternoon, when Gilbert Haven and other excellent brethren from New England, presented the name of Dr. Butler as a special agent to make collections for the Society. A lively discussion followed, in which New England's dialectic skill was seen and felt. And these brethren were right in asking for additional aid in working up the Society to its utmost power, and they would have succeeded, had they not brought their candidate with them. But New England never does anything on the halves. If she discovers a place for a man, she has a man for the place. It was bad policy, bad taste and bad Methodism to urge a special man for *that* place. It damaged their cause; it damaged Dr. Butler. But while we shared with them the conviction that additional aid should be employed, yet we do not regard their choice a judicious one. In Canada Dr. Butler may be popular, and may exert a controlling influence over the Canadians, but the result would be different in the States.

We judge Dr. Butler is a good organizer, attested by his mission in India, and believing this, we stand ready to subscribe $100 per annum for the next five years to the Doctor's support in Alaska, one of the openings of Providence and one of the most promising of all our boreal fields.

## In Memoriam.

Another friend is gone. As the ethereal flash singles out the tallest of the forest, so death has laid low one of earth's noblest sons. In manhood's earliest prime, he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, till time shall be no more. A manly spirit has bade adieu to earth, and entered the unseen world. The earthly house is dissolved and unclothed, he has entered into the presence of the Invisible. The hectic flush has faded into the pallor of the grave, and the cough—the echo of death's foot-falls—has ceased to vex his gentle spirit. Consumption has claimed another victim and the grave demanded another tenant. Life is ended. Its drama is closed. The black curtain has fallen. The sun has set. Farewell, my noble Heilner!

Dr. H. C. Heilner was born in Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1856, was converted, under the ministry of Rev. G. J. Barr. Inclined to a professional life, he read medicine in his native place, and in 1863 graduated in Brooklyn, New York; after which he served as assistant surgeon in West Philadelphia and Georgetown, District of Columbia. During the war he was appointed for medical service both in Texas and Louisiana. At the time of his death he was resident physician at Quarantine, Louisiana, which position he filled with great credit and fidelity, but which he was compelled to resign in consequence of failing health. It was his purpose to have spent the winter in El Paso, Mexico, and to accompany him, a dear and only brother had come to our city. But alas! death changed the programme, and our friend has gone to another El Paso. Rapidly and certainly the disease increased, when at eight o'clock, on the morning of December 1, 1868, Dr. Hielner died. At 4 P. M. weeping friends gathered about the coffin, and after a few remarks and a brief prayer, the body was removed to the Jackson depot and forwarded to the residence of Mrs. Heilner, the venerable mother of the pious dead.

Thus the story of life and death is briefly told. A gentleman of great personal refinement; a scholar of many attainments; a companion of genial fellowship; a friend that "sticketh closer than a brother;" a Christian whose "life was hid with Christ in God," and whose death was tranquil as when the weary traveler falls asleep. He sleeps in Jesus. Let us meet him in the resurrection morning.

## General Grant—His Cigar and His Tongue.

Our recent visit to General Grant corrected two false impressions which the press had made upon our mind. We have all heard of his "everlasting cigar:" that he has never been seen without one; that it is so inseparable a companion that he has been photographed with the roll of tobacco either in his lips or between his fingers, and in a word, that he sleeps with a cigar in his mouth. With these and other stories of the General's cigar fresh in mind, we felt no little disappointment when he greeted us in the hall not to see a column of smoke issuing from his thin lips, and our disappointment increased when he sat an hour in conversation without a single whiff on the everlasting cigar.

And our surprise was equally agreeable and great at the conversational powers displayed by President Grant. We had entered his presence with the impression that we would have to lead the conversation, and remembering his *reported* passion for horses, we had determined to engage him in conversation by describing a famous Arabian horse we once rode from Jerusalem to Bethlehem; but the General "moved directly upon our works," nor did he give us time to bring up our Arabian steed. His thoughts are clear, quick and comprehensive; his language accurate, terse and sufficiently full for all colloquial purposes. He displayed a breadth of view, a minuteness of detail, a practical understanding, a preponderance of common sense, which so largely characterized the illustrious Washington. In their mental structure Grant and Washington are not unlike. In his analysis of Washington's character the great Everett enumerated common sense, prudence, punctuality, modesty, love of justice, self control, pride of character, seriousness, honesty, patriotism and morality, as the distinguishing traits in the character of the "Father of his Country;" and it is not too much to say that no other public man since the days of Washington has displayed similar mental and moral excellencies in the same degree and harmony as General Grant.

We fancy that Grant's reputed reticence is simply a perfect control of his tongue when in the presence of men over anxious to know his thoughts, and particularly so when politicians ask him questions. He has a constitutional aversion to being interrogated. In this he and General Canby are quite alike. The following good story was related to us by one of the parties: When General Canby was in command of Louisiana two Texans called upon him. On the way one said to the other, "I have many times called upon the General, but could never engage him in conversation; but I am determined to make him talk to-night, and I will bet you five dollars that I succeed." The wager was taken, and the parties were soon in the General's elegant mansion, corner of St. Joseph and St. Charles streets. The gentlemen were announced and the General entered. "Good evening, General;" "Good evening, gentlemen," and a pause. Questions on the war, on commerce, on politics, were put, but only received from the General the monosylabic "yes" or "no." He who had offered the wager resolved to rally the General on the place of his birth. Both being Kentuckians, but one small and the other large, the former put the square question: "General, in what part of Kentucky were you raised, that you should be a so much larger man than I am?" This was a poser, and our friend thought "I have made a hit this time." Quite a pause followed this natal interrogation. The gentlemen looked one at another; the General chewed away on his unlit cigar, and finally said, "Bottoms." He was born and reared on the Kentucky bottoms. It was a crushing reply, and our friend said to his companion, "I guess we'll go;" and they did go, and he paid his five dollars, because the General would not say more than "bottoms." But this was Canby's habit when he did not wish to be questioned, for at other times he was one of the most intelligent and copious gentleman in conversation it has been our pleasure to meet in the South.

Few men have the power of silence. Moses had it, Washington had it, Grant has it. Other things being equal, it is an evidence of mental greatness, of extraordinary self control. It is not an indication of lack of capacity, but rather of the power of concealment, and this power of silence reaches its height when the countenance is as silent as the tongue. Grant's face is as unreadable as his tongue is silent, when he wills it. As Moses could denounce the rebels at Horeb, and Washington thunder out a burning rebuke at Lee at Monmouth, so Grant can speak when the time comes. He was communicative to us because we are not a *politician*, and because we did not ask *questions*. As we left the mansion we thought of the future influence of General Grant's self-imposed silence upon the American people. Hereafter, silence will be regarded a sign of greatness.

## The Next Administration.

We claim not to speak by authority nor to be one of the prophets, yet we feel safe in asserting that the next administration will be the most systematic, powerful and successful ever witnessed in this country. If we mistake not, it will be more military than any preceding one. Himself accustomed to the discipline and precision of military life, General Grant will aim to strengthen his administration by infusing a severe discipline throughout every branch of the Federal Government. The heads of the departments will be so many corps commanders, who will receive their orders and be held to a strict account for the faithful discharge of their duties; and while they will be entrusted, almost exclusively, with filling all subordinate appointments, their official acts will be subject to a severe scrutiny. There is a much deeper significance in General Grant's refusal to read applications for office, than appears upon the surface. Unlike Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Johnson, Mr. Grant will neither endure the worriment incident to the overwhelming personal calls for office, nor have his attention thereby diverted from the graver interests of the general government. "To the heads of departments," will be the response to all office-seekers.

To the utmost extent he will demand HONESTY as a requisite to the reception of an appointment. He will aim to rid the land of the official thieves and plunderers: who for too many years have grown rich on their ill-gotten gains. It will be a more Herculean task than the capture of Lee, but he can do it and will. With a new broom, he will clean out the customhouses, especially in the South, which are dens of thieves. The stupendous frauds that now make every customhouse stink, he will check, and in the four years to come fewer will grow rich by official dishonesty, but the commercial communities will rejoice in their immense gains under a better administration.

With a clear appreciation of material wealth, General Grant will throw the weight of his great influence in developing the material interests of the South. Better than any other man, knowing its immense resources, he will favor the construction of those public works and the adoption of such plans as will best promote the agriculture and commerce of this great section of our country. Less political than former President's, he will seek to divert the attention of the people from the bitter and bootless partisanship which now curses the nation, especially in the South, and will aim to turn that attention to the restoration of broken fortunes and the acquisition of new ones. All that he will ask of the Southern people will be loyalty to the Government, and the prevalence of peace and order throughout their borders. Grant has a "cold shoulder," and he will turn with power against political hacks and mercenary politicians who are leeches on the body politic, whose cry is "taxes, taxes," and like death and hell cry "give, give."

With a calm assurance of the justice and wisdom of such a course, he will protect the Union men and their capital, who reside in the South. Under him, lawlessness shall cease; crime shall not go unpunished; and no citizen shall be persecuted to the death because of his political sentiments. And whether such Union citizen is native born or from the North, he shall be protected in his rights, in his person, and in his property. The day will soon dawn to the persecuted loyalists of the South; and the time is at hand when the Northern capitalists may come to our now impoverished region, and find ample protection in the noble pursuits of industrial life.

## The Southern Argus and Crisis Again.

We recently gave our readers extracts from the above named paper, on its plan of ridding the South of political opponents. We give below another extract from this delectable sheet, which we clipped from its issue of the fourteenth instant. Go it, Johnnie, and you'll get your name up as a "fire-eater." We shall endeavor to learn if you also are not a "carpet-bagger" of a few years longer residence than those you would have "exterminated:"

The Situation—Our Position.—We wish it distinctly understood by white Radicals with black hearts that they can expect no quarter from us. The South has been a prey for these vultures long enough, and it is idle to prate any further about a common country and a common destiny among those whom God hath not joined together. General Grant and his satelites will not give us our rights in a national point of view, and we must as States, individually and collectively, keep our organizations intact for purposes of necessry and legitimate defense. Carpet-baggers and scalawags must be scouted and despised as the most abominable things on earth. We should require them to keep the peace or beat an ignominious retreat from the States which are infested by their presence. They should learn, once for all, that tampering with negroes and inciting them to insurrection is a crime too infamous to go unpunished. We insist that the negroes shall be protected in whatever rights belong to them, but that scalawags and carpet-baggers are wholly inadmissible. To the white race of the South belong the government of affairs, and it is a needless task to attempt to deprive them longer of that just and proper relation which God has ordained. Forever must the negro be subordinate to the white race of the South, and it is just as impossible to reverse the decision as to change the color of the African or to pass an elephant through the eye of a needle.

We shall be more bitter and proscriptive than ever upon scalawags and carpet-baggers. Mississippi, like her sister State of Louisiana, must perfect her organization in every county, and be prepared to resist the encroachments contemplated by the vilest imposters that were ever permitted to disgrace the civilization of any age or country. Mark them well, men of Minsissippi, and spare none who are so base as to propagate in the minds of the negro false doctrines which will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed. We want the negroes as laborers in developing our fertile regions and it is both natural and right that the utmost confidence should prevail. Extermination of scalawags and carpet-baggers is our motto.

## Hon. Michael Hahn.

We congratulate the loyal citizens of Louisiana on the accession of Mr. Hahn to the editorship of the New Orleans *Republican*. That journal has badly needed an editor and editing for some time past. The official journal of the State and city, it should command the best talent available, and should be made a power by the strength of its editorials, and not by the number of its advertisements. As a graceful, pungent, discreet writer, Mr. Hahn has no superior in New Orleans, as the columns of the *Republican* now indicate. Associated with him is Mr. Tracy, to whose energy, unselfishness, and large business experience and ability, the *Republican* has been kept alive against fearful odds. He is the matter-of-fact philosopher of St. Charles street.

Colonel Simon Jones.—The article in last week's Advocate requires explanation, and we herewith cheerfully give a historical statement of the facts of the case. The state of the case is very plain.

Colonel Jones, at the last session of Congress, contested the seat of Colonel Mann, on the ground of fraud.

We have reason to know that the frauds were clearly proven, and of sufficient magnitude to give Colonel Jones an undisputed majority over his opponent.

While the contest was pending Colonel Mann died.

This does not abate the contest nor in any wise affect the rightful claims of Colonel Jones. The contest will go on. If Colonel Jones establishes his claims he will be seated. If he does not, then Colonel Mann having been the lawful member elect, there will be a vacancy in his seat. There is no conflict at all in the positions of Colonel Jones and Mr. Menard.


Extensive News Room.—A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne street, has about one hundred and fifty different papers and magazines for sale, on all subjects and in several languages. He is also agent for "Greeley's History of the Rebellion," "The Women of the War," &c.


## Dr. Southworth.

We gladly publish below this gentleman's card, to which we call the careful attention of every candid reader of the Advocate. We know that some tremendous blunders were made during the late disturbances in this city, and we wonder not that a scapegoat is in great demand. We are pleased that General Rousseau repudiates the authorship of the language of which Dr. Southworth justly complains. But who is the author? No matter now; that will transpire in due time. In the mean time we may say that Dr. Southworth criticises and disapproves of General Rousseau's course, which as a citizen he has a right to do, and we suppose is prepared to give his reasons. As to our own opinion, we expressed that in a former issue of the Advocate, and need not repeat it here.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 30, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—I inclosed the telegram forwarded from Washington on the twenty-eighth instant by the Associated Press Agent and published here yesterday, containing what purports to be an extract from the New York "Herald's" version of Major General Rousseau's report to General Grant, in the following note to General Rousseau, and append his reply.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 29, 1868.

General L. H Rousseau, Commanding, etc., etc.:

GENERAL—Will you be so kind as to inform me by the bearer if the inclosed paragraph, purporting to be from your report as published in the New York "Herald," really emanated from you, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 30, 1868.

M. A. Southworth, Esq.:

SIR—Your note of to-day is just received, and in reply I have to say that the paragraph you inclose forms no part of my annual report to General Grant. I have the honor etc.,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

I have to add that I never visited General Rousseau's headquarters except on business and in the interests of peace and order, nor have I ever uttered the expression attributed to me in the interpolated paragraph of the report.

The paragraph referred to is so vulgar in language, and so evidently false and malicious, and its accusations so contrary to my known principles and habits that it is only necessary to add that so far as it relates to me it is wholly and entirely untrue, and that those from whom it emanated are guilty of willful and malicious falsehoods.

Very respectfully,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

## To Our Preachers.

As the session of our Conference is drawing near, we wish to call special attention of our preachers to collecting the subscription money to the Advocate, of all subscribers connected with their various charges. It is expected that every preacher will so exert himself in this matter as to be able to make a good report at Conference.

Conference Studies.—Those ministers on probation in Conference should be carefully preparing themselves for their examinations at Conference. We will publish soon the proof texts on the various Bible doctrines, which we hope will be thoroughly committed to memory, so that they may pass their examinations in a creditable manner.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

Current history, as well as justice, demands a notice of the audience given yesterday in the Foundry Methodist Church to Dr. J. P. Newman. The morning was cloudy, with a sprinkle of rain, but was not sufficient to deter the people who had looked to this visit with so much interest from attending service. The house was filled to its fulness, though not uncomfortable. The congregation was such as to flatter any speaker who could yield to that kind of influence. Citizens of prominence, members of the bar and bench, ministers of other churches, General Grant and General Dent, his Aid, and other representatives of the army, and also of the navy, with heads of bureaus, and many others, presented a most imposing assembly of hearers. At night, though service was half an hour earlier than usual, the seats were filled, packed; the aisles filled, gallery and choirs filled; many stood, and hundreds went away unable to be accommodated. The speaker was himself on both occasions. At night, while the discourse was more evangelical because of the theme, it was not more appropriate than the one of the morning. The attention given by the vast sudience may be symbolized by the gray haired minister who made the opening prayer. He sat with eyes fixed, or only moving them as the speaker moved, and was playfully accused after service with *never before having heard a sermon*.

The fact is, the Doctor does not let his audience down; their attention rises with his thoughts, and there remains till he closes. The fear of having excluded from the Advocate anything more personal to him restrains our feelings and checks the outburst of a tribute due to those memorable services. The Doctor left this morning for New York. He and his excellent wife, I find, were the welcome guests at Foundry Parsonage.

That unobtrusive man, General Grant, came yesterday to the church in a street car, and returned by the same conveyance as far as it went, and walked the balance of the way. He reached here on Saturday evening.

President Johnson attended the New York avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. It is said he attended church regularly during the impeachment trial, but not since its close till yesterday. He is said to work very hard on the Sabbath. It is to be hoped the affairs of Government may be so shaped, and that speedily, as to afford all public officers the rest on Sabbath they need. Mr. Colfax paid a short visit to his home last week, but is off again this morning.

Thanksgiving day has been designated by the Mayors of this District in accordance with the President's proclamation on that subject.

Mr. Lincoln was the first President who proclaimed days of thanksgiving, but then it was in view of some great victory. President Johnson, however, continues to make these proclamations under different circumstances, and against all the prejudices of his own ond other Southern States. For this he merits the most sincere commendation of the Church, but strange, if anything can be strange, there are church members and ministers who refuse to observe the day because it has been set apart by a Chief Magistrate not of their choice. Let the head be pitied and the heart censured for such narrowness and impiety.

It is an epoch in our country's history that there is now, more than heretofore, what may be called a magisterial acknowledgment of the deity. As a nation we are more religious than moral, and the less worship is performed the less morality will exist.

Among the measures to be brought before Congress at an early period of the approaching session may be reckoned a United States Postal Telegraph by which messages can be conveyed at less cost than now charged, and delivered as letters now are in large towns. A new executive mansion will be proposed. This is much needed; the present one has answered its day, and is only fit for an office, and not for the residence of a President's family. An effort will also be made to increase the President's salary. This improvement is as much needed as the other. So far as General Grant is concerned, he can not afford financially to be President, for he leaves a better place than he goes to. This change would no doubt have been made long ago but for the war. The bill regulating the tenure of office, having served its day, will no doubt be repealed.

Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury extension, has made a report of some general interest to all who desire the expansion and beauty of the national capitol. He recommends several important changes in public buildings, streets and avenues, and improvements of parks for drives and recreation. His judgment is against the eight hour system, and the letting of Government work by contract to the lowest bidder; both these have operated against the interests of the Government.

Chief Justice Chase left for Richmond on Saturday; he will hold his court there, commencing to-day. Whether Mr. Jefferson Davis will appear remains to be seen. A short while since some persons connected with the Treasury were searching for a package among the captured property stored in that building; on opening one supposed to contain the object of their search, it was found to contain the women's clothes worn by that functionary when he was captured.

MORDECAI.

Sung Mother into Heaven.—There are in our city, says the *Christian Advocate* of Cincinnati, two orphan children, a boy and a girl, deprived of their parents within the last yeor. The lad is but seven years old, and is sustained in his grief by an almost gladsome remembrance that the last words his parents ever spoke on earth were to him, and that he sung his mother into Heaven. He lately told the story thus: his mother, it must be remembered, had been sick for some time:

"My mother called me," said he, "and told me that she felt like going to sleep; and that if she did, she wanted me to sing to her; and if she fell aslep, she wished me to sit by her bed till the doctor came. So," said he, "I began."

Here the little fellow, with great tears trickling down his cheeks, sang his little song, beginning:

"I want to be an angel,"

to show just how it happened.

"When I was done," continued he, "mother had turned over and gone to sleep, and I sat ever so still by her bed till the doctor came. I told him she was asleep; that I had sung her to sleep. He went over to the back side of the bed, and as soon as he touched her hand, he started back and said, 'My boy, your mother is dead.' So I had sung my dear mother into Heaven."

Magnitude of London.—Its houses number more than 350,000, and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 360,000 gas lamps, consuming in every twenty-four hours about 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44,383,328 gallons are used per day. The traveling public sustain 5,000 cabs and 1,500 omnibuses, besides all the other vehicles which human ingenuity invent. Its hungry population devour in the course of every year, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, and innumerable fish of other sorts, and consume 43,200,000 gallons of beer, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 66,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2,000 doctors find constant employment. London, finally, supports 852 churches, which are presided over by 930 divines of more or less note.—*The Nation.*

## Missionary Appropriations for 1869.

The following are the appropriations for 1869, recommended by the General Mission Committee and confirmed by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their sessions closing last week:

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Africa | | $12,825 00 |
| South America | $8,046 00 | |
| Contingent on sending an additional missionary | 2,000 00 | |
| Exchange on $10,046, at 50 per cent | 5,023 00— | 15,069 00 |
| China, for Foochow | 17,425 50 | |
| For Kiuktang | 4,261 00 | |
| For opening a mission in Peking | 8,230 00 | |
| For sending out four families | 8,000 00 | |
| Exchange on $37,920 50, at 50 per cent | 18,960 25— | 56,880 75 |
| Germany and Switzerland | 25,000 00 | |
| Contingent on opening a mission in Vienna, Austria | 2,500 00 | |
| Exchange on $27,500 at 50 per cent | 13,750 00— | 41,250 00 |
| Scandinavia, for Denmark and Norway | 13,037 92 | |
| For Sweden | 6,748 00 | |
| Contingent on making Norway a separate superintendency | 1,250 00 | |
| Exchange on $21,035 92, at 50 per cent | 10,517 96— | 31,553 88 |
| India | 53,368 75 | |
| Contingent on sending out two families | 4,000 00 | |
| Exchange on $57,368 75, at 50 per cent | 28,684 37— | 86,053 12 |
| Bulgaria | 7,490 02 | |
| Exchange at 50 per cent | 3,745 01— | 11,235 03 |
| Spain, for opening a mission | | 5,000 00 |
| Italy, for opening a mission | | 5,000 00 |
| Cuba, for opening a mission | | 5,000 00 |
| Mexico, for opening a mission | | 5,000 00 |
| New Granada, for a mission in Carthagena | | 1,000 00 |
| Total for foreign missions | | $275,866 78 |

NOTE—The appropriations for Spain, Italy, Cuba and Mexico respectively are contingent on the judgment of the Bishops and Board, provided that in each case the mission may not be established till the sum of $5,000 shall have been contributed for that specific purpose.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS—FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh Mission-Central New York Conference | | $ 150 00 |
| Scandinavian Mission, Central Illinois Conference | $2,400 00 | |
| Erie Conference | 2,300 00 | |
| Minnesota Conference | 3,500 00 | |
| New York Conference | 2,500 00 | |
| Wisconsin Conference | 2,500 00— | 10,900 00 |
| German Misison—California Conference | 3,000 00 | |
| Central German Conference | 7,000 00 | |
| East German Conference | 9,000 00 | |
| Louisiana Conference | 600 00 | |
| Northwest German Conference | 7,000 00 | |
| Southwest German Conference | 7,000 00— | 33,600 00 |
| Chinese Mission—California Conference | 2,500 00 | |
| Contingent | 5,000 00— | 7,500 00 |
| Total for Foreign Populations | | $52,150 00 |
| Indian Missions—Black River Conference | 300 00 | |
| Central New York Conference | 400 00 | |
| Detroit Conference | 1,200 00 | |
| Genesee Conference | 300 00 | |
| Kansas Conference | 2,000 00 | |
| Michigan Conference | 1,200 00 | |
| Wisconsin Conference | 400 00— | 5,800 00 |

AMERICAN DOMESTIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 12,000 00 |
| Baltimore | 10,000 00 |
| Black River | 800 00 |
| California | 5,000 00 |
| Central Illinois | 800 00 |
| Central New York | 1,000 00 |
| Central Ohio | 2,000 00 |
| Central Pennsylvania | 2,000 00 |
| Cincinnati | 2,000 00 |
| Colorado ($1000 for transfers) | 10,000 00 |
| Delaware | 1,800 00 |
| Des Moines | 4,000 00 |
| Detroit | 3,000 00 |
| East Genesee | 500 00 |
| East Maine | 2,400 00 |
| Erie | 1,500 00 |
| Genesee | 500 00 |
| Georgia | 12,000 00 |
| Holston | 10,000 00 |
| Illinois | 1,000 00 |
| Indiana | 750 00 |
| Iowa | 800 00 |
| Kansas | 8,000 00 |
| Kentucky | 10,000 00 |
| Louisiana | 9,000 00 |
| Maine | 1,800 00 |
| Michigan | 3,000 00 |
| Minnesota | 6,000 00 |
| Mississippi | 9,000 00 |
| Missouri | 7,000 00 |
| Nebraska | 5,000 00 |
| Nevada | 4,000 00 |
| Newark | 2,500 00 |
| New England | 4,000 00 |
| New Hampshire | 2,000 00 |
| New Jersey | 1,800 00 |
| New York | 6,000 00 |
| New York East | 6,000 00 |
| North Carolina | 10,000 00 |
| North Indiana | 700 00 |
| North Ohio | 700 00 |
| Northwest Indiana | 700 00 |
| Ohio | 1,500 00 |
| Oregon | 3,000 00 |
| Philadelphia | 5,000 00 |
| Pittsburg | 2,500 00 |
| Providence | 2,000 00 |
| Rock River | 2,500 00 |
| St. Louis | 17,000 00 |
| South Carolina | 15,000 00 |
| Southeast Indiana | 500 00 |
| Southern Illinois | 1,600 00 |
| Tennessee | 13,000 00 |
| Texas | 9,000 00 |
| Troy | 2,000 00 |
| Upper Iowa | 1,500 00 |
| Vermont | 1,600 00 |
| Virginia* | 16,500 00 |
| Washington | 3,000 00 |
| West Virginia | 6,000 00 |
| West Wisconsin | 4,000 00 |
| Wilmington | 5,000 00 |
| Wisconsin | 5,000 00 |
| Wyoming | 1,000 00 |
| Total for American Domestic Missions | $297,250 00 |

* Of this amount to Virginia, the sum of $1500 is to provide for Richmond and Abingdon Districts for two months, occasioned by extending the Conference year.

MISSIONS IN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $3,000 | |
| Idaho | 3,000 | |
| Montana | 5,000 | |
| Utah | 3,000— | $14,000 00 |

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contingent Fund | $25,000 00 |
| Incidental expenses | 20,000 00 |
| Office expenses | 15,000 00 |
| For gratuitous distribution of the *Missionary Advocate* | 15,000 00 |
| Total | $75,000 00 |
| Toward providing for the payment of drafts already drawn but which have not yet matured | 129,933 22 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Missions | $195,186 19 | |
| Exchange on $151,361 19, at 50 per cent | 75,680 59— | $275,866 78 |
| DOMESTIC MISSIONS. | | |
| Foreign populations | $52,150 00 | |
| Indians | 5,800 00 | |
| American | 297,250 00 | |
| American, in Territories | 14,000 00— | $369,200 00 |
| Miscellaneous | | 75,000 00 |
| To meet (in part) outstanding drafts | | 129,933 22 |
| Grand total | | $850,000 00 |

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Missionary Committee, namely:

*Resolved*, That in making appropriations to American Domestic Missions this Committee understand that they are made for the specific purpose of establishing new charges in the most promising fields; and that the Committee recommend that appropriations should not be made, as a general rule, by the Annual Conference to the same charges for more than five consecutive years.

After the foregoing appropriations had been approved by the Board of Managers the Bishops expressed their concurrence as follows in a communication to the Committee and Board of Managers, dated New York, November 17:

We have witnessed with much satisfaction the prayerful and careful attention with which you have considered the condition and claims of the missionary cause among us, and the deliberate and prudent manner in which you have provided for its support and progress for the coming missionary year.

We believe you have done wisely in increasing, to a moderate extent, your appropriations both to the Foreign and Domestic Departments.

We know you share our most earnest desire that the increased liberality of the Church may enable us next year much more fully to meet the growing claims of our whole work.

We doubt not you will continue to unite with us in praying most devoutly and constantly that the great Head of the Church will imbue us and all the Church more fully with the spirit of the great commission committed to us by our divine Lord and Master to disciple all nations.

With these sentiments we concur in the appropriations you have made for the coming year.

We think you are justified in trusting, to the extent you have done, the missionary intelligence and zeal of the churches and pastors. We are persuaded they will respond promptly and cheerfully to your action. Certainly God will honor your faith.

In our judgment, Providence has clearly indicated your duty in reference to the appropriations you have made at this time. The exigencies of our missions, and the recent providential opening of new fields, imperatively demanded of you all you have done. Indeed, the urgent claims of our Domestic and Foreign Missions have been but partially met. Great want will be felt in both these departments.

## Church Extension Collection.

On Sabbath morning (November 22) the pulpits of the following Methodist Episcopal churches were filled by the Bishops and members of the General Committee, and collections were taken as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ebenezer | $ 69 00 |
| Port Richmond | 59 00 |
| Eleventh Street | 32 00 |
| St. Georges | 150 00 |
| Haines Street (Germantown) | 169 00 |
| Salem | 130 00 |
| St. Johns | 200 00 |
| Twelfth Street | 160 00 |
| Spring Garden Street | 1075 00 |
| Trinity | 662 00 |
| Wharton Street | 250 00 |
| Green Street | 300 00 |
| Arch Street | 700 00 |
| Bethel | 70 00 |
| Nazareth | 300 00 |
| Centenary (Camden, New Jersey) | 80 00 |
| Broad Street | 70 00 |
| Emory | 100 00 |
| Fifth Street | 214 00 |
| Tabernacle | 150 00 |
| Ebenezer (Manayunk) | 20 00 |
| Total | $4871 00 |

This is an increase of very nearly fifty per cent over the collections taken in the same churches last year.

## Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

FIRST GUNS FOR 1869.—The missionary contributions for 1869 have commenced, New York and Brooklyn coming forward promtly and liberally, as will be seen in the following cases: Eighteenth street, New York, doubles her contributions of last year; Eighty-sixth street, New York, advances 25 per cent. over last year; Bedford street, New York, andvances 16 per cent. over a very liberal contribution last year: First Place, Brooklyn, advances some 20 per cent over last year. This average scale of advance over last year will carry the Missionary Society clearly through 1869, and find her free from debt at the close of next year. This can easily be done, and than our grand Missionary Society will bound forward in her new work with her youth renewed as the eagle's.

FOR INDIA.—Rev. Henry Jackson and wife left the port of New York early on the morning of November 22, in the steamer Helvetia, for Liverpool. Owing to detention from the non-arrival in time of a part of the cargo, the steamer was delayed some twenty hours. Mr. Jackson's destination is Lucknow, India—a field in which he has spent some eight years last past.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—One of the oldest and best pastors in that part of our work writes: "I am anxious to inspire the Church with missionary interest and ardor. I want the *Missionary Advocate* to sow among the people, in the confidence that I shall reap a corresponding harvest in our missionary collections. I have held monthly missionary concerts, and am doing what I can to wake up the people to feel for other's needs. The *Missionary Advocate*, I think would be a powerful auxiliary in the good work."

CHINA.—A young brother in our China mission pleads earnestly for more men; at least one or two more this year for his Station, which is in the valley of the great Yangtsi River. He says twenty are needed; that our mission is the only one in that region; and he justifies his earnest pleading by saying his heart goes out to save and elevate these groaning millions. Will not the Church at home respond?

CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES.—We have been very much struck with the report made to the American Board on the characters and fortunes of the children of missionaries. The report says:

A circular addressed to 212 children, of whom 190 answered, revealed the following statistics: Of 95 males 81 are members of the Church, 51 have received a collegiate education, 31 are now in college, and 13 are now in the Gospel ministry. Of 89 females 78 have been educated and are professing Christians, and 13 are the wives of missionaries. The answers to the circulars sent out to show that the system pursued with children of missionaries has produced most happy results. No other class of children can exhibit such a moral and religious average.

MISSIONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—The success of the vast missionary plans of the Methodist Episcopal Church depends largely on the organization of each Sunday-school "into a Missionary Society" according to the order of the late General Conference, (Discipline, Part IV, section 3, paragraph 12.) The success attending these juvenile missionary societies becomes more and more manifest every day. The Rev. J. J. Manker, writing to the Mission Rooms from Athens, Tennessee, under date of Nov. 8, says: "Our Sunday-school Missionary Society is workiug well. Last year, with an average attendance of sixty-seven, we collected $80 78 for missions. For the more systematic collection and distribution of missionary intelligence we have a committee for each grand geographical division of the earth, to report latest items of interest at each monthly meeting."

SWEDEN.—Advices received at the Mission Rooms from Sweden continue to be very encouraging. Under date of October 20, Rev. V. Witting, Superintendent, says:

Since my return from my fourth quarter's visitation I have heard good news from many places. The work in all directions is gaining strength every day. A great work is going on in Carlskrona. On my late visit from one thousand to twelve hundred people attended the preaching. More than fifty had been added to our Church there within a short time. Within a short time scores of people have been converted at Gottenburgh. LastSunday we had to organize two more classes. Our hall is altogether too small for our work; it is sometimes crowded full of people half an hour before the services begin, and scores have to go away. And such is the heat in the low crowded hall that it is exceedingly oppressive to preach in it. Rejoice with me for what God has done and is doing in Sweden, for it is indeed wonderful in our eyes.

CALIFORNIA.—A minister writes from that distant field: "I am satisfied that the free distribution of the *Missionary Advocate* pays largely. The increase of missionary collections on my former charge was nearly doubled after the free circulation of that paper.

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Growth is the law of life. The plant that lives grows, the tree that lives spreads its branches wider, lifts its head higher, makes its shade richer and deeper while it grows. The child that lives grows. He creeps, walks, works, and becomes a man in muscle, nerve and noble deeds. Spiritual life in the soul follows the law of natural life in the body, in the tree, in the plant. It grows and develops.

At first, spiritual life is but a spark of grace, as it were, then it becomes a live coal, and then a vitalizing flame. At first it is seed sown in the garden of the heart, then it is the tender "blade, then the ear, and the full corn in the ear." It is a little leaven hid in three measures of meal which goes on leavening and leavening until the whole lump is pervaded. Faith, which is an element of the spiritual life, feeble at the first, becomes strong through exercise and conflict. Hope brightens by experience, and love warms and glows in the discharge of duties enjoined by the author of this new life.

The grace of Christ in the heart reveals itself in the outward life of the Christian. His walk will become more circumspect. "The path of the just is a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." His knowledge shall increase. "Then shall ye know, if ye follow on to know the Lord, and his coming unto you shall be as the early and the latter rain unto the earth." His works shall become richer in spiritual power, so that "others seeing your good works shall be led to glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Growth in grace, Christian reader, it is well to remember, is a gradual work. It increases little by little. This is the general law. There are some exceptions to show the working of God's mighty power, but these rare exceptions only establish the rule more fully and should lead Christians to put confidence in the usual mode. And it is usually important to remember the simple arrangements by which it is usually attended, to wit: "They that wait on the Lord renew their strength." "Wait on the Lord and he shall give thee the desires of thy heart."—*Christian World*.

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A LIE STICKS.—A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath school. "Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of her boys. "No, ma'am," answered Dick very decidedly. "For ten cents?" "No ma'am." "For a dollar?" "No, ma'am." "For a thousand dollars?" Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. Oh, would it not buy lots of things! While he was thinking, another boy roared out, "No, ma'am," behind him. "Why not?" asked the teacher. "Because, when the thousand dollars is all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy. It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you will have to carry it around with you, whether you will or not; a hard, heavy load it is.—*Child's Paper*.

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[From Packard's Monthly.]

## What Sends Young People to the Devil.

BY OLIVER DYER.

At the moment the reader takes this article in hand there are ten thousand girls in the United States, from five to eighteen years of age, many of them now the light and joy of happy homes, who, within ten years from date, will have become outcasts, and be earning their bread by the last shameful resort of degraded womanhood.

How do you know that such will be the fate of those girls? the reader is doubtless ready to ask. How, in fact, do you know that such will be the fate of even one girl? This is the way we know it:

In this city alone there are now seven thousand such as we say these girls will in ten years become; and in the entire Union there are over 20,000 such.

It is well known by those who have knowledge on these matters, that, within ten years, more than half of that twenty thousand will pass away, and their places be filled, and probably more than filled, by fresh victims.

These facts are just as well known as any statistics in regard to the phenomena of population, or classes of population, ever were known.

There is no mistake, there can be no mistake about this matter.

It is a settled fact, then, that there are now ten thousand innocent girls in this land, beloved of parents and friends, with a seemingly bright and auspicious future before most of them, whose names, within ten years from this day, will not be spoken by parents or friends, except with emotions of sorrow and shame.

And furthermore, there are now living in this land ten thousand boys, from five to eighteen years of age, who within ten years, will have become forgers and defaulters, and thieves, and robbers, and murderers, and in one way and another be reckoned among the felons and vagabonds who infest the earth.

Many a father and every mother who reads these lines will not fail to ask in their secret souls, "Will any child of *mine* be one of these lost 20,000? Is *my* daughter to be an outcast? *my* son to become a felon?

We can only say that, to our personal knowledge, the daughters and sons of parents just as good, and just as happy, and just as flourishing as any parents who will read these lines, have become outcasts and felons within the last ten years.

This brings us to the subject which we are to discuss in this article:

What sends young people to the devil?

We shall exclude outcast children and youth from the discussion, and confine it to families of intelligence and respectability—to such as are supposed to know, and who believe that they do know how to train up a child in the way it should go.

The devil's main hold on the youth of the land comes of and is clinched by the selfishness, the ignorance, and the incapacity of parents and guardians, we mean the selfishness of the good as well as the selfishness of the bad, the ignorance of the learned as well as the ignorance of the unlearned, and the incapacity of the distinguished as well as the incapacity of the obscure.

To train up a family of children in the way they should go is about the highest achievement of which man is capable; and he who would accomplish it must make the Divine Fatherhood his type and model. And however great and however frequent his failures may be, he must forever keep his Divine model in mind, and forever aspire to approach it more and more closely.

And what are the prevailing characteristics of the Divine Fatherhood?

They are ever-enduring patience, forbearance and mercy, with never a semblance or shadow of reproach or fault-finding with the repentant prodigal.

No penitent son of God, no matter how frequent or outrageous his offenses, on coming to his Heavenly Father, confessing his sins and asking forgiveness, ever heard any such response sounding down from on High as

"You are always doing something you've no business to do! I'm tired of this. I'ts all very well promising obedience and good behavior; promises are cheap, but I should like to see a little performance as well as so much promise!"

How many penitents would ever approach the Throne of Mercy again after such a response? And yet that is often the tone and in some cases almost the precise words with which earthly parents respond to the penitential confessions of their children.

One such mistake, at such a time, is apt to be fatal. At the moment of confession the heart is melted and inexpressibly sensitive, and the impression then made upon it, especially if it be malignant, is apt to be enduring. And no reader of this article, of whatever age, needs to be told that nothing so stings the soul nor so rankly festers in the heart, as the rude and ungracious reception of an honest, well-meant apology or confession.

Nor does our Heavenly Father ever forsake an erring child, no matter how grievous its offense may have been. He forever follows the offender with his beseeching love, and ceaselessly holds open a door of return, from out which streams the beacon of redeeming grace to welcome the wanderer from afar. But it is not an uncommon thing for an earthly parent to drive an offending son forth to utter ruin of body and soul, and to cast out an erring daughter unto certain and eternal death. Such ferocious virtue on the part of a parent is about the mostrevolting emanation from the bottonless pit ever manifested on earth. Who would stand in such an one's place when God shall call him to a reckoning, and require his children's souls at his hands?

Unless parents retain the implicit confidence of their children they can not train them up in the way they should go, nor control their destiny. This is the vital point!

We wish that we could send this point like an arrow hissing home to the heart of every parent in the land, for it is the point—the central, the vital, the controlling point of the whole matter—the point of departure which unceasingly determines whether myriads of children shall tread the path to Heaven or that which leads to Hell.

* * * * *

We will give a case, which was communicated to us by Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

As Mr. Kennedy was sitting in his office at Police Headquarters one day, at about one o'clock P. M., an elderly gentleman came in, and in a state of great excitement exclaimed,

"I've lost my child! My child is gone! She's fled from her home! She's lost!"

Mr. Kenedy, who knows just exactly how to manage any case that may come before him, took the excited gentleman in hand, and learned from him the following:

Three years before the gentleman had been boarding with his wife and two daughters, in a fashionable house up town. At that time the "child," now lost, was sixteen years old, and her sister was twenty-six. Among the boarders were two Spanish families. These Spanish families had Spanish visitors. The male portion of the Spanish visitors took a great fancy to the gentleman's youngest daughter, and one of them evidently wanted to marry her. This filled the girl's parents with horror. "I'd as soon she'd marry a negro," said the father.

Finally, in order to get rid of the Spaniards, the gentleman went to house keeping; but he had constantly been haunted with the fear and the belief that some of the Spaniards had kept up a communication with his youngest daughter, and he knew now that they had, for his daughter had that very day fled to Cuba. On pretense that she wanted some ribbons and collars to wear to a matinee at two o'clock in the afternoon, she had got her mother to go shopping for her; she had then got her sister in a front chamber, and when a carriage drove up to the door, at half-past eleven A. M., she had rushed out and locked the chamber door, run down and had a man come up and get her trunk, which was packed, had put on her hat and mantilla, and as her sister (who had crawled through a window to a closet adjoining the chamber, and thence made her way down stairs,) appeared at the front door the girl had exclaimed, as she entered the carriage, which immediately drove away,

"Good bye, sister! I'm off for Cuba."

Word was at once sent down town to her father, who immediately rushed for the Havana steamer, but it had sailed; and now here he was at Police Headquarters, appealing to Mr. Kennedy to recover his child.

"Your child, as you call her, seems to be a young lady of nineteen," said Mr. Kennedy, as the father kept repeating that term.

"But she is a mere child for all that," replied the father, "mere child, a helpless child!"

"Humph!" said Mr. Kennedy, who thought that a girl who could manage such an escapade as had just been detailed to him was anything but a helpless child. In fact, he had already made up his mind that the girl had not gone to Cuba, but he kept his own counsel, and sent the father away with the assurance that every effort possible should be made to find his daughter and restore her to her home.

Mr. Kennedy at once detailed two men to work up the case, which, of course, they knew just how to handle. Going to the livery stable nearest the girl's residence they began their inquiries there, and from that point circled out, and out, and out, until they found the stable where she had obtained the carriage, which was about half a mile distant from her father's house. She had ordered the carriage five days in advance, with strict injunctions that it should arrive at the door precisely at half-past eleven, and not a moment sooner or later. That morning she had been to the stable again to repeat her instructions, and to request that a second man should be sent with the carriage to bring down her trunk without the least delay. Smart girl.

The next thing was to examine the driver. His story was short and simple. He had driven to the Havana steamer and deposited his passenger and baggage on the wharf, in the usual way, and there he had left them. The next thing was to ascertain what policeman had charge of the steamer wharf on the day the steamer sailed. This was done. The policeman remembered that young lady came there a short time before the steamer sailed, and requested him to keep her trunk in charge while she went on board the vessel to see if her friends had arrived with whom she was going to Havana. The policeman had put a man in charge of the trunk and then assisted the young lady to go on board. When the signal "all ashore" was sounded, she came back and told him that her friends had got evidently belated, as they had not arrived, and therefore she would be obliged to him if he would call a hack for her to return home in. He called a hack, she entered it, her trunk was put aboard, and she was driven away.

This showed that Mr. Kennedy's shrewdness had penetrated the young lady's clever game at the start.

The next step was to find the hackman who had driven her away. This was done in the course of the next day, it being the third since the search had commenced. The hackman remembered all about his part in the matter. He had taken the young lady to the Girard House. On inquiry at the Girard House it was found that a young lady answering to the description of the fugitive had taken a room there on that day and hour specified. Was she there still? She was. She had not been out since her arrival. She had taken her meals in her room, and no one had called to see her. But now an imperative call was made, and the lady was taken in a close carriage to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Kennedy then heard *her* story. She said:

"My father is a hard, harsh man, my mother is an angel, and my sister is a shrew. She and my father have always treated me as a child. They would never treat me as a woman. They insulted me in that way beyond endurance, and I burst away from home, not knowing what I should do nor what would become of me, nor did I care. Anything—even death itself—was better than the life I led at home."

Mr. Kenedy questioned her about the Spaniards. She knew nothing about them. She had not heard from any of them for years; but she remembered how jealous of them her father and sister were, and how her sister used to take her away from the boarding house piano when they would gather around to hear her sing, and that was what put it into her head to pretend that she was going to Cuba. She knew they would believe she had gone there, and so would be thrown completely off the track.

She didn't know whether she'd go home or not. If she could be treated like a woman, and emancipated from her sister's tyranny, she would; but if not, then she wouldn't.

The father was sent for, and after a thorough indoctrination as to his paternal duty, he was permitted to take his daughter home to her mother. Being treated thenceforth like a woman, and not like a "child," she remained at home until she made a romantic marriage, the story of which is as interesting as that of her previous flight.

We have told this girl's story for the purpose of showing what fatal mistakes may be made with children when parents do not take the trouble to study their nature nor to look rationally into their environment, for the purpose of seeing just what influences are operating on them. This is an excellent case for parents to consider, because it is a representative one. It is a representative of the blindness and blundering of parents, and also of the unexpected and unheeded hunger of a daughter's heart. It brings us back again to the everlasting starting point of our common human nature. If parents would only squarely and honestly ask themselves what their own hearts demanded when they were young, or even what their hearts demand now that they are old or middle aged, they would have but little difficulty in understanding what the hearts of their children also demand in respect to all the mutterings therein touched upon.

Love, and the entanglements and disturbances flowing therefrom, are a fruitful source of domestic hostility and eventual destruction of children. A daughter has a lover who is repugnent to her parents; a son falls in love with some girl whom his father or his mother can not tolerate; complications, irritations, quarrels and estrangements follow, leaving scathed and embittered hearts to curse the lives and perhaps to destroy the souls of those whom a little Christianity might have sent forth laden with blessings from the parental roof.

Whenever a case of this kind arises in a family the parents should at once pointedly understand that the only part they have to enact in the matter is that of God's vicegerent, and that their own selfish, personal wishes are in no manner to be regarded. The eternal welfare of their son's or their daughter's soul must be their everlasting objective, and the point on which all their forces must be concentrated. Let them remember how it was with them in such matters when they were young, and sympathize with their children, and treat them kindly and respectfully, and avoid every appearance of harshness and tyranny, and they will be able to lead them with a silken thread where they could not drag them with a cable.

To sum up the whole matter: Young people are sent to the devil by lack of sympathy, by lack of understanding, by lack of study of children's natures, by lack of devotion to children's welfare, by selfishness, bigotry, cruelty and tyranny on the part of parents. In short, by whatever makes the human fatherhood the reverse of the Divine Fatherhood.

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## Always a Hypocrite.

Yes, that is the cry; he has sinned and fallen, and now you say, "He was always a hypocrite."

I do not believe it. I can not believe that through all the years in which he professed to follow Christ he was a traitor to his Master. I pity the heart that can readily credit such a tale.

The poor old man has sinned and fallen. God pity him, for man's sympathy is full of scorn. How eagerly they whisper the sad story, and gloat over the shameful details as though a brother's fall was a cause for rejoicing! The angels—the pure angels weep, while frail man looks on with scorn.

True, they close the tale with "I pity him," yet their sympathy goes no further; and they add, "but I always believed him to be a hypocrite."

Is not his present shame enough, that all the good of his past life should be counted as naught, or as the cunning acting of a confirmed villain?

"Always a hypocrite!" David fell, Solomon sinned, and Peter denied his Master thrice; yet who will say these were "always hypocrites?"

I do not know this poor old man, though I have seen him often as he served in the church of God; and now, when the story of his shame is on every tongue, my heart bleeds to think of him, as, disgraced and deserted, he hides in the solitude of his home, moaning and weeping in impotent remorse for the sin which has stamped a Cain-mark on his brow. God help thee, brother; and in thine agony find room for gratitude, that through thy sinful, erring brethren cast thee off, God, the pure, the Almighty, heeds thy repentance, and will forgive thy sin. "For I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

And you who join in the hiss which pierces the lacerated heart, pause and look at yourself. What has kept you from falling? Perhaps you were not tempted. Then thank God for that, and strive to help those who were. Or, being tempted, you fled to the Source of strength and found power to resist. Then be grateful, and assist those of weaker faith.

Proud Pharisee, despise not thy brother. Look deeply into the recesses of thine heart, and mark well the points of weakness, which, if attacked in an unguarded hour, might prove vulnerable; and humble thyself in the dust, thanking God, not that thou art "not as other men," but that He has supported thy weakness, and guarded thee from "the sin that doth so easily beset."

And ye, young lambs of the flock, who in your innocent purity can scarcely believe that such iniquity abounds, and penetrates even into the Church of Jesus, while your tears and prayers are fervently offered for the sinning and suffering, nestle closely to the Shepherd's bosom and entreat that He will "lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."—*Presbyterian*.

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## Minding.

"Charlie, come in; I want you," said a sweet, womanly voice to a little boy who was playing marbles on the sidewalk in front of a nice brick house.

Now Charles was very busy, and in the midst of a delightful game. He was as happy as could be. To quit his play then was like quitting the table when half through dinner. Would he obey? We looked with interest to see what he would do. What would you have done?

Charlie replied, "Yes, mother," and picking up his marbles, started off with a smiling face and a bounding step up the side yard, and in at the end door of the house. A fine boy that, I thought, as I looked after him. I wonder who he is? What a beautiful thing it must be to have a little boy or girl that will mind at once, and with a happy, loving heart! I wondered what would become of that boy, and wished to see more of him and learn his history.

I used to walk past that house every week, and always thought of that blue-eyed, light-haired boy. The thought of him made me happy. I saw a great many naughty children. Once I spent two or three days in trying to find a naughty boy who ran away from his home and overwhelmed his parents with grief; and when I found him some one had stolen his coat, and hat, and bundle of clothes, and all the money he had. Once I chased after a truant boy and girl for several hours, and at last, late at night, found them in the woods, wet through, cold and frightened almost to death. They had disobeyed their mother and gone to play instead of going to school, and both of them were sick for several weeks in consequence of their folly and exposure. A boy that minds—he is a jewel.

I had been in business a year or two, and in that time had had several boys; but it was next to impossible to find one that would mind. At last I was quite out of patience, and I determined that I would have no one who could not bring the best recommendation and stand the closest test. Several applied for the place, but no one suited us. At last came a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired youth of twelve years, with a bright, honest face. There was something engaging in his aspect. Had I seen him before? What is your name?

"Charlie Warren, sir. I live in Franklin street. My father is a carpenter, but is lame now, and can not work, and I have got mother's consent to go into a store, if I can find a place."

It was the very Charlie whom I had seen playing at marbles. I remembered the circumstance, and knew that he would mind. I did not need a recommendation for him, but gave him the place, and twice as much pay as I had promised to give.

Charlie came to work on Monday morning. It seemed hard for him the first week of work, but he behaved like a man. The boys in the next store came in and made his acquaintance. One morning I heard two of them trying to persuade Charlie to go off with them down on the wharves in the forenoon and see a boat race that was to come off. "No," said Charlie, "mother told me to mind my business, and I am paid for staying here, and don't think it right to go off without my employer's knowing it."

That was a brave word, and I thought more of Charlie than ever.

That was ten years ago. He has been with me ever since, and proved to be the best clerk I ever had. Yesterday we put up a new sign, and on it, in large gilt letters, was Charlie's full name. The store is his own. He is now a prosperous, promising young man, and if he lives will be a rich, honored man. And all this because one bright morning he minded his mother when she called him. From such little things do great results come. Always mind, and it will be always well with you.—*Ladies' Repository*.

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TRANSPLANTING FOREST TREES.—Shortly before cold, freezing wheather sets in, I take my tools and wagon, with as much horse manure with me as I think I shall need, select and dig around my tree, letting from one to two and a half feet of ground stand all around the tree—small trees need but little, large ones more. Dig a trench straight down some ten or twelve inches, then undermine the tree to the extent of one half of the block of ground, and in digging under keep digging down, so as to have the ground at the tree near the shape of the half of an egg. Now fill this trench about three parts full of the horse manure. Next take the measure of the diameter of the tree's base, then dig holes sufficiently large for all the trees so prepared. Fill these also with manure, but be sure to leave some good mellow ground in the hole to use when planting. Next, when frozen and there is a solid ball, we throw out the manure, then with a strong lever, pry out the tree, roll it upon a sled or truck, convey to the already dug hole, clean out the manure and some unfrozen ground, slide in the tree, fill up tight. I have never had a tree to miss growing when thus planted. It is no easy matter to dig a large hole in the ground when the same is frozen to the depth of three feet.

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REMOVING TAN.—Tan may be removed from the face by mixing magnesia in soft water to the consistency of paste which should then be spread on the face and allowed to remain a minute or two. Then wash off with castile soap suds, and rinse with soft water.

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SOUTH AMERICA.—We have advices from our missionaries in this field, giving a good account of their work up to October 1.

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### MARRIED.

HEMPSTEAD—SCHAFFER—In this city on Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. R. K. Dicosy, Mrs. ADELINE SCHAFFER to Mr. O. H. HEMPSTEAD, Jr., both of this city. No cards.

## The Opelousas Railroad Suit.

### PRESIDENT SEGER A WITNESS.

### TESTIMONY OF JUDGE ROBERTSON.

### Assets and Liabilities.

In the United States District Court, the case of James T. Tucker and others against the Opelousas Railroad Company, seeking to force that corporation into bankruptcy, was taken up yesterday. Messrs. E. C. Billings and Fellowes and Grant for petitioners, and Messrs. Cohen, Stone, Judge Robertson, Miles Taylor and H. J. Leovy for the defense—Mr. Taylor appearing more particularly in behalf of the interest of Mr. Charles Morgan, who is a large holder of the bonds of the road, and has instituted suit against the company in one of the State Courts for over $200,000, and Mr. Leovy, as City Attorney, representing the city, which is also largely interested in the bonds of the road.

Mr. A. B. Seger, President of the road, was introduced by Mr. Cohen as a witness, to show by telegrams and a letter from New York that negotiations were at this time going on for the sale of the road to Northern capitalists, represented by Mr. Adams, of New York, and General Fremont. Mr. Seger corroborated Mr. Bayley's testimony as to Mr. Morgan's desire and interest to have the road extended to Texas (the Sabine river). Mr. Morgan, he said, had declared that he would never disturb the road, unless compelled to do so for the protection of his own interests, involving $370,000 worth of the bonds of the road. He has a contract with the company for transportation over the road till 1871. He detailed the contract. Among other things, Mr. Morgan pledged himself to make two trips a week with his boats from Brashear to Galveston, and one to Sabine.

Judge Robertson, a director of the road appointed by Governor Baker, testified to the fact that Mr. W. S. Pike and various parties, in the interest of the road, went North last summer (before the Presidential election) to effect a lease or sale of the road. Capitalists said they would not invest unless General Grant was elected, although satisfied it would certainly be the best paying stock in the country as long as the country was quiet. There were now other propositions, besides that through Mr. Adams, before the company, among them one from Messrs. Chouteau & Price, of St. Louis.

Judge Robertson gave the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the road:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Road from Algiers to Berwick's Bay, with culverts, grading, etc. | $3,840,000 |
| Debt due by the United States | 360,000 |
| Net earnings from the United States due up to July, 1863 | 28,000 |
| Earned from the United States since July, 1863 | 200,000 |
| Debts due by the city | 60,000 |
| Debts due by the parishes | 26,000 |
| Debts due by the State | 550,000 |
| Total | $5,194,000 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| First mortgage bonds | $1,987,000 |
| Second mortgage bonds | 40,000 |
| Interest due | 578,000 |
| Due the United States | 30,000 |
| Other liabilities | 20,000 |
| Total | $2,655,000 |

Judge Robertson said he believed the road to be one of the best in the United States. It is in perfect running order. No one has been killed or maimed on the road in fifteen years.

This closed the testimony, whereupon the argument was commenced by Mr. Grant, of counsel for Mr. Tucker, and was to be resumed by him this morning.

## The One Per Cent Tax.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT INJUNCTIONS.

### Petition of the Taxpayers.

Injunctions restraining certain Tax Collectors from proceeding under the one per cent tax have already been issued from the Seventh District Court in the cases of W. H. Letchford, W. T. Hepp, A. B. Griswold & Co., S. N. Moody & Co., E. A. Tyler. I. R. Haggerty, and others, plaintiffs, through Messrs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell. All of these, and others in the same court, resist the payment of the tax, and the following is the petition in the case;

The petition of the taxpayer, a resident and citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana, respectfully shows:

That the tax collector for the district in said city has served upon your petitioner a special notice, requiring petitioner to call at his office and pay a tax of (amount named), it being called "one per cent State tax as per act No. 114 of the Legislature, approved September 29, 1868," and threatening petitioner with a seizure and sale of property in default of payment of said tax within ten days, as will more fully appear by said notice, which is annexed hereto as part hereof. Now petitioner avers that said tax is illegal and unconstitutional, and is not due by petitioner; that the so-called act 114 of the Legislature, approved September 29, 1868, is not a law, and is without force and validity; that it was not passed with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the Constitution of Louisiana under which it pretended to have been passed; that its pretended passage was in violation of article forty-two of said constitution; that it was not read in each House on three several days; and that four-fifths of each House which pretended to pass it, did not order a dispensation of the constitutional rule requiring such reading; that said pretended act 114 is also in contravention of articles 110 and 118 of the State Constitution aforesaid; that it is retroactive and forbidden; that it attempts to impose a taxation not equal and uniform, and to tax property not in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; that for the foregoing and other reasons to be shown on the trial, the said pretended act 114, approved September 29, 1868, is unconstitutional, null and void, and the tax demanded by said collector from petitioner, by virtue thereof, is not due, and is, but is an unauthorized, unlawful and oppressive exaction. Petitioner shows that notwithstanding he verily fears and believes that unless restrained by a writ of injunction the said tax collector will proceed immediately to seize and sell the property of your petitioner, as he threatens to do, for the purpose of compelling the payment of said illegal and unconstitutional tax to petitioner's irreparable injury. Wherefore petitioner brings this suit and prays your honor, after considering the premises, and the annexed affidavit, to fix the amount of bond of petitioner, and to order that an injunction thereupon issue restraining and inhibiting the said tax collector from proceeding to seize and sell any of petitioner's property for the payment of said pretended tax.

The foot race between E. D. Davis, of New York, and J. W. Cozad, of Iowa, for the championship of America, one hundred and twenty-five yards, for $4,000, took place on the Fashion course, Long Island, Monday; Davis winning in eleven and a half yards.

## THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD CASE.

### Argument of Miles Taylor.

### MR. GRANT VINDICATES TUCKER.

### THE PERSONAL MOTIVES CONTRASTED.

The argument to put or not to put the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad in bankruptcy was continued yesterday by Miles Taylor, who represents Charles Morgan, the latter having brought suit in the Sixth District (a State court) to foreclose a mortgage held by him in the shape of $240,000 of bonds and coupons against the road. Mr. Taylor confined his argument in the following propositions—First, that the road is not in a bankrupt condition. Second, that no acts of bankruptcy were committed; no fraudulent preferences were made by the payment of two coupon holders named in plaintiff's petition. Third, that the suit of Charles Morgan in the Sixth District Court, did not necessarily show an insolvent condition of the road. The principal portion of his argument was directed to the discussion of the legal proposition, "whether it was contemplated by the framers of the bankrupt act to include railroad corporations among those capable of committing acts of bankruptcy." He concluded by paying tribute to the great worth of Charles Morgan "his noble disinterestedness in the welfare of the city of New Orleans," and his long and studied efforts to promote those interests. He referred particularly to the fact that wherever the channels of trade were attempted to be diverted from this city. Charles Morgan, by his interests, sufficiently controlled so as to secure it.

Mr. Taylor was followed by Mr. William Grant, of the firm of Fellowes & Grant, attorneys for James T. Tucker. He stated that from the remarks which had fallen from the lips of counsel on the opposite side, the motives of Mr. Tucker were sought to be impugned, and that instead of a desire to have this road sold to responsible parties, and then built, he was actuated, perhaps, by selfish aims. Mr. Grant combatted this idea, saying "that from the recent enterprises of Mr. Tucker for the welfare of this city, and from his known large interests in the shipment of cattle over this road to supply the great West, his record stood as well as that of Mr. Charles Morgan, whom the people of this city knew was, by the *exorbitant charges* made for the shipment of freight on his steamers, and by his contract with the road, stipulating to receive three-fourths of the freight money earned, destroying the interests of the city, and diverting trade to other channels. He compared the position occupied by Mr. Morgan in so zealously defending this suit to that of the wolf, who, having destroyed the lamb, says, "My motives are pure, my thoughts are sincere, and I meant no harm." That the idea of Mr. Morgan appearing in this suit as defending the interests of the people of New Orleans, and of his known intention to build this gap in the road, is something that would strike the mind of the people of this city as certainly ludicrous, to say nothing more. On the other hand, Mr. Tucker had given positive assurances that this road should be built at no matter what cost, and without fear of incurring the enmity of a few. He said this was the home of Mr. Tucker, all his interests were here, that every dollar he represented was to be used in the prosperity of this city and the welfare of its people; that he (Mr. Tucker) saw unless some step of this kind was taken, time would be frittered away and the great trade of Texas lost; that he had no interest in the Southern Pacific Railroad, no desire to have that road built, and that his object was to call the attention of capitalists to the importance of having this road finished before other roads were built which would destroy us and his interests. Competition will be free. The sale will be immediate; those who desire to purchase will have ample opportunity. He concluded by saying that his client was willing to let the people of New Orleans judge between his motives and that of his opponent.

Mr. Billings, attorney for Paul A. Conant, will close the argument to-day, on behalf of his client, one of the petitioners.

We adopt the *Times'* report of this and other court cases.

#### Louisiana Revenue Frauds.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the twenty-fifth ultimo, concerning the official malfeasance of some of the Democratic carpet-baggers with whom this State is blessed, will prove interesting:

Mr. C. E. Creecy, who has several years been Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, was appointed to-day Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the district comprising Louisiana and Arkansas. This appointment was a surprise to the Louisiana "Internal Revenue Ring." Perry Fuller, the present Collector of the port of New Orleans, was here several weeks ago, representing the "Ring," and attempted to control the Supervisorship for that State. Creecy's appointment is an utter overthrow of his plans. Several months ago a special revenue agent was sent to Louisiana to investigate the workings of the Internal Revenue Bureau there. Strong suspicions of extensive frauds on the revenue in Louisiana have been harbored by Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins for some time past. The revenue agent who was commissioned to make the examination has sent a deputy here with a report of his investigations as far as made. He discloses the most extensive and barefaced frauds, and implicates nearly all the Government officials in the State. Millions of dollars have been lost to the Government by the dishonesty of its servants. The evidence accompanying the report, which is voluminous, is in the possession of Commissioner Rollins.

In eighteen months time the Government was plundered of $11,000,000 on cotton and whisky alone. During the past year when the tax on whisky was two dollars per gallon, forty distillers in the parish of Orleans were producing at least 20,000 barrels of whisky a month, on which not one cent of tax was paid to the Government. It is alleged that a ring exists, consisting of all the Government officers. This renders it almost impossible to pursue the investigations. The appointment of Mr. Creecy as Supervisor, it is thought, will check the operations of the guilty distillers and tend to bring them to justice. He will leave at once for his post of duty.

#### A Short Cut to New Orleans.

We copy this from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner:*

We learn that the surveying corps of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad arrived in Decatur a day or two ago, and began the survey from that point to Aberdeen, Mississippi. It is contemplated to intersect this road with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad at Canton, Mississippi, and thus connect New Orleans with New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, etc., by the shortest and most direct route possible. By this route the distance is shorter, by at least a hundred miles, to either of the above places, than by any other practicable route. The survey of the road is under the superintendence of Major Green, of New Orleans, and we understand it will be completed about Christmas.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIAMOND QUO WARRANTO.—This is the closing paragraph of the judgment of Judge Cooley Saturday in favor of Robert Diamond, who wants to perform the duties of Chief of Police:

Construed as I do it, the Metropolitan Police act becomes, if not a model of legislative skill, at least a fair and passably well written enactment. But viewed as a compulsory measure, it is the most bungling and easily evaded law which can be imagined. Looked upon as a whole, there is not a section which is not incompatible with the idea that the city of New Orleans may not refuse to avail herself of the Metropolitan Police and proceed to employ agents selected by herself to perform police duties. On the other hand, sections 9, 22, 27, 29, the most important of the law, and which constitute what is termed indispensable in all statutes of this kind, present insurmountable objection to the theory that the Metropolitan Police act was intended to operate absolutely, and without their consent, upon every portion of the Metropolitan district.

The writ of quo warranto issued in this case is therefore maintained; and it is ordered, adjudged and declared that Robert E. Diamond be recognized as the legal Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, and that a writ of injunction issue as prayed for in the petition in this case, commanding George Cain not to interfere with said Robert Diamond in the discharge of his duties as Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, upon said Diamond giving bond and security, conditioned as the law requires, in the sum of $2000; and further, that said George Cain pay all costs of this proceeding.

LIBEL SUIT.—The *German Gazette* has been sued for ten thousand dollars damages by Mr. G. W. Lyman, for an alleged libel contained in a paragraph warning the public against confounding the business establishment of Pothoff & Knight with that of plaintiff's. Suit is instituted in the Seventh District Court, Frank King, Esq., for plaintiff, and Messrs. Braughn and Ogden for defendant.

DESERTED.—A poor woman applied yesterday at the Mayor's office for assistance to enable her to return to her home in Texas. It appears from her story that about two months ago she was a widow with three children, residing in Red River county, Texas, where she owned some property. A man who gave his name as John Ransom, of Mobile, induced her to become his wife, to sell out and go with him to Mobile. In New Orleans he deserted her, leaving her without the means to feed herself and children.

The same woman, with her three children, went to the Third precinct station Saturday night and Sunday night in their distress and destitution, and Captain Bradley rendered such assistance as he could under the limited circumstances of the police. The last property she had went to a landlord for board.

THE HAZLEHURST ROBBERY.—The robbery recently committed at Hazlehurst, Mississippi, is supposed to have been the act of an organized band of robbers, who a few weeks ago were captured at Jackson, Mississippi, in which vicinity they had operated pretty extensively, stealing horses, mules, watches, jewelry, money, etc. It seems they were captured by the military authorities and sent by General Ames to the Penitentiary. Soon after their incarceration they were employed on some public works, along with a number of others, when they evaded the guards and escaped. Nothing has been heard of their whereabouts other than the robbery at Hazlehurst as above stated.

PARAGRAPHS.—The New Orleans *German Press* has again changed hands. Messrs. M. J. Hauck, P. Pfeiffer & Co. now being the proprietors. Mr. Pfeiffer, of this firm, is the founder of the New Orleans *German Gazette*.

Yesterday a difficulty occurred in the saloon of the Crescent Billiard Hall between Arthur Guerin and Manuel Gonzalez, one of the barkeepers, in which the former drew a pistol and fired at the latter. The ball grazed the finger of Mr. Gonzalez, grazing the skin. Guerin was arrested and locked up in the First District Station.

On an affidavit made a day or two since one Bordelais was arrested last evening in the Second District, charged with being the accessary to the burglary committed at the corner of Palmyra and Claiborne streets. He is the last of the parties suspected of the burglary who was still at large. The police authorities express themselves competent to substantiate the charge against all the prisoners indicated, who are now in custody.

Gustave Bordelais was arraigned this morning before Recorder Becker and remanded to Parish Prison, in default of bail in the sum of $5000 for appearance to be examined on the charge preferred against him.

The names of P. T. G. Beauregard, G. W. R. Bayley and Colonel Hardie have been suggested in connection with the Board of Engineers proposed to be elected by the Council for the purpose of devising a plan for draining the city and protecting it from overflow.

Captain Woodruff, of the Carrollton police, reports that last evening a man who had probably been drinking too much created a slight disturbance by threatening to cut the throats and clip off the ears of the Judge and District Attorney. The latter drew his pistol to shoot the offender, but a bystander threw his arm up, and he didn't shoot.

THE MANK MAIL ROBBERY.—In the United States District Court, the case of W. G. Mank, of this city, came up yesterday, charged with embezzlement of valuable letters from the United States mails, and gold belonging to the Government, on which charge he was arrested some months ago. It is alleged that the embezzlement, amounting to several thousand dollars, was committed while Mank was in the Postoffice of this city. After his arrest he was released on bail.

The case came up upon a rule, taken by Colonel Field in behalf of Mrs Mank, wife of the accused, upon the United States Marshal, to show cause why certain gold coin and jewelry (rings) which, with several thousand dollars in United States currency, were seized by him, should not be returned to her as her property. Mrs. Mank herself was in court.

Colonel Field inquired for the United States Marshal. Mr. Torrey, United States District Attorney, replied that he represented him.

Colonel Field: What have to say, Mr. Torrey, in answer to the rule?

Mr. Torrey—(addressing the court)—I have to say that this rule of Mrs. Mank is an unheard of and unprecedented proceeding, of which this court can take no more cognizance than I could as a private citizen.

Colonel Field—That is your dodge.

Mr. Torrey—That is my legal dodge.

He added to the court that the money, etc., was seized by virtue of the arrest of the accused, and that the Marshal was the proper custodian. As for the rings, he would restore them to Mrs. Mank.

Judge Durell required the rule to be argued, which was done, and the result was that the gold and rings were ordered to be restored to Mrs. Mank.

INJUNCTION CASE.—The case of O. J. Dunn, President Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, on the injunction against Mayor Conway, came up again for argument in the Fifth District Court, this morning, at ten o'clock. Mr. Fileul, one of the counsel for the Board, continued the argument until the hour of eleven, when the case was continued until Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

PROMISSORY NOTE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—The case of Nelligan & Von Zinken vs. George Musbach was appealed from the Fifth District Court, and was instituted to recover $600, alleged to be due on a promissory note, payable on demand. The defendant filed an exception, averring want of amicable demand. The plea of the defense was set aside, and judgment given on the note. The court confirms the decision of the court below, with damages for a frivolous appeal.

SURETIES ON A LEASE IN SUPREME COURT.—The case of Amaron Ledoux vs. A. A. Jones et al., and G. A. Sandford, is an action by plaintiff against the lessee Jones and his sureties, Whitney and Sandford, based on a written contract of lease, to recover of defendants in solido the sum of $3437 50, as balance due on the lease of a dwelling. There was judgment against all the parties, but Sandford alone has appealed. The premises were vacated before the time specified in the lease expired. The plaintiff received the house, but at the same time declared his intention of holding the parties liable for the rent due and to become due. The question for the court to decide is, whether the sureties of this contract of lease have been discharged by any act of the plaintiff.

The sureties are responsible for the acts of the lessee; they bind themselves to become so. If the lessor does no act to produce the abandonment, the principal and sureties are bound by the terms of the contract. See C. C. 668. The law does not, however, require the lessor to enforce his lien against the lessee before the surety can be held liable. On these recognized principles the court below gave judgment for plaintiff, and the decision is confirmed, the court seeing no reason to reverse it.

PETIT ANSE SALT MINES.—We copy the following from the *Times* of this morning:

We are glad to learn that C. P. Chouteau, Esq., one of the solid men of St. Louis, has just arrived in Louisiana for the purpose of remaining. He has connected himself with the great enterprise of developing the salt mines of Petit Anse, and has brought with him forty expert miners who have had experience in English and other salt works. The great salt deposit at Petit Anse is one of the geological wonders of the world. So large a mass of pure salt has nowhere else been discovered, and the marvel is how it took its rise in the centre of an immense marsh and become so wonderfully pure. The extent of the deposit is practically without limit, and all that is required to give it a value, which can scarcely be expressed by the alphabet of numbers, is a railroad connection with this city and with Texas. We trust that Mr. Chouteau will prove an Alladin, capable of bringing the rich crystalizations of this storehouse of wealth into golden and productive uses. He is well known to be a gentleman of enterprise and intelligence. We welcome him to Louisiana.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—According to the report of interments in this city, prepared by Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, the whole number of deaths last week was 107, of which two died of gunshot wounds, one drowned, one burns or scalds, one apoplexy, one congestion of the brain, thirteen consumption one pernicious fever, one intermittent, one brain and two typhoid fever, one heart disease, one old age, one paralysis, five pneumonia, eighteen stillborn, and the balance various diseases.

Two ruffians attacked Mr. Gerard Frazier, a cattle dealer, while on the levee, near the Stock Landing, between two and three o'clock in the morning, knocking him down with a slung-shot, which inflicted a terrible gash upon his head, and then robbing him of $1600. They escaped with their plunder.

The five men, said to be from Chicago, whose arrest under charge of being concerned in recent robberies along the line of the Jackson Railroad was mentioned a few days since, were brought before Judge Abell, of the First District Court, Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The court decided that as the case was still pending in an inferior tribunal, it had no jurisdiction in the matter at the present time. The prisoners were, therfore, remanded to the Parish Prison.

Judge Durell charged the Grand Jury Saturday among other things to rigidly enforce the Civil Rights Bill. The Jury returned a true bill against John Conroy or Connoly, a sailor, for the murder of Captain Low, of the ship Polar Star, while at sea, and a similar bill against Sam Thompson, for the murder of W. L. McCall, on the ship St. James, also on the high seas.

An elderly single gentlemen, whose house, during his absence, had been rented out, returned, and presuming the building still occupied by his relatives, made himself at home and went to bed while the tenants were at the the theatre. The latter returned, found a stranger in the house, and the elderly gentleman was marched off to the calaboose for being found under suspicious circumstances in his own house.

PROPOSED NEW STATE HOUSE.—Messrs. John Ray, A. B. Bacon, J. Wittgenstein, John, Page, C. A. Eiger and Lange were appointed a joint committee by the late Legislature to procure a suitable building for a State House. This committee have, as we learn from the *Picayune*, concluded an arrangement with the liquidators of the Bank of Louisiana whereby the State leases the banking house at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, and the dwelling-house adjoining on Conti street for one year, at $8000, with the privilege of becoming the purchaser of it, by paying the liquidators for it, at any time before first of April next, the sum of $75,000.

SOME OF THE GAINES'S ESTATE.—In the Supreme Court the case of Duncan N. Hennen vs. the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company was appealed from the Fifth District Court. It was instituted to recover back the price of several lots of ground purchased by plaintiff from defendant in 1844. By a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, the property has been adjudged to belong to Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, and the plaintiff was ordered to restore them to her, with the fruits and resources since 1844. In a supplemental petition, plaintiff also demanded the reimbursement of such sums as he might be adjudged to pay Mrs. Gaines for the rents and profits of the lots since the same were in his possession. An exception was taken in the court below to this supplemental petition and rule filed for a detailed account. The plaintiff not complying with these orders, the case was dismissed. From this judgment the appeal is taken, because plaintiff had no notice of the time fixed for hearing the rule. On this ground, the judgment of the court below is reversed, and proceedings ordered to be had in the court below not inconsistent with this opinion.

PARAGRAPHS.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against William Blevins for the murder of Officer Gebhardt, on the fifth ultimo.

SWINDLING OPERATION.—A. S. Sterritt, of Lancaster, Styles county, Missouri, was yesterday swindled out of one hundred and thirty dollars by a confidence man, who gave his name as White, and is supposed to be a "roper in" on the levee.

It seems Mr. S. was returning home from an absence of three years on the frontier. Meeting White, the latter scraped up an acquaintance, and claimed to be an old friend. He pretended to be purchasing goods in the city, and seemed very anxious to get a draft cashed at the office of the steamer Louisville. Mr. Sterrit was going up on her, and White determined they should make the trip together.

Last evening he succeeded in borrowing the above-mentioned amount and started ashore, apparently with the intention of paying his bills. When the hour came for the Louisville to leave, the gentle stranger was not on board. Mr. Sterrit, seeing he had been swindled, also stopped, and the matter was laid before the police.

STABBING AFFAIR.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday a difficulty took place between Frank Meyers and Joseph H. Centeno, both engaged in painting the house of Mrs. Govaia, on Goodchildren street, during which Meyers was cut and wounded in the left side with a bowie-knife. Mr. Meyers was taken to his residence, No. 191 Spain street. Centeno was arrested. Dr. Cooper, Police Surgeon, who is attending the wounded man, says he will recover.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.—Daniel Meyers, a youth about eighteen years of age, was arrested Sunday morning, suspected of having on Friday evening, set fire to the clothing store No. 36 Girod street.

The officers who examined the premises shortly after the flames were extinguished, state that three piles of fat pine were found under the counter, all of them charred, and wearing the appearance of having been lighted.

The property, stock, furniture and kitchen utensils were insured in the Germania office for $9000. The affair has created considerable excitement among the friends of the accused, and the probabilities of a conviction are much canvassed. The arrest was made by Captain White, Chief of the detectives.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The three parties, Antoine Gregora and his wife and Mary Valcour, were taken before United States Commissioner Warren yesterday, who committed them to the Parish Prison in default of bail in the sum of $2000 each, for passing and coining counterfeit nickels. Gregora was in the Parish Prison some time since for alleged murder. But he was not convicted.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.—George Washington and John Lee were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Ward, for alleged mutiny on the steamer Glide, a Red river packet, on her way down to New Orleans. They were deck hands, and attempted to prevent the other men on the boat from working, and were generally insubordinate. They were committed to the Parish Prison for examination before United States Commissioner Warren.

DROWNING A BOY DECLARED EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.—William Anderson, commonly called Henderson, was tried in the First District Court yesterday by a jury, and acquitted of the charge of manslaughter. He was accused of drowning a boy named Holsen in July last. Anderson was employed on a schooner moored in the lower part of the Third District, and having stripped had jumped overboard to bathe in the Mississippi. Holsen, who was a stripling, mischievously hid his clothes, and when the swimmer climbed up on deck he was unable to find any portion of his apparel except his hat. The boy finally brought the clothes from their hiding place, when, much exasperated by the delay, Anderson pushed him over the schooner's side. The boy clung to the rail, but Anderson tore his hold loose. Holsen then dropped headlong upon a staging used by the carpenter, and rolling off into the current was drowned before anybody could rescue him, although several persons jumped overboard to save him. It was supposed he was stunned by the concussion of his fall on the staging. Proof was adduced that the boy was well known as an excellent swimmer, and all the witnesses gave it as their belief that Anderson merely intended to punish him with a good ducking for his prank of hiding the clothes. The jury considered the act excusable homicide.

SHOOTING A THIEF AFTER THE RACES.—The *Crescent* reports that yesterday, just after the conclusion of the races, an affair occurred in which was shown one of the most prominent examples of swift justice that we have ever heard of. It commenced at one of the roulette tables in the gambling room. A gentleman was standing at it playing, when one of the men in charge of the table observed a hand stealing into the vest pocket of the player, and in a moment a five dollar bill was deftly extracted. The pickpocket was at once seized and rather roughly handled by the various inmates of the room, gamblers and others.

After being pretty badly beaten the thief made a burst and darted out of one of the doors. He was pursued and three shots fired after him—by whom nobody knows. He was struck by one of them in the back, near the hip, when he fell, and somebody picked him up and carried him outside of the gate of the track, where he lay for some time. He was finally removed.

ROBBING A PEDDLER.—Three women, occupying a hovel on Burgundy street, between Bienville and Conti, named Harriet Russell, Jennie Thompson and Virginia Davis, were tried yesterday and found guilty of robbing a peddler and unmercifully beating him to boot. The peddler, one Maurice Samuel, was passing along Burgundy street one day, with his pack containing stockings, thread, buttons, etc., when one of the hags called him in to examine his wares. He had no sooner opened his pack than the woman called her two associates, and all three sprung at him like tigresses, beat, bruised and scratched him, and finally drove him from the premises minus two dollars in greenbacks, two dozen pairs of children's and one of women's stockings, each valued at six dollars, and a quantity of lesser articles.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Monday evening, Minnie Gray, a handsome but wayward young girl of seventeen years of age, drowned herself by jumping into the river below the Barracks. She was said to have been quite respectably connected and to have been driven from home for her first shameful conduct in life. About a year ago, as report goes, she became fascinated with a circus bare-back rider, and letting her fancy manifest itself, was sought out by the rider and finally eloped with him. Shortly after she returned to the city alone and voluntarily became an inmate of a house of illfame, adopting the name of Minnie Gray as a disguise for the true one. Her body was found by a ship captain.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—A petition for the interdiction of Anthony Fernandez has been filed in the Second District Court, on the grounds set forth as follows: "That he, for a year past, and in all probability will continue to be in such a state of mental and physical debility as to be altogether unable to attend to his personal wants, and still less to the property which belongs to him, so much so that it becomes absolutely necessary that he be interdicted, and that his person and property be put under the control of a curator." Being summoned to appear, the time in which he is to answer the petition, ten days from the twenty-eighth of November, has not yet elapsed.

EX-SHERIFF AVERY TO GET BONDS.—It appears that Judge Leaumont, in deciding the case of George W. Avery vs. William S. Mount, made peremptory the mandamus taken out by the former, commanding the City Treasurer to pay him the amount claimed, or rather to pay him a sufficient number of the million bonds to cover the total amount of the warrants in the hands of the relator, amounting to $37,280 92. Yesterday a rule for a new trial was dismissed. J. H. New for plaintiff Avery; I. N. Lea for defendant.

METROPOLITAN POLICE INJUNCTION ON DIAMOND.—It is ordered that O. J. Dunn show cause to morrow why the injunction herein issued should not be set aside and dissolved with five thousand dollars special damages.

SUPREME COURT.—In the case of John Bird vs. the heirs of Henry Doyal, deceased, the judgment of the Sixth District Court, decision of Judge Duplantier, has been affirmed. The decision of the Supreme Court is rendered by Associate Justice Taliaferro, and relates to a promissory note and the question of indorsement, notice, protest, etc.

The same Justice also read an opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Sixth District Court in the case of Mrs. Armide E. Fritz (widow Vogel) vs. A. Richard and others, involving points touching Confederate money, the use of which is not sanctioned by the Court, as being a treasonable currency.

The case of Abraham Myres, executor of D. E. Twiggs, vs. John Mitchell, is appealed from the Third District Court, and is brought against the indorser of six promissory notes for $50 each, executed by William J. Castell in 1860.

The Court reassert their former opinion, and dismiss the appeal with costs, as in the preceding case.

FIRES.—A fire was reported at half-past ten o'clock yesterday on the roof of a two-story kitchen on Casacalvo street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, caused by a defective chimney.

About half-past twelve this morning a fire was reported in the grocery store corner of Dumaine and Derbigny streets, kept by Patrick Hayes, and owned by Mr. François. Origin of the fire supposed to be explosion of coal oil or incendiarism. Building and stock completely destroyed. Insured.

A fire was reported about one o'clock this morning in the partition of millinery stores of Mrs. R. Loch and Mary Reyff, Nos. 531 and 533 Magazine street, Hasting's Block. Building insured and slightly damaged. Stock considerably damaged.

PARAGRAPHS.—Three hundred petit jurors names have been drawn from the jury-box and are summoned to appear in the First District Court on Monday morning next.

The receipts of internal revenue in this (First) District of Louisiana during the month of November past amounted to $60,704 50.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored man, named Joseph Balter, fell from the second story of a house on Dauphin street, which he was painting. He was very seriously injured, and was taken to his home in the Third District.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen have recommended retrenchment in the city's expenses and stoppage of further contracts.

The steamer Magenta, Captain Hicks, arrived yesterday from Memphis with 4028 bales of cotton, the largest load of the fleecy staple brought to this port this season and the largest since the war.

About six o'clock last evening, a cabman, number of cab unknown, drove over a boy ten years old, named Michael Carpenter. The boy was taken to his residence, No. 13 St. Ferdinand street, near where it happened. The driver was not arrested and we are not advised as to the extent of the boy's injuries.

Jackson Railroad passenger trains now leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M., and arrive at 6 A. M. and 1:55 P. M. Travelers and persons expecting the arrival of friends will note this.

Yesterday Officer Metz arrested Joseph Roy, on a warrant from the Recorder's court, charged by William B. Eatau with having set fire to a vacant tenement house belonging to him, on the night of the tenth instant. He was supposed to have been incited to the act by revenge, having been put out of the house in default of rent.

The residence of Mr. H. J. Alston, on Tonti street, near the corner of Canal, was entered Monday night by some unknown persons and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, some silver plate and a gold watch. An entrance was effected through the front door by means of an outsider, and an escape made in the same way.

Only two offers for exchange of bonds were made up to yesterday, as advertised for by the Board of Commissioners of the consolidated debts of New Orleans. One of the offers was to exchange four bonds of $1000 each, for consolidated bonds at $750 per bond. The other to exchange for three consolidated bonds of $1000. The offers were rejected by the Board.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution instructing the Surveyor to place in perfect condition, at once, all the levees and wharves of the whole city front. Some of the wharves are said to be slipping into the river. The Surveyor estimates that the work will cost $20,000.

A difficulty occurred on the schooner Firefly yesterday between two sailors, named Thomas Oats and John Gray, which resulted in the latter being dangerously not mortally wounded by a knife in the hands of the former. As soon as the stabbing was done the assailant leaped ashore and succeeded in making his escape, while the wounded man was taken to the hospital and his injuries cared for by a physician.

Andrew Grove, a German, took lodging at No. 16 St. Philip street, between Levee and Chartres. He had with him $175 in greenbacks, and this upon retiring Monday night he placed under his pillow. His roommate, Henry Rosenblack, was the only man Grove states that knew where the money was placed. At any rate in the morning the money was gone. Rosenblack meanwhile had arisen and gone out, but was subsequently met by Grove at the Postoffice. There Grove had Rosenblack arrested and brought to the station. Rosenblack was searced at the station, but the money was not found.

The boy, Michael Carpenter, run over by a cab, was not dangerously hurt.

Jack Toby, whose occupation is recorded on the police books as a thief, was arrested last night by Officer King. Toby insulted the officer, who afterward floored the belligerent fellow and had him locked up. Recorder Gastinel gave Toby the option of ten dollars or ten days parish prison to teach him better manners.

About five o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Alfred Kearny, 159 Prytania street, was entered and robbed of silver plated ware to the value of about $150.

John Williams was arrested between one and two o'clock this morning on St. Charles street, for attempting to rob a drunken man of a gold watch. Moral: Men who carry gold watches should not get drunk.

Officer Miller reports at two o'clock this morning the City Hotel as a nuisance for allowing its waterclosets to flow into the public streets.

### THE CITY COUNCIL.

#### Board of Aldermen.

President Markey in the chair, last evening.

Mr. Kaiser introduced the old Market ordinance in place of the one previously adopted. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Prados moved a reconsideration and offered an amendment to the second section requiring purchasers to pay one-twelfth in cash in United States currency and the notes in same as they fall due. The ordinance was adopted without the amendment.

Mr. Kaiser opposed this on the ground that it would be equivalent to repudiation.

Mr. Shields made retraction of some remarks at previous meeting on the conduct of the Finance Committee, which remarks Mr. Poynot kindly assured him had been forgotten.

A resolution by Mr. Prados was adopted, instructing Mr. Mingle, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, to extend the lines to the depot of the Orleans Railroad, on Laharpe street, between White street and Gentilly Road.

Mr. Shields, from the special Waterworks Committee, reported an ordinance for the protection of the works, and checking abuses and waste of the water used by the city. The ordinance was adopted and sent to the other Board. It contains merely police regulations, with fines and penalties for interfering with the works or wasting the water.

The claim of Mr. Brisolara for $600 for damages to his confectionery during the political disturbances prior to the Presidential election, in consequence of the destruction of his confectionery, was considered, and a resolution of the Lower Board to allow him $300 in United States currency, was called up.

Mr. Shields said if the destruction occurred under the regime of the Metropolitan Police, over which the city had no control, the city was not responsible, and he was therefore opposed to allowing the claim.

That police, he said, was a State institution, and the State, and not the city, was responsible.

The matter was laid over subject to call.

A communication was received from the Property Holders' Association, protesting against the three million bond ordinance, which was to have been voted on this coming Saturday.

Mr. Shields, author of the ordinance, offered a resolution to postpone the election for the present. Adopted and sent to the Lower Board.

The Finance Committee presented a resolution authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 in bonds, bearing five per cent interest, to the liquidators of the affairs of the Commercial Bank in settlement for the Waterworks. Adopted finally.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of two members of each Board, and the chairmen of the respective Finance Committees, to superintend the contract for the printing, engraving, etc., of the bonds.

The two resolutions were sent to the Lower Board.

The Finance Committee offered a resolution to compromise with the heirs of Livaudais, claiming the ground on which the Dryades Market is built, and other rights of property arising therefrom, recommending that they be allowed the lease and revenues of the market for eight years, they to give bond to keep the market in repairs. Lost by the casting vote of the President, but Mr. Poynot gave notice that he would move a reconsideration at the next meeting.

The Board adjourned.

#### Board of Assistant Aldermen.

President Kearny in the chair.

The Treasurer submitted a report for the week ending on December 28. Receipts $503,172 92; expenditures $22,963 23; balance on hand $480,209 74.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to establish a line to the Orleans Railroad depot, on Laharpe street, between White and Gentilly Road.

A resolution was adopted that no more contracts be sold for repairing or paving any streets of the city until after the first day of January next, owing to the critical condition of the financial affairs of the city.

Mr. Pemberton offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Waterworks to receive proposals for leasing the Waterworks of the city for a number of years, and that the bids therefor be submitted to the Council. Adopted on its second reading by a unanimous vote.

A communication was received from Mr. Samuel Flowers, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Property Owners' Association, objecting to the issuance of the $3,000,000 bonds, declaring that their issuance will not accomplish the object had in view. That the Legislature would soon be in session again, and it is believed that action will be had by that body which will be more favorable to meet the present financial emergency.

A resolution was received from the Upper Board authorizing the Mayor to discontinue his notice for an election upon the $3,000,000 bonds until further action was taken upon the subject by the Common Council.

Not concurred in.

A resolution from the Upper Board to pay $1,5000,000, in bonds, to the Commercial Bank, in settlement for the City Waterworks.

Referred to the Waterworks Committee.

A petition from the Claiborne Street Railroad Company to build a trunk railroad track on Canal street, from Basin to the head of Canal street, was referred to the joint Committee on Railroads.

Adjourned.

Some ten miles north of Salt Lake City is a boiling sulphur spring. It gushes out in great volume at the foot of a limestone rock, from an aperture as large as a hogshead and a stream that would fill a tube a foot square. The water is very strong, and you can perceive its odor a long time before you reach the spring. It is boiling hot, and strolling Mormons often cook eggs in it.

The great demand for State warrants creates a still further advance. They are gradually approaching a par value.

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.**

[PUBLIC—No. 106.]

AN ACT to amend section one of "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to section one thereof an additional proviso, as follows: And provided further, That in case of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from a foreign country adjacent to the United States, the declaration in this section hereinbefore required may be to, and the certificate indorsed by the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, at, or nearest to the port or place of clearance for the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 105.]

AN ACT to authorize the city of Washington to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the floating debt of the city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Washington be, and hereby is, authorized to issue, by vote of its councils, registered or coupon bonds in denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually—principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States. Said bonds shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the register of the city, and shall be payable at such place or places as may by them be deemed expedient, and may be issued and disposed of to an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the present floating debt of the city, not, however, to exceed the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That said bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value in lawful money of the United States, or in exchange for said matured and liquidated indebtedness: Provided also, That no greater amount of said bonds shall be disposed of than may be found necessary for the payment of said indebtedness.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the city councils upon issuing the bonds herein authorized to provide by taxation for the prompt payment of the interest thereon; also to provide for the redemption of the said bonds by establishing a sinking fund to be set apart annually to an amount not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of bonds issued, said sinking fund to be created from regular taxes levied for that purpose, and to be assessed and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said city councils are hereby authorized to pass any and all ordinances which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 57.]

A RESOLUTION relative to lighting the streets of Washington City, District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, The municipal authorities of the city of Washington have failed to carry out the arrangements for lighting the streets of said city, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city of Washington, sufficient to defray the expenses of lighting the avenue and street lamps of said city with six feet burners, twenty-one nights in each month, from dark until day light, and keep said lamps so lighted each year.

SEC. 2 And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized to contract with the Washington Gas Light Company for the term of one year, and so from year to year until otherwise provided by law, at such rates as may be agreed upon not exceeding the maximum now fixed by law, for all the illuminating gas required for the avenue and street lamps and public offices of the city, and public grounds under the control of said city.

SEC. 3 And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to increase from time to time, as the public good may require, the number of street lamps on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public ways and grounds in the city of Washington, and to do any and all things pertaining to the well lighting of the city, and to levy and collect a tax from the property holders thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further resolved, That in the event of the failure of the mayor and city councils to levy and collect the tax herein authorized, or to light the said city as herein directed, then the Secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax upon the property of said city, and to collect the same, sufficient to light said city for the current year, and so from year to year, in case of such failure of said mayor and city councils to light as herein directed, and to fully execute the provisions of this joint resolution in the place and stead of the said mayor and city councils.

SEC. 5. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said Washington Gas Light Company from paying the internal revenue tax imposed by law.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 62.]

JOINT RESOLUTION giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New York.

WHEREAS, The common council of the city of Oswego, in the State of New York, by resolutions unanimously adopted April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, in pursuance of the authority granted them by the Legislature of New York in the charter of said city, have given permission to the owners of lots eleven and twelve, also of lots thirteen, fourteen, eighty-one and eighty-two, and of lots fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, in fortification block number two, in the first ward of said city, to construct wharves in front of said lots, seventy feet in width, and extending northerly so that the north end of said wharves may be on a line with the north line of the Ontario elevator pier, but not less than two hundred and fifty feet distant from the nearest point of the United States pier, which wharves will extend into the navigable waters of said harbor: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given, so far as Congress has power to give the same, to the owners of the lots above mentioned, to construct said wharves in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, subject, however, to the approval of the engineer department of the army.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 63.]

A RESOLUTION to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following named officers of the army reported by the Secretary of War absent from their commands without authority, be, and they are hereby dropped from the rolls, with loss of all pay and allowances, viz: First Lieutenant D. H. Weiland, sixth infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Lanty, fourth infantry; First Lieutenant A. J. McDonald, fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Richard Wilson, third artillery; Second Lieutenant J. W. Godman, sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant Guy Morrison, tenth infantry. This resolution to take effect from the dates at which they absented themselves from their regiments.

Approved, July 27, 1868

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 64.]

A RESOLUTION joint resolution appealing to the Turkish Government in behalf of the people of Crete.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, to whom they are bound by the ties of a common religion and by the gratitude due to the Greek race, of which the Cretans are a part; that they rejoice to believe that the sufferings of this interesting people may be happily terminated by a policy of forbearance on the part of the Turkish government, and they hereby declare their earnest hope that the Turkish government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to Crete the much-desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic government.

SEC. [2.] And be it further resolved, That religion, civilization, and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to accomplish this result the civilized powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the government of Turkey.

SEC. [3.] And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to co-operate with the Ministers of other powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete; and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the government of Turkey.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 66.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the pay of the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House to the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms the difference between his present pay and the amount voted him by a resolution of the House, passed June twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thereby fixing the salary of the clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

### Treaties and Conventions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Managua, on the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua desiring to maintain and to improve the good understanding and the friendly relations which now happily exist between them, to promote the commerce of their citizens, and to make some mutual arrangement with respect to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the river San Juan, and either or both the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, or by any other route through the territories of Nicaragua, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, and have accordingly named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States, Andrew B. Dickinson, Minister resident and Extraordinary to Nicaragua, and His Excellency the President of the Republic, of Nicaragua, Senor Licenciado Don Thomas Ayon, Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens on the one part, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens of the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively. In like manner the respective ships of war and post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

By the right of entering places, ports, and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage.

ARTICLE III.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the two preceding articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of a proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, or the republic of Nicaragua to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues or pilotage of salvage in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels, nor in any of the ports in the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan vessels or in the vessels of the United States: and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation to the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of the United States shall have full liberty in all the territories of the republic of Nicaragua to manage their own affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Nicaraguans, nor pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the republic of Nicaragua as they shall see good, observing the laws and established custom of the country.

The same privilege shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in said country, respectively, for the prosecution and defense of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, advocates, attorneys, or agents, of whatsoever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the republic of Nicaragua, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate. But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such time as the laws of the State will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, or other diplomatic agent, in case of absence), shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country; hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States residents in the republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable), in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property of either, of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and

4. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua and consuls shall enjoy in the territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be allowed to the agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations; and in the like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in Nicaragua shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the republic of Nicaragua to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offense against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, nor detained, nor sequestered.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and property, the protection of the Government, and shall continue in possession of the guarantees which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the high contracting parties: provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the Constitution, laws, and customs of the country.

Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties, who may die in the territories aforesaid, in burial places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whenever a citizen of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and given all favor and protection for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage without obstacle of any kind.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country intended, bona fide, for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise, to either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said government or authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes: Provided, said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua, but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the Government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the Government of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained.

But no duty or power imposed upon or conceded to the United States by the provisions of this article shall be performed or exercised except by authority and in pursuance of laws of Congress hereafter enacted. It being understood that such laws shall not affect the protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the routes of transit, nor the obligation to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua directly that, in the judgment of the Government of the republic, they should no longer be necessary, nor in any manner bring about new obligations on Nicaragua, nor alter her rights in virtue of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is understood, however, that the United States, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intend that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if the United States should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any country or countries over the commerce of any other country or countries, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by the United States without first giving six months notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XVIII.

And it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved. And if any such grants or contracts now exist, of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in Article XV of this treaty, shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States with respect to such inter oceanic routes or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts; after which recognition and agreement said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XIX.

After ten years from the completion of a railroad or any other route of communication through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, no company which may have been constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends or otherwise more than fifteen per cent per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent per annum.

ARTICLE XX.

The two high contracting parties, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of fifteen years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the fifteen years; if no such notice be given then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter reform or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Managua, within one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the city of Managua, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

A. B. DICKINSON, [L.S.]
TOMAS AYON, [L.S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Granada, on the twentieth day of June last,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The general Postoffice of the United States of America and the general Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokahama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or prices current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall, nevertheless, be forwarded and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight, posted for dispatch in the opposite direction, together with a fine of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II. preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States postoffices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, dispatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "paid all" on the right-hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, etc., which can not be delivered from whatever cause shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1868, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1868, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, 1868.

[SEAL.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
[SEAL.] MONTROSE,
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Washington, July 28, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of commerce between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Antananarivo, the fourteenth day of February eighteen hundred and sixty seven, which treaty is word for word as follows:

TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA AND OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Between Rainimaharavo, chief secretary of state, 16 vtra., Adriantsitohaina, 16 vtra., Rafaralahibemalo, head of the civilians, on the part of the government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and Major John P. Finkelmeier, the commercial agent of the United States for Madagascar, on the part of the government of the United States of America, all duly authorized to that effect by their respective governments, the following articles of a commercial treaty have this day been drawn up and signed by mutual agreement:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty Rasoherina Manjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, both desirous for the good and welfare of their respective countries, to enter into a more close commercial relation and friendship between the subjects of her Majesty and the people of the United States, hereby solemnly declare that peace and good friendship shall exist between them and their respective heirs and successors forever without war.

ARTICLE II.

The dominions of each contracting party, as well as the right of domicile of their inhabitants, are sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other party, nor any domiciliary visits or forcible entries be made to the houses of either party against the will of the occupants. But whenever it is know for certain, or suspected that transgressors against the laws of the kingdom are in certain premises, they may be entered in concert with the United States consul, or in his absence, by a duly authorized officer to look after the offender.

The right of sovereignty shall in all cases be respected in the dominion of one government by the subjects or citizens of the other. Citizens of the United States of America shall, while in Madagascar, enjoy the privilege of free and unmolested exercise of the Christian religion and its customs. New places of worship, however, shall not be builded by them without the permission of the government.

They shall enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and their property, equally with the subjects of Madagascar; the right to lease or rent land, houses or storehouses for a term of months or years mutually agreed upon between the owners and American citizens; build houses and magazines, on lands leased by them, in accordance with the laws of Madagascar for buildings; hire laborers not soldiers, and if slaves, not without permission of their masters.

Should the Queen, however, require the services of such laborers, or if they should desire on their own account to leave they shall be at liberty to do so, and be paid up to the time of leaving, on giving previous notice.

Contracts for renting or leasing land or houses or hiring laborers may be executed by deeds signed before the United States consul and the local authorities. They also shall be permitted to trade or pass with their merchandise through all parts of Madagascar which are under the control of a governor duly appointed by her Majesty, with the exception of Ambohimanga, Ambohimananbola and Ampafaravato, which places foreigners are not permitted to enter, and, in fact, be entitled to all privileges of commerce granted to other favored nations.

The subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall enjoy the same privileges in the United States of America.

ARTICLE III.

Commerce between the people of America and Madagascar shall be perfectly free, with all the privileges under which the most favored nations are now or may hereafter be trading. Citizens of America shall, however, pay a duty not exceeding ten per cent on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff mutually agreed upon, with the following exceptions: Munition of war, to be imported by the Queen of Madagascar into her dominions, or by her order. Prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar are munition of war, timber and cows. No other duties such as tonnage, pilotage, quarantine, light house dues shall be imposed in ports of either country on the vessels of the other to which national vessels or vessels of the most favored nations shall not be equally liable.

Ports of Madagascar where there is no military station under the control of a governor must not be entered by United States vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Each contracting party may appoint consuls, to reside in the dominions of each other, who shall enjoy all privileges granted to consuls of the most favored nations, to be witness of the good relationship existing between both nations, and to regulate and protect commerce.

ARTICLE V.

Citizens of the United States who enter Madagascar, and subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar while sojourning in America, are subject to the laws of trade and commerce in the respective countries. In regard to civil rights, however, whether of person or property, of American citizens, or in cases of criminal offenses, they shall be under the exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own consul only, duly invested with the necessary powers.

But should any American citizen be guilty of a serious criminal offense against the laws of Madagascar, he shall be liable to banishment from the country.

All disputes and differences arising within the dominions of her Majesty, between citizens of the United States and subjects of Madagascar, shall be decided before the United States consul and an officer duly authorized by her Majesty's government, who shall afford mutual assistance and every facility to each other in recovering debts.

ARTICLE VI.

No American vessel shall have communication with the shore before receiving pratique from the local authorities of Madagascar; nor shall any subject of her Majesty the Queen be permitted to embark on board an American vessel without a passport from her Majesty's government.

In cases of mutiny or desertion the local authorities shall, on application, render all necessary assistance to the American consul to bring back the deserters, and to re establish discipline, if possible, among the crew of a merchant vessel.

ARTICLE VII.

In case of a shipwreck of an American vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar adjacent to any military station, her Majesty engages to order the governor to grant every assistance in his power to secure the property, and to restore it to the owner or to the United States consul if this be not impossible.

ARTICLE VIII.

The above articles of treaty, made in good faith, shall be submitted to both the government of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar for ratification, and such ratifications be exchanged within six months from date of ratification at Antananarivo.

Should it at any future time seem desirable in the interest of either of the contracting parties to alter or add to the present treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties.

Duplicate originals of this treaty, with corresponding text in the English and Malagasy languages, which shall be both of equal authority, have been signed and sealed at Antananarivo this day.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE TO § II.

P. S.—Should there be any business of the Queen requiring the services of such laborers, they shall be permitted to leave without giving previous notice. The sentence in article II, stating that previous notice must be given, refers only to laborers leaving on their own account.

J. P. FINKELMEIER, [SEAL.]
RAINIMAHARAVO, [SEAL.]
Chief Secretary of State, 16 vtra.
ANDRIANTSITOHAINA, 16 vtra.
RAFARALAHIBEMALO,
Head of the Civilians.

ANTANANARIVO, 14th February, 1867.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Antananarivo, on the eighth of July last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION FOR THE SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Commander Marcello Cerruti, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the government of Italy mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Italian penal code, by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of all things, being titles on instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTICLE IV.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offenses in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE V.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the power executive authority and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Italy, respectively, shall accompany the requisition When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Italy, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed, shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratification, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington, within six (6) months, and sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL] M. CERRUTI

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the eighteenth of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the 6-18 December, 1832, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit: the marks of citizens of the United States in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the twelfth article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. S.]
EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L. S.]

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the twenty-first day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Vladimir de Westmann, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Munich, on the 26th day of May, 1868, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:

His Majesty the King of Bavaria and the President of the United States of America, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the kingdom of Bavaria, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have, for that purpose, appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say: His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Dr. Otto, Baron of Voelderndorff, Councillor of Ministry, and the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Bavaria, who have become, or shall become, naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Bavaria to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States to be Bavarian citizens, and shall be treated as such

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Bavaria, on the other part, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Bavaria, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in Bavaria, renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to Bavaria, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Bavaria. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Bavaria and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Munich, the twenty-sixth of May, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.
[SEAL.] DR. OTTO FRH. VON VOLDERNDORFF.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT MUNICH, THE TWENTY-SIXTH MAY, 1868.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the treaty agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Bavaria to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to Bavaria; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this treaty, were entered in the following protocol:

I. RELATING TO THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

1. Inasmuch as the copulative "and" is made use of, it follows, of course, that not the naturalization alone, but an additional five years' uninterrupted residence is required, before a person can be regarded as coming within the treaty; but it is by no means requisite that the five years' residence should take place after the naturalization. It is hereby further understood that if a Bavarian has been discharged from his Bavarian indigenate, or on the other side, if an American has been discharged from his American citizenship in the manner legally prescribed by the Government of his original country, and then acquires naturalization in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required, but a person so naturalized shall from the moment of his naturalization be held and treated as a Bavarian, and reciprocally as an American citizen.

2. The words "resided uninterruptedly" are obviously to be understood, not of a continued bodily presence, but in the legal sense, and therefore a transient absence, a journey, or the like, by no means interrupts the period of five years contemplated by the first article.

II. RELATING TO THE SECOND ARTICLE OF THE TREATY.

1. It is expressly agreed, that a person who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the other state, on his return to his original country can not be made punishable for the act of emigration itself, not even though at a later day he should have lost his adopted citizenship.

III. RELATING TO ARTICLE FOUR OF THE TREATY.

1. It is agreed on both sides, that the regulative powers granted to the two governments respectively, by their laws for protection against resident aliens, whose residence endangers peace and order in the land, are not affected by the treaty. In particular the regulation contained in the second clause of the tenth article of the Bavarian military law of the 30th of January, 1868, according to which Bavarians emigrating from Bavaria before the fulfilment of their military duty can not be admitted to a permanent residence in the land till they shall have become 32 years old, is not affected by the treaty. But yet it is established and agreed, that by the expression "permanent residence" used in the said article, the above described emigrants are not forbidden to undertake a journey to Bavaria for a less period of time and for definite purposes, and the royal Bavarian government moreover cheerfully declares itself ready, in all cases in which the emigration has plainly taken place in good faith, to allow a mild rule in practice to be adopted.

2 It is hereby agreed that when a Bavarian naturalized in America and reciprocally an American naturalized in Bavaria takes up his abode once more in his original country without the intention of return to the country of his adoption, he does by no means thereby recover his former citizenship: on the contrary, in so far as it relates to Bavaria, it depends on his Majesty, the King, whether he will, or will not in that event grant the Bavarian citizenship anew.

The article fourth shall accordingly have only this meaning, that the adopted country of the emigrant can not prevent him from acquiring once more his former citizenship; but not that the state to which the emigrant originally belonged is bound to restore him at once to his original relation.

On the contrary, the citizen naturalized abroad must first apply to be received back into his original country in the manner prescribed by its laws and regulations, and must acquire citizenship anew, exactly like any other alien.

But yet it is left to his own free choice, whether he will adopt that course or will preserve the citizenship of the country of his adoption.

The two plenipotentiaries give each other mutually the assurance that their respective governments in ratifying this treaty will also regard as approved and will maintain the agreements and explanations contained in the present protocol, without any further formal ratification of the same.

[SEAL] GEORGE BANCROFT.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Munich the 18th day of September last:

Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done in the city of Washington, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 209

### AN ACT

To Incorporate a Savings and Pawners' Bank.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That R. M. Montgomery, Daniel L. Shearer, B. J. Montgomery, William Saunders, James T. Summers, and others whom they may associate with them, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Savings and Pawners' Bank of New Orleans," for the term of twenty-five years from the passage of this act. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage and receive in mortgage, pledge and receive in pledge property, both real and personal; to make use of a common seal of such device as the Board of Directors may recommend, to name and appoint such officers, managers, directors and servants as its interest and convenience may require; to create and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of its affairs as may be deemed advisable, all in its corporate capacity.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to promote the interest of the working classes, and assist those out of employment and temporarily in need of funds, for the support of themselves and families, and also aid the mercantile community in business, it shall have power and authorization to receive deposits from all persons, all sums of money, from one dollar upward, and pay out the same by checks or otherwise, for which sums of money interest shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the by-laws of this Corporation: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to allow the deposit of any article except by the consent of the actual owners of such articles or money, or to prevent the recovery from said Savings and Pawner's Bank of any article which may have been stolen or fraudently obtained by the depositors from the owners thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall have power to make and enter into all manner of contracts and agreements for the pledge of, and to receive in pledge, movable property, to make, execute, issue and receive certificates of pledge of any kind and nature whatsoever, for the pledge of movable property, and to do and perform generally every act and thing to the business of loaning money on security of pawn or pledge belonging or in anywise appertaining to the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all citations, notices, whatsoever shall be served upon the President or Manager.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of this bank shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock may be increased five hundred thousand dollars by two-third votes of all the stockholders, in general assembly convened; it may begin business as soon as fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, the subscribers to the stock shall pay into the hands of the cashier the sum of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed by them upon the organization for business, and the balance in installments not exceeding ten dollars each, after fifteen days notice from the Board of Directors, who are authorized to make such call through its cashier.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all powers corporate of this bank shall be vested in a Board of Directors, to be composed of five stockholders, from among which they shall elect their President and Cashier; said board shall be elected on the first Monday of December next and every year thereafter, in general meeting of all stockholders convened between such hours as may be designated by the Board of Directors. In case of death or resignation of any member of said board, the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors in which said vacancy has occurred. No stockholder shall be eligible to a directorship unless at the time of his election and during his continuance of office he shall own in his own name or on that of a commercial firm, in which he forms part thereof, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the bank. One month's notice shall be given before the election takes place, and the President, in conjunction with the Cashier, shall appoint three competent persons from among the stockholders, not directors or officers, for the purpose of conducting and managing the election of the board; those receiving a majority of all votes cast shall be declared duly elected, and take their seats on the second Monday after the election. In case of no election on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days thereafter, after due notice, the following persons are hereby declared to be the first Board of Directors: R. M. Montgomery, D. L. Shearer, B. J. Montgomery, William Saunders, James T. Summers, who shall, immediately after organization, elect their President and Cashier, appoint all officers, clerks and employes of this bank, adopt the by-laws, rules and regulations, and do and perform all acts necessary to carry in full effect the workings and objects of this bank; provided, that nothing in the by-laws shall conflict with the laws of this State, or the true interest and meaning of this act.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to regulate, from time to time, the rate of interest to be allowed depositors, so that they shall receive as nearly as can be computed a fair rate, and that they are hereby authorized, should the condition of this bank at any time render it expedient to discriminate the rate of interest to be allowed depositors, and to reduce the rate to be allowed in all cases where the amount deposited shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, the object of the present incorporation being to give the greatest possible premium on the savings of the poor and hard working classes of this community.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bank shall be authorized to hold at interest subject to the rate provided by the by-laws any trust fund or money belonging to minors or other parties as shall by or under any decree of any court within the State be ordered to be deposited therein.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, etc., That all loans shall be on a fixed time and not over one year, the pawner shall have a right of redeeming this property at any time within the specified period fixed on the payment of the loan and the rate of compensation agreed, and if the property pledged is not redeemed within the time limited it shall be sold at public auction and the net surplus after paying loans, charges and expenses of all kinds shall be held one year for the owner, if then at that time it is not called for the same shall go to the credit of the general fund of the corporation, less ten per cent of the net amount, which shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the charitable funds of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bank shall give each pawner a card inscribed with the name of the bank, the article or articles pawned, the name of the pawner, the amount loaned, when paid, the date when payable and page of book where recorded.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the month of June and November of each year, an estimate of the profits and loss of this bank shall be made, also a statement of all depositors, the amount of interest accrued upon their deposits, the amount deposited, all amounts paid by the bank, in interest, etc., the value of property held on pledge, a complete statement of the stockholders, certified by the President and Cashier of the bank, in all cases the profits of the bank must exceed ten per cent on the amount of the stock subscribed before a dividend can be declared, and then said dividend shall be only the amount in excess of said ten per cent which shall be kept as reserved fund.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all transfer of stock shall be made only at said bank, and on the books, the new stockholders binding themselves by said transfer to all terms, stipulations and conditions of the corporation and assuming the liabilities of said stock; should any subscriber desire a transfer before the stock is declared fully paid, the same must be satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the time of the expiration of this charter, or at any time a dissolution of this corporation is expedient, three commissioners shall be appointed, who shall remain in office until final liquidation.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc, That this act shall be in force on and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.

Approved November 5, 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 211.

### AN ACT

For the relief of William G. Bell of the Parish of St. Landry.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That William G. Bell of the parish of St. Landry be and he is hereby confirmed in his title to the following described two tracts of land, the State hereby relinquishing in his favor whatever right, title or interest it had therein, arising from any source whatsoever, to wit: A tract of land situate in the county of Opelousas (now parish of St. Landry) on the eastern branch of the Bayou Plaquemines Brulees, bounded on one side by land of Edward Foreman and on the other by land formerly claimed by Daniel Callihan, having a front on the said bayou, on the right bank, of ten arpents by the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and described in the Land Office of the United States as section (16) sixteen, in township number nine, south range number two, east, containing three hundred and thirty-eight 51-100 acres. Another tract of land on Plaquemines Brulees, having six arpents front by forty deep, bounded one side by land of Catherine Retter, and of the other side by land of John Thompson, as appears by registry in book "E" of Alienation Records of the parish of St. Landry.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved October 31, 1868.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy;
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The omission of the ironclad oath to Federal Jurors by Judge Chase, at Richmond, encounters no serious comment from the Radical papers.

The following is an extract from a letter from Secretary Seward to Secretary Welles regarding Paraguayan complications:

"The situation thus presented seems to me so critical, that I have thought it my duty to advise the President that Rear Admiral Davis should be instructed to proceed with an adequate force at once to Paraguay and take such measures as may be necessary to prevent violence to the lives and property of American citizens there, and, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to demand and obtain prompt redress for any extreme insult or violence that may have been arbitrarily committed against the flag of the United States."

A row occurred between some negroes assembled to lay the cornerstone of a church. One negro is reported killed, two policeman beaten, one seriously. No whites except the officers engaged.

All the departments are closed.

Messrs. Seward and Randall visited President Johnson to-day.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The Metropolitan Police Board has reported unfavorably on over one hundred applications to detail liquor. Organizations of the Sons of Temperance, by resolutions, urge the Board to stand firm, while those disappointed in securing licenses threaten to join the opposition in securing a probibitory law by Congress.

It is stated that the debt statement will show a heavy increase, probably $11,000,000, while currency in the treasury continues low.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The State Department is notified that Americans entering Russia will avoid delay at the frontier by having passports vised by the Russian Minister or Consul.

The State Department has official details of the recent floods in Switzerland. The cantons of Grison, Tessin, Valois and St. Gall were flooded, and fifty lives lost. Means of communication were swept away and valleys covered with stones washed from the mountains.

A full Cabinet present to-day.

Commissioner Rollins goes North and returns on Monday.

A dispatch from St. Johns reports that a storm northwest delays cable dispatches.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, November 24, 1868.

General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details.

I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of General Sherman on the subject.

It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be restated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day. While the Indian war continues, I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the plains are all needed, troops are still needed in the Southern States, and further reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation where it is safe, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharges without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of Second Lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable the Veteran Reserve Regiments might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men, without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
U. S. GRANT, General.

General Grant departed Northward today.

The Treasury agents seized in New York on Friday 35,000 yards of fine Lyon's silks and a large number of French clocks. This is the largest seizure ever made in the United States, aggregating $70,000.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Judge Chase has decided several confiscation cases, sustaining Judge Underwood's previous decision. The decisions involve the declaration that the confiscation laws are constitutional, and that where there was no appearance and plea by the defendants, the admiralty side of the District Court had full jurisdiction to decree confiscation and sale. Judge Chase, however, has desired that the question should come before the full bench of the Supreme Court, and an appeal on a writ of error was granted.

Richard H. Dana, of Boston, will represent the Government in the argument on the motion to quash the Davis indictment.

Commissioner Rollins returned to day.

A full Cabinet present to-day.

Revenue to day $692,000.

The cigar makers' strike in New York ended by a compromise.

General Grant in a letter to the Mayor of Boston, accepts with thanks the hospitalities offered, but begs to be excused from public demonstration. He will stop at the St. James Hotel, and will be glad to receive persons who may wish to call.

Secretary Seward directs our Consul at Panama to admonish citizens participating in the civil war that they forfeit the Government protection, and also directs him to demand protection for American citizens, and prompt redress for injuries received; also that American citizens shall not be subjected to forced loans or military duty. Naval commanders are ordered to afford full protection to American citizens in danger.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of advices from the United States District Attorney for Texas, stating that the revenue officials there have signally failed in collecting revenue, and that gross frauds exist. In response the bureau has given instructions to Major Beiger, the newly appointed Supervisor, to inquire into the matter.

General Grant's official majority in California is 105.

The *Tribune* says the reported larceny of $8,000,000 is the latest sensation in the record of thievery concerning the Erie Railroad.

The Government issued $1,920,000 bonds to Pacific Railroad during November.

Gold in the treasury about $90,000,000.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Hon. F. McMullen has presented a petition of citizens of Virginia against the extension of the stay laws beyond January 1, 1869.

General Grant expressed himself favorably to the petition, but desired to consult Secretary Schofield before acting.

General Stoneman, it is understood opposes further extension, and advises those who can pay their debts to take the benefit of the bankrupt law and start fresh. General Grant's petitioners represent that further extension of the stay law involves the credit of the State, and will prevent the payment of interest on the State debt.

The State Department urges travelers in view of the disturbed condition of foreign countries, to carry passports. They cost but five dollars and are only given to citizens.

Import duty from sixteenth to twenty first inclusive, $2,250,000.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Mail advices from Havana, November 21, state that the insurgents had many successes, capturing two thousand Remington rifles and a hundred thousand dollars in money, near Puerto Principe, completely routing Colonel Quiros, driving him into Santiago de Cuba, with the loss of more than half his force.

It is stated that Puerto Principe has fallen, but the Government organs deny it.

The authorities are pinched for funds, and their calls on the wealthy merchants to support them are unheeded.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—General Meade's report gives a detailed account of his operations. He was applied to from all parts of the State to remove occupants from office and appoint others in their stead. He declined making the changes, except where a neglect of duty was proved or attempted obstruction to the reconstruction acts. He refers to the anomalous condition of affairs, and suggests that more power be given to the department commanders.

The suit of John Nagle vs. Stanton, for injury to Nagle's farm, in Prince William county, during the war, was dismissed at Nagle's cost.

Speaker Colfax has returned.

None of the targets at Fortress Monroe were found equal to the heavy ordnance used during the recent experiments.

*Naval Promotions.*—Captain George F. Emmons to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander R. W. Meade to be Commander.

The Indian Commissioners meet here this week. Should the Indian war continue its cost next year is estimated at fifty millions.

Revenue to-day, $788,000; for the month, $9,500,000.

General Meade's report covers twenty-five foolscap pages.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Chiriqui rebels lost fifty-two killed, with their arms and leader. The Government lost three killed and eight wounded—among the latter General Pedro Gaita. This battle ends the civil war in Panama.

The Costa Rican revolution is successful. President Castro has been deposed, and Jiminez installed.

NEW YORK, November 26.—This morning's *Tribune* says: "General Rousseau's staff officer tells the Associated Press, and the Associated Press tells us, that General Rousseau has behaved admirably in New Orleans. This authority may or may not be considered good for this particular statement, but for another statement in the same connection it can not be questioned. The staff officer informs us that Louisiana Republicans did not vote at the late election, because they believed that the rebels would make it unsafe for them to do so, and that General Rousseau concurred in their view."

NEW YORK, November 27.—The *Herald's* Cuba dispatch reports the insurrectionists investing Santiago de Cuba, demanding its surrender; but the Governor of the district has a large force. The report is current in Havana and Santiago that the opposing parties had compromised.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A Havana letter says political arrests continue in Havana. Among the victims this week are Dr. Fernando V. Aguirre, member of Havana's Royal Academy of Sciences and professor in the University of Medicine; Juan Regueira, notary public; Segundimo Bermudez, a lawyer of distinction, and Jose Perez, a broker. They are all confined in Fort Cabanas. Quite a number of gentlemen were brought here from other places, and lodged in the cells of the Moro Castle, Fort Cabanas, Fort Principe and other frowning bastiles.

HAVANA, November 27.—The merchants are raising subscriptions to pay and equip three months volunteers, so they may move immediately against the rebels. Rumors are current that several cargoes of arms for the revolutionists had been landed. It is rumored that a secret commission left Cuba for New York, for the purpose of enlisting the press and Government for the rebellion. Telegraphic communication with Puerto Principe has been interrupted for two days. Twelve first-class field hands, worth three months ago $1200 each, sold for $900 each.

NEW YORK, November 27.—George P. Harsion, for many years president of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, is dead.

The American and Merchants' Union Express Companies have consolidated under the following officers: President, William G. Fargo; Vice President, S. M. Pomeroy; General Superintendent, James C. Fargo.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Herald* publishes the following special:

"In conversation, a few days ago, General Grant expressed his impression that the result of the late election had quieted down the state of feeling throughout the country, had produced a condition of sober and contented acquiescence in the declared will of the majority, and that an improved tone in the political, as well as in other relations of life, will soon be made manifest.

"When he made use of the expression 'let us have peace,' he sincerely meant it, and he apprehended no trouble in any section of the country under his administration, while at the same time the rights of all classes and of all communities shall be protected and preserved.

"Referring to the fourteenth amendment, he said Kentucky and Maryland would suffer a loss of representation after the next census, if they refuse to allow negro suffrage in accordance with the provisions of that amendment. It will be a bitter pill to them, observed the General, [laughing] but they will have to stand it."

NEW YORK, November 28.—There were fresh rumors afloat on the street to-day with regard to Erie, among them one that an injunction had been put upon both receivers, and that the Legislature would finally settle the whole matter by the passage of some new act.

The bank statement shows expansion, the loans being increased.

Arrived, steamships, George Washington, Lodona, Zodiac and General Grant.

NEW YORK, November 30.—George W. McLean, of the Treasury Secret Service Department, has been committed to jail for passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill. McLean pleads drunkenness in extenuation.

[Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Times.]

NEW YORK, November 30.—This morning's *Tribune* says an effort is to be made to throw out the electoral vote of Louisiana, and that the significance of this is that the Congressmen elected are not to be admitted. The opinion in best informed political circles here is that the electoral vote and Congressmen of both Louisiana and Georgia will be rejected.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The charter election is progressing quietly. The election of Hall as Mayor is conceded.

Hall is elected Mayor by 35,000 majority. Total vote cast about 80,000.

Fort Lafayette, in the harbor, is burning. Great danger is apprehended from the explosion of the magazine, containing thirty-two tons of powder.

The State Attorney General has taken possession of the Erie road, and placed it under the management of Jay Gould, which virtually leaves everything as before.

Sub-Treasury balance, $87,590,000.

The government sold $300,000 in gold to-day at 135 1-10.

The jury has found Garner C. Baker, late teller of the Tradesmen's Bank, guilty.

General Grant arrived this evening.

RICHMOND, November 26.—E. A. Pollard brother of H. R. Pollard who was killed on Tuesday, arrived here this afternoon. He published a card in the *Evening State Journal*, alluding to the cheering of Grant by the crowd and the verdict of the Coroner's jury, saying the death was caused by an unknown person, etc. He says: Let these things stand to the shame of their perpetrators, and write their own commentary on the chivalry of Richmond. They shame not me, they shame not the dead; my heart is sufficient to hold him—no man can insult my tears. I come but to claim one thing—justice. Let all true people consider I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper. I deeply regret it, but my brother did not write it. The murderer never inquired for the real author. He never asked any word of explanation. He never applied to have the article corrected. He took not one single measure which the brave man, no matter how wronged, always takes before he comes to the last resource of blood. He went without one alternative to that resource, and he went where no one but the coward treads, on the path of the assassin.

(Signed) EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Mr. Pollard says that the *Southern Opinion* shall not be published again.

RICHMOND, November 26.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad commenced this morning in the Capitol. A lively skirmish occurred between the respective friends of Wyckham and Fontaine, candidates for the Presidency. Each party chose a temporary chairman, and refused to recognize the chairman of the opposite party. A compromise was made on John B. Baldwin for chairman, and business committees were appointed.

JACKSON, Mississippi, November 26.—The Republican Convention adjourned last night, after preparing an address to be submitted to Congress, asking that body to declare the defeated constitution ratified and the State officers elected. A number of prominent Republicans opposed this action, inasmuch as the Commanding General had five months ago forwarded his official report to Congress, showing that the constitution had been defeated by a majority of the votes cast at that election.

TALLAHASSEE, November 26.—The Supreme Court assembled this morning, and, without transacting any business, adjourned on account of it being Thanksgiving Day.

Lieutenant Governor Gleason's answer to the rule nisi says he ought not to be made to show by what authority he holds the office of Lieutenant Governor by reason of anything contained in information on file in this case, because the Court has no power or jurisdiction to order a rule nisi, because the Court has no original jurisdiction to grant leave to file an information of the nature of quo warranto, because the court has no original jurisdiction under the constitution and laws to issue writs of quo warranto or try proceedings thereon; and because the power given to said court, if given it at all by the constitution, to issue writs of quo warranto, can only be used as an auxiliary to the exercise of appellate jurisdiction; because A. R. Meek, represented as Attorney General of the State in the papers served, was appointed by Governor Reed after impeachment; that if the Court has jurisdiction over information and quo warranto, it should not in this case grant a writ, as public policy and interest do not require or demand it; but, on the contrary, require that it should be denied.

That Harrison Reed has caused the motion for a writ from malicious and vindictive motives, and to gratify a spirit of revenge and recrimination against said Gleason, because Reed knew at the time of election how long Gleason had been a citizen of the State and advocated his election, and had at that time full knowledge of all the facts set forth in said information, and because the Constitution has given the power to the Assembly to impeach the Lieutenant Governor, and the Senate to try him and remove him from office; that the said bodies soon being in session can exercise the power, if deemed necessary. He says, for the above and divers other reasons, a rule against him should not issue and proceedings in the case should be quashed. Nothing in the answer claims competency to qualify for the office held.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Admiral Semmes lectured in Maryland Institute last night. The audience was large and greeted the lecturer warmly. Lecture season has fully commenced. Dr. J. Gibbon, of North Carolina, was also before the Maryland Institute last night.

The day was universally observed.

Wm. Price, an old citizen and member of the bar, is dead.

Four fashionable weddings have occurred in Baltimore within a week.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—Thanksgiving was very generally observed.

The drawing of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s lottery has been resumed, the injunction being dissolved.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Dispatches from Denver City say the city is infested with roughs, driven from the Pacific Railroad towns by vigilance committees.

One of two highwaymen was killed, the other escaped. An alleged horse thief was taken from Denver jail by twenty men and hung.


**DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.**

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no21


**Charles Morgan versus Bernard Avegno.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5279.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1852, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 7 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet and 5 lines on the side of lot No. 9, and of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11. Lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 2 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.

Seized and to be sold as above set forth to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to thirty eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and eighty eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and particularly set forth in the copy of the judgment recorded in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

Costs of act of sale, internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
District of Louisiana.
A No. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD WITTING, Individually and as a Member of the Firm of E. Witting, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 238.**

WHEREAS, EDWARD WITTING, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of E. Witting, of Baton Rouge, parish of East Baton Rouge and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the twelfth day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 17, 1868.
no18 26 de5 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN J. JAMES Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 238.**

WHEREAS, JOHN J. JAMES, OF THE PARISH of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RUFUS WORRELL, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 217.**

WHEREAS, RUFUS WORRELL, OF THE parish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 del5 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN JOHNSON, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 313.**

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, OF THE PARISH of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on the third of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. DESHA, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 305.**

WHEREAS, A. J. DESHA, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN R. LARKIN, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 52.**

WHEREAS, JOHN R. LARKIN, OF THE parish of Morehouse and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all others in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office at Monroe Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF C. J. HENRY, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 230.**

WHEREAS, C. J. HENRY, OF THE PARISH of Claiborne, and District aforesaid duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF OWEN TUCKER, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 208.**

WHEREAS, OWEN TUCKER, OF THE parish of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF OSCAR K. LYLE Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 128.**

WHEREAS, OSCAR K. LYLE, OF NEW Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Pitkin, at his office, Customhouse Building, on the eighteenth of December, 1868, at ten A. M.

Clerk's Office, November 25, 1868.
no26 de7 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF M. A. WINEHILL, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 282.**

WHEREAS M. A. WINEHILL, individually and as member firm M. A. Winehill & Brother, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the twelfth day of December, 1868, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 16, 1868.
no18 26 de5 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E. W. THARP, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 204.**

WHEREAS, E. W. THARP, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 del5 31 K. LOEW. Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL R. WALKER, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 300.**

WHEREAS, SAMUEL R. WALKER, OF NEW Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, 41 Exchange alley, on eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's office, November 19, 1868.
no20 30 de10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF MONTAGNE & CARLOS, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 62.**

WHEREAS, CLEMENT CARLOS, A MEMBER of said firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg at his office, Customhouse building, on eighteenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.

Clerk's Office, November 19, 1868.
no20 30 de10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES TUCKER, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 206.**

WHEREAS, CHARLES TUCKER, OF THE parish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth of December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 del5 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF P. B. BROWN, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 205.**

WHEREAS, P. B. BROWN, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOWE, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

IN THE MATTER OF K. LASSITER, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 221**

WHEREAS, K. LASSITER, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869 at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF T. J. GARNER, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No 154.**

WHEREAS, T. J. GARNER, OF THE PARISH of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. F. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 308.**

WHEREAS, B. F. ROBINSON, OF THE PARISH of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 del5 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM MAURY Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 288.**

WHEREAS, WILLIAM MAURY, OF NEW Orleans, parish of Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the twelfth day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 17, 1868.
no18 26 de5 CHS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF H. W. GOODMAN, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 94**

WHEREAS, H. W. GOODMAN, OF NEW ORleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg on the eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's Office, November 25, 1868.
no26 de7 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF P. H. FOLEY, WM. B. Conger, and Hanson Kelly, members of the firm Foley, Avery & Co., Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 582.**

WHEREAS P. H. FOLEY, WM. B. CONGER, and HANSON KELLY, individually and as members of the firm of FOLEY, AVERY & CO., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December 1868, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the examination of the Bankrupts is fixed before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on the seventeenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.

Clerk's office, New Orleans November 30, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE MATTER OF HOMER H. SMITH, IN dividually and as a Member of the Firm S. Smith's Sons, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 590.**

WHEREAS, HOMER H. SMITH, INDIVIDUally, and as Member of the firm Smith's Sons, of Franklin parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Recorder Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on seventeenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, November 28, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LEWIS H. WHITworth, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 594.**

WHEREAS, LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, OF the parish of St. Mary and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, on the seventeenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at office 41 Exchange Alley.

Clerk's Office, November 28, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF R. W. ESTLIN & CO. And ESTLIN & CO., Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 485.**

WHEREAS ROBT. W ESTLIN AND HENRY THORNHILL, individually and as members of the firm of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868 at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg at his office, Customhouse building, on nineteenth December, 1868 at 10 A. M.

Clerk's office. November 21, 1868.
no24 de1 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF MARION W. LEWIS Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 369.**

WHEREAS, MARION W. LEWIS, OF NEW Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo his examination before Register Augustin, at his office No. 41 Exchange alley, on nineteenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.

Clerk's Office, November 21, 1868.
no24 de1 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Sarah E. Brooks vs. John M. Carr, her Husband—No. 20,157.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE seventeen day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suits, in the words and figures following, to wit:

By reason of the law and the evidence in this case being in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant, and by further reason of judgment of default herein and due proof of Plaintiff's demand in open court.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that she have judgment against defendant in the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty seven dollars, with legal interest from first January, 1861; that the community of acquets and gains be dissolved, and said plaintiff be permitted to control her paraphernal property separate from her husband; that her legal mortgage and privilege be recognized; that defendant pay all costs of suit to be taxed.

Judgment rendered November 17, 1868.
Judgment signed November 21, 1868
(Signed) CHAS. LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States.

PHILIP POWER, JR., Deputy Clerk.
no28 de15 27

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. N. ROBERT & CO., Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 263.**

WHEREAS, JOS. N. ROBERT AND JOS O. ROBERT, individually and as members of the firm of J. N. Robert & Co., of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that said bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on the eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, November 19, 1868
no20 30 de10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM A. MADDOX Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 399.**

WHEREAS, WILLIAM A. MADDOX, OF the parish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. B. WHITE, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 396.**

WHEREAS, JOHN C. B. WHITE, OF THE parish of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.


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# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868. WHOLE NO. 150.


## Poetry.

### ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST ME TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN."

BY M. ANNESLEY.

What, but almost conscience, and rest
you there?
proof my friend, your soul is not your
care.
so the famished wretch on seeing bread,
uld say, 'Enough—I could almost be fed.'
would the sick to his physician say,
would almost be cured—go thy way.'
would the prisoner, if a gap he see,
unconcerned, 'I would almost be free.'
would the rebel—should his prince for-
give,
fusing say, 'I'm half inclined to live.'
hat then—are God, the soul, eternity,
ath, heaven and hell, concerns too small
for thee?
all sublunary hours, pleasure, power,
worldly cares engross your every hour,
l leave no room for dread eternity,
ere you and I, and all, must shortly be?
e long my friend, you'll know to ample
cost,
hat almost to be saved is wholly to be lost,
e case, how dreadful! yet, alas, how true!
e case, my friend, this case applies to
you."

### HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP.

BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

earth so full of dreary noises!
men with wailing in your voices!
O, delved gold, the wailers, heap!
strife, O curse, that o'er it fall!
l makes a silence through you all,
And "giveth his beloved sleep."

l men may wonder while they scan
living, thinking, feeling man,
Confirmed in such a rest to keep;
angels say—and through the word
think their happy smile is heard,
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

r me, my heart that erst did go
lost like a tired child at a show,
That sees through tears the jugglers leap—
Would now its wearied vision close,
Would child like on his love repose,
Who "giveth his beloved sleep."

nd friends, dear friends—when it shall be
hat this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier you come to weep,
let one most loving of you all,
ay, "Not a tear must o'er her fall,
He giveth his beloved sleep."

### MY WIFE'S HAND.

Every night when the stars come out,
And the birds have gone to rest;
A little hand, like a cooing dove,
Nestles about my breast.

Smoothes my forehead and pats my cheeks;
Passes its finger tips
Over my eye-lids and through my hair,
Lingering on my lips,

Clings to my neck and clasps my arm,
Till tired of its caress,
And fallen asleep within my own,
That pure white hand I press.

Many a year has come and gone;
The little hand is cold;
Children's children are on my knee,
And I am growing old.

Yet, each night, as the stars come out
And I near the heavenly land,
Feel as I felt in my early days,
The touch of that gentle hand.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Letter from Bishop Morris on Church Extension.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.—This is justly regarded as next in importance to the Missionary Society. Indeed it is virtually part and parcel of the same thing among us. In very many places of our mission work the only hope of gathering a congregation and of forming a society of Christian men and women to sustain the worship of God is in providing for them a house of worship. This could be done in most cases by affording a little aid in the beginning. In some places $500 or $1000 from the Church Extension fund to start with would so encourage the people that they could and would provide for themselves cheap houses of worship, sufficient for present use. Who can estimate the good resulting from regular preaching and church privileges in any community? From hundreds of places the Macedonian cry is heard "Come over and help us." Viewed prospectively there can not be made a better investment of our means than through the Church Extension Society either by gift or loan. How many destitute souls are saying, with the Psalmist, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple." Psalm 27, 4. But how can they dwell in the Lord's house when he has no house, or inquire in his temple when he has no temple? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The Church Extension Society is accumulating funds and influence very slowly, but not as slowly as did the Missionary Society at first, but which has now become a great power in the Church for good. "Who hath despised the day of small things?" The Church Extension Society will yet prove a success, provided the members and friends of our Church become generally interested in it; and they will become so interested if the pastors all wake up themselves and rouse up the attention of their people to its importance. When all parties are interested it will be an easy task to furnish the treasury with all the funds necessary to do the work contemplated by the Society. Our last official minutes report an aggregate of over a million and a quarter of members and probationers. Now if we excuse a quarter of a million on the score of inability to pay anything, we still have a round million to contribute of their means. To pay fifty cents each on an average would not hurt them, which would make the handsome sum of $500,000; an average of twenty-five cents would amount to $250,000; even ten cents a member would be a $100,000. Now can we reasonably doubt the ability or the disposition of our people to pay a dime per member in 1869, and to double the sum in 1870? Most of our Societies have a few men of means who could afford to pay their own dime and then pay for ninety-nine of their poor members. I know a brother who though not wealthy will agree to pay a dime for himself and for nine hundred and ninety-nine others rather than see the enterprise fail. Come, dear brethren and friends, let us make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether. And while all try to help each other, may the God of our fathers help us all for Christ's sake.

T. A. MORRIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio. Dec., 1868.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

An interview with General Grant at his home dissipated the erroneous ideas formed in regard to his deficiency in affability. Looking into his face, or seeing him on mere introducion, taken in connection with his known aversion to public speaking, one would suppose him to be stiff and reserved in conversation. Just the reverse is true. He receives visitors with the utmost cordiality and freedom. His motions are quick, manners perfectly simple and easy, voice clear and ringing, utterance ready, words well chosen, sentences correct, and his thoughts full of intelligence. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the composition of Southern society, and what that portion of the country needs to insure its prosperity, and evidently entertains hopes of it in the future. On this subject, however, his remarks suggest even more than they express. General Sheridan's name being mentioned, he paid him a high compliment, and also a most flattering one to the character of the army during the war. There is no display about his house. A single gas burner lighted the entrance hall, and two were lighted in the library. It is impossible to feel otherwise than easy in the company of General Grant; he is sublime in simplicity. Thanksgiving day was marked by several marriage solemnities, in which the military was most conspicuous. Major Evan Thomas, Fourth United States Artillery, was married to Miss Foster, of this city. Captain McComas, Fifteenth United States Infantry, was also married to Miss Reed, of this city. An immense audience assembled in Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church to witness the nuptials of the last named parties. The churches were generally open on Thursday for religious service.

Among other expedients adopted by the churches here for raising funds for missionary and other benevolent objects the *supper* has been adopted by some; this resembles somewhat the English *breakfast* and *tea drinking*, but is not on so large a scale, nor connected with addresses and large voluntary contributions. Miss Tilly, of Wesley Chapel, gave a supper on Wednesday evening which was well attended; the company was congenial; the refreshments abundant, though simple, and the occasion was one of eminent social enjoyment. Of the sumptuous methods of serving the Lord's cause, this seems to be the least jectionable, if indeed, any objection can be charged against it.

In the case of Mr. Davis, the Government is expected to move its continuance, on the ground that the Chief Justice is obliged to preside, and this he can not do at present. There seems to be much trouble in getting at this case; a key to this may be found in the fact, that while Mr. Davis was confined at Fort Monroe, he received the compliments of Mr. Johnson.

Some stir has recently been made among heads of departments by the violence done to American citizens in Paraguay; it is feared two of our countrymen have been murdered there; a fleet will likely be ordered there to deal a stroke of vengeance; they deserve it. Those wretches might have been assured our Government would resent such an outrage; if those scapegraces wanted to murder Americans, why not come over to Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, where they could have murdered by the hundreds, and produced no "unpleasantness" in Cabinet.

General Grant's annual report has been forwarded to the Secretary of War. He recommends the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, also the non-reduction of the army, owing to the necessity for the employment of troops in the South and on the plains; depletion, however, may take place by the expiration of term, and ceasing to recruit. There is much interest excited in regard to new lines of railway from this city to other parts; it is also conjectured that Congress will take this subject under consideration, in view of the commercial demands of the country.

The movements of our banqueting minister Johnson, at the Court of St. James, are not likely to meet the approval of Government.

Speculations are afloat in regard to the new Cabinet. Mr. Motley is named far Secretary of State, Mr, Stanton is assigned to the Treasury, Mr. Wade to the Interior, and General Schofield to remain, while Commodore Farragut takes charge of the Navy Department. Judge George P. Fisher, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is named in connection with the Attorney Generalship.

It is pleasurable to note the continuance of revival influence at McKendry church. Over eighty have been added to the church. There is also an interesting work in the Dunbarton street charge, Georgetown.

To-day a meeting of ministers and laymen was held in "Foundry" church, to arrange for the annual meeting of the Parent Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Ames and Dr. Harris, assistant secretary of the Missionary Society, gave their aid in shaping the exercises for that occasion. The annual meeting is fixed for the second Sunday and Monday in January; that is, the Sabbath will be devoted to missionary exercises, such as the local committee may determine, with the concurrence of the different pastors here, and Monday morning and evening will be under the direction of the Parent Board of Managers. "Foundry" will be the place of meeting, and Bishop Janes will preside Monday morning and Bishop Ames at night; the details will be published at a proper time.

To-morrow Bishops Simpson and Ames meet the trustees of Metropolitan church, under the direction of the Church Extension Socity; the object is to hasten the completion of that enterprise, and "bring the top stone with shoutings of grace! Grace unto it!"

MORDECAI.

## Mission Correspondence.

CANTON, Missouri, Nov. 11, 1868.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

*Dear Friend*—Your welcome ADVOCATE comes regularly to hand. I read its contents with great interest. The account of the massacre of the judge and sheriff at Franklin, made the cold chill run over me; as I had spent several days at that town, at the same hotel, occupied the same room and had sat about the same spot on the porch whore they were first assaulted. It brought the murder close to my heart. How long are these things to continue? The earth, which is compelled to drink of this innocent blood, is crying to the God of justice for relief. Blood for blood is still the economy of God in the cleansing of the earth. I have hopes that it will be done without God's pouring out another vial of his wrath on that deluded people.

I see by last accounts that General Grant has returned to Washington, and is actively engaged in his office. I feel satisfied now, the people having so overwhelmingly ratified the reconstruction policy, that he will assume the high prerogative conferred on him by the last Congress and now by the people—enforce to the strict letter and spirit of the law, everything necessary to give peace and protection to the loyal people of the South. General Grant is now virtually President; first by the acts of Congress, and secondly, by the action of the people at the polls. He should not wait till after the fourth of March, but at once make a clean sweep, especially in the department of Louisiana. Let him call back to his place the little giant with big soul, General Phil. Sheridan, and I bet that a different state of things would exist in your department.

Let us rejoice and thank God that we have in the person of the President elect, a man of iron nerve and strong heart. May he have superhuman wisdom, for without it he will be unable to withstand the wiles of these devils incarnate. Johnson fell down and worshipped them before he had got half way to the top of the "high mountain." Their flattery and promises were too strong for him. They are now trying this same game on Grant. "Oh he will make a good President." "He has always been kind to the South," etc. It will require more nerve to say, "Get behind me, Satan," than it did to storm the fortifications of these rebels in the war. I know he will thus answer. He passed thrice through their efforts to tempt him; first at Fort Donelson, then at Vicksburg, and last at Apomattox, but each time he answered, "It is written."

I regret much I did not see you last summer in Chicago. I called frequently at the Conference hall, but presume you were engaged on committees. Should you come North and West next summer, try and make it convenient to call and see us; your presence here would much cheer your brethren. The Church South predominates and are very full of venom, yet their condition is as the sunlight of midday, compared with your dark abode in the South. I know a brighter day is coming, in which you will be enabled to realize the great labor of love that you have in the providence of God been called on to perform. Then you will, I hope, receive due credit for the great influence of your ADVOCATE, in molding the political condition of the State. I would not flatter, but I hold your paper second to none in this respect. Its moral influence will not be fully known until the gathering in of the great harvest.

C. H. B.

## Cheering Letter.

UTICA, November 9, 1868.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

*Dear Brother*—I have thought of you much since you left us here with your benediction, a few months since, to resume your hazardous, difficult, but important work in the South. Paul "strove with the beasts at Ephesus," "where also he died daily."

"You wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, and against wicked spirits in high places." But "what advantageth it you if the dead rise not." But the dead will rise, not only "at the last day," but dead hopes shall arise and the "witnesses" slain in the streets of New Orleans shall arise; and the spirit of freedom shall arise, and the "Lost Cause" shall sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

The voice of this great nation has again pronounced the downfall of rebellion, and has re-echoed the jubilee and emancipation proclamation, and hath said emphatically, "let the oppressed go free." The calm, intrepid, inflexible, determined, patriotic peace maker, General Grant, is the nation's choice to execute its behests in these regards. We all rejoice as you rejoice, though doubtless with less fear and trembling. But God yet ruleth, and the South shall yet be saved from its madness and suicidal wickedness,

I have read with deep interest of the progress of the work of the Lord under the administration of the church, with which you are connected. It is wonderful how God keeps the bush from being consumed in the midst of the burning.

I have read with great satisfaction, but with some apprehension, your fearless utterance through the ADVOCATE, and have prayed that you may not fail nor be discouraged till truth is established in the earth.

We are progressing slowly with our church enterprise, and we hope to get into our chapel by the coming in of 1869. Your visit to our city to lay the corner-stone of our new church is remembered by your friends here with great pleasure. It is a source of satisfaction that the old Oneida Conference has so faithful a son and representative in the front rank of valiant soldiers of the cross and of freedom. And personally I feel a pleasure in the thought that I was permitted to share the responsibility, as the member of the "Committee on the State of the Church," in the great Conference of 1848, of repealing "the plan of separation," so unfortunately adopted in 1844. And that at Chicago, in 1868, I was permitted to share the honor of recognizing the delegates from the Southern conferences as legitimate members of the General Conference, irrespective of all plans of separation or of disqualifying restrictions; and that you, in common with other such representatives, have gone back to your fields to demonstrate the wisdom of such a policy as well as of your own appointment. God bless you.

W. R.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Why the M. E. Church South Opposes Us.

We have recently read several articles in our church papers devoted mainly to the "reasons why" we are opposed by the Southern church. Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, in an article in the *Methodist*, says that this opposition "grows mainly out of three things." First. "The natural hostility." Second. "A desire to have the Southern field all to themselves." Third. "A strong desire and a lingering hope of yet gaining the lost cause."

A St. Louis correspondent of the *Northern Independent*, writing over the signature of R. M. Beach, among other things, says: "That notwithstanding all of these overtures" (made by our church) "the Methodist Episcopal Church South says *no* emphatically, indignantly, persistently, unanimously *no*. In justice to the laity, I should say the last qualifying word applies to the ministry."

Of course these writers, as well as others who have written upon this subject, judge of this matter from the persons representing the Church South, and the condition of things in their immediate fields of labor, and our experience teaches us that they are in a measure correct, but that they are not so entirely.

We are conscions of the fact that there is a score of preachers within the boundaries of the Texas Conference, with whom we have been brought into contact, that would hail the day of a reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church with delight, although they dare not utter one word or make a single effort of a public character in that direction, not because they fear the loss of influence among their parishioners, but because they feel the powerful influence of their "leading brethren" in their conference. The negro question, the church property question, the question of church antagonism or Northern church intrusion upon their particular territory, or the faint hope of yet reorganizing their "lost cause;" all these questions sink into insignificance when compared with that of the constant dread of leading ministerial influence being brought to bear against those who are liberal (or perhaps we should Christian) minded.

We can not go so far as Brother Beach, in saying that the whole ministry are against the reunion of the churches, but we are convinced that the majority, and especially controlling element are "emphatically" opposed to it from purely selfish motives.

As to the membership, I assert without fear of contradiction, that more than one half of the intelligent laity are to-day ready for such an union, and thousands more would favor it were this ministerial influence withdrawn.

The writer has taken some pains to learn the feelings of the laity in this respect, and we think our position is such as to assist us in this work above that of many of our brethren, who are exclusively devoted to the ministry. We have been in the South nearly four years, and for nearly two years past have mingled largely with the business and professional men of Texas, and we find that many persons in the Methodist Church commenced their Christian life in their early days in the old organization, and despite their new-made prejudice have a lingering love for the old pastors and churches, and look back upon those happy seasons of grace experienced in their former homes among former friends.

There are others, especially in large cities, whose sympathy we have, and who would gladly come among us, were it not for the ostracism and business loss they would experience by such a course in places where we are weak and the Methodist Episcopal Church South powerful.

These different classes are here, and they are in every city and county in the South, and their prejudices and weaknesses are being constantly fed and kept alive by those who have the spiritual oversight of them. Take six men out of the Methodist Episcopal Church South Conference, and instead of its being an extremely rabid one, it would be mild.

In this city there is a large church membership. Their live, active, godly men, who are the life and power of their social meetings, and most effective in the Sabbath school, are nearly all either of Northern birth or extremely liberal on the union question, but what is the trouble? Simply here the preacer is an ex-Colonel of the Confederate army, a bitter, malignant rebel to-day, who during the past year has been very actively engaged writing for the press reminiscences of the war and glorying in his participation in the same, and expresssing no sorrow for the lives he took, nor his attempt to destroy the best of Governments.

If an attempt upon the part of his membership is made to pay even the common courtesies of life toward a Northern person, especially one belonging to the Methodist Church North, suspicion is at once placed upon it, and the effort is frowned upon.

So far as the church membership is concerned, were the question submitted to the intelligent laity, any minister of our church would be permitted to occupy the pulpit.

The writer visited San Antonio, called upon the preacher, and when leaving was informed that he would receive an invitation to preach, "but the people would not hear us."

We thought then, and the sequel proved, that that preacher was misrepresenting his people, and the sum total of the prejudice was in his heart, for when afterward invited by the official brethren, we did preach, and no one left the house.

Said one of their liberal preachers to us, a short time since, "our street conversations are looked upon with suspicion, and I am confident that if they dared they would prefer a charge in conference against me," alluding to some of his brethren in the ministry.

These men are the true cause of all our troubles and differences, they are blind leaders of the blind. Their power, thank God, over the people is waning. They led in the rebellion, and their prophecies concerning it were false. Thus it will be in church matters.

The good sense of the people, together with good, judicious, godly men to do missionary work, sent into this field by our church, and money used freely for the erection of churches suitable for the accommodation of our people, will enable us to prosper, and hasten the time when the existence of a church built upon the corner-stone of slavery or its equivalent, a divine right to hold their fellowmen thus will be numbered among the things that were.

GEORGE W. HOVEY.

## Address of Bishop Kingsley

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

I do not know, but perhaps enough has been said in relation to the South. Your minds and sympathies have been so drawn in that direction, and properly, that it seems like something else, I suppose, to introduce anything but this theme here now, and yet there are other reasons than these for supporting the Church Extension Society. In my mind there are great, grave, important reasons. And when Dr. Newman said that our foreign missionary operations might be considered as defensive. It seems to me, as I look around me, that the remaining portion of the nineteenth century, just one generation, is fraught with responsibilities to the American people, such as earth has never seen. To no nation since time began have the eyes of all nations turned as they now turn to this. In no nation in the world's history have the hopes of the rest of mankind centered politically as in this nation. To no nation upon the face of the earth are all nations coming as to this nation. They are coming, coming, coming, like doves to their windows. Ireland is coming; Germany is coming; Scandinavia is coming. And the coming is not confined to the East. China is pouring its hordes upon our shores; and Japan will soon follow China. Upon our South side, not to speak now of the colored population, Cuba is coming, and Mexico is coming; right or wrong. I am not speaking of the desirableness of the thing, the propriety of the thing, but the fact of the thing—they are coming, and will soon be part and parcel of the United States.

Now look upon the strain that will be upon this country then. We have passed through one great, gigantic struggle. That struggle was like the rocking of a mighty earthquake. God be praised that we have passed it. The next will not be like the rocking of an earthquake, but like the encroachment of the sea coming in, rolling in upon us, and washing out the deep foundations. That will be the character of the next struggle. From the East are coming people at war with the holy Sabbath, and determined to destroy it. On the southern border, these nations that I have named as coming, have been degraded by ages of ignorance, and vice, and crime. On the west, hordes of pagan idolaters are coming, having already established in the United States, their temples of idolatrous worship, and having the means at their command of hording in such multitudes as will truly overwhelm that Pacific coast, if God in his providence permit it, and if God in his mercy do not help us to leaven that vast mass of humanity.

Now what is to be done under these circumstances? If there ever was a time when every man, and woman, and child, that has a heart to feel for this country—the goodliest that the sun ever shone upon, the land whose very name causes the eye to grow brighter, and the hopes to rise higher, and the thoughts to grow larger, than the mention of any other land in the world—I say, if anything should rouse the attention, should wake up every Christian to every kind of activity, the circumstances that surround us now should wake us to that activity. The hope of the world very largely depends upon the success of this great—problem we used to call it; we have about stopped calling it a problem. I rather think that the solution has been accomplished; rather think that the Q. E. D. we had put on a problem when we thought we had solved it, we may put on this problem if we do our duty now, just at this juncture, and are wise enough to understand what Providence would have us do, and will do it, trusting in Providence to leaven this great mass. These people must be met upon our shores with open Bibles and warm hearts; with mighty faith in the love of God, the finger upon that promise which says: "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." This is the way they must be met.

If a man talks to me about his country, I want to know if he loves it well enough to be good for it; well enough to promote virtue for it; well enough to lead little boys to Jesus for it; well enough to work in the Sabbath school; well enough to go out into the street and proclaim salvation; to talk with the most degraded children out of hell, and say: "Here, we want to introduce you to the King of kings and Lord of lords. True, you are not in a very fitting dress now, but he can fit you; he can put a dress upon you, and put a crown upon you." This is the way, it seems to me, we must feel if we would perpetuate the glorious heritage God has given us. Oh, how it becomes an army thus surrounded and pressed on all sides, to strengthen the centre, to make steadfast and sure its conquests already gained, in order that it may not only hold its own, but may advance upon the enemy's works!

Now this Church Extension Society proposes just that thing. It proposes to plant churches and to establish ourselves; to anchor these great principles; to furnish religious houses, so as to be able to draw the attention of children and parents to these houses of God.

There is something wonderfully educating in the very nature of a church reared to the service of Almighty God; in which the pure worship of God is celebrated and faithfully performed. There is something in the very thing that has a happy influence upon society, and that speaks of stability. I saw, a little more than a year ago, O how many precious little boys! My heart ached, and tears gushed to my eyes often times as I asked them, "Do you want to go to America?" If they could answer me, they said, "Yes, if we could get money enough." Why, here we gather the poor little boy into the Sunday school and acquaint him with Jesus Christ, and under such influences in twenty-five years he becomes a solid man. I say, knowing what I say, that it is not true, of any single nation of Europe that there is any hope at all for the poor; and they are coming here. And oh, how important as they come, to have these churches open, these Christian hearts open to them, the blessed Bible of God open to them, that they may receive Christianity as they come, and become valuable acquisitions to the real stability of the country. For every soul gathered to Christ is a soul enlisted under the Great Captain of our salvation. And we only need faith and works enough to go together. It wont do to think of this thing coming to pass by sitting down and theorizing. When I see a man with a commentary under his arm, that he has written himself, talking about the millenium and explaining Daniel by the prophecies, and Napoleon by Daniel, I think of the lunatic asylum; but when I see a man leading a poor sinner to Jesus, I think he understands the millenium. It is to come by great faith; by one after another becoming converted; by coming into contact with the powers of darkness, and charging them until their ranks break. Why, I thought when I saw the reports of increase in our church this year that it must have kept heaven in considerable uproar with tidings, from this branch and other branches of the church. O, then, we want the news to go that these comers are canverted as they come.

At the close of Bishop Kingsley's remarks, the Corresponding Secretary said that it was not intended to take any collection at this time but on Sabbath several of the Methodist pulpits of the city would be supplied by the Bishops and members of the General Committee, when the subject of church extension would again be presented and all would have an opportunity to make their annual contribution to the cause.

The doxology was then sung and the audience dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Janes, more fully informed and more deeply interested, it is to be hoped, in the subject of church extension.

New Orleans Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

### JUDGE LEAUMONT'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Leaumont, of the Fifth District Court, in the matter of the Metropoliton Police bill, is remarkable for one thing: *Its author has not relied upon or cited a single authority.*

It is not our purpose to review this judgment at length. Divested of its special pleadings, the case presents but one question: Does the act known as the Metropolitan Police Bill contravene any provision of the Constitution of 1868? Judge Leaumont has examined it and says: "The issue is made and should and must and shall be decided!" "It is unconstitutional, wholly and thoroughly so, in its sections and in its entirety."

After so brave and so positive an asseveration one might expect a vast amount of legal acumen; that the subject was to be examined in the light of judicial determination, but he would be disappointed.

Judge Leaumont says: "It violates articles 42, 114 and 117 of our Constitution." Article 117 is the one under which the objection is made that Lieutenant Governer Dunn can not act as President of the Board. If the Court is right in this it but annuls that section of the bill which authorizes Mr. Dunn to perform such additional duties. The law otherwise remains in full force.

Article forty-two reads: "No bill shall have the force of law until on three several days it be read in each House of the General Assembly and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the House when the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule." Judge Leaumont understands that the four-fifths vote spoken of in this article means four-fifths of all of the members elected to the House. But as an instance of remarkable clearness in judicial composition, and as a fair example of the elegant diction of the learned Judge, we can not refrain from publishing his reasons upon this point in full:

Four-fifths of the House! Do you see the point? The House, under article twenty-two of our Constitution, is composed of one hundred and one members, four-fifths of one hundred and one is eighty and four-fifths; but an eighty and four-fifths vote is impossible, therefore eighty-one votes is the four-fifths of the House. I think there can be no doubt as to my numerical interpretation of the words four-fifths of the House. If there should be, then, to show that the court is correct, I would refer to article thirty-three of the Constitution, which says: "Not less than a majority of the members of each House shall form a quorum to transact business." Now, a majority of one hundred and one is fifty-one. Whenever, from the journals of the House, it appears that at any session of the House fifty-one members of the House were not present, there was no quorum; and either absent members were sent for to complete the quorum or the House adjourned; therefore in *pari materia* the same language, the same words. I say that four-fifths of the House composed of one hundred and one members are eighty one members, just as a majority of the House composed of one hundred and one members is fifty-one members. So much for that part of the argument.

Do we see the point? We confess that our mind is not sufficiently obtuse. But seriously. The technical expression "the House" is interpreted to mean a quorum of the members elected to a legislative body present to do business. When the total number elected is taken into consideration as when a quorum is to be determined, the language, as in the article thirty-three above cited, is a majority, or two-thirds or four-fifths *of the members of each House*. To reason after the style of the above extract: If the House of Representatives be composed of 101 members, and it requires eighty-one votes to make four-fifths of the House, then there must be 101 votes present to constitute the House, for if eighty-one are four fifths, not less than 101 will be five-fifths or the whole House! This same article forty-two provides that no bill shall have the force of law unless it shall have been read to each House, etc. The bill is not to be read to a quorum present, but to the *House*. But Judge Leaumont declares that the House is composed of 101 members. If one member be absent, therefore it is not a House, and the remaining members can not presume to hear the bill read or act upon it. And so, in all probability, every law which these various legislatures of our State have attempted to pass are "illegal," as a worthy citizen would say.

We have thus absurdly followed this reasoning after the style of the learned Judge, only to show the absurdity of his argument. We fortify our opinion differently.

A like provision to this in article forty-two is to be found in the several constitutions of Louisiana. By referring to the rules adopted by the several Legislatures it will be observed that they have invariably provided that when the rule is to be suspended that a bill may pass to a second or third reading that it should be by a vote of four-fifths *of the members present*. The question has never been presented to a court, so far as we know. We never heard of any one's doubting the interpretation placed upon it by our Legislatures, in which our most eminent lawyers have sat, before the present instance.

Section seven, article one, of the Constitution of the United States provides that if the President return a bill to Congress without his approval, each House shall reconsider its vote, and if *two-thirds of each House* shall agree to pass the bill it shall become a law. It has been invariably held by Congress that two-thirds of a quorum only were requisite to pass a bill over the President's veto, and not two-thirds of the whole number elected. (See journal of the Senate, July 7, 1856.)

We have thus casually considered this point made by Judge Leaumont, that really deserves no consideration. Let us now notice the other objection to the constitutionality of the law.

"Again," the court says "the act is unconstitutional because it violates article 114, which reads as follows: "Every law shall express its object or objects in its title." Passing by a foolish quibble about the word government, wherein the Judge confounds the technical term "the government thereof," with "a government"—a participial noun with a noun substantive, the court goes on to discover that the law contravenes this article in that it provides for raising a fund o pay the expenses of maintaining a police force within the Metropolitan District. "The title of the bill," says the Court, "no where expresses that object." We submit that everything contained in the bill is suggested and implied by the title. Expense is incident to the government of district or parish or State.

The Constitution of 1868 differs materially from those of 1864, 1852 and 1845, in this provision about the titles of laws. In those instruments the provision was as follows: "Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title." The object of this restriction was, as the Supreme Court declared in the case of Walker vs. Caldwell, fourth annual, 297, to guard against the insertion of important general provisions in acts of a private nature. Article 114 of the present constitution has the same general object in view, though it is not so restrictive. It is intended to prevent legislation for the benefit of John Smith under title of an act relative to Tax Assessors. It was not intended to require that the bill should be repeated in the title. In the case of the State vs. Harrison, eleventh annual, 722, the court decided a law unconstitutional because it pertained to the different subjects in contravention of the then existing provision to which we have referred. Judges Spofford and Lea, whom the public recognize as among the most eminent jurists in our State, dissented from the opinion of the court upon questions of fact presented in the case. In their dissenting opinion they used the following language: "The design of a title is merely to indicate the general subject of the law, and not to furnish a detailed exposition of its provisions," "in order that the attention of both legislator and citizen may be fixed upon the main subject matter to which all of the details of the body of the statute are auxiliary."

If we are not mistaken the Supreme Court will reverse the decision of Judge Leaumont.

We would advise the public not to lose hope, as the Supreme Court is composed of men who will examine the case before deciding.

### THE NEW ORLEANS POSTOFFICE.

The management of a postoffice in a large city is something that all classes of the people are more or less interested in. To the merchant or professional man, the prompt delivery of letters and papers after their arrival at their place of destination is often of the utmost importance; and everyone who expects a letter is always anxious to receive it as soon as it arrives. New Orleans being the chief commercial city of the South, her merchants and business men are in daily correspondence with the merchants and business men of every section of the country, and expect and demand all the facilities that can be afforded by good government for the sending and receiving of mail matter with safety and dispatch. There is no department of the Federal service in this city that the people as a whole are more interested in than the postoffice. It is true, the Government may feel deeply interested in the manner in which the revenues are being collected, and may have its suspicions that every dollar that should be paid into the United States treasury does not find its way there, yet all the people are more directly interested in the faithful and honest delivery of the mails and the prompt distribution of their contents than in the honest collection of the revenues from an internal or an external source. It is true that they are interested in all things pertaining to the business of government and in the manner in which that business is being performed by their public servants in every branch of the public service, but they are more particularly interested in that branch which is the medium through which much of their own business has to be transacted. The selection, then, of a postmaster for New Orleans is a matter for grave consideration, and no man should be appointed to the position who does not possess a thorough knowledge of the wants of the business community in this office, and who will so arrange and systematize its internal affairs as to meet them satisfactorily. This can not be done without energy and industry, combined with business qualifications and a will to please. Much must necessarily depend on the help that a postmaster has to employ, and although he may possess the requisite qualifications, unless he have the right kind of assistance he will fail to meet public expectation. He is held responsible for the acts of others in his employ, and if they are rude and inattentive to their duties, he suffers from public complaint. The present acting Postmaster, Mr. W. M. Smallwood—a stranger to our people—is acting in a manner that does not meet the just expectations and wants of the public. Complaints are made that the mails upon their arrival at the postoffice are not distributed with dispatch and that letters received to-day are not ready for delivery until the next day or day after, and that parties having boxes frequently find their names on the "letter-list" after a week has elapsed. This is not as it should be. Mr. Smallwood has rather got the "big wood" on the people of this city if this can not be remedied. It is true he may urge, in extenuation of the shortcomings of those who defraud the public by neglect of duty, through ignorance or otherwise, that they have not been there long enough to learn the same: but then this plea will not hold good when it is recollected that before the election he dismissed a large number of competent men, who had served an apprenticeship in the Postoffice and were honest and faithful, to make room for men of his own peculiar persuasion. These are believed to be facts that Mr. Smallwood will readily admit, for he gained much credit among his Democratic friends for so doing, and was hailed by them as "the prince of good fellows," and one that they would "die to" as long as he was Postmaster, if he was a carpet-bagger of fresh importation.

Both Mr. Smallwood and Parson Dailey would render the public more service by attending strictly to the duties for which Uncle Sam pays them so liberally, than by "orating" for the Democratic party, now so emphatically repudiated by the heart and brains of the nation.

Things must change for the better in the postoffice to satisfy the public. After the fourth of March next it is believed many other changes will be effected in the Federal service in this State, that will prove of infinite good to the public welfare.

### THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is singular how different are the views of the press of this city on the Three Million Bond question. All the papers oppose the adoption of the Shields ordinance, except one of the official organs, the *Crescent*, which this morning devotes a whole column, double leaded, to a defense of its favorite scheme. It thinks the resolutions published by the Property Owners' Association, in opposition to the bond ordinance, does not "represent the views of a majority of our property holders, or even a majority of the Association."

This charge, emanating from the recognized organ of the Democratic party of this city against the officers of the "Property Owners' Association," is quite serious, and requires explanation. Will the officers explain? Have the evil practices of wire-pulling and trickery so usual with the Democratic party, already entered what ought to be the pure and unselfish precincts of the association? In order that our readers may form some idea of how the different papers view the bond question, we extract the following:

Go to the polls with your registration papers and vote against the proposed issue of three millions of city bonds, and the quarter of one per cent tax to be annually levied to pay the interest on them.—*Picayune.*

That the city is bound to redeem its own currency is not to be disputed, but that the people should be taxed in order to pay a bounty to the holders of this currency is quite another question, and we hope the voters will turn out in full force to-day and vote "No," emphatically, as recommended by the Real Estate Owners' Association.—*Bulletin.*

Voters will also remember that this tax proposed to be levied upon our overburdened community, is for the purpose of raising money which is to go into the pockets of speculators in city currency. The tax is to be levied for the purpose of paying seven and thirty-hundredths per cent per annum—say two cents per day on every hundred dollars, which amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars per year; and this goes into the pockets of these speculators and will not benefit the poor man, who is counted upon to vote for this tax by the friends of the measure.—*Bee.*

We do not believe that the resolutions in opposition to the bond ordinance, and purporting to emanate from the Property Holders' Association, represent the views of a majority of our property holders, or even a majority of the association. We can not think that the property holders as a class wish to involve the city in the alternatives of repudiation or of an oppressive and destructive taxation. But to one of these alternatives we must come if we do not adopt the plan of getting the city money out of the way, so that the taxes may hereafter be paid in greenbacks. Property holders should reflect that the city government *can not* go on much longer as it has gone on for the last year. If this bond ordinance is defeated the results will be far more difficult to bear than the small tax to be collected in order to meet the interest on the bonds.—*Crescent.*

We presume that the vote on the three million bond question will be taken to-day, the protest of the Real Estate Owners' Association to the contrary notwithstanding. With the opposition of so large a body of our property holders it is by no means probable that the ordinance will be approved, or, if approved, that it will be carried into effect, for doubtless, an injunction will at once be taken in the premises. As to the legality of the bonds, if issued, the bar is somewhat divided in opinion. This being the case, it is perhaps best, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of retiring city notes from circulation, that a well digested act be prepared and submitted for approval to the Legislature. Such, at least, is the advice of the Real Estate Owners' Association, and as the Legislature is about to meet, but little time will be lost in following their advice. One thing is certain—an attempt to transact the business of the corporation for another year on no better circulating medium than city notes would be utterly suicidal. Furthermore, the proposed issue of city bonds would afford no relief unless the holders of city notes were required to make the exchange by some inducement so strong as to be certain of success. To accomplish all the ends proposed a legislative sanction is necessary; let it be obtained and a day be fixed, beyond which all city taxes must be paid in national currency.—*Times.*

### SINGULAR OVERSIGHT.

In the election to-day the Commissioners of Election have taken an oath of office, the outline of which we give as follows:

**State of Louisiana.**

OATH AS COMMISSIONER OF ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3, 1868.

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State of Louisiana; that I possess all the qualifications required by law to fill the position to which I am appointed, and that I will, to the best of my ability, perform the duties incumbent upon me as Commissioner of Election at Precinct ——, Poll ——, Ward ——, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of December, 1868.

JOHN R. CONWAY,
Mayor.

We do not know what toploftical gentleman connected with the city government is responsible for the concoction of the above form of oath. From time immemorial it has been the custom for city officials to take the oath of office prescribed by the State Constitution, with the addition of declaring themselves possessed of the qualifications required by law which refers to the requirments of the city charter. The latter requisite is embodied in the above oath, but the remainder of the oath does not correspond with the form of oath required under the Constitutions of 1845, 1852, 1864 or 1868.

The form of oath prescribed by the Constitution of 1868, which we presume is in force in this State (and which superstitious people generally would suppose themselves swearing to when they promise to support the Constitution of the State) is as follows:

I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God.

We will now notice those particulars of the oath prescribed for the election of to-day, which are most notable.

1. The Constitution of the United States is particularly left out. We trust that the Constitution of the United States will survive this almost fatal thrust. At the same time it is surprising that any disciple of the Democratic party should avoid any opportunity of declaring his devotion to the Federal Constitution.

2. The affiant does not accept civil or political equality. Strange and very significant. He is unreconstructed, certainly.

3. Affiant don't promise to fill the office "faithfully and impartially," but only with "ability." This may imply a very left-handed way of filling an office. Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, Andrew Johnson, David E. Twiggs, Fitz John Porter and "severial" others doubtless filled their offices with ability.

It is also noticeable that although affiant swears to the Consitution of the State, the above omissions render it exceedingly doubtful what Constitution is meant. It certainly does not mean, as we have before remarked, either of the Constitutions of '45, '52, '64 or '68, for all of these recognize the Constitution of the United States in the oath of office they prescribe. Then what in the deuce can it mean? A thought strikes us. We have it. The Convention of 1861 struck the Constitution of the United States from the oath of office. The brilliant deviser of the above oath don't recognize the reconstruction acts of Congress nor anything that has been ordained or enated in this State since 1861. May not this idea have the same luminous origin with that which first conceived the *modus operandi* of poor Thomas E. Adams "resuming his position?"

Now, if the prescribing such an oath of office is a mere blunder, it is a blunder which costs the city rising $8000. It renders the election of to-day a farce, and nullifies any effect it would have, if it could under any circumstances be supposed to have any. Who is responsible for this expense and loss? Let the "Property Holders' Association" inquire.

### THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The revolution in Spain is already felt in Cuba and a spirit of independence has again seized upon the people of the largest and most fertile of what are known as the West India Islands. The Island of Cuba is about seven hundred miles long and seventy in average breadth. It is capable of sustaining a larger population than Louisiana, and its position in the Gulf of Mexico is considered of vast importance. The gulf has only two inlets—the Strait of Yucatan, to the west of Cuba, and the Strait of Florida, to the north. The city of Havana, blessed with a most excellent harbor and strongly fortified, is situated on the northern coast of Cuba, and a fleet stationed there would command the passage of both straits. The productions of the island are numerous and varied, and its position is considered healthy and fertile from the play of the winds over it. It is thought that if Cuba were an independent country, possessed of a liberal and vigorous government, it would soon become a commercial State of great importance. Its proximity to the United States of America and its commanding position in the Gulf have caused our people to watch its fate with a great deal of solicitude. It is impossible to predict the fate of Spain, but that Cuba must ultimately connect its destiny with that of our own country, many of our people believe. The people of Cuba have often evinced a disposition to throw off the Spanish yoke and rid themselves of the measures of an arbitrary and oppressive Government; aggrieved by restrictions on trade, burdened by taxes, and harassed and insulted by a foreign soldiery, they have long burned to be free. Many of us recollect the gallant Lopez and the brave band of patriots who followed him from this country to Cuba in 1850. Knowing the true condition of the people there, having lived for years among them, and feeling sensitively their wrongs, at their solicitation he undertook to strike the blow that was to break the chains that bound them to a foreign despotic Government. He came to this country and enlisted a few hundred choice spirits to follow his fortunes to the "Gem of the Antilles," where they were promised all of the assistance from the inhabitants necessary to insure success to their glorious enterprise. But then fortune did not favor them and the brave Lopez, Crittenden and others perished in their noble efforts to make Cuba free. That this bright gem of the Gulf is not much longer to decorate the Spanish diadem is most certain, and it is believed to be equally certain that it will finally become one of that bright galaxy of stars that represent the States of the American Union upon the flag of our country.

### ELOQUENCE AND POETRY.

The *Times* of Wednesday in an attempt to be witheringly sarcastic and facetious on a telegram from Europe concerning the whereabouts of two distinguished American citizens, exclaims: "Hale is in Paris, and Longfellow is at Genoa. We should like to know who the deuce cares!" We think the *Times* can be informed "who the deuce cares" about that announcement without much difficulty, to wit: All the American public who appreciate eloquence and poetry, high thoughts and noble ideas of life as much and even more than they do wars and rumors of wars, with the attendant influence upon the price of cotton, gold and other matters of groveling money-making. Society in this world is not entirely made up of the grosser and more animal passions. There are people, strange as it may seem to the *Times*, who do not believe the happiness of existence is utterly given up to money-making and violent passions; and although Europe may be on the "verge of war," still think that a few words of information concerning a matchless orator and a peerless poet of American birth in foreign lands, are fondly interesting. The Hon. John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, has long been one of the advanced videttes on the outposts of freedom in this country, was at one time a candidate for President of the United States on the very issues which have since been indorsed by a majority of the people of the nation, while Henry W. Longfellow was singing his sweetest strains upon the same theme. Such men, with such histories, are always gratefully remembered by men and women all over the world desiring to live noble lives.

We wonder if the *Times*, with its supporters, would complain as bitterly at news of the whereabouts of its favorite Confederate heroes wandering in foreign parts.

### "GRANT'S POLICY."

The *Bulletin*, in an article on "Grant's Policy," as if ignorant of the political principles of our President elect, asks "*What will he do?*" We refer our cotemporary to the resolutions adopted by the National Republican Convention, held at Chicago on the twentieth and twenty-first of last May, for an answer to its question. That convention proclaimed that the constitutions of the States lately in rebellion "securing equal and political rights to all," should be sustained to prevent the people of such States "from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule;" also, and amid the greatest applause, "that the guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained." This is the language of the great and good men who constituted the convention which nominated General Grant for President.

General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, briefly and emphatically announces his policy thus:

"*I indorse the resolutions.* If elected to the office of President of the United States it will be my endeavor to administer *a* the laws in *good faith*, with economy, and with the view of giving *peace, quiet* and *protection everywhere.*"

These are the principles which triumphed in the late war, and which the people of this nation so heartily indorsed in the recent election. Are they the principles of the *Bulletin?* If so, let it come out and say so. We do not wish to be proscriptive. We will hail with pleasure the abandonment of the pernicious doctrines of the Seymour and Blair Democracy by our citizens, and shall always welcome them into the glorious party which has for its leader General Grant, and for its foundation, liberty, justice and political equality.

Several of our cotemporaries have brought the name of General W. G. Mank, late of the United States army, prominently forward in their columns, on an accusation of robbing the United States postoffice, in this city. Our cotemporaries are too generous to insist that a person should be declared guilty without benefit of judge or jury. General Mank occupies a good position in the estimation of our German fellow-citizens, and was and still is the Grand Marshal of their Democratic clubs.—*Crescent.*

The above contains a proposition sound in law and justice; and it also contains a statement not borne out by facts. That General Mank or "any other man," should not be declared guilty "without benefit of judge or jury," is most true. He should be deemed innocent until convicted by a jury and sentenced by Judge Durell. Even in case of reasonable doubt, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and should be acquitted. But that Mank occupies "a good position in the estimation" of our German fellow citizens we emphatically deny. During the late excitement, with becoming modesty, he constituted himself Grand Marshal of "certain" German Democratic Clubs, and he may have stood well in the estimation of some of them. They, however, do not constitute the German population of this city. The latter, as a general thing, are an intelligent, honest and patriotic class, devoted to the principles of Union and liberty, and Mank does not hold a "good position" in their estimation. His pretentious and ridiculous address to the Germans of the North just before the late election farce in this State, was received with the contempt it so richly deserved. He is perhaps better known in the North than in this locality.

UNGALLANT.—The *Times* which has always opposed colored suffrage now makes an indelicate fling at woman suffrage. The ladies of New Orleans, irrespective of political belief, and many of them of the same political sympathies as the *Times*, whatever their opinions pro or con may be on woman suffrage, will know how to appreciate the elegant allusion of the *Times* to what it terms "barn-yard" suffrage in connection with the proposition of allowing ladies the right to vote. We give the *Times's* paragraph below for explanation, apologizing at the same time for its appearance in our columns:

Wendel Phillips admits that nothing will secure the Republican party's success in '72 except the Congressional enforcement of negro and woman suffrage all over the United States. In case of a similar contingency arising in '76, we may confidently look for the extension of suffrage to children and babes, and after that, barn-yard suffrage as a last resort will necessarily be inorder.

Horace B. Tebbets, a Carroll parish cotton planter, who this year has been fortunate in his planting operations, is at the St. Charles hotel. He was the original projector of the Atlantic telegraph line across the ocean, and is now prosecuting claims against the present company before the United States Court in New York.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Captain P. D. Pratt, with his towboat Comet, is preparing to take eight barges of coal from Grand Tower to New Orleans. Mount Carbon "black diamonds" are coming into very general use in the Crescent City, and arrangements are being made by the firm having the matter in charge to deliver coal on board steamboats as is customary here.

[Communicated.]

### THE END OF THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

One of the great questions arising out of the reconstruction measures of Congress, in the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion, is that of suffrage and upon whom it should be conferred and by whom exercised. The white males of those States who have but lately been in armed rebellion against the Federal Government claim that the colored males of the South ought not to have any part, as suffragans, in the reconstruction and maintenance of those State Governments of which they are members. These people say it is hard and infamous that their late slaves should be placed on an equality with them and permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship and take part in securing to those States a republican form of government which is guaranteed to each State of this Union by the Constitution of the United States. Let these people remember that before the acts of reconstruction were passed the inhabitants of those States had been in rebellion against the General Government, and by it their States, or the States to which they claimed allegiance, were without form or organization, with no State governments, but reduced to a condition which made it necessary to begin at the foundation and build up such governments. Under these circumstances and this condition of affairs, in whom was vested the power to re-establish the rights of all the States in the rebel States which treason had overthrown? And whose duty was it to execute the guarantee of a republican form of government, when no such form existed?

The Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to make all laws necessary or proper to carry out this provision of the guarantee of a republican form of government to each of the several States.

When Congress assumed the prerogative and power imposed upon it by the Constitution, it found those rebel States inhabited by two classes of persons, divided by the war into traitors and loyalists. The existing law leveled upon the heads of the former class the consequences of treason, arrest, trial, conviction and punishment. And the laws of war with a mightier sweep, might have doomed them to a swifter justice.

The executive, through amnesty proclamations and special pardons, with certain special exceptions, exempted the mass of the rebels from the consequences of their crime, and they thus became reinvested with those rights of citizenship of which they had voluntarily divested themselves.

All the inhabitants of those rebel States were freemen, and Congress, regarding the issues and consequences of the late war in their wisdom, saw fit, by the laws which they enacted, to give to those inhabitants the right of participation in the act of reorganization thereof.

At the time of the passage of those laws, Congress found among those inhabitants a class four millions strong, who, by the Emancipation Proclamation of our martyred President, and by constitutional enactment, had become free and elevated to citizenship with all the rights of equality before God and the law which citizenship in this country confers upon man.

This class thus elevated to those rights represented the labor of the country, and this labor had once been enslaved to the capital in those about to be reconstructed States. Capital then had become treason, and labor was loyalty. Capital was strong, educated, wealthy and remorseless. Labor was weak, ignorant, poor and humble. But labor was to be governed and taxed; it was to be elevated, and have representation in its taxation and a voice in the selection of its governors; it was not to be depressed, silent and subdued under the perpetual dictation of a rebellious race. And what was the people as to whom Congress decreed the power of self-protection? "It was a population nearly as large as that of Ireland, over whose wrongs so many hearts are bleeding all over the world; four times as large as that of Greece when the eloquence of Webster and Clay shook this continent in their behalf; twenty times as large as that of Candia, where the Cretans are struggling to shake off the yoke of Turkey; far larger than that of America when Washington led the colonies up to independence and freedom. It was a race who had made the wealth of the South, had created its capital, and given to its lordly rebels, by unrequited toil, everything on which their aristocracy rested. It was the representative of the labor of ten States, of the mechanics, the farmers, the tillers of the soil, of labor in all its classifications; and it had been, in all the dark and bloody years, true to the flag and loyal to the nation.

In acting upon disorganized populations, it was just and politic to give to labor a voice in instituting governments. There is no way in which labor can have the certainty of justice and protection, except it have the right of suffrage. It is that which dignifies and enables labor at the North to take care of its own interests. Why should not the labor at the South have an equal chance in the race of life? That was all it asked, a chance for itself; and that was all that Congress gave or sought to give it."

This class, thus representing labor, which was its capital, no longer enslaved, did cause itself to be represented in the reorganization of those Governments which were to be reformed and reconstructed, and in the organic laws or constitutions of those States it secured to itself the right of suffrage, representation and protection to which it was so justly entitled. This people, as part of the population of these States, can not honestly be disfranchised and deprived of the power which they have now exercised, or, if disfranchised, the State which does such an act shall not count them in its representation in Congress, and thus lessen its influence in the legislation of the nation. The Constitution of the United States no longer permits a fractional representation, but it must be a whole, or a unit as to each member or citizen composing the population of the several States. In this enumeration there is no longer to be any discrimination between any class as citizens of the United States, except as to Indians not taxed. Seven of the ten rebel States, by their Constitutions, reformed under the reconstruction laws, give the right of suffrage to all classes of men without unjust distinction or regard to previous condition; these Constitutions have been ratified by the people, and those States are now represented in Congress. Recognizing the march of events in the recognition of the rights of man, as indicated in the reconstructed States, several of the Northern States, by the voice and votes of their people, have struck the word "white" from their Constitutions, thus giving the right of suffrage to all properly qualified male citizens, as in the Southern States. Others of the Northern States will soon follow in their wake, and ere long the work will be complete, when we shall no longer be troubled with the vexed question as to the right of a class to suffrage, but when all shall acknowledge the justice and propriety of its universal application to all classes of men in our land.

JURIST.

## Major General Rousseau's Report

### Reply from Mr. Packard, President State Central Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 5, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The report of Major General Rousseau to General Grant, on the disturbances in this State, contains so many evident untruths, that justice to the Republican party requires that it should receive immediate notice.

The Republican State Central Committee, which meets on the fourteenth instant, and the Republican State Convention, which will probably convene shortly thereafter, will doubtless make a more extended criticism and decided condemnation of its incorrect conclusions and false statements, than I am now called upon to do.

It is sufficient for the present to correct a few of the more prominent misstatements.

Major General Rousseau says:

"Until the receipt of reinforcements from General Gillem the entire number of troops at my disposal in and around the city of New Orleans was only 463 men. After the receipt of the reinforcements from Mississippi I had but 550 men available for service in the city."

It is a matter of public notoriety that previous to and during the disturbances in this city the regiment of Major General Mower was lying idle at Ship Island within twelve hours travel from New Orleans, and that General Mower and the Republicans of this city were anxious to have it immediately ordered here. General Rousseau refused to issue the order on the pretence that because it was a colored regiment "its presence would exasperate the people."

The implication that the police force consisted only of "243 negroes and 130 white men to take charge of the city of New Orleans," is also notoriously untrue, for at the time referred to, viz: the twenty-sixth of October, there were actually 388 white and 178 colored policemen on duty. The Board of Metropolitan Police will soon speak for itself in a report which will not add to the General's reputation.

The following statement is also untrue:

"The colored clubs habitually drilled; the white clubs did not, because with the majority of them drill was unnecessary."

The white clubs *did* generally drill, while the colored clubs did *not*, because they were without arms, their leading colored men being generally ex-United States soldiers, and having been disarmed by "Democratic citizens" under the administration of Major General Rousseau *of the United States army.*

And so is the statement the General's course was or is approved by the six Republican gentlemen named among the "general approvals." One of those gentlemen wrote and proposed the very resolution, strongly censuring the General's course, which was adopted by the Republican State Campaign Committee, and telegraphed to the Northern press. The plain truth is, that the General's course during the late riots is strongly condemned by nine hundred and ninety-nine in every one thousand of the Republicans of Louisiana, although a very few may hesitate about freely expressing their opinions on the subject *from motives of personal interest or policy.*

The General says:

"To watch and control as far as possible both sides and to preserve the public peace without influencing in any way the result of the election, was a task of no little difficulty and danger."

He would have exhibited more "freedom from political bias" and acted more as "became an officer of the United States army" if he had approved or desired that Democrats as well as Republicans should abstain from voting, or if he had sustained the assailed as much as the assailing party, or if he had cared and talked less about the "difficulties and dangers" surrounding himself and his command.

The General's political bias is illustrated by the fact that he allowed the assailed party to be generally disarmed by their assailants throughout the State, as in the parish of St. Bernard (to which he refers,) where colored men killed but one white man and the whites killed more than thirty blacks, and where the blacks were disarmed by the whites *in the presence of United States soldiers*, and left to the mercy of their excited and armed opponents. In some of the other parishes this condition of things may have occurred because he had not the power to prevent it, but I have yet to learn that he disapproved of it, or tried in any way to prevent it. *Let it be observed that the General no where and in no instance in his report gives the number of Republicans killed* in St. Bernard or elsewhere. Why is this, if he is so impartial?

General Rousseau says: "The disturbed condition of the public mind was brought about by no action of mine." Perhaps not; but it might have been prevented by prompt and proper action on his part. He evidently did not find it necessary to make a friendly visit to Republican clubs to advise them to preserve the peace, although he did make "personal requests to some of the clubs (Democratic), whose names had been publicly associated with acts of violence, that they should aid in preserving instead of assisting in violating the peace of the city."

Nevertheless, while the General has no word of rebuke for those whom his own report shows were the guilty parties, he makes a gratuitous attack on the Republican party and what he styles "the "indiscreet and unwarrantable course pursued by other and unworthy members," apparently alluding to those Republicans who differed with him and with some of the gentlemen he has named about the propriety of advising Republicans not to vote.

The report concludes with the surprising statements:

"It is but just to say that the great body of the people of New Orleans are law-abiding and entirely friendly to the Government of the United States." * * * *

"Officers of the army generally, and my staff especially, always found their uniform ample protection against either violence or the slightest disrespect, *and a simple request from them was sufficient to disperse large and excited crowds of people.*"

Indeed! Then it is very pertinent to ask why the city of New Orleans was for four days and nights in a state of anarchy, and under the control of armed Democratic mobs? Why were Republican residences and club-rooms sacked by these same mobs, and Republicans killed with impunity in the public streets? Why were these proceedings and rioters sustained by the whole Democratic press of this city? And last, but not least, where were General Rousseau and his staff officers during all of this time?

I hold it self-evident that if General Rousseau had been free from political bias," and had promptly ordered General Mower and his regiment to this city, and had issued a proper order and "notice" (not "after quiet was restored,") at the beginning of the troubles, our city would have escaped this deep disgrace.

S. B. PACKARD,
President State Central Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana.

## INAUGURATION OF THE TEXAN CLUB.

### SPEECHES OF EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS

### REMARKS OF AN EX-FEDERAL OFFICER.

### Undivided Attention to Politics Destructive to a Country.

### THE PRESS AND THE RESPONSES.

### RAILROAD CONNECTION OF NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

There are considerable numbers of business and professional men in New Orleans hailing from Texas, who are anxious to promote the material interests of that State and of Louisiana by every legitimate means, and who consider it of paramount importance to complete at the earliest possible time direct and unbroken railroad communication between New Orleans and Houston. With these objects and to secure pleasant and frequent social intercourse an organization has been formed, uncontrolled by political considerations, called the "Texan Club," which was inaugurated Saturday evening at the rooms of the club, in Story Building, corner of Camp and Common streets.

The officers of the club are Judge A. G. Cantley, President; Colonel J. T. Ward and B. Hotchkiss, Vice-Presidents; A. E. Pierpont, Treasurer; and D. E. Scruggs, Secretary.

Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, that gentleman, who has a pleasant and winning way of securing its share of New Orleans patronage for the Galveston *Civilian*, of which he is the New Orleans editor, appeared to be among the most earnest and energetic in managing the details of the inauguration, and was especially considerate to the members of the press present as invited guests.

Quite a number of New Orleans merchants attended the inauguration. Among them Mr. David Wallace of the firm of Wallace & Brother; Mr. Baldwin of the firm of Slocumb & Baldwin, L. H. Gardiner and Mr. Michel. Others were there also as invited guests, whose good fortune it had never been to enjoy the generous hostality of Texans in Texas.

General Major, whose name is familiar to many of our readers, as a gallant commander of Texas cavalry during the late war, was called on for a speech, and responded eloquently. He alluded to the importance of the early completion of railroad connection with that State, and declared that New Orleans can drain every section of Texas by means of direct railroad communication with Houston. He said he had been to the North recently and learned there the anxiety to secure the trade of Texas by the construction of a railroad between Kansas and that State, which would create a trans-Mississippi route. Northern capital, Northern ingenuity and Northern trickery, he said, are at work to get Texas trade. They realize more than does New Orleans the importance of that trade.

It will be, he said, much to the credit of New Orleans and Louisiana to build a railroad to Texas. He called upon Louisiana men here to throw forward, without delay, that great iron band which will unite Texas and New Orleans.

General Major then introduced General Joe Wheeler, of Confederate cavalry fame. General Wheeler said it gave him pleasure to see Texas gentlemen organizing in New Orleans. When in Mexico (fighting then for his country), he learned what it was to belong to a race that won the respect of the world. To this race the men of Texas, peopled to a great extent by emigrants from the Southern States, from Virginia down, belonged. The American name everywhere commands respect. He proceeded to eulogize Texas regiments under his command, and declared that no true Texan soldier ever turned his back to the enemy. Whenever, he said, I meet a man from Texas, I feel that I meet a man of most undaunted chivalry. He felt that the union of the two States by rail would result, not only to the advantage of Texas, but to the metropolis of the South, and urged its speedy consummation.

General Major then announced that he would introduce Colonel Grow, of the Federal army during the war. He remarked that he would not say "Yankee army," for that expression was played out.

Colonel John A. Grow said he felt happy to meet so many Texans. He certainly would not hold himself second to Texans in according to General Major the honors he had so valorously won. The star of Texas had ever drawn his attention. Now, he was not far from Texas, the lone star State, a State of which the United States may well be proud. New Orleans as a city is yet but in its infancy. She has but to put forth her arms, and Texas will pour her wealth and luxuries into the markets of the Crescent City.

There is no reason that we should remain longer idle. We should avail ourselves of every measure to connect with Texas, a rich and fertile State, by means of a railroad whose bed has been long waiting for the iron band. We are losing precious moments. In these days of fast horses and fast men we must be up and doing. Shall we fail to afford all the aid we can to accomplish this great and important work?

With the completion of railroad connections with Texas the dull times will soon vanish, real estate will be rising in value, and the man with a comparative pittance of that property will wake up and find himself a millionaire. The warehouses of grocers and the stores of dry goods merchants will then require enlargement, and we shall all enjoy a season of unexampled prosperity.

The political bitterness that has grown out of the war is passing away and will soon subside. We must give less time to politics and more to business, for an undivided attention to politics is destructive to any country. The destiny of Texas is foreshadowed. The onward course of the State, her agricultural wealth and mineral resources are not even conceived of. She will yet be the richest as well as the most glorious State of the South, and New Orleans should adopt measures at once to secure her trade.

General Major next introduced Mr. B. B. Simmes. [A voice—"Good! We shall hear old Simmes."] Mr. Simmes—"Not so very old, either, as my friend would see if he was nearer to me." He was proud to see this assemblage of citizens of the growing State of Texas. He alluded to the hospitality he had received from the people of Texas in that State, and said that the importance of direct railroad communication could not be overestimated. But we are downtrodden—we are reduced from affluence to poverty. Our houses are destroyed, our plantations are laying waste. He alluded to the remarks of Colonel Grow and said he could not only extend one hand to him, but both hands. He wished that there were many more like him in Louisiana.

Let the past be forgotten. Let us unite as a whole people to build up a grand future for this State and Texas. The trials we have been subjected to have only made us aware of what materials we are made of. We will yet make this a great government, and if we are only true to ourselves Southern men will again occupy their positions in it.

This closed the speeches in the parlor, after which music from voluntary performers on the piano and violin entertained the members of the club and their invited guests until it was announced that the time had come for supper, which was modestly designated as "lunch." Retiring to an adjoining room it was found that the tables were laden with the best viands the markets afforded and that glasses were provided in which to drink to the sentiments offered.

General Major proposed a toast to Colonel R. S. Morse, of the City Hotel, and toast was also proposed to Mr. O. E. Hall, of the St. Charles, for their hospitality to Texas citizens and their kindness on the present occasion.

A sentiment to the press was responded to by Mr. John Jay Lane, of the *Bee*, who spoke at some length of the importance of railroad connection between New Orleans and Texas, and acknowledged the generous hospitality of Texans here assembled, though he had never been in Texas to enjoy the proverbial hospitalities of her people. Senator Bacon, of the *Picayune*, followed, and said that as a former resident of Texas he knew what the hospitalities of her citizens were. He knew also the paramount importance of railroad connection between the metropolis of the South and the Lone Star State. Colonel Love, of the Houston *Telegraph*, spoke in the same strain. Also Mr. Thomas, of the *Crescent*. Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, of the Galveston *Civilian*, who said he had never stepped his foot on the soil of Texas, complimented the hospitality of Texans, and urged the necessity to New Orleans of a speedy connection by rail with Texas.

Colonel M. W. Cluskey, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, was called for. That gentleman responded, and said that the state of his health had compelled him to sever his connection with the press. But as a citizen of the South, and at present a resident of New Orleans, he felt a deep interest in the prosperity and union of Louisiana and Texas. Speeches were made by the President of the club, by Mr. Simmes, and other gentlemen.

At this time midnight was approaching, and General Major said he desired to ask the attention of gentlemen for a few minutes in order that they might hear from Mr. Young, of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. He said that he had fought the editor-in-chief of that paper, General Lee, three years. But the war being over, they had met again and again as friends. Under the circumstances, as this club is not formed for political purposes, as other members of the press had responded, it was peculiarily appropriate and proper that a representative of the REPUBLICAN should be called out.

In accordance with this request remarks were begun by the party referred to, when two or three persons expressed very decided and positive objections to listening to a representative of the REPUBLICAN. The situation was not suggestive of harmony and quiet, and the President of the club kindly suggested to the speaker that he had better stop right there. He unhesitatingly accepted the situation, but several of the most prominent gentlemen clustered around and urged him to go on. General Major declared that if an invited guest of the club was to be insulted in that manner, he should insist upon the withdrawal of his name from the rolls. Other gentlemen insisted that the reporter should proceed, and must be listened to. One cautious gentleman pleasantly requested the reporter not to touch politics.

He then commenced again, saying that as a correspondent of the New York *Herald* he had enjoyed the hospitalities of Confederate officers in the army of Virginia while a prisoner, and in that State had partaken of the hospitalities of Confederate citizens. That while a correspondent of the same paper during the Red river campaign, he had enjoyed the hospitalities of Confederate citizens. While on the march with General A. L. Lee, he had heard, he said, of General Major, and had learned to respect him without having the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. He had enjoyed the hospitality of Texas citizens at Houston, and had made the acquaintance there of the then President of the Texas Central Railroad, Colonel Hutchins, and freely discussed with him the importance of connecting New Orleans and Houston by rail—a connection which would bring the Crescent city in communication with the fertile and productive regions of Texas, through the various branches which fed the main track of the Central Railroad, and through other roads centering at Houston.

He respected Confederates and respected Democrats, and would not obtrude political notions or political opinions upon a meeting which it was his professional duty to report correctly without political prejudice or bias. Republicans cherish no personal enmities and no political hostilities against men who had been Confederates, or who are Democrats.

The interests, hopes and ambition of Louisiana Republicans are centred in the State. The interests, hopes and ambition of New Orleans Republicans centre here. They all desire the prosperity of that section of the country which is now their home, and where they intend to remain. They have no interests that are not in common with the whole people, and will do all in their power to hasten, cement, perpetuate and render profitable the union of New Orleans and Texas.

Thanking the gentlemne of the Texas Club for their courtesy, and again assuring them that his reports were never marred by political misrepresentations, the reporter closed with the sentiment: "God bless Texas, God bless Louisiana."

Mr. Simmes concluded the speeches of evening by offering a toast to the "Ladies of Texas," which was warmly applauded.

Allusion is made in this report to the objections made to listening to a representative of the REPUBLICAN for three reasons: First to declare that no sensible Republican would demean himself so much as to thrust politics upon an association of gentlemen who are not organized for a political purpose, and second, to express the high appreciation in which gentlemen are held who are capable of abjuring political prejudices on all social occasions; and third, to assure those who objected to listen to remarks by a member of the REPUBLICAN editorial staff, that he is certain they misapprehended entirely the character of the sentiments that were likely to be uttered by him.

If we are to have a railroad direct to Houston, men of all parties and without distinction of party will contribute to its stock, and men of all parties will unite in discussing the proposition.

Political asperities must and will soften down; Democrats and Republicans will unite in business enterprises, and social intercourse will be unbroken in the determination to join heart and hand in the great work of securing a glorious future for the sunny South.

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The Vicksburg *Republican* has the following complimentary editorial article:

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.—We see that ex-Governor Hahn has assumed the editorial control of the above influential journal. Governor Hahn is just the man to control the organ of the Republican party in Louisiana. Never an extreme man, but always firm and decided in his principles—a man who has never been known to yield when he felt he was in the right, but always ready to risk his life in defense of his belief. Governor Hahn is an old citizen of the State, fully and thoroughly identified with its interests, and can be depended upon to further its advancement and prosperity in every possible way. The Governor is a genial, wholesouled gentleman and has ability second to no man in the State. He has hosts of warm friends among all parties. We say success to the REPUBLICAN and its editor.

## OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

### Validity of Laws Approved After Adjournment.

### Provisional Governors Have No Legislative Powers.

### Acts Approved by Gov. Baker a Nullity.

The following correspondence between the Governor and the Attorney General will be read with interest by all who have had their attention called to the act of Governor Baker in signing a bill more than a year after the adjournment of the Legislature. It will be seen that Mr. Belden considers the pretended act to be entirely void, and not sufficient to affect in any manner the laws it purports to repeal:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,<br>
State of Louisiana,<br>
New Orleans, November 13, 1868.

Hon. Simon Belden, Attorney General State of Louisiana:

SIR—I have the honor to inclose to you an act entitled "An act relative to Notaries Public" for your consideration and opinion. It aypears that it passed the Legislature on the twenty-eighth March, 1867, it being the last day of the session, but his Excellency, Gavernor J. Madison Wells, declined to approve it as did also his successor, Governor Flanders, but Governor Baker approved it on the eighth April, 1868, twelve months after its passage by the Legislature and nearly a month after the the adoption of the present Constitution by the Convention. It was not promulgated until the fifteenth May, 1868, subsequent to the ratification of the new Constitution by the people.

In view of the above facts I propound the following inquiries:

1. Could the Governor, under the Constitution of 1864, approve a bill after the expiration of the ten days allowed him for examination and action.

2. Supposing an affirmative answer, could the Governor legally approve a bill passed by the Legislature under the Constitution of 1864 after the adoption by the Convention of the Constitution of 1868?

3. This act not having been promulgated until the fifteenth May, 1868, can it be considered as having been "in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution?" (See article 149, Constitution 1868.)

4. Is not the first section of this bill "inconsistent" with article two of our Constitution in the qualification of a residence of "five years?"

Your written opinion is desired at an early day.

I have the honor to be<br>
Your obedient servant,<br>
H. C. WARMOTH,<br>
Governor of Louisiana.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,<br>
State of Louisiana,<br>
New Orleans, November 30, 1868.

H. C. Warmoth, Esq., Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—Your communication of the fifteenth instant, propounding legal questions as to the act relative to notaries public, approved April 8, 1868, and promulgated May 15, same year, is at hand, and has been carefully considered.

The legal questions arising under the statement submitted, makes the subject necessarily one of a novel character and replete with legal inquiry. Therefore I shall present the entire subject without meeting your inquiry categorically, as by this method I can best give the reasons as they appear to me why the act in question is not a law.

There is no question as to the passage of the bill by both houses of the General Assembly, nor of its presentation to the Governor.

The first question, therefore, is: Had the Governor, under the Constitution of 1864, during the regular administration of civil government, the right to sign bills after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and if so, was there any limitation in point of time?

This question can only be determined by reference to article 60 of said Constitution. The first part of said article reads as follows: "Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it." The last clause of the same article reads as follows: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return."

The first part of article sixty above quoted simply says, "if he approves he shall sign it," and there is clearly no limitation as to time from adjournment until the following session of the Legislature. The last clause declares that, "it any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return." Therefore, under said article, any bill might have become a law during session and without the Executive signature, by the lapse of ten days—but no lapse would have such effect during vacation, as the term "days" in the Constitution signifies *days of session only*.

This mode of enactment, however, does not involve the right of the Governor to approve and sign during vacation a bill passed in the last days of the session, duly presented to him for "consideration and action."

In this case it is clear that the Governor, under the Constitution of 1864, had the right to sign bills passed, enrolled and "presented" during the last nine days of a particular session up to the time appointed for the meeting of next succeeding Legislature.

This view is sustained by a learned decision rendered in the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Prendergast vs J. H. Hardy, Secretary of State (Fourth District Court New Orleans, No. 17,432), delivered by Judge Paul E. Theard, June 19, 1866, and is also supported by a decision delivered in the Supreme Court of New York upon a similar question, in the case of the people of the State of New York by their Attorney General vs. James Bowen and others, and reported in Thirtieth Barbour's New York Reports, page twenty-four.

The next question that arises in this case is as to the right of Joshua Baker, Governor by appointment of the United States military commander, to approve and sign a bill first presented by the General Assembly to the Governor of the State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution of 1864, after the forcible removal of said constitutional Governor from his said office.

In determining this question we have to deal with both facts and law. J. Madison Wells, Governor elect under the Constitution of 1864, was removed from office June 3, 1867, by reason of which removal Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies became Governor under said Constitution. It is, however, true in fact that Benjamin F. Flanders and Joshua Baker were subsequently respectively appointed by United States military commanders as Provisional Governors of Louisiana; but such appointments not being recognized by the Constitution of 1864, the incumbents named, although possessing military authority to execute the laws, could not perform any legislative functions, such as pertain to the office of Governor, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution aforesaid.

The legislative authority, of which the executive is part, was derived under the said Constitution from election by the people, in manner and form therein prescribed and set forth. (See articles seven, forty-three and forty-seven, Constitution of 1864).

The acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts did not confer the power of legislation upon any person or persons appointed by military commanders, the authority of such appointees being only provisional, extended simply to the execution of the laws actually in force, but in no manner invested them with power to create new and permanent laws.

I am, therefore, of opinion that Joshua Baker, being only Governor by military appointment, an office not recognized by the Constitution of 1864, there would be some doubt as to your authority to ignore it; but where, from a casual examination, it is apparent that the said bill is signed by a person who is known to have had no authority to sign the same, you have not only the right, but it is your duty under article sixty-five (65) of the present State Constitution, which provides that the Governor "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to treat this pretended act as a nullity, and to faithfully execute such laws as this bill attempted to repeal.

I am, respectfully,<br>
Your most obedient servant,<br>
SIMEON BELDEN,<br>
Attorney General.

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### STEAMER GREAT REPUBLIC.

#### A Legal Muddle About the Sale.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday reports that the steamer Great Republic which cost $260,000, was put up for sale the other day by the United States Marshal, and only $25,000 was bid for her. The Marshal made the following return of the sale to the court:

That he executed the writ by publishing notice of sale of the within named steamboat, etc., by advertisement in the St. Louis papers, Cincinnati *Commercial* and Pittsburg *Commercial*, daily twenty days, as herein ordered. And at the time and place named in said notice, fearing that from a combination of bidders that said vessel would be sacrificed, I notified all parties that unless I should receive a fair, reasonable bid, that I would not put said boat up for sale, that I reserved the right to refuse all and any bids not deemed reasonable; that Captain Henry Symmes offered the sum of $25,000; that I promptly told him I would not receive said offer or put the vessel up at that sum; that if any one would advance on the sum of $50,000 I would put her up and sell her. No one bid or offered anything but said Symmes. After seeking for bids, and no other bid being made, and believing that if I put said boat up no higher bid would be received or made, and at the earnest request and desire of the parties in interest present and their counsel, I declined to put up or sell said vessel for want of bidders.

The attorney for Captain Symmes appeared before the District Court Monday, and filed the following motion to amend the Marshal's return:

W. H. Brown vs. steamboat Great Republic.—Now at this day comes Henry Symmes, the purchaser of the steamboat Great Republic, at a sale of said boat, made on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1868, under order of this court heretofore made, and says hat said boat was duly advertised for sale in pursuance of said order, and in pursuance of said order and advertisement the said boat was put up at public auction, and offered for sale to the highest bidder by the United States Marshal on the day last aforesaid; that the said Henry Symmes bid the sum of thirty thousand dollars for said boat; that for some time after said bid the boat was still offered for sale by said Marshal, but that no one else bid more than the said sum of thirty thousand dollars, his being the cnly bid for that amount, and so he says he was the highest and best bidder for said boat; he asks, therefore, that the Marshal may be required to amend his return on said order of sale, so as to show that the said steamboat—Great Republic—was regularly offered for sale in accordance with the requirements of said sale, and that the said Henry Symmes was the highest and best bidder; and that he became the purchaser thereof for the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

This motion was argued by Colonel Broadhead, who contended that the sale having been administered, and Captain Symmes being the highest and best bidder was entitled to the possession of the boat. A number of the libellants were present at the sale and had an opportunity to protect their claims by advancing the bids.

Mr. Rankin and Mr. Hart opposed the motion, and claimed that the sale was not in accordance with the order of the court. The court had ordered the boat to be sold "at Carondelet," whereas the boat was not within the limits of Carondelet when sold.

Judge Treat said that if, as was alleged, the libellants were present and permitted the vessel to be sold at a smaller sum than was required to cover their claims, the fault was their own and they could not claim the protection of the court. He stated that he would hear the testimony on Wednesday next, when the matter would be disposed of.

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### THE LOUISIANA REVENUE FRAUDITES.

#### How Democratic Carpet-Baggers Act.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, November 25.—There seems to be an explosion in Louisiana among the fraudites. The presence of Perry Fuller, as Collector of Customs, was the last drop. It has long been understood that the New Orleans whisky rings were probably more dishonest and corrupt even than those in New York. Nobody expected anything else from Fuller. He was probably appointed to enable him to replenish a purse somewhat depleted by his great exertions in saving the President from impeachment, and, later still, in moving those who seek to prove the corruption of Mr. Commissioner Rollins, in order to enable them to show how very honest their administration of the Revenue Bureau would be.

It is claimed that the recent appointment of Mr. Creecy (late appointment clerk of the Treasury) as Revenue Supervisor for Louisiana and Arkansas, is a bold rebuff to the ring that has controlled revenue affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas. Perhaps t is so intended, but it is my impression that it will take a man of sterner mould than he is to beat a crew whose master spirits are such persons as those who hold the Federal appointments in Louisiana. Ask Thomas J. Durant, the ablest and most upright loyalist of that State, how he was defeated, and a picture of astounding corruption will be given. If General Grant shall succeed in giving us a piece of the revenue, as well as peace to loyal persons, we shall have an additional reason to be grateful.

It is said that strong suspicion has been entertained for some time past of the frauds that were being perpetrated in Louisiana. Newspaper men here, who have had any opportunity of knowing something of Louisiana matters, have not doubted for two years past the character of the operations going on there. It is believed that the Government has been plundered during the last eighteen months of over ten millions of dollars on cotton and whisky alone. Twenty thousand gallons of whisky were, it is declared, manufactured each of the last twelve months, on which the whisky tax was two dollars per gallon, in the city of New Orleans alone. Let us hope that Creecy may unfold the creases in these affairs.

## THE NICKEL COUNTERFEITORS.

### ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.

### Examination of Witnesses.

### Further Examination of Witnesses.

### GREGORA AND VALCOUR COMMITTED.

### Mrs. Gregora on Bail.

### SCENE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Antonio Gregora, Mary Gregora and Marie Valcour, the three persons arrested on Sunday last charged with the manufacture of counterfeit nickels, and the latter with having die tools and materials for such manufacture found in her possession, were brought before United States Commissioner Warren yesterday for examination. Gregora and his wife are both of them Italians, and Marie Valcour is apparently about thirty years of age. William H. Hunt, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and John H. Bernos, Esq., as counsel for the defense of Antonio and Mary Gregora. The examination into the charge against the Gregoras was first begun, and the following testimony was taken:

Wm. Walsh—Is a detective on the Metropolitan force. On Wednesday, the twenty-fifth November, went to the stand of Antonio Gregora, corner of Orleans and Robertson streets and bought three oranges and gave him a twenty-five cent bill. On the following Friday Wm. Houlihan (special officer) and myself went there. We then went to the Superintendent and reported. Saturday evening, about half-past seven, myself, Houlihan and Officer Canonge visited the residence of Mr. Gregora and his stand. On the following morning we went to Mr. Gregora's stand, presented a search warrant to Mr. Gregora and put him under arrest. Mrs. Gregora then ran from the stand to their residence. Mr. Canonge, myself and one other pursued her to their residence, leaving Gregora in the charge of Corporal Walsh. We found Mrs. Gregora with a basket of nickels, attempting to secrete them under the bed in a band-box. We took seventy-three dollars in nickes from the band-box. Those now produced in court are a sample of them. The rest are at the office of the Superintendent. I then arrested the parties, Gregora and wife.

At this point the examination into the charge againt Gregora and his wife was continued over until to-day. The examination of the charge againt Marie Valcour was next begun, the following testimony being taken:

William Walsh, Special Officer—On Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, I visited the residence of Paul and Mary Valcour, on Treme, between Orleans and St. Peter streets. Officers Canonge, Houlihan and myself knocked on the door; we received no answer. I then opened a side door and saw Mary Valcour pouring in the lead or spelter into the dies or something. We then all entered the house. I then saw Mary Valcour coming out of the house with a large number of bars of lead or debased metal similar to the one now produced in court. I then arrested her and sent her to the station. We then searched the house and found some fifty or sixty moulds similar to the one now produced. We then found some thirty or forty pounds of composition or metal, now at the First District Station. We also found some eight moulds in the stove, heating or baking.

Officer Houlihan—From information received from Mrs. Gregora, we went to the house of Mary Valcour. Officer Walsh went into the house by a side door. I saw Mary Valcour with a ladle, pouring the melted lead into something. We then went inside and saw Mary Valcour attempting to carry out some bars of the metal—a sample of which is now produced. We found a large quantity of melted lead spilt around the stove, which was heated. We found some unfinished nickels, to the amount of thirty or forty dollars, concealed in different places or packages. We left all we found at the Treme Station and afterward they were carried to the main station, except that which a sample of is now produced. After Mary Valcour put down the ladle we picked it up. It was warm.

Michael Walsh—Is acting Corporal on the police. Myself and the other officers had information that nickels were made on Treme street, between St. Peter and Orleans streets, at the house occupied by defendant. We went there and could not get admittance. Officers Walsh and Canonge went in at the side door; I remained outside. I then went in and found Mary Valcour much excited. She was arrested and carried to the station by officer Canonge. We searched the premises and found some seventy or eighty bars of the lead, a sample of which is now produced We found a large number of unfinished nickels.

The examination was continued to 1:30 P. M. to-day.

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The examination of the charge of counterfeiting against Antoino and Mary Gregora was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Warren. The following testimony was taken:

Thomas Houlihan—On Sunday morning, the twenty-ninth, we were accompanied by Corporal Walsh, Canonge and William Walsh to the stand of Mr. Gregora, and produced a warrant, informing Mr. Gregora that he was arrested for passing counterfeit nickels. Mrs. Gregora then went toward her house. We went to the house of Gregora, and found Mrs. Gregora in the act of secreting the nickels, now shown in the basket produced in court, under the bed. We then arrested Mrs. Gregora, and carried her to the station, and took possession of the nickels, which are now shown in the same basket.

P. Z. Canonge—On Sunday, the twenty-ninth, myself, officers Houlihan and Walsh visited the stand of Mr. Gregora. Officer Walsh arrested Mr. Gregora on the charge of having counterfeit nickels in his possession, and passing the same. Officer Houlihan opened the drawer of the stand of Gregora, and captured three dollars and twenty-five cents in counterfeit nickels and twenty-five cents in good nickels. Mrs. Gregora then came up, and when she saw the drawer was open she ran to her residence, and I pursued her. When I entered the house Mrs. Gregora had the basket in her hands, placing it under the bed. I took the basket to the station myself, counted the nickels, and found seventy-two dollars.

Michael Walsh—Assisted in arresting Mr. Gregora. After arresting Gregora, I asked him where he procured these nickels. He said he had bought them at the rate of $100 for $50. Mrs. Gregora then told her husband to tell where the man lived that made the counterfeit nickels, saying, "I told you before you would get me into a difficulty."

M. K. Peck—Having for some time received counterfeit nickels from Mr. Gregora, I came to the belief that he was in the habit of passing counterfeit nickels. On the twenty-fifth of November I bought three oranges and gave him a fifty cent bill and received two counterfeit nickels, which I now produce. On the morning of the twenty-sixth Gregora gave me three more counterfeit nickels in change for somethin that I bought. On the morning of the twenty-sixth I bought an orange of Gregora for five cents and gave him a dime. He gave me the counterfeit nickel now produced in change. On the morning of the twenty-seventh I purchased ten cents' worth of oranges of Mrs. Gregora. She gave me a counterfeit nickel in change, which nickel is now at the Treme Station.

The Commissioner, in default of the prescribed amount of bail, four thousand dollars, committed Antonio Gregora and Marie Valcour for trial before the United States Circuit Court. Mrs. Gregora was released upon giving bonds of $1500 to appear at the same time. The separation between herself and her husband, when the latter was led off in the custody of a deputy marshal was an extremely interesting scene and made those present regret that the rigor of the law should have intervened to part two so evidently attached to each other.

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### DR. NEWMAN IN WASHINGTON.

The following able article is taken from the *Methodist Home Journal*, of November 28:

MR. EDITOR—Foundry, to its utmost capacity, was crowded on Sunday, to hear that distinguished orator and divine, Rev. J. P. Newman, of New Orleans, who had been announced the previous Sabbath to preach, morning and evening. In the audience of the morning were General Grant and members of his staff, several members of Congress, and other notables of the Government. The text was the closing expression of Christ's valedictory: "I have overcome the world."

The preacher, having read his text, closed the Bible, and spoke in a strain of great fervency and eloquence, for one hour and a quarter. His introduction, delivered in a clear, musical voice, led the listener on by a train of well associated ideas, to the two-fold divisions of the subject: "In what sense Christ overcame the world;" and "what encouragement Christians may therefrom derive." The argument on each of the divisions displayed much ingenuity and learning, and was really brilliant with historical, poetical and classical illustrations. Of thrilling power was that part of the peroration, in which the Christian was represented as tempted, tried, buffeted, cast down, weak in faith—and to each and every phase of Christian conflict and experience, the precious words of the Saviour were applied: "Be of good cheer: I have overcome the world." The oft-repeated words, "be of good cheer," was the sweetest music to many a throbbing heart!

At night many failed to find even standing room in the church, and had to turn away disappointed. The text was: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" The discourse was even more powerful than that of the morning. The preacher seemed more at ease, and to have, if possible, a better command of his subject. The journey of Saul from Jerusalem to Damascus was a magnificent panoramic representation of sacred brooks, and vales, and rivers, and mountains, and cities, each pointed out as the scene of some thrilling event, or flashing with the brilliancy of oriental grandeur—so sacred!—so sublime—till looms up in the distance the city of Damascus, when the blinding light blazes forth, and the voice is heard from far beyond the region of thunder: "*Saul*, SAUL, why persecutest thou me?" Saul, smitten from his steed to the earth, cries out: "Who art thou, Lord?" And from the same distant heavens comes back the answer: "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest!" Rarely, if ever, has there been a more life-like and powerful reproduction of this awfully sublime and amazingly gloriously transaction! The preacher seemed filled with the majesty of his great theme; and yet perfectly self-possessed amid all its glowing magnificence!

Dr. Newman, in voice, manner, gesture and time, is well nigh faultless. In the last mentioned particular, in which so many preachers fail, he greatly excels—the movement of his voice admirably corresponding to the sense of each sentence—indeed of each word—he utters. His style, too, is very rich, and his words are chosen with intuitive exactness. In the opinion of your correspondent, but few men possess equal power of accompli-hing great good in the vineyard of the Lord. And yet, it is said, that careful self-culture, persisted in the last few years, has, by the blessing of God, culminated in his present mastery of pulpit oratory. Is not this fact encouraging to the hearts of those young ministers who ardently desire enlarged power of usefulness, and who are willing to forego present ease for its attainment?

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#### The City Government.

The following paragraphs are extracted from a sensible article in the *Bulletin* of Thursday on the city loan ordinance:

The City Hall should not be converted into a grand eleemosynary institution, but its doors ought to be closed against those official pap suckers who prey upon the lifeblood of the community. Abolish the offices of Chairmen of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings. This will save five thousand dollars per annum. Dispense with the useless services of the clerks, etc., about these two offices, and that will save five thousand dollars more. Stop paying contractors seven thousand dollars for building two iron bridges on Canal street that could have been done for $3000. Curtail the official printing by omitting the publication of all the specifications of contracts—a matter that interests but five or six persons in the city. Abolish the High School and extend public education only to the indigent, and limit that to the elementary branches, and thus save *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum. Correct the abuses of the Street Commissioner's department, and inaugurate a new contract system. In a word, administer the affairs of the city as a careful and discreet man would his own private business, and the city's embarrassments will soon be removed.

The people of the city are justified in questioning the ability of the present City Council to restore order out of that chaos which the present administration have brought about. There has been a manifest want of wisdom in their deliberations and a sinful neglect of the public interests. In plain terms the Council is not composed of the proper material, and consequently this body fails to command the confidence of the people.

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#### The Late Governor Tod.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,<br>
Washington, November 17, 1868.

George B. Senter, Esq., Cleveland Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for the consideration which moved you to advise me of the sudden and lamentable departure of the late David Tod. Mr. Tod, although long a distinguished public character, only became personally known to me in what, perhaps, was the most trying crisis of the late civil war. His previous connection with the Democratic party enabled him to render invaluable service to our Union administration. He gave me full confidence on the spot, and he never failed afterward to yield the most vigorous and energetic support to the government. It was the patriotic services thus rendered the nation which induced President Lincoln, upon my suggestion, to tender to Mr. Tod the office of Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Salmon P. Chase resigned. Few citizens of the United States have left a purer or nobler record. Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, District of Columbia, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to aid the organization of soldiers and sailors that intend participating in the inaugural ceremonies of General Grant as President, in securing quarters and accommodations.

## ARMY REUNION.

### The December Meeting of the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia and Cumberland.

### ADDRESSES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE<br>
Of the Armies of the Cumberland,<br>
Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia,<br>
Chicago, November 28.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio, and Georgia:

The regular annual meeting of the soldiers of the Cumberland and Tennessee has been called to meet at Chicago on the fifteenth and sixteenth of December next; and Lieutenant General Sherman in his letter of April 20 has invited the officers of the armies of the Ohio and Georgia to assemble at the same time and place, in order that those who so long fought side by side may unite in a general reunion, and cement more closely the old friendship on the field, and to revive the recollections of those years which must always claim place and precedence amid the tamer recollections of a lifetime.

Assurances have been received that the commanders of each of these armies, and many of their most distinguished officers, including Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, Schofield, Slocum and Howard, and most of the corps, division and brigade commanders will be present.

Local committees, representing each of the armies, have been appointed, and a general executive committee organized, which is making all necessary preparations. The rendezvous of the army of the Tennessee will be at the Tremont House; of the Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia, at the Sherman House; and of the Army of the Ohio, at the Briggs House. Officers now in the service are requested to appear in their uniform; others in citizens' dress, wearing the badges of their respective armies and societies.

Arrangements have been perfected, by which all the railroads centering at Chicago, with their connecting lines, will convey those attending at reduced rates. To assist in decoration, all who have corps, division, brigade or regimental colors, are requested to forward them by express to Major W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago.

During the daytime of the fifteenth and sixteenth the different societies will hold their separate meetings in halls provided for the purpose.

On the evening of the fifteenth the address of welcome by Lieutenant General Sherman, and the addresses to the different societies by the appointed orators, will be pronounced in Crosby's Opera House before the united societies.

On the night of the sixteenth the general banquet will be given in the vast and beautiful Board of Trade Hall, which has been kindly tendered for the purpose. The difficulty of providing a banquet such as this for so large a body of gentlemen, in entire uncertainty beforehand of how many will be present—whether one thousand or three—will be apparent to all, and the committees, unwilling to incur the risk of any short-coming, feel the necessity of asking every one who intends to be present, and who wishes to attend the banquet, to forward at once his application for a ticket, accompanied by his name, rank and command. The names will be entered for tickets as received, and those who do not apply must not feel aggrieved if they are not provided for at the banquet.

The committees are assured that this will be by far the most notable assemblage of soldiers that has occurred since the war.

It may be the only opportunity we shall have of meeting so large a body of our former companions in arms, and all entitled to membership in either of the societies are cordially invited to come and live again, for a few brief hours, bright as brief in the glorious recollections of the past.

F. T. SHERMAN, Chairman,<br>
A. C. McCLURG,<br>
A. H. BOYDEN,<br>
Local Committee Army of Cumberland.<br>
JOHN McARTHUR, Chairman,<br>
JOHN M. CORSE,<br>
JOSEPH STOCKTON,<br>
W. E. STRONG,<br>
JOHN MASON LOOMIS,<br>
D. H. GILES,<br>
Local Committee Army of Tennessee.<br>
R. W. SMITH, Chairman,<br>
W. SCOTT STEWART,<br>
W. W. WHEELER,<br>
Local Committee Army of Ohio.<br>
A. C. McCLURG, Chairman,<br>
E. S. SALOMON,<br>
J. D. MORGAN, Illinois,<br>
WM. COGSWELL, Massachusetts,<br>
H. A. BARNUM, New York,<br>
W. H. BUCK, Ohio,<br>
Committee Army of Georgia.

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One evening a little girl of six year heard her father read an account of a mechanic whose arm was torn by machinery. No one supposed she took any notice of it; but when she went up stairs she began to sob violently. When asked what was the matter, she exclaimed: "Oh, dear! what shall I do if they marry me to a machine man?" Her mother, scarcely able to repress laughter, replied: "Don't cry about that, my child; perhaps you will never be married." "Oh, yes, I shall," she responded, trying to swallow her sobs; "they will marry me to somebody, and likely as not he will be a machine man; and if he breaks his arm all to pieces, I sha'n't know nothing what to do."

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The following is from the St. Louis *Democrat:*

In Louisiana, it seems, the State authorities have adopted the Missouri method of dealing with Democratic swindles—wherever the whole election was fraudulent, the authorities threw out the whole return. There is really no other way to bring these Democratic scoundrels to their senses. If they continue swindling, State and Federal governments must teach them that frauds only result in throwing away the votes of those Democrats who are legal voters. If the vote of New York should be thrown out by the Electoral College, it would be a good lesson.

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The *Empire Parish*, published at Pointe-a-la-Hache, Plaquemines parish, has five columns of editorial on the one per cent tax, containing reminiscences of Democratic Legislatures and Auditor Peralta, and closing with this blunt and unpolished language:

Read ye, Disciples of Jeff Davis and the devil, and weep. Ponder it well, ye sage opponents of the tax, and blush, if blush you can, for your inconsistency and vacillation.

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The following, from the *Rural Times*, published at Sparta, Bienville parish, by a member of the Legislature of 1866, is about the first paragraph we have seen condemnatory of the destruction of newspaper offices:

We learn with regret that another raid has been made upon the office of the Homer *Iliad*, resulting in such destruction as to compel the proprietor to suspend the publication of his paper. Such outrages are to be deprecated, whatever the motives or causes that instigate them.

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Brigham Young is in the habit of venting his little periodical growl against the Government of the United States for its persecution of the Mormon saints. But that same tyrannical Government pays $453,798 to deliver the love letters of Mr. Young and his concubines, his territory contributing $16,000 of the amount—the balance being paid out of the common treasury into the uncommon pockets of the contractors. Polygamy is a good thing, so long as U. Sam is at hand to pay the cost of correspondence.

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
R. W. BOWIE, Agent.

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## The Advocate for 1869.

A new volume of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE will commence January 1, 1869. It is our purpose to make it one of the best weekly religious journals in the Southwest. Primarily promoting the interest of the Church, it will still be the defender of liberty, and the educator of the freedmen. Thankful for past patronage from our friends, both in the North and in the South, we earnestly hope they will continue their subscription for another year; and we expect to add many new subscribers to our list.

But that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, we hereby give notice, that unless otherwise informed, we shall continue to send the paper to all present subscribers, and in due time will send their bills.

It is our intention to publish the ADVOCATE in its present form and size, at three dollars per annum, and furnish such religious, literary and political matter as will best promote the present and future interests of man. Send on your names and your money.

## Notice.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES TAKE NOTICE—A CHANGE OF TIME.—Since our last issue we received the following note from Bishop Simpson, from which it will be seen that the time for holding the three Southwestern Conferences is changed. This may be considered final:

Dear Brother: Please announce the following changes: The Mississippi Conference will convene at Canton, Mississippi, on Thursday, January 7; the Louisiana Conference at New Orleans, January 13; the Texas Conference at Austin, January 21.

M. SIMPSON.

AMES CHURCH.—The religious interest in this church is rapidly increasing. Since the third of November the congregation has more than doubled. On last Thursday evening four persons rose for prayers, and at the sacrament on last Sabbath, three persons joined from the Church South. The class meetings are largely attended, and the religious interest deep and precious. Considerable zeal is manifested in the Sunday school, in which are 260 scholars, and all are now looking forward, with pleasing anticipation, to the approaching Christmas festival.

BROKEN WINDOWS.—During the recent riots in this city, some persons, not altogether unknown, gratified their political malice by breaking the elegant windows in the Ames Church. At first, supposing that it was the work of mischievous boys, the trustees expended some twenty-five dollars in repairs; but the attack was soon repeated, and the trustees have sense enough not to repair, but to allow the broken windows to remain a monument of the fury and folly of political partisan feeling. Whether the glass are broken by small boys or large boys, neither would dare to do it if they were not so instructed at home, and encouraged by the press of this city.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN—UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It is now believed that this great railroad, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be completed by July, 1869. Therefore, we propose, that the trains shall start, one from New York, and the other from San Francisco, at a given time, and shall meet at Sherman, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, on July fourth, 1869, and there and then plant the flag of our country, and sing the old doxology to the glory of our fathers' God.

A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido streets, has about a hundred and fifty different varieties of magazines and papers on sale. He is agent for "Greeley's History of the Rebellion," and "Women of the War." He has all of Harper's periodicals, and last but not least he sells the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.

## Christian Experience.

It is a happy circumstance that in our religious system the necessities of the million are consulted. No one can reject Christianity as an experience to possess and enjoy, because they are by want of education incapable of investigating and comprehending it. Happily the "logic of the life" can be studied without books, and the untutored utterances of a rustic may convey the richest wisdom of Heaven. A countryman, pressed by a scholar for his arguments to sustain the religion he professed, replied, pointing to his breast, "They are here;" and the little boy convert, after listening to much talk from an infidel lawyer, and being bantered to reply, said, "One day you will have to stand before the bar of God. What will you say then?" Men lose sight of the beautiful simplicity of the Gospel of Christ, and excuse themselves for neglecting religion, while discussing or avoiding as mysterious what is least essential. Jesus taught more by his life and death than by his words, and He was careful always to eulogize the good conduct of others, saying of those even who followed not after him, "Rebuke them not," and of the Roman soldier, "I have not seen so great faith, no not in Israel," while the centurion's prayers and alms brought angels to his dwelling. Jesus severely chid the orthodox Pharisees and doctors of law, the ritualists and bigots of Judea, and wasted no time in idle controversy; but with the peculiarity of all great minds, marched straight through theories, fallacies, preliminaries, to the object of his mission and of all revelation, "Thou shalt love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

There is more power in a word of true experience, be it only "I love Jesus," than in barrels of dry sermons upon controverted questions; the hours you spend in criticising preachers, censuring Christians, excusing yourselves, or studying doctrines are more than wasted. If you want religion in your soul, Christ in your heart, heaven on earth, be willing to accept the same sort of testimony as in other matters; the evidence of such as known; who have seen and heard, and therefore speak. By this test true and false religion is discerned, and the judgment of charity can not be satisfied with aught but a clear testimony of the Holy Spirit's inward work, and the confirmation of a pure life. Christian experience is a sense more or less evident of that inward "peace of God that passeth all understanding." Thus our faith or religion is a substance, a thing of consciousness, one in kind, but not in degree, with that possessed by the saints in Heaven. It is strange that many object to the profession of this experience; its mere supernatural and inexplicable character is reason enough for the wise ones to rebuke its testimony, while others object for fear of expressing too much or of being deceived. As well object to the use of any other good thing for fear of its abuse; enough that the utterance does not give it, nor guarantee its possession; nor is the abundance of words the measure of its richness or extent. It is true that out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, but no less true that "still water runs deepest." Like the man who had been born blind, the genuine convert must say with more or less of earnestness "whereas I *was* blind, I *now* see." The contrast so evident to him can not but strike others with wonder, and such valuable testimony in favor of religion can not be ignored. Our unconverted friends expect and wish us to speak of it, and because it is reasonable; is not hearsay; and all the witnesses agree in substance. Nothing is more efficient in bringing people to Christ.

This religious enjoyment, or life within, is communion with God; oneness of feeling and interest with Jesus, and a business partnership really with the Creator of all; with Him who is the "Husbandman," "Householder," "Judge of all the earth."

It is common for unthinking minds to object; that talk about Christian experience is well enough for the poor, unlettered or superstitious people. The unprejudiced reader of history and fair observer among men will know this is not the case. Men abounding in wealth, high in station, grand in intellect, have in this particular stood side by side and spoken word for word with every other class, for here is equality and fraternity as it can nowhere else exist. Here all distinctions and pure religion is the great leveler, for it raises all its votaries up to God; none so base as cannot be ennobled by it, and none so great but may gain new lustre from it.

'Piety hath found
Friends in the friends of science, and true prayer
Has flamed from lips wet with castalian dews.
Such was thy wisdom, Newton, child-like sage!
Sagacious reader of the works of God,
And in His word sagacious. Such too thine, Milton, whose genius had angelic wings
And fed on manna. And such thine, in whom
Our British themis gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale, for deep discernment praised
And sound integrity, not more than famed
For sanctity of manners undefiled."

## "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

From his highest throne God thunders this solemn command. It is the sixth commandment of the Decalogue, promulgated amid the awful grandeur of Mount Sinai, and clothed with all the majesty and authority of the omnipotent God. It is a prohibition of all cruelty, and especially of the death of a fellow man from malicious intentions. The principle of this law was announced to Noah in those impressive words, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man." And in subsequent revelations the Almighty has thrown around human life the most solemn safeguards, and as the strongest motive to deter man from violence, Jehovah has warned him that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." And as if conscious of the authority and beneficence of this law, all good governments have protected life by the severest penalties, and the most eminent jurists have been the defenders of a Divine law, which, more than any other law, underlies the existence and well-being of soceity. In the whole calendar of offenses no one crime so completely demoralizes society as murder, and where murders are frequent the stability of government is overthrown and anarchy ensues. No community can safely look with indifference upon this most atrocious crime, nor allow its perpetrators to go unpunished. Every man who values his own life, and that of his wife and offspring; who prizes the sanctities of home, the blessings which property confers, and the softening and benign influences of religion can fail to throw all his influence, by precept and example, against the wanton destruction of human life.

These reflections have been suggested by the recent murders and homicides committed in our city and State, and the time has fully come when the pulpit, the press and the judiciary should speak out in no unequivocal language. The frequency of these crimes in our midst has reduced us in the estimation of better communities, to the level of a semi-civilized people, and to-day we are classed with Spain and Mexico. Has not the time come for us to strike for a higher civilization and a better code of morals? And to this end a more healthy public sentiment must be created. Our clergymen have too long been silent on this crying evil. Let Palmer, and Leacock, and Walker, and Moynihan take the text at the head of this article and say to the people: "Thou shalt not kill." Will they reply that only political enemies are slain? Let them remember that God's command is against all malicious homicides, whatever may be the source of malice. Let the city press rebuke the ease with which life is taken in our midst, and portray the inevitable evils of the prevalence of such murderous deeds. Especially should our grand juries be charged with the suppression of this growing violence, and jurors sitting on the trial of those arraigned for these crimes should feel that in their hands, more perhaps than in the hands of any other portion of the community, is the remedy for the evils we now deprecate. And the whole community should lift up its united voice against the common practice of our citizens carrying firearms.

But the speedier and more certain cure of the evil is the swift punishment of the murderers. The safety of society consists in the punishment of crime, and no government is worth a farthing that allows the guilty to go unscathed of justice. Strike terror to this custom of killing men, by hanging a few of the murderers. Let examples be made of all who are guilty, and others will be deterred from the commission of similar offenses. If the civil authorities can not do it, let Congress suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and let military commissions be instituted for the trial of the accused and there are not wanting witnesses to convict the guilty and doom them to the gallows. We shall not live in safety until this is done; and the sooner justice is measured out to the murderers of our fellow-citizens the sooner will society rest in safety beneath the broad ægis of civil law.

## Congress—What the South Needs.

The day breaks. Congress is again in session. Loyal hearts grow stout with hope. The time intervening since Congress adjourned, has been a night of impending gloom, and of more than Egyptian darkness, to the Union men of Louisiana. The State, denuded of troops, by malicious intent, and denied a militia force by a law blind to the best interests of society; and commanded by generals in partisan sympathy with the enemies of reconstruction, it has been a Coliseum where Southern gladiators have slain the unarmed victims of their political hate, and a human slaughterhouse, where hundreds of helpless freedmen have been "led as lambs to the slaughter." Churches have been sacked, and their ministers murdered or exiled; schoolhouses burned, and their children scattered; presses destroyed and their editors maltreated; homes have been invaded at dead of night and pillaged; their inmates killed or their arms and registration papers forcibly taken from them; the public peace has been broken; civil authority trampled in the dust and the officers of the law atrociously assassinated. Such is the outline of a picture painted in blood; a ghastly memorial of three months' reign of terror, and a testimonial of a barbaric fury which future time will blush to own as part of her venerable annals. Gladly would we drop the curtain of oblivion over the horrid record, and like the sons of Noah, move backward and cast the mantle of charity over the nakedness of our State; but God and humanity, justice and mercy, good government and society, the living and the dead, the present and the future demand an exposé and the punishment of the guilty.

What does Louisiana need? What has she a right to demand and expect from Congress? The forces of a government are two-fold—civil and military. In ordinary times the former is sufficient to keep the peace and execute the laws; but in times of violence and widespread disorder, the military power of the State is as requisite as it is lawful. In this State the civil force is practically exhausted, and the strong military arm of the government should now be stretched out to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. And such a force should be State militia rather than Federal military. While the latter would be more expensive and less efficient, it would be a foreign element, and, therefore, would not impart the *inherent* strength to the State government, which is the great *desideratum*. The military force should be domestic; composed of men whose property, lives and families are at stake, and whose every interest would inspire fidelity, courage and firmness. We need CITIZEN SOLDIERS, armed and equipped, and commanded by the Governor of the State. The absolute command of such troops should be in his hands. Aside from his competency, this would give compactness, stability, power to his administration. Eighty thousand free men in Louisiana stand ready to respond to his call, to become citizen-soldiers, whose homes are in every parish, and city, and town of our State, and who could be organized as an armed police, ready at a moment's call to put down any forcible resistance to the law. And the State government should have this armed assistance at once; until then lawlessness will run riot; until then the laws will be violated with impunity; until then reconstruction is a practical failure.

Rice, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill into the United States Senate, which has the ring of true metal. It commands the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, at their respective seats of government, as many arms for militia as the governors may require—not exceeding two thousand rifles and two field pieces for each Congressional District. These arms must go into the hands of loyal men, but remain the property of the United States, subject to the order of Congress.

Honorable Senators, pass this bill, and ere winter has yielded to the softening influences of spring, anarchy shall cease in our State, murder shall no longer stain our hearthstones, and a maddened lawlessness shall give way to peace, order and good fellowship. This is the hope of the Union men of Louisiana; this will be the end of their long night of suffering, and the dawn of their day of safety and gladness.

## National Christian Convention.

A few months since, circulars were sent to many prominent clergymen and laymen throughout the United States, soliciting their signatures to a call for a National Christian Convention. Having secured over three hundred and fifty names, the circular containing these names, with the time and place of meeting, the objects thereof and the themes to be discussed, were sent broadcast over the land.

A three days session was decided on to open on the seventeenth of November at ten o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hall's), corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York city. The topics for discussion were well chosen, and the men to open the discussion on each point were well selected.

The following were the topics for discussion, and were opened by the persons whose names are annexed. Some of the topics, however, were not assigned when the circulars were sent out:

1. How can the Christian activities of the entire membership of any particular Church be best organized and developed? Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.
2. Why do so many Churches fail to reach the poor? Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.
3. The right relation between the Churches and Voluntary Christian Associations. Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D.
4. How to make the week-day meetings of the Churches effective for spiritual purposes. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
5. Woman's Work in the Church. ——.
6. How can the influence of Christian homes be increased? ——.
7. By what means can the homes of the poor be improved? Z. R. Brockway, Esq.
8. Who should engage in lay preaching, and how? Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.
9. How and by whom can open air services be held most profitably? ——.
10. The organization and work of City Missions. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.
11. How can the people in rural districts be reached by Gospel influences? ——.
12. What is the work of Young Men's Christian Associations? Cephas Brainerd, Esq.
13. How can a better observance of the Sabbath be secured? Rev. Phil. Schaff, D. D.
14. How can the personal and social study of God's Word be made more general? Rev. John Hall, D. D.
15. The best method of conducting Sabbath Schools. Ralph Wells, Esq.
16. How is an unconverted person to be approached? Henry F. Durant, Esq.
17. By what means can we reach those who do not come to our Churches? D. L. Moody, Esq.
18. The possibility of evangelizing the whole world within the present century. ——.

Rev. Dr. Crosby presided over the deliberations, and it is said, with admirable ability and Christian courtesy. One hour was the period allowed for the discussion of each topic, the individual opening occupying generally about half the allotted period. No one subject, therefore, could be thoroughly discussed; but important suggestions were made as to the most efficient manner of working to secure the rapid upbuilding of the cause of Christ. Great good was no doubt accomplished, and those present, especially those who were not familiar with the simple, earnest and familiar way of working for Christ, went to their various homes and charges to be more effectual in their labors.

Methodism did not seem to be fairly represented, but to those present it was rather amusing to hear the discussions on such questions as the propriety of women speaking and working in the Church.

The *Methodist* in speaking of the Convention says its attention seemed to be occupied with the machinery of the Church, rather than its motive power; and that it seemed strange that with the model of church organization before them in Methodism this body of earnest men could occupy so much time in talking about the mere machinery of the Church.

We think, however, that much good will be accomplished if a knowledge of the means and plans of Methodism in working for the conversion of the masses be disseminated far and wide. For it seems to be a fact that the methods and plans which were decided to be the most effective were those which by long usage have become almost stereotyped in the Methodist Church.

We think these Conventions will result in much good, and therefore will hail the call for another with delight.

## Bishop Morris.

On our first page will be found a letter from the Rev. Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject is, "Church Extension," and is treated in that concise, comprehensive and direct style, so characteristic of whatever falls from his lips or flows from his pen. It is absolutely refreshing to come in contact with one whose years are so many and yet whose heart is so young. His indeed is "a green old age," and he is a most beautiful illustration of Christian cheerfulness in advanced life. In him harmoniously blend the joyousness of youth ond the serene dignity of mature manhood. Such an one dieth not; death is but the passage from one mansion to another. Dr. Kynett and the whole church will thank the venerable Bishop for his timely letter in behalf of a great and pressing cause; and this brief epistle on such a subject, is in evidence that Bishop Morris, in all matters of useful progress, is the most advanced man in our church.

## Doctor Carlton.

That inimitable letter writer, "G. W. W.," has paid a well deserved and hard-earned compliment to this distinguished minister of our Church, who for so many years has stood at the head of our large publishing house, and who has been and is the Treasurer of our Missionary Society. It is not too much to say that in view of his long term of service in both of the above named positions, no man in the Methodist Episcopal Church has been intrusted with more money than Dr. Carlton, and no one has a cleaner record for integrity and sound judgment. Of a commanding form, and to strangers of a brusque appearance, yet at home and in the social circle he is one of the gentlest and most gentlemanly of men. A sagacious financier, a wise man, and a true and ardent son of the Church, the historian of our Zion, will point to him as the great financier of American Methodism:

Among the remarkable men in this Missionary Committee, a single word ought to be said concerning their veteran Treasurer, Rev. Thomas Carlton. Mr. Carlton has great influence in our missionary matters, though he is not to the liking of the more pronounced and enthusiastic, and I have no doubt he might be very much improved along those lines. I hardly believe, however, that in sound financial sense, in unconquerable good humor, in honest devotion to Methodism, our missionary Treasurer can be excelled in the denomination, and his many years of free and unpaid service as an officer on our missionary staff has secured for him the confidence and respect of the Church. It is a pleasant thought to me that our beloved Methodism has developed so many prime men to superintend her interests, and to carry forward her work, and it is an equally pleasant thought that the Church is not unmindful of such faithful servants; but that we have both the heart and the ability to do for them as well as they do for us. G. W. W.

THOMAS W. CONWAY.—We rejoice that this gentleman is regaining his health. A more ardent patriot, a more earnest Republican, a more zealous friend of education, a more honest citizen and a more maligned man is not living in New Orleans. The State should be congratulated on having Mr. Conway at the head of its educational department, and instead of that wild radical man, he has been usually considered, he will be found an earnest, intelligent, religious and practical officer. We look forward hopefully that Mr. Conway will place, educationally, Louisiana along side of Massachusetts.

JOHNSON'S LAST.—An abstract of the President's message may be found in another column. We shall review the document at length at another time; at present we can only express our astonishment at the man's presumption, our admiration for his perseverance, and our contempt for his willful misrepresentations. It is not true that an attempt has been made to place the white people of the South "under the domination of persons of color," nor can it be done. He laments the bloodshed in the South, forgetting that he himself is the bloodshedder. He maliciously removed Sheridan from us, and to that one act may be traced all the murders of Union men in our State, since September, 1867. He complains of the increase of the public debt, but forgets that the stupendous frauds on the internal revenue and the thieves and plunderers in the "whisky ring," of which he has had certain knowledge, have withheld hundreds of millions of dollars from the United States Treasury, which would have reduced the debt of which he whiningly complains

But let us thank God that this mischievous man is near his official end; that he has delivered his farewell to a Congress that has had the firmness to resist his usurpations, and that soon he will descend to that oblivion over which the whole nation will sing one long and loud doxology to God.

DENNETT.—Mr. Dennett, of the *Planters' Banner*, proposes to discuss with us the "murder of Pope and Chase," but we decline to do so at the present time, for the reason that no practical good can ensue therefrom. Mr. Dennett would not believe what we might say, and we would not believe what Mr. Dennett might state. The proof adduced on both sides would be *ex parte* at best, and such is the reign of terror in Franklin, that the witnesses against the murderers would imperil their lives by deposing their testimony. But if Mr. Dennett will wait till after the fourth of next March, when an impartial trial can be held, and witnesses will be safe in person and property to testify, and their testimony given under oath and in open court, we will discuss the question with him in the paper or on the forum

Sheridan should return to Louisiana and remain here till the civil authorities are permanently established. He is a host in himself. His name is a tower of strength. He is an army of ONE. The Democrats hold him in respectful fear; and the "unterrified" become quiet as kittens in his magical presence. Now that Buchanan is going to the plains to issue rations to squaws and papooses, and Rousseau is going to Washington to console Andy in his last official moments, Congress should create a necessity for the immediate return to Louisiana of little Phil, whose presence would be the signal of one of the grandest ovations our city has ever witnessed.

WORTH ATTENTION.—We remind all our readers that they will consult their own profit as well as pleasure by providing themselves now with that most excellent, interesting and valuable journal called the *American Agriculturist*—though not exclusively an agricultural journal, as it has been enlarged to embrace the garden, and especially household labors and cares, and the wants and interests of children and youth. It is as valuable for the residents of cities and villages, as for country people. No other journal for the same money gives so large an amount of really useful, reliable, practical information. The paper is literally full of good things carefully prepared by intelligent, thoroughly practical men. The hundreds of beautiful engravings given in each volume, are pleasing and interesting in a high degree, and are alone worth many times the subscription price, which is placed very low on account of the immense circulation that enables the publishers to give a great deal for a little money. The *Agriculturist* is not a new enterprise of uncertain value and promise, but is just entering upon its twenty-eighth annual volume, with a long established, useful character.

DENTISTRY.—Operations in dentistry are performed by Dr. B. F. Wright, No. 153 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, in the best manner, and at about half the usual rates during these hard times. These low prices will be continued a few weeks more.

Prang's chromos, which are now so largely advertised, and which are considered the very best the country affords, are manufactured by L. Prang & Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

*Harper's Magazine*, *Harper's Bazar*, and *Harper's Weekly*, we suppose, have a larger circulation and meet with greater favor than any similar publications.

REV. Dr. NEWMAN will preach in his Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock and in the evening at seven o'clock. Strangers in the city are cordially invited.

## Action of the General Committee of Church Extension.

The following are the assessments made, and the appropriations authorized for the ensuing year:

| Conference. | Assessment. | Appropriations. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $500 | $2,000 |
| Baltimore | 4 000 | 2,000 |
| Black River | 1,000 | |
| California | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central German | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Central Illinois | 3.000 | |
| Central New York | 6.000 | |
| Central Ohio | 2,500 | |
| Central Pennsylvania | 2.500 | |
| Cincinnati | 8 000 | |
| Colorado | 500 | 2,000 |
| Delaware | 200 | 500 |
| Des Moines | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Detroit | 2.500 | |
| East German | 500 | 1,000 |
| East Genessee | 3,000 | |
| East Maine | 500 | 500 |
| Erie | 5,000 | |
| Genessee | 2.000 | |
| Georgia | 500 | 2,000 |
| Holston | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Illinois | 5,000 | |
| Indiana | 3,0 0 | |
| Iowa | 2,500 | |
| Kansas | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Kentucky | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Maine | 1,000 | |
| Michigan | 2 000 | |
| Minnesota | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Mississippi | 1.000 | 3,000 |
| Missouri | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Nebraska | 1.000 | 2,000 |
| Nevada | 500 | 1,500 |
| Newark | 4,000 | |
| New England | 4.000 | |
| New Hampshire | 1,000 | |
| New Jersey | 3.000 | |
| New York | 10,000 | |
| New York East | 8.000 | |
| North Carolina | 200 | 500 |
| North Indiana | 3,000 | |
| North Ohio | 2,500 | |
| Northwest German | 1.000 | 1,000 |
| Northwest Indiana | 3.000 | |
| Ohio | 5,000 | |
| Oregon | 500 | 1,500 |
| Philadelphia | 7.000 | |
| Pittsburg | 6 000 | |
| Providence | 2.000 | |
| Rock River | 8.000 | |
| South Carolina | 200 | 8,000 |
| Southeast Indiana | 3 000 | |
| Southern Illinois | 2.500 | 500 |
| Southwest German | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| St. Louis | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Tennessee | 500 | 4,000 |
| Texas | 500 | 2,000 |
| Troy | 2,500 | |
| Upper Iowa | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Vermont | 600 | |
| Virginia | 500 | 4,000 |
| Washington | 200 | 1,000 |
| West Virginia | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| West Wisconsin | 1.000 | 1,000 |
| Wilmington | 2.000 | 1,000 |
| Wisconsin | 2,500 | |
| Wyoming | 1,500 | |
| To old conferencee from second half of assessment in each. (See resolutions below.) | | 62,800 |
| Contingent Fund | | 38,600 |
| Total | $163,900 | $163,900 |

The following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That this General Committee, acting jointly with the Bishops and the Board of Managers, hereby authorize the appropriation to each annual conference, where no other specific appropriation is made, of an amount equal to the excess of the collections, above one half of the amount assessed to each respectively—such appropriations in all cases to be made to individual churches, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of this society.

*Resolved*, That in all cases where a specific appropriation is made to an annual conference, if such conference shall fail to collect the amount assessed to it, the amount of deficiency may be deducted from the appropriation; and any excess over the assessment shall be appropriated to it as in the first resolution.

The following are the provisions of the constitution of the society, and of the discipline as well, under which appropriations may be made to particular churches:

"All applications for aid from the funds of the society, shall be made in accordance with blank forms to be furnished by the Parent Board, and shall contain the information therein required.

"Every such application for aid shall be first submitted to the Conference Board of Church Extension, and said board shall certify its action thereon to the Parent Board, and aid shall be granted only by the concurrent action of both the Conference and Parent Boards; provided, however, that in any case in which such Conference Board can not be created, or act, the Bishop having charge, or a committee by him appointed, may perform the duties herein imposed upon the Conference Board."

Philadelphia, November 26, 1868.

TO REMOVE A MOTE FROM THE EYE.—Take a horse hair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritating object can not be seen, raise the lid of the eye as far as possible, and place the loop in it as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball around a few times, then draw out the hair; the substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come with it. This method is practiced by ax makers and other workers in steel.

## Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

We give below the time of holding all the annual conferences of our church together with the places and the names of the Presiding Bishops:

Texas, Austin, January 9, Simpson.
North Carolina, Union Chapel, Alexander county, January 14, Ames.
Louisiana, Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, January 20, Simpson.
Mississippi, Canton, January 28, Simpson.
Liberia, not given, February 17.
India, Lucknow, India, February 19.
South Carolina, Camden, February 11, Ames.
Kentucky, Harrodsburgh, February 25, Scott.
Baltimore, Foundry Church, Washington City, March 3, Clark.
Virginia, Alexandria, March 3, Ames.
St. Louis, Sedalia, March 10, Janes.
Central Pennsylvania, Danville, March 10, Scott.
West Virginia, Clarksburg, March 11, Ames.
Wilmington, Wilmington, Delaware, March 17, Simpson.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, March 17, Thomson.
New Jersey, Milleville, March 17, Clark.
Missouri, Chillicothe, March 17, Janes.
Newark, Central Church, Newark, March 17, Scott.
Providence, First Church, Fall River, March 24, Clark.
Pittsburg, New Philadelphia, Ohio, March 24, Ames.
Kansas, Leavenworth, March 24, Janes.
New England, Webster, Massachusetts, March 24, Thomson.
Washington, Winchester, Virginia, March 25, Simpson.
Nebraska, Nebraska City, March 31, Janes.
New Hampshire, Lisbon, April 7, Clark.
New York, Sing Sing April 7, Scott.
New York East, Middletown, Connecticut, April 7, Thomson.
East German, Philadelphia, April 8, Simpson.
Vermont, not fixed, April 15, Thomson.
Wyoming, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, April 15, Ames.
Troy, Washington Street Church, West Troy, April 15, Kingsley.
Central New York, Auburn, April 15, Scott.
North Indiana, Pearl Street Church, Richmond, April 15, Janes.
Black River, Weedsport, April 15, Clark.
Maine, Saccarappa, May 5, Clark.
East Maine, Pine Street Church, Bangor, May 20, Clark.
Germany and Switzerland, Bremen, June 17, ——.
Colarado, Central City, June 24, Kingsley.
Delaware, Milford, Delaware, July 22, Janes.
Oregon, Eugene City, August 12, Kingsley.
Cincinnati, Hillsborough, August 25, Ames.
East Genesee, Phelps, Ontario county, August 25, Janes.
Des Moines, Indianola, August 26, Clark.
Detroit, Central Church, Detroit, September 1, Scott.
Iowa, Muscatine, September 1, Thomson.
Nevada, Washoe City, September 2, Kingsley.
Central German, Newport, Kentucky, September 2, Ames.
North Ohio, Norwalk, September 8, Janes.
Northwestern Indiana, Lafayette, September 8, Clark.
Southern Illinois, Vandalia, September 15, Thomson.
Central Ohio, Findley, September 15, Janes.
Michigan, Grand Rapids, September 15, Scott.
Indiana, Evansville, September 15, Ames.
Southern Indiana, Trinity Church, Indianapolis, September 15, Simpson.
California, Napa City, September 15, Kingsley.
Northwestern German, Second Church, Milwaukee, September 16, Clark.
Upper Iowa, Independence, September 22, Clark.
Illinois, Lincoln, Logan county, September 22, Thomson.
Wisconsin, Appleton, September 23, Scott.
Erie, Franklin, Venango county, September 29, Ames.
Tennessee, Huntingdon, Carroll county, September 29, Simpson.
Central Illinois, Canton, Fulton county, September 29, Thomson.
West Wisconsin, Portage City, September 30, Scott.
Ohio, Centenary Church, Marietta, October 6, Janes.
Rock River, Embury Church, Freeport, October 6, Clark.
Genesee, Lyndonville, October 6, Ames.
Holston, Jonesborough, October 7, Simpson.
Minnesota, Minneapolis, October 7, Scott.
Southwest German, Burlington, Iowa, October 7, Thomson.
Georgia, Atlanta, October 14, Simpson.
Alabama, Mt. Hermon, Connecuh county, October 21, Simpson.

The India and Germany and Switzerland Mission Conferences, and also the Chinese and Bulgarian Missions, to be visited by Bishop Kingsley in 1870.

DEATH OF DR. LABAN CLARK.—This venerable minister finished his earthly course, at his residence in Middletown, Connecticut, on Saturday night last. He continued to decline after the date of our last week's notice. On Thursday evening he became unconscious, and two days later ceased to breathe. He died without disease, and apparently without much suffering, simply of old age. His funeral is appointed for Tuesday, at 2 P. M., the first of December. As we go to press before that hour we defer further notice, both of his life and his funeral, till next week. He was in his ninety-first year—the sixty-seventh of his ministry—being the oldest itinerant minister of our church at the time of decease.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

## Liberia.

Information about going to Liberia, from the *African Repository*, the organ of the Colonization Society.

We are constantly receiving letters in which the following questions are, in substance, asked. We have, therefore, condensed the facts in the following form:

Question 1. At what season of the year is it best to embark for Liberia?

Answer 1. The spring or fall is the time the vessels of the Colonization Society usually leave this country. There is very little, if any, choice between these two seasons of the year as a time to leave for Liberia.

Q. 2. How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way?

A. 2. The length of the voyage is from thirty to fifty days; the average is about forty days. The Society have never lost a vessel with emigrants on board. The emigrants ought to be at the port of embarkation one or two days before the vessel is to sail.

Q. 3. What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there?

A. 3. Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, both for summer and winter, similar to that which he wears in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy seasons, health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel or warm clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed clothes, which he will need to use on shipboard and and after landing. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augurs, etc. And as every family is expected to keep house and live by themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not possible for them to take chairs, tables, bedsteads and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping and of small compass they ought to take. A keg of nails, a bale or two of domestics, and some money—five dollar gold pieces are the most serviceable—would be of use to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they might need, during the first few months of their residence in Liberia.

Q. 4. How much land is given to each emigrant?

A. 4. By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival is given a town lot, or ten acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding twenty-five acres. This allowance may seem small, but it is aundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself.

Q. 5. Can I educate my children there, and what will it cost?

A. 5. By a law of Liberia, all parents are required to send their children to school. In some of the settlements the schools are very good. A college, which cost $20,000 to build, is in successful operation. All the professors are colored men. The natives are at peace with the Liberians, and are generally anxious to have their children educated. A parent who wants to educate his children can do it better in Liberia than in any other place.

Q. 6. Will the Colonization Society pay my expenses in getting there?

A. 6. The Colonization Society will supply the people while on board the ship with water and provisions, with a knife and fork and spoon, cup and pan, and the necessary cooking utensils. It will also give a free passage to all who are unable to pay for themselves, and will support them during the first six months after they arrive, by furnishing them with provisions and a house to live in. During these six months they can become acclimated, raise a crop for themselves, build a house on their own land, open and plant a piece of land, and have everything in readiness to live comfortably thereafter.

Q. 7. How can you make a living in Liberia?

A. 7. In the same way that you would make one anywhere else; that is, by industry and economy. Those who are competent to teach school, can get from three to four hundred dollars a year for teaching. Good accountants can get from four to eight hundred dollars as clerks in stores in mercantile houses. Tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, brickmakers, cabinetmakers, shipwrights, etc., can always find employment at good wages. The farmer need fear no want. This question has been answered by the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, who has lived there for many years, and we can not do better than quote his own words, viz:

"For the information of those who are incorrectly asserting in America that 'Liberians have not anything else to eat but roots and wild animals,' we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits and edibles as are ia general use with us in their appropriate sason.

Animals, domesticated—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys. Wild—Deer in abundance; partridges, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, etc

Fruit—Watermelon, muskmelon, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, grammadilla, limes, lemons, mango plumbs.

Fish—Mullet, whitting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles—Sweet potatoes, arrowroot, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblan, chiota, pawpaw, lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, sallads, cassava, yams, corn.

Besides the foregoing, there are many others which we have neither time nor room to arrange here."

The Rev. A. F. Russell, of Clay Ashland, Liberia, another citizen who has been there for years, writes on the same subject thus, (in speaking of what should be said to persons in the United States, who think of going to Liberia,) viz:

"If they be farmers, point them to the soil, the fertility of which can not be exaggerated, producing everything a tropical clime can produce in ample abundance, 'get by the sweat of the brow.' The arm answering, though not necessarily in all cases, the place of the ox; (oxen can be bought at any time, thank God, for the money, and broke and worked too by those who choose it, and it has been done;) the hoe answering for the plow, if we prefer, and in our light soil does almost as well perhaps. Labor and patience, two-thirds of the labor too, that it would take to support a man in the United States will reward the workmen thirty, sixty, a hundred fold—the profits will sweeten the toil.

A coffee tree once reared and planted (which takes four years) will yield its increase two crops a year, year after year, bringing its reward with it—a hundred, a thousand and tens of thousands will do the very same, and certainly the scions or the seed are to be bought in sufficient quantities in Liberia. Arrowroot, ginger, pinders and pepper grow with almost half trouble, yielding in full abundance if half planted. Indigo grows luxuriously beyond all possible expectation; and as for fruit, the orange, lime, lemon, sour sop, guava, mango, etc, we place Liberia against any country in the world, and with a fraction of labor, compared with the benefits they yield. Vegetables—the yam, potatoes, cassada, plantains, Indian corn, beans, peas. etc., time would fail us to tell. Put them in the earth, and they are as sure to produce as the God of nature is to bring about the seasons. Still the idle will not have them. The lazy man has no part in this lot of good things. The word labor frightens the lazy man, and he will not curse us with his presence and example. The industrious love that word, or the thing it means, will come determined to do it, and coming, will conquer and be rewarded."

Q. 8. Can I be as healthy in Liberia as I am in the United States?

A. 8. Some constitutions may be more healthy there than here. For old settlers Liberia is doubtless more healthy than many parts of the United States. The deaths there among such, for several years past, have not been more than three per cent.

We would here make this general remark in connection with the last two questions. The great advantage which the colored man gets by going to Liberia are not as to his eating or drinking or making money, but in his social, political and moral condition. He becomes a man. He is no longer despised as of another race, but is treated as an equal and as brother, and secures immense advantages for his children. Those who can and do appreciate these, and go to Liberia, will never regret it. Of such emigrants, Mr. Russell, whose language we have before quoted, makes the following remarks:

"They not only see that all their labor is their own, every improvement belongs to themselves and children, good sound sense and industry tells them to go forward, and they obey, looking upon Liberia as theirs, and the home of their children; its strength their safety, its wealth their property, and its prosperity their glory, and the salvation from degradation of their children. Such men as these, though they can not read a word, and never thought of writing, and perhaps spent much of their time in slavery, are an honor to any country that would allow them an equality. There are some of this stamp in Liberia, men 'worth their weight in gold.' They are industrious men, and look forward, and who love their children. Such are not only good but patriotic citizens. One thousand of them would make the soil of Liberia independent without a human declaration. As the hope of Liberia's glory, present as well as future, rises before such men, it beckons them onward. They enjoy freedom in every true sense of that word. They love our laws, because they are wholesome; they are ours; made by legislators of our choice. They love liberty for what it is in and of itself."

In conclusion, we have a particular request to make, viz: That all persons intending to emigrate to Liberia will give us early notice when they will be ready, and where they wish to settle. It requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries and make indispensable preparations; so that it not unfrequently happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for months, for the want of a few days more in which to get ready.

We are expecting to send out a large number of the more enterprising and educated class. The independent position of Liberia renders this very desirable. They have the entire responsibility of their own government, and need all the talent, wisdom and energy they can summon to their aid. We should think that the very intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results soon to be achieved through the agency of her citizens for Liberia. Surely, to aid in laying the foundation for a nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in this country, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and prosperous pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil and religious redemption.

In the Southeastern part of Rhode Island resides a well known divine, who a few Sabbaths since, gave notice to his flock that on a certain evening there would be a "love feast" at his house. A few days after he met a brother who accosted him thus: "Well, brother, I hear you are to have a love feast. Are you going to have pumpkin pie?" On being informed to the contrary, he quietly remarked, "I should think you might—I sent you pumpkins enough!" The parson went on his way, and well he might.

All the records, archives, etc., of Madison parish were last week removed from Richmond, the old parish seat, to Delta, the new parish seat.

## Book Notices.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.—Harper & Brother has just published, in two handsome volumes, forty-six sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. They are selected from about five hundred of his published and unpublished sermons. They have been revised by himself, not however to change them, but to remove any special fault that might occur therein. Nearly all are published the same as they were preached, practical and direct. They contain also the theological views of the great preacher, whose breadth of thought, aptness of illustration, beauty and sweetness of expression, blithe humor, and sincere piety shine forth on every page. Those who have heard Mr. Beecher will desire to obtain these sermons as a remembrancer of the joy and satisfaction experienced as a listener. And those who have not listened to him will equally desire them, to know if his world-wide fame is merited. We bespeak for the work a wider sale than any other collection of sermons has ever known in America.

We are informed that Messrs. Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, New Orleans, whose extensive and varied stock of books is scarcely equalled in the South, have this work on sale.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Among the new books published by Harper & Brothers, of New York, we have noticed "Harper's Hand Book for Travelers in Europe and the East," being a guide through Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweden. The author is W. Pembroke Fetridge.

It contains nearly seven hundred pages, with a railroad map corrected up to 1868. This is two years later than any European hand book. It is beautifully bound in Turkey morroco, with tuck. It is the only hand book published in America, and the only one of one volume, published in the English language, in the world. It is not made up of heresay. The author spends most of his time in Europe, and the greater part is devoted to preparing and correcting this work, a new edition of which appears annually. It can be obtained, as can nearly every new American publication, at Krull & Dickey's 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

## Notices of Periodicals.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.—The following are the contents of this valuable magazine for December: "My Island Rock," a poem; "How a River Thief was converted in the Water street Revival;" "The Drama—Some of its Drawbacks;" "Recollections of Camp Life;" "To Young Men in Love;" "Wanted, a Balance Wheel;" "The Flower Girls of New York;" "The Greatest Living Inventor," &c.

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## Baton Rouge Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. Emperor Williams, who was sent by the Presiding Elder to hold the fourth quarterly meeting at Clinton and Baton Rouge, makes the following report:

I left New Orleans on the twentieth of November for Clinton to attend the quarterly meeting on the twenty-second, and to return to Baton Rouge to hold quarterly meeting on the twenty-ninth. I arrived at Baton Rouge on the twenty-first, meeting Brother Hayward. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau had told told him of the difficulty in Clinton, and he thought it best for me not to go there. I immediately wrote to Brother Yarborough at Clinton to call his board together, hold his quarterly conference, and get his reports all right and bring them down to Baton Rouge, where I would wait for him. I remained in Baton Rouge on the twenty-second, and preached at night to a crowded house.

The church is ceiled up neatly inside, so that the congregation can sit comfortably and listen to the gospel.

We began our quarterly meeting on Thursday at three o'clock. A thanksgiving sermon was preached by Brother Hayward. At night I preached to a crowded house. The preaching continued Friday and Saturday. Sunday morning Brother Hayward again preached to a large congregation. At three o'clock I preached the sacramental sermon from St. Luke xxii, 15, after which we administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, assisted by Elder Ready, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. I am happy to say that the spirit of the Lord was with us. Brother Hayward reports an increase on his circuit this year of fifty members, twenty-five probationers. On Monday night we held love feast, and received twenty-one in full membership; eighty-seven spoke in love feast, they spoke short, and all spoke reliable words. On Tuesday we had a glorious time. We held Quarterly Conference. The local preachers came in from different points. Their characters were examined and passed, and their licences renewed. Three others were licensed as local preachers. Brother Isaac Hayward was recommended for local deacon's orders; Brother Alexander Scott, an exhorter, was discontinued. During the quarterly meeting six joined the church on probation. We are not able to give any account of the church at Stony Point, as we learn by the young brother that came from there, that Brother Montgomery, the preacher at that point has been keeping himself very close since the election, on account of some difficulty.

The pastor has only received $239 from the congregation; from the missionary $100. Total received this year $339. Brother Hayward's salary being cut down from $400 to $100, makes it hard for him to get along. The trustees reported the value of the church property at $3650. Brother Hayward went over the river, where he was called to preach, and was attacked by an old Baptist preacher, by name Buck Phillips, who told him he should not preach there. He preached, however, and organized a small congregation of thirty members. They have gone to work to buy ground to build them a house of worship. On this circuit the deaths this year were three; left the church by letter, two; joined by letter, 4; baptisms, sixty; forty adults and twenty children.

EMPEROR WILLIAMS.

### The President's Message.

According to the special correspondent of the *Times* the President's message was to be sent to Congress at one o'clock to-day. We copy the following abstract of the message:

The President begins by calling the attention of Congress to the continued disorganized condition of the Union under the various reconstruction laws. A timely revocation of these injurious and oppressive measures would be the greatest good that can be conferred upon the nation. The reconstruction laws have failed after a three years' trial, and proved pernicious in results, and should no longer remain upon the statute books. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government, have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding General.

Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of the instrument, were denied participation in the recent Presidential election.

An attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races essential to the success of the industrial enterprises in the Southern States.

The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles, which might involve the peace of the nation. The Federal Constitution is now adequate to the settlement of the questions growing out of the civil war.

The President reviews the condition of the country since the end of the rebellion. The acts passed are not warranted by the Constitution. The repeal of them is demanded; the repeal of the tenure of office bill is demanded by the best interests of the country. The appropriation act of March 2, 1867, interfering with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief, and denying to States the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia, should be repealed.

The financial affairs need immediate attention. The public expenses are unprecedented. Here the President set forth substantially his letter to General Ewing. Congress should make an early provision for the payment of the indebtedness. The fruits of labor should be enjoyed by the citizens rather than used to build up moneyed monopolies in our our own and in other lands. Debt should not become permanent. The interest on the debt should be reduced, the owners of Government securities receiving seventeen per cent on each dollar. This favors a few at the expense of the many. The national credit should be sacredly observed. The six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years would liquidate the entire national debt. The large amount of capital now invested in Government securities should be released.

The resumption of specie payments is recommended.

The condition of foreign affairs is reviewed, and the controversy with the Paraguayan Government is detailed.

The friendly relations with Mexico have grown during the past year.

Negotiations are pending for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully and lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. When finally established as an independent republic, or incorporated into the United States, they would be a new source of strength and power.

No reference is made in the message to our affairs with England relative to the Alabama claims, the naturalization treaty, etc.

The President renews his recommendation that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of amending the Constitution, first, for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people instead of by the agency of electors; second, by a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President. Third, the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people of the several States. Fourth he limitation to the period of years of the terms of the Federal Judges.

Concluding, the President says: "Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an All-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward men."

ATTITUDES.—A religious writer says: "The attitudes of professing Christians toward the Lords work may be classified under the following heads: Decided hostility, attempted neutrality, timid co-operation and cordial identification." It is true that they may be so classified by men. But Jesus only allows of two classes, "He that is not for me is against me."

## Romanism in Europe.

The following article by the Rev. Dr. Mattison, of New York, is from the *Christian Advocate*. It presents facts and statements concerning a question of deep interest at the present time, and about which many would like to have authentic information. Dr. Mattison says:

"As it is in a few minds a question whether Romanism is really declining in Europe or not, please allow me space for the following items upon the subject:

1. The *Catholic World*, in a recent article says:—

Paris is not a Catholic city, but a city which was Catholic and which Catholics are striving to conquer. The revolution abolished the Catholic Church and exterminated its clergy; and with all the efforts and zeal of the Catholics they have only gained a minority of the people to any real faith and connection with their establishment.

2. The author of the article entitled "Religion in Europe" in the last *Advocate* says:

Popery is doomed in Europe. * * Even in France itself it is well observed that the papal reaction is confined to the imperial policy, and to the hierarchy as a part of the machinery of that policy. The intellect and conscience of France go not with it, though they succumb to it.

3. An English correspondent of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, says:

A very interesting meeting was held last week in Exeter Hall to listen to addresses by two Bohemian pastors on the subject of evangelical religion in that ancient country. Greatly to the chagrin of the Pope and the Romish hierarchy, recent concessions made by the Emperor of Austria have opened a way for the spread of the Protestant faith in Bohemia, and as next year will be the fifth centenary of the Bohemian martyr, John Huss, it has been resolved to raise a fund to establish in his own city of Prague a college for the training of Gospel ministers. The religious liberty so unexpectedly granted by the Austrian Government is being taken advantage of. Bible depots are opened throughout the various Austrian States, and in Prague, where the Bible once was burned, there is now an annual average sale of 13,000 copies. The people are educating their children in their own faith, and favorable opportunities are being presented for the preaching and teaching of the pure Gospel of Christ.

4. An intelligent New Yorker, just arrived from Europe, and who has been in Austria most of the past year, said to me but a day or two since: "You can form no just conception of the change in Austria since the battle of Sadowa, and the passage of the laws respecting education, marriage, and the burial of Protestants, and the interference of the Bishops and the Pope in the matter. Opposition to the Pope and to the Romish priesthood is almost universal. Bibles and other Protestant books are freely circulated and read everywhere, and the priests are powerless to prevent it, and it seems as if Popery was almost dead already even in Austria." Even the New York *Tablet* for August 1, says editorially: "We are sorry for poor Austria. She has ceased to be a Catholic nation, and the wicked are in ecstacies over her. The Voltarian bureau-cracy has triumphed, for a time at least."

Now if all this be true of France and Paris and Austria, much more is it true of Italy, even in the domiions of the Pope himself. How all this can be and yet no decline in Europe, as a whole, it is difficult to understand, especially as there is no gain anywhere except in England, and that is not half equal to the decline in Ireland."

LAND FOR NEXT YEAR.—We copy this from the Madison *Mail:*

We advise our colored readers to remember that there are thousands of acres of land lying idle in this parish, and to insist upon a lower rate of rent next year. No land, at the present time, is worth more than five dollars an acre and that is the highest price which should be given for the most choice locations. Bear in mind that with oceans of good land to chose from that there is no necessity for paying exorbitant prices.


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This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.
B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St.,
New York.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.
B. T. BABBIT,
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50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING
B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water, and flour.
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st., New York.

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING
B. T. BABBIT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light biscuit or any kind of cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used.
No. 64 to 74 Washington street, New York.
For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., Webster & Co., and others at New Orleans, and by Grocers and Druggists generally.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD WILL BE given for every ounce of adulteration found in B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE. This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "hermetically," under letters patent from the United States government. All the Aroma is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than other pure Coffee. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.
B. T. BABBITT,
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BELLS.
PURE BELL METAL (Copper & Tin.)
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Chimes & BELLS of all sizes for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c.,
HUNG WITH PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, THE BEST IN USE.
FULLY WARRANTED.
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JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.

New Orleans Advocate.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

### THE STAR.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

I found a pearl with glow serene,
Soft beaming from the wondrous sea,
But when I sought to grasp it near,
I found the pearl was not for me.

I saw a rose of purest dye,
I strove to pluck it from its tree,
To cherish it within my heart,
The fragrant thing was not for me.

I caught a song so sad and low,
Borne sweetly o'er the turbid sea,
I tuned my harp its notes to lure;
Alas! the song was not for me.

I found a treasure, O, so dear,
More sacred than all else could be;
With raptured soul I drew it near,
The treasure was not meant for me.

I sat within my loveless night,
When beaming upward fair and free,
A star arose with tranquil light—
It seemed to shine alone for me.
And while I gazed upon its crest
I recognized its beauty free,
Of all the treasures I had sought
Hope's star alone belonged to me.
And thus the pearl, the rose, the song,
The treasure dear as life could be,
Were gathered in by fairer hands—
God only meant the star for me.
And e'er it glows upon my life;
The one bright thing my senses see;
I strive to say "Thy will be done,"
And trust my star that shines for me.

Mr. G. H. Dunford, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, was in St. Louis Tuesday.

Miss Alice Kingsbury has abandoned the stage and taken to the study of sculpture. She had much difficulty in obtaining profitable recognition on the stage.

The *Bee* publishes to-day an announcement of Mr. Ruffin C. Barrow, agent of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, that the canal has been repaired from the Mississippi river to the Bayou Lafourche at Lockport, and the company is ready to commence operations.

Information has been received at the Governor's office that Damon Fontenal, a St. Landry parish murderer, was killed in Henderson, Texas, on the twentieth of October, by Louis Rousseau and John Squyers He is pronounced an outlaw and horse thief. Governor Warmoth had offered a reward for his arrest.

THE WHISKY RING.—The mighty "whisky ring" of this city, which has prospered so much under the corrupt administration of Andy Johnson, is finally "busted."

General Steedman has resigned his office of Collector of Internal Revenue. Other important resignations will doubtless follow. Good-bye, "whisky ring."

An old resident of Bayou Bœuf, Rapides parish, writes that the yield of sugar is 3000 pounds to the acre. He also states that 450 pounds lint cotton per acre is the average. Such crops have not been equaled for the past ten years. All the planters in that section have cleared handsome profits. The season has been highly propitious.

We were glad this morning to receive a visit from our old friend and one of the earliest subscribers to this paper, Hon. Michael Ryan, of Rapides. He has a certificate of election as a member of Congress, and if any Democrat is lucky enough, which we very much doubt, to get a seat as a representative from this State, we hope he may be the man. He is a true man and a "glorious fellow," although he was voted for by the Democrats.

A Western exchange gives vent to its poetical frenzy in the following stanza, which is old:

"I wud not dy in Ortum,
With the peaches fit for eatin',
When the wavy corn is gettin' ripe
And the candidates are treatin',
When sassidge meat is phryin',
& hickhory nuts is thick,
Ow! who would think of dyin'
Or evin gettin sick?"

The *Picayune* is indeed kind in its offer of Democratic aid to divide the Republican party. It is a pity that such generous co-operation as it affords will never be wanted or accepted. It says:

There is in all this the gleam of a promise that under the administration of General Grant there will be a real effort among Republicans to arrest the frenzied career of their Radical associates.

In this, whatever the issue, they may confidently rely on the co-operation of the few Democrats in Congress.

It is certain that the question of postal telegraph will be vigorously pushed in Congress this winter. The bill of E. D. Washburne, now in the Postoffice Committee of the House, provides for the building of new telegraph lines by the government. He says he has no particular partiality for this measure, and is entirely ready to co-operate in urging the adoption of the other bill, looking to contract with the existing lines, which Mr. Gardner Hubbard is now advocating before Western Boards of Trade, if it shall be found on further consideration that this has more friends than his bill.

### Bonds of the Postmaster.

Washington telegrams have announced that the defalcations in the New Orleans Postoffice, while under control of the late Postmaster, amounted to thirty thousand dollars. A suit against the sureties on the bond of the delinquent official—tedious and doubtful in its final results—will have to be instituted in order to recover this sum to the public treasury.

In view of these facts, it is highly important that the head of the Postal Department sees to it that the present incumbent of this important position has given a good and valid bond. Not that we desire in any degree to cast doubts upon the integrity of the Acting Postmaster—it would be unjust to do so without sufficient cause—but this is a customary and plainly necessary precaution which the public expects and has a right to exact.

The fact that a majority, if not all, of the indorsers on Mr. Smallwood's bonds are subordinates in his department, would doubtless render it gratifying to him to have such official inquiry made.

## SHOOTING AFFRAY LAST NIGHT.

### St. Charles Street the Fighting Ground.

### A Police Officer Wounded

About eleven o'clock last night the report of a pistol-shot was heard on St. Charles street, in the neighborhood of Commercial Alley, followed by another louder report, and still another. Then came the cry "stop thief," and a man was seen running up St. Charles street. At the corner of Poydras another shot was fired, and then the man who was running was seen turning down toward Poydras Market. A moment after, a fifth shot was fired, and two men were seen running out into the middle of the street about midway between St. Charles and Carondelet. There were heard groans of a man wounded, a cab drove rapidly off containing a wounded man, a crowd moved off toward the police station, surrounding a man who had been shot and was bleeding. Upon arrival at the station, it was discovered that the man who had been running, and who was shot, was Day Officer Sutherland. A ball had entered his back on the right side, and passed through to his right breast. On his person were about five hundred dollars in currency. His statement, as he sat groaning in his chair at the Station House, was that an attempt had been made to rob him, and that in his endeavor to escape, the cry had been started. He was subsequently removed to his home on Dryades street.

Meanwhile John Price, about to be appointed on the police force, had been found to be shot in the body, and was taken off, as previously stated, in a cab to a drug store near Poydras Market, where surgical attendance was procured.

After the occurrence a gentleman was standing in front of the theatre, telling a friend that the man who was shot and at the police station was a police officer. One of a group of policemen returning from the station overheard him and denied the assertion, at the same time seizing a younger brother of Mr. Hyams by the lappel of the coat and shaking him, and was about arresting him, with the remark that such trash caused all disturbances. The boy, however, was rescued by his brother. The fifth shot, which wounded officer Sutherland, is said by a St. Charles policeman, to have been fired when Sutherland was surrounded by several persons attempting to arrest him.

The foregoing was compiled from the morning papers. The following is the police record of the affair:

Sergeant McCann reports that about quarter past eleven P. M. five or six shots were fired on St. Charles street by some person or persons unknown, in which Patrolman Sutherland received a dangerous wound in the right side, the ball passing through his body, lodging in his coat, and which has since been found in the police station. He was taken to his residence on Dryades street. The wound is not considered fatal. Also John Price received a wound, the ball entering under his left arm and lodging in his shoulder. He was taken to a drug-store on Poydras street, near Baronne, where the ball was extracted. His wound is not considered dangerous. He was taken to his residence on Canal street.

From Captain White, Chief of Detectives, we learn that Mr. Price, who was to-day to be commissioned as a special officer, accosted Patrolman Southerland, who was known to have had a five hundred dollar greenback note, and asked him what he had done with it. To this Mr. Southerland replied: "This is what I have done with it," at the same time knocking Price down.

There are suspicions that the firing was done by Special Officer Webb, who, learning what the intimations were, surrendered himself and is now in custody. He denies that he fired a shot.

Patrolman Southerland, who was charged by a broker five per cent to convert his five hundred dollar note into small notes, says the money was his and the result of honest earnings and careful savings.

Both the wounded men are doing well and out of danger. The ball was extracted from Price's wound by Dr. Loeber, of No. 203 Lafayette street, who rendered prompt and gratuitous services.

LITTLE NEST OF BUSY-BODIES.—The *Bulletin*, in speaking of the Bond Ordinance Election, uses the following unkind language to the persons who at present usurp the functions of the city government:

The overwhelming vote against it is a decided and merited rebuke to the financial tinkers of the City Council. The small vote of three hundred and thirteen given in favor of it represents the little nest of busy-bodies that now infest the City Hall, and derive their sustenance from official pap.

Notwithstanding the activity and zeal of the Mayor and the chairman of the Finance Committee to obtain a favorable vote, a majority of 5650 votes was given against the adoption of this absurd and ruinous ordinance. These gentlemen city officials, however, can congratulate themselves upon the fact that by this election they have added another debt to the city of about eight thousand dollars. It is estimated that the expenses of this election will reach that sum. And what has been gained by it? Nothing but a protest from the people against the folly and extravagance of the present City Council, and an implied demand for a change in the administration of city affairs. If the originators and supporters of this measure desired such an expression, they have been more than gratified, and it is to be hoped that they will profit by this wholesome lesson.

In accomplishing this end the Property Owners' Association is entitled to a large share of the credit, and we think the press of the city, with the exception of the *Crescent*, that favored the scheme, can claim the rest. The power of this Association, especially when backed by the press, will be immense and fully able to defeat all schemes of any "ring," "clique" or faction.

THE CORNFIELDS OF THE GREAT WEST.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity, writing from Illinois, says:

While out hunting two weeks ago, I was in some cornfields which belong to a man named Sullivan. He probably owns more land than any farmer in the State. He is the proprietor of nine townships, each six miles square. This year he has 25,000 acres of corn. This seems like a big story, but it is nevertheless true. It was just the easiest thing in the world to get lost in his cornfields. I strayed into one field and walked four and a half miles before I came to the end of the row of corn which I followed. A party of six of us were absent four days and during that time killed two dozen geese, two hundred and sixty-three mallard ducks, besides chickens, cranes, etc., that we did not count.

Mr. Greeley says a good word for Andrew Johnson, now that good words are not of much account to him. "Venality," says Mr. Greeley, "is not among his faults. We knew him in Congress, where men are pretty accurately weighed and measured. He has since filled almost every important station, made many bitter enemies, and waged deadly war against men abler and stronger than himself; yet he has never been even charged with filling his own pockets at the public cost."

## MURDER ON A BARRACKS CAR.

### Driver and His Son Killed.

### ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

The following is the substance of the report in the *Times* of yesterday morning:

About nine o'clock Saturday evening Michael Bradley, a car driver on the Barracks line, was, with his little son, cut several times over the head with a hatchet and terribly mutilated by a colored passenger, who made his escape. The old man died almost instantly from the effects of the wounds, but his son, who was brought in a fainting condition to the Poland street station, revived sufficiently to give some details of the horrible affair.

It appears that the colored man went down in the Dauphine street car, and as was his privilege, entered without paying, the car running from the stables to the Barracks. There was in the car at that time a policeman, a soldier, two men in citizen's dress, the colored man, the driver's son and the deceased. Reaching the Barracks, all got out but the colored man. The boy had come after his father to go to supper, and intended making that trip with him.

When the car started on the return trip the driver asked the colored man for his fare. Although the car is used as an accommodation to the passengers on the other lines, it is customary to collect fare from transient passengers going between the stables and the Barracks. The colored man refused to pay and the driver threatened to put him out.

A violent altercation ensued, and at length the colored man, starting up like a mad man, seized a hatchet lying on the seat beside him and buried it in the driver's skull. The boy screamed with terror, and received a blow on the head which laid him prostrate on the floor. The driver, falling over the rail in front of the car, was struck another blow across the forehead, the hatchet imbedding itself nearly to his ear. This, of course, produced almost instant death. Reaching out of the vehicle he seized the mule by the bridle, and turning the car off the track, escaped to the fields.

The tragedy occurred on a place called Coffee's Lane, which runs across from the down to the return track. The starter on duty at the stables becoming alarmed at the long absence of the car sent a messenger down to inquire about it. He found the victims weltering in their blood, the driver stark and stiff and his son barely breathing.

Using all possible haste, the car was replaced on the track and brought to the stables. There medical attendance was procured, and the boy revived as above stated. The body of the murdered man was taken to his residence on Enghien street. The boy was left at the stable, it being considered dangerous to move him.

Captain White, chief of detectives, went down to the Poland street station yesterday morning to see the boy and get from him a more particular description of the offender and the details of the outrage, but the attending physician forbid him to speak, and before five o'clock last evening the boy was dead.

It can hardly be possible that the perpetrator of these terrible crimes can escape. The police are making every effort to discover the murderer.

Coroner Avila, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Michael Brady, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that he came to his death from complicated wounds of the skull, inflicted with a blunt instrument by some person or persons unknown, three of these wounds being mortal.

### General Grant's Fortune.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"General Grant is rich already, and by cautious investments he is destined to be very rich one day, ranking with the most opulent. He owns thirty-eight acres of land within the corporate limits of Washington, worth $2000 an acre. His house here is held at $60,000. A farm near St. Louis and houses at Galena and in Philadelphia should add $100,000 to the former items. Three hundred thousand dollars will probably not be in excess of the President elect's possessions. Meantime his commercial training and fondness of material speculations, added to his good luck and caution, are exemplifying themselves in judicious operations in many honorable fields. It is altogether probable that we shall have in General Grant a President who, exercising all due liberality and hospitality in the Chief Magistracy, will be the first President since Washington to be discreet and practical in the management of his private fortune. His comparative youth will permit him, should he live to the average age of Presidents, thirty years duration after the expiration of his term of office."

This is from the New York *Tribune:*

We are pleased to notice that General Rousseau is giving some splendid parties in New Orleans, and that the wit, the beauty, and the youth of the gay metropolis find no receptions more pleasant than those of the General commanding. Without wishing to interrupt these festivities we beg to suggest to General Rousseau that it would be wise for him to give some attention to the Red river country. The *Iliad* newspaper office was recently destroyed, and now we hear of the second demolition of the office of the *Rapides Tribune*, published in Alexandria. Here is the narrative:

The office was attacked by a mob a month ago, and the presses and types were thrown into the street; but Mr. McLean was subsequently enabled to restore his material. Something, however, in the next number of the *Tribune* was distasteful to the Ku-Klux Democrats of Alexandria, and they attacked the office on the fifteenth instant and destroyed it. They assaulted Mr. McLean with pistols and brickbats, but he escaped with slight bruises, and has taken refuge in New Orleans.

At West Brooklyn, Maine, a land slide took place about five o'clock Sunday morning, just below the Cumberland paper mills, which comprised about forty acres in area, and completely filled the channel of the Presumpscott river, so that the water is backed up within three feet of the top of the dam, and the lower story of the mill is submerged. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss by the land slide is said to be $100,000.

The Cincinnati *Times* has this editorial notice:

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We are glad to welcome to the editorial chair of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN Michael Hahn, Esq., ex-Governor of the State of Louisiana, whose salutatory appears in the above paper of the twentieth. Mr. Hahn is a gentleman of fine ability, who, before the war, stood among the foremost members of the New Orleans bar, and whose record during the dark days of the rebellion is one of unsullied loyalty. A warm personal and political friend of the lamented Dostie, and one of the most earnest and indefatigable among those who labored to clear away the rubbish of barbarism in the new Constitution of Louisiana, and in seeking to place that noble State foremost on the road to progress, we have few faults of omission or of commission to bring against the Governor.

## A SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.

### HUSBAND'S CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

### Her Death and Its Causes.

Mrs. Louisa C. DeBreton appeared before Coronor Avila yesterday, and stated that she desired the exhumation of the body of her daughter, who married a person also of the name of DeBreton, on suspicion that she had come to her death by foul means. Mrs. DeBreton's deceased daughter, she stated, was by her first husband, who was a brother of the husband of her daughter. Her daughter had married without consent of her mother, about the time of the latter's second marriage.

She went on to detail statements of alleged maltreatment of her daughter by her daughter's husband while her daughter was sick in this city, and nearly up to the day of her death, which occurred here on the twenty-fifth ultimo, in some rooms on Burgundy, between Conti and St. Louis streets, to which she had been removed to escape the alleged ill-treatment. Her daughter was bruised on the head and otherwise injured by the husband, so the relator says, her daughter told her on her death bed. The landlady, too, had told her of bearing screams which she could not account for. Her physician had also, she said, intimated that her daughter's neck had been dislocated and caused her death, and that the Coroner should be seen. The physician says that the injuries of the daughter may have effected the daughter's mind and thus her disease, but that he prefers in accordance with the certificate to attribute her death to dysentery.

### The Erie Railroad Ring.

The release of the ten or fifteen millions in currency from the "lock up" by the "bear clique" in New York, has had the effect to temporarily make a slight improvement in the feeling here, but the light that has been thrown on the transactions of the Erie Railroad stock-gambling clique, discloses the unpleasant fact that a clique of four or five rich gamblers of New York hold control of possibly somewhere near thirty millions of dollars floating capital, which they can turn into currency and lock it up, as they did before, at any time when they choose to make a tight money market. By the legal trickery of getting himself appointed Receiver of the Erie Road Company, while he was yet its President, Jay Gould, and four or five of his associates, keep control of the funds which were the proceeds of the sale of the new—and as it is said fraudulently issued—stock of the Erie Company. The proceeds of this amount to about twenty millions; this, with the private capital of the clique, gives them control of thirty millions or more, and keeps in their hands a gigantic power, which, if we judge from the past few weeks, they are unscrupulous enough to use to the damage of the whole country, if they can make money by it themselves. While this clique is in existence and continues to hold such an immense power, we do not expect a complete restoration of confidence in financial matters. If the Erie funds were removed from their possession the amount is so great that it is to be feared it would only form the nucleus of another similar clique. It is understood that this vast sum was raised with the ostensible object of making a new through route of uniform gauge as an extension of the Erie road from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, and unless that or some similar project shall make a prospect of absorbing this vast sum of ready money and of ultimately dispersing it into many hands, it may be expected to be an element of disturbance in general money affairs until the present inflexible character of the volume of the currency is remedied by some action of Congress.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### The Lost Steamship Star of the Union.

We copy the following from the Havana correspondent of the New York *World:*

From Captain Thomas W. Jones and one of the passengers of the ill-fated Star of the Union, I have gathered a few particulars about the loss of this steamer, additional to those reported to you in my letter of the eighteenth instant. The Star of the Union ran ashore on the coast of Bahia Honda about half-past six of the evening of the thirteenth instant. For more than a day before this the steamer had encountered very boisterous and tempestuous weather. The Captain mistook a light on shore for that of the beacon located on the coast and this led him out of his reckoning. Superadded to this, the wind was then blowing very violently, and the current was so strongly against the steamer that she was carried to the rocks, on which she struck and stuck, and was so injured that she will prove a total loss. Part of her cargo may be saved, but in a damaged condition. All of her passengers but two and all of her officers and crew were saved. The two lost passengers were a Mr. Clarke, of California, and an English gentleman of the name of Johnson. They were in the second boat that left the steamer for the shore, which was capsized and they drowned. The Spanish war steamer Francisco de Asis and the United States gunboat Penobscot, which left here on Tuesday for the wrecked steamer, returned here on Thursday, the former bringing a part of the vessel's furniture and a few small articles of her cargo, and the latter the saved passengers, officers and crew. The Star of the Union was of 1076 tons burden, five years old and belonged, as I have told you, to the Philadelphia, Havana and New Orleans trade.

The Memphis *Appeal* says:

The era of proscription has passed. Our people, too long a prey to an insular policy, with a Chinese wall of prejudices against foreigners, have at last begun to see that population is wealth. They realize that the more land is settled and cultivated, the more produce will be put upon our markets; that the more houses there are rented, the more prosperous our towns; and they have made up their minds that hereafter they will encourage immigration and immigrants. They want a share of the energy and activity that have made the great West, and that can only be recruited through the great army of immigrants that are looking for the safest population and the best land.

If the *Appeal* can prevail upon its readers who are land owners throughout the western division of the State to offer substantial inducements to immigrants to locate among them, it will have done much to atone for its multitude of political transgressions.

The Chicago *Times*, perhaps the most influential of the Western Democratic papers, gives some wholesome advice to its friends in the South, and the evidences are numerous that they are disposed to follow it. Hear:

We must, says the *Times*, abandon the policy which, while proposing nothing, opposes everything that any other body proposes, and gives no honest reason for anything. What further use is there to fight in a direction where defeat must be certain and inevitable? Why, for example, seek to prevent the execution of the Radical "reconstruction" acts? Why talk about State rights or Federal intervention? Why stand back and hurl the epithet "unconstitutional" at measures and doctrines which the people have already passed upon and approved? Is this the business of statesmen? Is this the way to win popular favor?"

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT SUIT—*Mr. Barelli Asserts Ownership to the Moresque Building, etc.*—In the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, Mr. John C. Barelli, of this city, has filed his petition in a suit involving a claim to some very valuable property in this city—the Iron Moresque Building and the ground on which it is built, on Camp street, north-east corner of Lafayette Square. The petitioner sets forth, according to the *Bee:*

That on the twelfth March, 1860, petitioner purchased from D. P. Rogers, agent and attorney in fact of Mrs. Pauline E. Morgan, and others, the square of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the First District and bounded by Camp, Poydras, North and St. Francis streets, as per notarial act.

That Emile Gauche is now and has been for some time in possession of said property and refuses to give possession, though amicably requested, he claiming ownership under a pretended purchase at a pretended sale by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the fourteenth of November, 1865, in the suit of Samuel Jamison vs. J. C. Barelli, Sixth District Court.

But petitioner alleges the sale to have been illegal, and that it conferred no title on said Gauche, nor did Mr. Gauche acquire any right or title thereto whatever, but holds and pretends to hold, in violation of petitioner's rights, damaging petitioner in the sum of $12,000, and in the further sum of $1500 per month for the use of the property from judicial demand.

Petitioner further alleges that the Sheriff at the time of the pretended sale, had not under seizure, nor had he any writ of fieri facias or other process authorizing him to hold the property under seizure, or to sell the same, having returned the writ in his possession in said suit of Jamison vs. Barelli, keeping no copy of the said writ. That at the pretended sale the price bidden by said Gauche was less on the land portion of said property than the mortgage recorded prior to the claim of the seizing creditor, either as recorded or as actually resting upon the land portion of the property, and unpaid.

That the description of the property in the judgment under which the pretended sale was made was different from the property claimed; that from these and other defects the pretended title of said Gauche is null and void.

Petitioner therefore prays for judgment entitling him to the just and rightful ownership of the property, and, as owner, to the sum of $12,000 damages and $1500 per month rental so long as defendant may continue in possession and use, and for costs of suit.

TAX COLLECTOR MAHAN AFTER STATE DUES.—A new phase in the question of right to collect the lately levied State taxes has arisen in the position taken by Mr. Mahan, Tax Collector for the First District, who Saturday brought suit in the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens, against J. Samuel, John Klein, Wheless & Pratt, E. Salomon, A. Gray, C. A. Cohen, A. Duplantier, George A. Fosdick, A. Cassard, for licenses, and makes the following petition:

The petition of Francis C. Mahan, a resident of this city, now holding and exercising the functions of the office of State Tax Collector for the First District of New Orleans, respectfully shows:

That he, in his official capacity aforesaid, is authorized and required by law to collect all moneys due the State for licenses, among other dues; and to that end he is empowered to bring suit in the name of the State of Louisiana, if it shall seem probable that he might be enjoined if he seized without suit.

That (name of the person owing taxes), also of this city, is indebted unto the State of Louisiana in the full sum of the amount of money owed in dollars, for license as a profession or trade, in the year ending ——, day of 186—.

Your petitioner avers that the said amount has never been paid, nor any part thereof, although thereunto amicably demanded.

Your petitioner shows that he verily believes that if he should attempt to seize the personal effects and other property of the said person, without first obtaining judgment for the amount, that he would be enjoined by him from further proceeding.

Whereupon your petitioner prays, the premises considered, that the said person may be cited to appear and answer this demand, and that after due proceedings had that he be condemned to pay unto your petitioner in his official capacity aforesaid and for account of the State of Louisiana, the aforesaid amount of dollars with costs.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—According to the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, the total number of interments in this city last week was one hundred and nine. Eleven died of consumption, one drowned, two old age, four premature birth, eleven still born, one suffocation, ten trismus nascentium, one smallpox, two delirium tremens, one burns, two apoplexy, two not stated, and fifty-four of various diseases; fifty-one were males, fifty-four females, and four not stated; seventy-one were whites, twenty-two blacks, twelve mulattoes, and four not classified.

VOTE ON THE THREE MILLION BOND ORDINANCE.—The vote Saturday was nearly twice as large as we estimated it would be. The details are as follows by wards:

| | For Ordinance. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 37 | 332 |
| Second | 37 | 497 |
| Third | 50 | 852 |
| Fourth | 56 | 436 |
| Fifth | 25 | 718 |
| Sixth | 13 | 439 |
| Seventh | 11 | 836 |
| Eighth | 18 | 540 |
| Ninth | 9 | 296 |
| Tenth | 29 | 535 |
| Eleventh | 28 | 482 |
| Total | 313 | 5963 |
| | | 313 |
| Majority against the ordinance | | 5650 |

TOURO INFIRMARY DEDICATION.—The dedication ceremonies of the new Jewish hospital, corner of Gainnie and New Levee streets, took place yesterday, according to announcement. An overture from Rosini was followed by a pathetic, eloquent and appropriate prayer by Rev. H. S. Jacobs, and then a chorus by the choir of the Rampart street synagogue, "The Lord be gracious unto us," conducted by Rev. J. D. Leucht. L. L. Levy pronounced an English oration, in which he eulogized the late Judah Touro, the upright citizen, the noble philanthropist and spotless Jew.

An aria from Donizetti by the band, and a solo, "La Charite," from Rossini, sung by Mrs. Schwartz, assisted in the chorus by the Rampart Synagogue choir, and then an oration in German by Rev. Mr. Leucht. Rev. B. E. Jacobs made the closing prayer, which was followed by the thrilling hallelujah from the One Hundred and Twenty-first Psalm, and by Verdi's grand march, "Jerusalem."

A collation, and after dinner speeches, succeeded the dedicatory ceremonies. Professor Dimitry spoke at some length and in an eloquent manner. Mr. John J. Lane responded to a sentiment complimentary to the "Press."

The building and grounds were donated by the late Judah Touro, for the purposes of a hospital and asylum, some fourteen years since.

COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY.—In the Supreme Court the case of Mary G. Shaw, wife of Charles W. Wilson, vs. Artemon Hill and the Sheriff of Orleans parish, is an injunction taken out by plaintiff to restrain her husband's judgment creditor, Artemon Hill, from selling houses and lots, which she alleges is her paraphernal property, the same having been bought by her in her individual right. The deed was passed before H. Paul Caire, a notary, and was not recorded until after the seizure. It is admitted that the plaintiff was a married woman at the time of purchase, but was duly authorized thereto by her husband. The act of sale recites that the consideration was paid out of funds belonging to her personally. The property being seized to satisfy a judgment in favor of Hill against her husband, Wilson, an injunction restraining sale was granted, and on the trial was perpetuated, and the court decreed that Hill should pay plaintiff five hundred dollars damages. Hill thereupon appealed, and the court in rendering their decision, says: She was a married woman, not separate in property, and the community of acquets and gains existed between her and her husband, of which he was the head and master. All property acquired during marriage, whether in the name of the one or the other party, is considered community, and the debts contracted during marriage belong to the community, or are chargable to it. The court concludes that the property involved in this suit belongs to the community, and is not the separate or paraphernal property of plaintiff, and that the injunction must be dissolved. It was therefore decreed that the judgment of the court below be avoided and annulled, and that judgment be had in this case at the cost of the plaintiff.

BURGLARY IN A LODGING HOUSE.—Some time during Wednesday night the Age lodging house, at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles street, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stole from under the pillow of a young gentleman boarding in the house about $150. The money consisted of United States currency in twenty, ten and five dollar bills.

Since writing the above, we learn the gentleman whose pocketbook was stolen is named Joseph Bills. The watchman of the house and an attache of the house have been arrested, charged with stealing the money.

It appears Mr. Bills came to the house at a late hour, somewhat under the influence of liquor. The watchman took him to his room, and afterward brought him some supper. The door was left open during the night, the watchman being the last to leave the room. The stories told by the watchman and that of Mr. Bills are quite different. The names of the parties are Williams and Moore.

A WILL CASE AND CLAIM BY THE STATE.—The original will of Joseph Field, who died without heirs, has been taken out of the Second District Court by S. Belden, on his own application, probably upon the law that the property of a person who dies without heirs reverts to the State. The following is a copy of the will:

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
No. 422 Dryades street, October 16, 1862.

I, Joseph Field, of sound mind and memory, but now very sick, do hereby make this my last will and testament, revoking all former ones made by me. Having no living heirs, and owing no debts, I do hereby give and bequeath unto Amanda M. Cowand, the wife of H. D. Ames, of this city, the most prudent and careful of the daughters of my old friend, Jesse Cowand, who died at Bay St. Louis, all the property, both real and personal, which I have, or may have, at my death, for her own use forever, and to have immediate possession at my death. This I give her for the care she shows her father's old friend.

Paraphed ne varietur, February 27, 1865.

A MURDER TRIAL.—The examination of dam Navarre, charged with the murder of Bartolome Tecla, on the fifth of September, 1868, was begun yesterday before the First District Court, and continued till this morning at ten o'clock. The testimony for the State was all taken, and was substantially the same as that given before Recorder Gastinel and published at the time. A point in this case that will probably be maintained by the defense is, that the cause of death can not be established by medical or other authority, inasmuch as the cause of death is reported to have originated from a pistol bullet. But no bullet was found in the brain. Therefore it will be contended that no corpus delicte can be satisfactorily established. The evidence for the defense was to be taken to-day.

RED RIVER INSURANCE.—The Shreveport *Southwestern* has seen a petition, largely signed by ou merchants and others interested in the navigation of Red river, memorializing the New Orleans Board of Underwriters to reduce the rates of insurance above the Raft. At present the rates are from four to five per cent, which, we think, are altogether too high. The insurance companies have not lost a dollar above the Raft in ten years, and previous to that time their losses were very light. The exorbitant rates have driven the business pretty much off the river, and it is the boast of planters that they can compete with navigation with ox wagons, freight on the latter being about the same as insurance on the former. This should not be, and we trust the Board of Underwriters will see the error of their ways and afford us relief.

SUIT FOR RENT OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—The suit for rent of the building occupied by the agency of the Morgan line of steamers was decided in favor of plaintiff. W. R. Fish brought suit against Charles Morgan—the first a resident of Louisiana, the second of New York—for rent of the premises 50 and 52 Camp street. The defendant, Morgan, according to the allegation of the petitioner, having made a contract of lease for four years, from the first of July, 1867, at the rate of $7200 a year. Alleging that the rent for the months of July, August and September—eighteen hundred dollars—was due and unpaid, the petition concludes with a prayer for payment in the above sum. The defendant excepted to filing an answer, on the ground that John Slidell and the Merchants' Bank were each claiming the sum to be due in this case. A bill of interpleader was then filed "in Chancery," praying that all parties be enjoined from further proceedings at law until the court shall decide to whom defendant is to pay the sum. Judge Durell overruled the exception, allowed one day to file an answer, which the defendant failed to do. Judgment was then rendered for the full amount of the claim, and will be signed to-day, the third judicial day from the date of judgment. The injunction prayed for was not granted; the bill in Chancery falling through. S. S. Fish & Torrey for petitioner. Leovy & Munroe for defendants.

HOW THE VERDANT ARE FLEECED.—James H. Budd, who hails from Red River county, Texas, called on the Superintendent of Police yesterday. He had but a few days ago arrived in this city, on the Shreveport packet Judge Fletcher, and came provided with seven bales of cotton and a few hundred dollars in United States currency. It seems, says the *Bee*, that he considered himself a No. 1 poker player in the country, and that consequently nobody could poker him in the city. Alas, for his verdancy! All his knowledge and science in poker did not avail him against the cunning with which the hocus pocus contrivances known in all places of metropolitan pretensions like New Orleans, as the "little joker" is used, and almost be he was aw re n of them, which to all appearance was simply a tobacco box, was artfully enough maneuvered by means of double lids and bottoms and expert hands, to lessen his funds to the amount of $75, which he foolishly ventured on a wager, as to his ability to work it out of the mysterious box.

So far bad enough, but, alas, for Buddy, after he had sold his cotton and had something like a thousand or two dollars in his pockets, he sought other adventures in the hope, doubtless, of making back the money he had lost! He came upon the identical genius of the box, professedly one "Tony Wright," who of course could afford to sympathize with him, and treated and retreated him till Buddy, adopting him as his chaperone, was handed around by him in the usual style. He was taken to see the "tiger"—not the ferocious, but really less harmless importation from Bengal, at Ames's Museum and Menagerie on St. Charles street—but the voracious one, which almost anywhere prefers eating up a man's money to eating up the man himself. The "tiger" eat up for him $760, when "Tony" was kind enough to reappear, and tell him he was being cheated. Of course this was done—to make the least virtue of the interposition possible—about the time it was apprent Buddy would bet but a dollar or two more, if anything.

Still such apparent disinterestedness had its effect, and Buddy believed "Tony" to be his friend. Why not? "Tony" hadn't swindled him out of the $760, and so far from doing it, had advised him of the fact that he was being cheated. Of course, then, he would go with "Tony," and he did. They went together to a grand "mansion" on —— street—a young ladies' boarding school, as Tony called it—where Tony said he would introduce him to some of the "beautiful young ladies of New Orleans." Buddy found them both pretty and clever, till one of them swore he had insulted her, and, by preconcert, of course, a row ensued. This Buddy had to settle in the usual approved style, which he did, by compromising with the proprietress of the so-called "school," by paying her a round $250.

His object in visiting the Superintendent of Police, Captain Cain, was to get his money back. What he had paid at the "school" (house of ill fame) was fortunately recovered, but the rest was, of course, irrecoverable.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—*Supposed Murder.*—Catherine McDermott, aged thirty-one years, native of Roscommon county, Ireland, was sent by the Street Commissioner to the hospital from her residence on Delord street near Foucher last evening. She was accompanied by her son, a lad of about fourteen years, who stated that she had been badly beaten by her husband, and that he had left the city. Yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock the woman died, and Coroner Roche, assisted by Dr. Root, Assistant Surgeon of the hospital, held a post mortem examination on the body, and rendered a verdict that she died from "a fracture of lower jaw and a contused wound of scalp on the right side of the forehead. Death supposed to have been caused by concussion of the brain." Step will no doubt be taken for the arrest of the husband.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The *Crescent* says that the following, which occurred last week, at one of the police courts is too good to be lost:

Lawyer—"May it please your honor, I wish to argue this case."

Recorder—"Sit down."

Lawyer—"But Judge ——"

Recorder—"I want no argument. I am tired of you lawyers. I will tell the people who you all are."

The lawyer made some remonstrance.

Recorder—"Sir, do you know that I was elected by the voice of the people?"

Lawyer—"Well, Judge, if you were, the people must have had a mighty bad cold that day."

## THE PERUVIAN IRON CLADS.

### Their Early Departure.

### THEIR CREWS AND ARMAMENT

The *Picayune* of Saturday morning has a description of the iron clads Oneota and Cahawba, having been sold to the Peruvian government are now named Manco Capac and Atahauallpa:

They are single turreted monitors, armed each with two fifteen inch guns, and draw about fifteen feet of water, with six days coal on board. Their crews, counting officers, men and all hands number nearly two hundred each, all engaged at liberal salaries and paid in American gold. The firemen struck for higher wages a few days ago, and were re-engaged at sixty dollars a month in gold.

These iron-clads are propelled by double propellers, and have also recently been rigged with two masts—the foremast provided with a square sail and staysail, and the mainmast with a spanker. This amount of canvas with two jibs, it is thought, will tend to lift and ease them materially in a sea way.

When lying in port these vessels present a rather attractive appearance. Though their main iron deck is only about a foot above the water line, they are provided with light, movable hurricane decks, which answer very well for the purpose for which they were intended.

The turrets, which are moved by steam, are painted white.

These monitors are under the command of a Peruvian Commodore, and two Post Captains and a number of Peruvian minor officers. The executive officers are Americans, as well as the engineers, gunners, seamen, etc.

They are to be convoyed the whole distance by two steamships, the Havana and Monterey, which vessels are expected here daily from New York.

Collector Fuller has instructions not to interfere in any way with the departure of the monitors.

These instructions from Washington are doubtless based upon the position recently assumed by the Provisional Government of Spain toward Peru.

### Bienville Parish.

The Sparta *Rural Times* says:

Our citizens are enjoying the opportunity of regaling themselves on Texas beef, driven in from that State and sold at moderate rates. All the farmers of the parish with whom we have conversed express uniform satisfaction with the yield of their cotton crops, and the picking, from what we learn, has been pretty generally, nearly or quite accomplished. An abundance of corn has been gathered for home consumption. Of the crop of potatoes and peas we hear no complaint. There seems to be an abundance of mast in the woods to fatten all the hogs in the country; but the porkers we presume, are scarce.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF F. J. HERRON, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 626.**

WHEREAS, F. JAY HERRON, OF NEW Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on second January 1869, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT WADE OGDEN, Individually, and as a Member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 622.**

WHEREAS, ROBERT WADE OGDEN, INDIvidually, and as a member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN R. LARKIN, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 52.**

WHEREAS, JOHN R. LARKIN, OF THE parish of Morehouse and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all others in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF C. J. HENRY, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 230.**

WHEREAS, C. J. HENRY, OF THE PARISH of Claiborne, and District aforesaid duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF OWEN TUCKER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 208.**

WHEREAS, OWEN TUCKER, OF THE PARish of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN J. JAMES, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 233.**

WHEREAS, JOHN J. JAMES, OF THE PARish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's office New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF RUFUS WORRELL, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 247.**

WHEREAS, RUFUS WORRELL, OF THE parish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN JOHNSON, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 313.**

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, OF THE PARish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on the third of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF A. J. DESHA, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 305.**

WHEREAS, A. J. DESHA, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven, A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**Jacob Bourl vs. Three Barges.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9179.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the seventh day of December, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M. at entrance to the Customhouse building, on Old Levee street:
One MODEL and two COMMON BARGES, as they now lie in the river opposite Greenville Landing.
Terms—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States treasury notes.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of November, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 117—de 2 3 4 5

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF E. W. THARP, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 264.**

WHEREAS, E. W. THARP, OF THE PARish of Franklin and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL R. WALKER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 300.**

WHEREAS, SAMUEL R. WALKER, OF NEW Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, 41 Exchange alley, on eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's office, November 19, 1868.
no20 30 de10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF MONTAGNE & CARLOS, Bankrupts.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 62.**

WHEREAS, CLEMENT CARLOS, A MEMBER of said firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg at his office, Customhouse building, on eighteenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 19, 1868.
no20 30 de10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES TUCKER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 206.**

WHEREAS, CHARLES TUCKER, OF THE parish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth of December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF P. B. BROWN, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 205.**

WHEREAS, P. B. BROWN, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOWE, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF K. LASSETER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 221.**

WHEREAS, K. LASSETER, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF T. J. GARNER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 154.**

WHEREAS, T. J. GARNER, OF THE PARISH of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF B. F. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 308.**

WHEREAS, B. F. ROBINSON, OF THE PARish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF H. SPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 119.**

WHEREAS, HENRY SPIRO, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of H. Spiro & Co, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de5 15 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF JACOB SAMUEL, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 632.**

WHEREAS, JACOB SAMUEL, OF NEW ORleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on third January, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT BLOOMER, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 630.**

WHEREAS, ROBERT BLOOMER, INDIVIDUally and as a member of the firms Bloomer & Holmes, D. A. Holmes and S. P. Griffin & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.—
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on sixth January, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF CHS. HYLLESTED AND P. E. HATREL, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 77.**

WHEREAS, P. E. HATREL, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the above firm, of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on seventh January 1869, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF P. H. FOLEY, WM. B. Conger, and Hanson Kelly, members of the firm Foley, Avery & Co., Bankrupts.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 582.**

WHEREAS, P. H. FOLEY, WM. B. CONGER, and HANSON KELLY, individually and as members of the firm of FOLEY, AVERY & CO., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the examination of the Bankrupts is fixed before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on the seventeenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 30, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF HOMER H. SMITH, Individually and as a Member of the Firm S. Smith's Sons, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 590.**

WHEREAS, HOMER H. SMITH, INDIVIDUally, and as Member of the firm Smith's Sons, of Franklin parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Recorder Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on seventeenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 28, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 594.**

WHEREAS, LEWIS H. WHITWORTH, OF the parish of St. Mary and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, on the seventeenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at office 41 Exchange Alley.
Clerk's Office, November 28, 1868.
de1 9 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF OSCAR K. LYLE, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 1?3.**

WHEREAS, OSCAR K. LYLE, OF NEW Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty third day of December, 1868 at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted: and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Pitkin, at his office, Customhouse Building, on the eighteenth of December, 1868, at ten A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 25, 1868.
no26 de7 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF R. W. ESTLIN & CO. And ESTLIN & CO., Bankrupts.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 485.**

WHEREAS ROB'T. W ESTLIN AND HENRY THORNHILL, individually and as members of the firm of R. W. Estlin & Co. and Estlin & Co., of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg at his office, Customhouse building, on nineteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's office, November 21, 1868.
no24 de1 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF MARION W. LEWIS, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 369.**

WHEREAS, MARION W. LEWIS, OF NEW Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo his examination before Register Augustin, at his office, No. 41 Exchange alley, on nineteenth December, 1868, at ten A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 21, 1868.
no24 de1 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
Sarah E. Brooks vs. John M. Carr, her Husband—No. 20 157.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE seventeen day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suits, in the words and figures following, to wit:
By reason of the law and the evidence in this case being in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant, and by further reason of judgment of default herein and due proof of Plaintiff's demand in open court.
It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that she have judgment against defendant in the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty seven dollars, with legal interest from first January, 1861; that the community of acquests and gains be dissolved, and said plaintiff be permitted to control her paraphernal property separate from her husband; that her legal mortgage and privilege be recognized; that defendant pay all costs of suit to be taxed.
Judgment rendered November 17, 1868.
Judgment signed November 21, 1868
(Signed) CHAS. LEAUMONT, Judge.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight and the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States.
PHILIP POWER, JR., Deputy Clerk.
no28 de15 27

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF J. N. ROBERT & CO., Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 263.**

WHEREAS, JOS. N. ROBERT AND JOS. O. ROBERT, individually and as members of the firm of J. N. Robert & Co, of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act—
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that said bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on the eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 19, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
no20 30 de10

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM A. MADDOX, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 390.**

WHEREAS, WILLIAM A. MADDOX, OF the parish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may they then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF H. W. GOODMAN, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 94.**

WHEREAS, H. W. GOODMAN, OF NEW ORleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg on the eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.
Clerk's Office, November 25, 1868.
no26 de7 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF B. S. SIMS, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No 215.**

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN S. SIMS, OF Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869 at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 CHS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF LEWIS NEWSTADT, Individually and as a Member of the Firm of Newstadt & Lacroix, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 474.**

WHEREAS LOUIS NEWSTADT, INDIVIDUally and as a member of the firm of Newstadt & Lacroix, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building, on the eighteenth December, 1868, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, November 25, 1868.
no26 de7 15 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**
SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
Rosa Beer vs. Rudolph Beer, Her Husband—No. 5.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVenth day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:
Rosa Beer vs. Rudolph Beer, Her Husband, No. 5—On motion of Cotton & Levy, Attorneys for the plaintiff in this cause, upon submitting to the Court due proof of her demand, the Court being of opinion that the law and evidence are with plaintiff—
It is therefore adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein entered on the fourth instant, be now confirmed. That there be judgment herein in favor of the plaintiff, Rosa Beer, against the defendant, Rudolph Beer, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains hitherto existing between them. That plaintiff be authorized to transact business as a public merchant in her own name and for her own account; and further, that said plaintiff have judgment against her said husband for the sum of four thousand dollars, with legal interest from judicial demand until paid, and cost, with privilege and mortgage according to law.
Judgment signed November 12, 1868.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.
A. D. BERNOUDY, Clerk.

**L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.**
SEPTIEME COUR DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.
Rosa Beer vs. Rudolph Beer, Son Mari—No. 5.

JE CERTIFIE PAR CES PRESENTES QUE LE septième jour de novembre 1868 jugement a été rendu dans cette Cour, dans l'affaire ci dessous intitulée, dans les termes et chiffres suivants, savoir:
Rosa Beer vs. Rudolph Beer, son mari, No. 5.—Sur motion de Cotton & Levy, Avocats de la demanderesse dans cette affaire, après avoir soumis à la Cour des preuves convaincantes pour soutenir sa demande, et l'opinion de la Cour étant que la loi et l'évidence sont en faveur de la demanderesse—
Il est par conséquent adjugé et décrété que le jugement par défaut, rendu dans l'affaire-ci-dessus le quatre courant, soit maintenant confirmé. Qu'il y ait jugement rendu dans cette affaire en faveur de la demanderesse, Rosa Beer, contre le défendeur, Rudolph Beer, son mari, décrétant une séparation de biens entre les deux parties et la dissolution de la communauté d'acquets et gains auparavant existant entre eux. Que la demanderesse soit autorisée à se livrer à la transaction d'affaires comme marchande, en son propre nom et à son propre compte; et de plus, que la dite demanderesse ait jugement contre son dit mari pour la somme de quatre mille piastres, avec l'intérêt légal à partir de la demande judiciaire jusqu'à parfait paiement, et les frais, avec privilège et hypothèque conformément à la loi.
Jugement signé le 12 novembre 1868.
En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau de la dite Cour, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce vingtième jour de novembre de l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-huit, et de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis la quatre-vingt-treizième
A. D. BERNOUDY, Greffier.
no23 de7 22

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF THE PARISH of Orleans.
Emma R. Wall Wang vs. Fred. Wang, Her Husband—No. 151.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures as follows, to wit: No. 151, Emma R. Wall Wang vs. Fred. Wang, her husband.
On motion of E. D. Craig, of counsel for plaintiff, and on introducing due proof in support of her demand, and the Court considering the law to be in her favor—
It is ordered and adjudged that the default herein entered on the twenty fourth November, 1868, be now confirmed and made final; that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Emma R. Wall Wang the wife of Frederick Wang, her husband, that said parties be separated in property. The community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved; that the property described in the petition be and he is hereby declared to be the separate, individual and paraphernal property of plaintiff; that she be authorized to manage, control and administer her separate property, and that defendant pay costs.
Judgment signed fifth December, 1868.
(Signed) W. H. COOLEY, Judge.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States.
de7 22 ja7 WM. WOELPER, Clerk.

**Succession of Helen Qualand—No 32,537.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
de2 6 11 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF DAVID H. LEWIS, Bankrupt.
**In Bankruptcy—No. 4 1.**

WHEREAS, DAVID H. LEWIS, OF Claiborne parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.
Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twelfth day of February, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Baker, at his office, Monroe, Louisiana, on seventh January, 1869, at 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office, December 5, 1868.
de7 18 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.**
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
Mrs. Rachel Blum vs. Anselm Brissac, Her Husband—No. 20,322.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVenth day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:
Mrs. Rachel Blum vs. Anselm Brissac, Her Husband, No. 20,322—This cause came on this day for the confirmation of the judgment by default herein entered, when the Court, considering the evidence and testimony filed, and being satisfied that the law and evidence are in favor of plaintiff, on motion of L. L. Levy, for plaintiff—
It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the fourth instant be now confirmed and made final, and that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Rachel Blum, and against defendant, Anselm Brissac, her husband, for the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, with the mortgage granted by law to married women on the property of their husbands for the recovery of their dotal and paraphernal rights, with legal interest from judicial demand; and further that the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and that she be authorized to manage her own affairs and to conduct a business as a public merchant, and lastly that defendant pay the costs of suit.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.
PHILIP POWER, JR., Deputy Clerk.

**L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.**
CINQUIEME COUR DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.
Dame Rachel Blum vs. Anselm Brissac, Son Mari—No. 20,322.

JE CERTIFIE PAR CES PRESENTES QUE le septième jour de novembre 1868 jugement a été rendu dans cette Cour, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, dans les termes et chiffres suivants, à savoir:
Dame Rachel Blum vs. Anselm Brissac, Son Mari, No. 20,322—Cette affaire ayant été soumise à la Cour, ce jour, pour la confirmation du jugement par défaut rendu dans l'affaire ci-dessus, et la Cour, considérant l'évidence et les témoignages déposés, et étant satisfaite que la loi et l'évidence sont en faveur de la demanderesse, sur la motion de L. L. Levy, pour la demanderesse—
Il est ordonné, adjugé et décrété que le jugement par défaut rendu dans la dite affaire le quatre courant soit confirmé et rendu final, et qu'il y ait jugement en faveur de la demanderesse, Rachel Blum, et contre le défendeur, Anselm Brissac, son mari, pour la somme de cinq cent soixante piastres, avec l'hypothèque accordé par la loi aux femmes mariées sur la propriété de leur maris pour la garantie de leurs biens dotaux et paraphernaux, avec intérêt légal à partir de la demande judiciaire; et de plus, que la communauté d'acquets et gains ci-devant existant entre la dite demanderesse et le défendeur soit dissoute, et que la demanderesse soit autorisée à avoir le contrôle de ses affaires et la conduite d'une entreprise commerciale; et finalement que le défendeur paie les frais du procès.
En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau de la dite Cour, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce douzième jour de novembre de l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-huit, et de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis la quatre-vingt-treizième.
PHILIP POWER, JR., Député-Greffier.
no23 de7 22

**Molony Bro. & Co. vs. Rugeley, Blair & Co—No. 6847.**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF Louisiana—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 30, 1868.—It is ordered by the Court that an order do issue herein commanding that the heirs or proper legal representatives of James L. Rochelle, one of the appellants in the above cause, do appear and become parties to this appeal within three months from the publication of this order, and that in default thereof the said appeal will be dismissed, or the cause heard and determined.
[SEAL.] A true extract from the minutes of the day, month and year first above written.
de7 ja7 fe7* M. P. JULIAN, Deputy Clerk.

## U. S. MARSHALS SALES.

**Charles Morgan versus Bernard Avegno.**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5279.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:
FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1852, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 7 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet and 5 lines on the side of lot No 9, and of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11. Lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 2 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.
Seized and to be sold as above set forth to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to thirty eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and particularly set forth in the copy of the judgment of record in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.
Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.
Costs of act of sale, internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF W. H. HERRICK.**
Individually, and as Member of the Firm of Gordon & Herrick.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans November 27, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of November, A. D 1868, an alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. H. HERRICK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. —no de10

**ESTATE OF SARAH A. SCOTT.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La, December 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of December, A. D. 1868, an alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SARAH A. SCOTT, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 120—de4 31

**ESTATES OF JOHN CROWELL AND Richard Rhodes**, individually and as members of the firms of Rhodes & Crowell and J. Crowell & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of November, A. D. 1868, an Alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the joint and separate estates of JOHN CROWELL and RICHARD RHODES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 88—no16 de15

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF FRANCIS JAMES PAPINEAU.**

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS JAMES PAPINEAU, of Hermitage Plantation, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the second day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
A No. 127—de8 ja2

**ESTATE OF WYATT C. CUTLER.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WYATT C. CUTLER, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 121—de5 15

**ESTATE OF GEORGE M. LOENING.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 1, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. LOENING, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the first day of February, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 119—de2 ja31

**ESTATE OF JOHN W. OVERALL.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., November 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. OVERALL, of New Orleans in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of December A.D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 107—de2 10

**ESTATE OF JAMES B. HOLSTEIN.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana, November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. HOLSTEIN, in the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana
PER M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 112—no30 de21

**ESTATE OF WM. O. KELLY.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WM. O. KELLY, in the parish of Bossier and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 113—no30 de21

**ESTATE OF JOSEPH PORTER.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A.D 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH PORTER, of the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty second day of December, A. D, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 114—no30 de21

**ESTATE OF JOHN C. HUMBLE.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty first day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. HUMBLE, in the parish of Franklin, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 115—no30 de21

**ESTATE OF W. T. JORDAN.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. T. JORDAN, in the parish of Richland and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy as Messenger.
ANo. 116—no30 de21

**ESTATE OF DANIEL MORRIS,**
Individually, and as a member of the firm of N. Daniel & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Morris Daniel, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 110—no28 de31

**ESTATE OF LEWIS NAUMAN.**

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS NAUMAN, of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 105—no24 de10

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT SALE OF MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.**

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, December 14, at ten A. M., at the Medical Purveying Depot, United States Army, corner of Erato and Front streets (formerly Reading Press) Medical and Hospital property, consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| 210 Iron Bedsteads, | 28 Medicine Panniers, |
| 39 Blankets, | 15 Mess Chests, |
| 8 Hair Mattresses, | 29 Medicine Cases, |
| 57 Pillows, | 50 Hand Litters, |
| 12 Stoves, | 4 Water Coolers. |

Surgical Instruments, including—
9 Teeth Extracting Cases, 9 Pocket Cases,
3 General Operating Cases, 23 Scarificators.
Also a small lot of Medical Works, including sixteen United States Dispensatories, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms—Cash in United States Treasury Notes.
F. O'DONNOGHUE, Captain, Medical Storekeeper and A. A. Medical Purveyor, United States Army. de9 10 12

**SALE AT BONDED WAREHOUSE.**

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Louisiana, New Orleans, December 3, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, FOR account of the United States, on MONDAY, January 4, 1869, at twelve M., at United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, No. 12, the following articles, viz:
1 lot CIGAR FACTORY STANDS.
1 lot 1500 CIGARS.
5½ boxes TOBACCO.
1 STILL.
1 STILL and APPARATUS.
1 lot STILL FIXTURES.
1 cask MOLASSES.
3 RAILINGS.
35 boxes BITTERS and SCHNAPPS.
5 barrels LOW WINES.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Collector.
de9 oawtd

**PROPOSALS FOR LIME.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until two P. M. SATURDAY, the twelfth innstant, for furnishing this Department, at foot of St. Joseph street in this city, within fourteen days from date of acceptance of proposal, eight hundred barrels of best quality Rockland Lime.
The usual rules of the Department govern in this advertisement.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids
By command of Brevet Major General Rousseau.
E. J. STRANG, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A. in charge of office.
de8tt

**SITE FOR A NEW STATE HOUSE.**

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE APpointed by the General Assembly to ascertain what attainable spot is most eligible for the site of a new State House invite information upon the subject. One within the corporate limits of New Orleans preferred, and ample grounds will be requisite, as well as a conspicuous position. If this information comes from owners of grounds suggested, they will state their terms. All communications will be in writing, and addressed to the undersigned, Acting Chairman of the Committee, 66 Camp street, New Orleans.
de1 1m A. B. BACON.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTing the portion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earthwork, the delivery of material for and construction of 4500 lineal feet of Truss Bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of Pile and Trestle Bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 Cross Ties, and other materials will be received at the Company's office, in the city of New Orleans, up to ten o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures, and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, etc.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals for which any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. & C. R. R. Co.
Office of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New Orleans, November 23, 1868. no23 1 ja10

**PROPOSALS..........PROPOSALS.**

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of Board of Public Works, New Orleans, November 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until twelve M., FRIDAY, December 11, 1868, for the building of the following named Levees, to wit:
BASS LEVEE, parish of Carroll.
SAVAGE LEVEE, parish of Carroll.
DUCKPORT LEVEE, parish of Madison.
DELTA LEVEE, parish of Madison.
GILLESPIE LEVEE, parish of Tensas.
ST. JOSEPH LEVEE, parish of Tensas.
MARENGO LEVEE, parish of Concordia.
GLASSCOCK'S BEND LEVEE, parish of Concordia.
Said Levees to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen in this office, the same to be added to, or decreased, at the option of the Board.
The amount of bonds required will be the estimated amount of the proposed work with fifty per cent additional, and twenty per cent of each and every estimate to be retained until the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Board. Said bonds to be secured by two responsible persons residents of the State, whose signatures must be appended to each bid, guaranteeing the ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, and that in case the contract is awarded, it will be accepted and entered into in accordance with requirements.
Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for building—— Levee."
No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore failed to fulfill his agreement for the building of Levees with any former Board.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
By order of the Board.
no21 td R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Board of Public Works, New Orleans, La., November 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until twelve M. SATURDAY, December 12, 1868, for the building of "Morancy" Levee, in the parish of Madison.
Said levee to be constructed in accordance with plan and specifications to be seen in this office, the same to be added to or decreased at the option of the Board. The proposed terms of payment will be explained, as it differs from other instances.
The amount of bonds required will be the estimated amount of the proposed work, with fifty per cent additional, and twenty per cent of each and every estimate to be retained until the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Board. Said bonds to be secured by two responsible persons, residents of the State, whose signatures must be appended to each bid, guaranteeing the ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, and that in case the contract is awarded, it will be accepted and entered into in accordance with requirements
No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore failed to fulfill his agreement for the building of levees with any former Board.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
By order of the Board.
no21 R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**Daniel McKendrick vs. Steamboat Welcome, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana. No. 9199.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—
The Steamboat WELCOME, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libelled by Daniel McKendricks for the causes set forth in the District Court of the United States.
And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-seventh day of November, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 111—no28 de3 8 12

**Daniel Graham and Wm. A. Whitmore vs. Steamship Maryland and her Engines, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9196.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—
The Steamship MARYLAND, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., and her Engines, now libelled by Daniel Graham and Wm. A. Whitmore, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.
And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-seventh day of November, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal.
ANo. 109—no28 de3 8 12

**NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.**
A. SIMON,
85..........Baronne Street..........85
HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE,
All the CITY PAPERS,
All the Northern and Western DAILIES,
The leading PICTORIALS,
100 different Publications, among which are the American Naturalist, the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, a Thrilling Narrative of the Union Refugees, and the Massacre of the Martyrs of Liberty, the Negro in the Rebellion, Le Comte de Morét, Le Progres, etc.
Subscriptions received for the American Conflict, a history of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley, in two large, double column octavo volumes of 648 pages each, illustrated with 144 Portraits, Engravings, etc., and containing descriptions of 347 battles 208 quotations, and 6255 references, etc.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS for sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.
my16 eS m

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Supervising Architect of the Treasury reports in favor of alterations and repairs of the Alexandria, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, New Orleans, Richmond, Savannah and Wilmington, North Carolina, customhouses, Louisville and St. Louis marine hospitals, and the St. Augustine courthouse.

Mr. McCulloch has reduced the force at the New Orleans customhouse, comprising 126, including clerks, inspectors and laborers.

National banks, acting as depositories, are required to keep open until the collectors of revenue can close their daily cash accounts.

A treaty with Russia protects the citizens of either country in their trade marks.

Judge Fullerton had a consultation to-day with Secretary McCulloch, regarding revenue frauds.

Secretary McCulloch rejects William F. Conley as Supervisor for the Southern District of Ohio.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $996,000.

The government loses a quarter of a million by the fire at Fort Lafayette. Only the walls are left standing.

Early legislation, favoring the Southern Pacific Railroad through Texas and Arizona, is expected.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The government has begun suit against E. B. Olmstead, late disbursing clerk of the postoffice here, for $83,900, which, it is claimed, is the amount of his indebtedness at the time he recently absconded. Messrs. Snow and Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*, are his bondsmen, and suit has also been begun against them for $20,000, because of the failure of Olmstead to execute his duties according to law. It is not known how soon the trial will begin. Olmstead is out on $20,000 bail.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of advices from the United States District Attorney for Texas stating that revenue officials there have signally failed in the duty of collecting revenue, and that gross frauds exist. In response the Bureau has given instructions to have Mr. Belger, the newly appointed Supervisor, inquire into the matter.

The statement heretofore given in this correspondence, that Reverdy Johnson's scheme for the settlement of the claims between our government and Great Britain was not satisfactory to the State Department, is fully confirmed by developements made to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, wants more troops and military commissioners.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The contract for the California mail, via the Isthmus, has been awarded to the Pacific Steamship Company, McLain, President, at $150,000 per annum.

All present at the Cabinet to-day, but Secretary Schofield.

The Supreme Court meets on Monday. All the Associate Justices are here.

Customs receipts, twenty-third to thirtieth, inclusive, $2,766,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $677,000.

Commissioner Rollins decides that the manufacturer of tobacco, cigars and snuff, who sells his stuff away from the factory, is a tobacco dealer. Stuff, therefore, removed prior to March 23, 1868, from the factory to the place of business, for sale, or placed in the hands of agents, may be sold without stamps any time prior to the date prescribed in sections 78 and 94 of the act of July 20. Stuff manufactured since March 23 can not be removed from the factory for consumption or sale until stamped, even though inspected, returned and tax paid.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—An investigation has been for some time going on in New York in the Customhouse, under the direction of the Commissioner of Customs. Frauds to a considerable amount have already been uncovered, and it is believed that others will be discovered before the inquiry closes. Among the articles seized was 100,000 cigars, a large quantity of costly silks and a great number of French clocks.

The aggregate of the seizures being about $100,000. In some cases it was found there was an under valution of goods, while in others goods were run through without paying any duties whatever, they having been taken from shipboard during the night. The conspiracy to defraud appears to have been quite extensive, and some of the custom house officials are implicated. One or two arrests have been made, but the Commissioner does not think the real or chief scoundrels have yet been caught.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Both Houses have organized. Messrs. Christie and Whimpey contestants from the Sixth Georgia District were referred to the Election Committee. The credentials of Messrs. Miller and Hill, Senators from Georgia, are up in the Senate. The Clerk is reading the memorial of the negroes expelled from the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Menard, who claims to succeed Mr. Mann, from Louisiana, and is palpably a man of color, is on the floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—General Schofield has returned.

Members of Congress are arriving rapidly.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry will adjourn from Saturday next to the tenth of January.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $352,000.

Mr. Woolley has withdrawn his suit in Baltimore against General Butler for false imprisonment.

There is a strong pressure here to keep the Georgia Senators out, but not to disturb the Congressmen, they being Congressmen representing constituencies not affected by the action of the State Legislature.

S. B. Florence, recently defeated for Congress in the Second Pennsylvania District, has been appointed Assessor for the same district.

Secretary McCulloch's report shows that the national debt is increasing.

Internal revenue receipts for the year will reach $120,000,000.

Yellow Snake, chief of the Omaha Indians, was killed by white ruffians at Durlay, Iowa. His warriors, numbering 1500, are mustering for revenge.

Governor Fenton has commuted the death sentence of Catherine Johnson, of Buffalo, who murdered Bridget McDermot, to imprisonment for life.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—There will be a quorum to-morrow.

It is not known when the President will send in his message, as its sanctity is carefully guarded.

Secretary McCulloch says the statements of his reports are merely approximations compiled from the reports of subordinates.

The American bark Alecta, from Sicily, for New York, with a load of brimstone, was lost in a terrific gale off Mansaia. The steward was lost.

Senators Hill and Miller, also Colonel Christie and Mr. Whemprey, from Georgia, are here. Colonel Christie holds Meade's, Whemprey's and Bullock's certificates as a member of the House from the same district.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, Attorney General Evarts attending, visited the President to-day.

Supreme Court met—full except Greer.

The Georgia Senatorial question was warmly canvassed to-day. Hill's credentials only were presented. Miller will probably require removal on account of political disabilities, and it was thought best not to complicate Hill's credentials. The Republican party is divided on this question. The Georgia members of Congress, except Clift, urge Hill's admission. Governor Bullock and Mr. Blodgett, supported by Congressman Clift, urge delay.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will, during the week, transmit to the President his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present month.

It appears that Mr. Menard is here without credentials from the Governor. It is stated to-day that the Colored Library Association have addressed a note to Mr. Menard, urging him to make no effort for a seat, as it would certainly work to the general disadvantage of the race.

Governor Bullock has addressed a communication to Congress, representing that the laws of Congress under which Georgia asks to be admitted into the Union have not been fully complied with, and holding that until such compliance Georgia's government must continue provisional. The failure lies in failing to exact from the officers elected the oath prescribed by Congress, administering instead that provided by the proposed Georgia Constitution; which failure to execute the law of Congress has resulted in the defeat of the purposes which Congress had in view in passing these acts, viz: Affording adequate protection for life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion. The wisdom displayed by Congress in providing that only loyal men participate in the establishment of the Provisional Government, to be thereafter clothed with the rights and immunities of a State in the Union, is made apparent by the consequences arising from the failure of enforcing that legislation. The Governor calls the attention of Congress to this subject, to the end that steps be taken to obtain full information relative thereto, and to the end that loyalty may be protected and promoted by the enforcement of the laws enacted by the representatives of the American people.

The certificate of division in the United States District Court for Virginia was filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 7—*Senate*.—Sherman presented Senator Hill's credentials. Drake objected; would never admit representatives from reconstructed States wherein the supremacy of loyal men was overthrown; contended that Congress had the right to see the reconstruction laws enforced. Sherman insisted, stating that Hill's presence here would help cure the wrong. Thayer said the real ground of difficulty was the Georgia Legislature, which was an illegal body, and he requested the reading of a communication from Governor Bullock in substantiation of his statement. Various documents were read, opening up the whole question, when the matter was postponed to Wednesday.

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, at their respective seats of government, as many arms for militia as the Governors may require, not exceeding two thousand rifles and two field pieces for each Congressional District. These arms must go into the hands of loyal men, but remain the property of the United States, subject to the order of Congress.

Several financial, naturalization and suffrage bills were introduced. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—One hundred and sixty-four members present. Several new members sworn in. After the proceedings reported at noon the credentials of Mr. Hamilton, of Tennessee at large, were presented. Credentials referred to a committee and the privilege of the floor refused to Mr. Hamilton pending decision.

Some half dozen bills and amendments to the Constitution, providing for the regulation of voting and naturalization in all the States, were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure uniform compensation under the eight hour law.

Half dozen financial bills referred.

The correspondence with Minister Johnson, referring to the Alabama claims, was called for.

A resolution, censuring Reverdy Johnson and demanding his recall, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The committee to wait on the President reported that his message would be transmitted at one o'clock on Wednesday.

The Committee on Reconstruction were directed to examine into Georgia affairs with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mullins introduced a bill to suppress Ku Klux by national authority, and declaring members thereof outlawed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Tift presented a memorial of the Georgia Legislature asking the removal of political disabilities from all citizens.

Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Kellogg, of Alabama, introduced a bill to improve Mobile harbor.

Referred to Committee on Commerce.

A bill was introduced providing for an election in Virginia in January.

Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

Preamble and resolution repealing the tenure of office bill was tabled.

The Reconstruction Committee were directed to inquire into the condition of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and report what legislation is necessary to protect life, liberty and property.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Senate did nothing but adjourn. The House is engaged in a fight over the tax and tariff on copper.

The motion is pending to return to the Legislature of Oregon their resolution censuring and requesting the resignation of their Senators, as impertinent. Cries from the Democratic side that Oregon is a sovereign State are disregarded. The motion will pass.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—In the Senate, to-day, Senator Kellogg introduced a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, respecting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, to loyal citizens of Louisiana and Arkansas, and exempting the said citizens from the operation of the act of February 17, 1867, in regard to payment of claims arising from the conduct of the war. The effect of this resolution, if it becomes a law, will be to permit the institution of a large class of suits and the payment of claims of Union men now debarred.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—*Senate*—Bills were introduced for the election of President and Vice-President directly by the people, removing political disabilities, abolishing the franking privilege, continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States, and extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over Louisiana and Arkansas.

The President was requested to communicate, by Senator Pomeroy, information regarding our relations with the South American Republics and Brazil. Adjourned.

*House*—The bill making the tariff on copper three to five cents passed. Several department communications were presented.

The Oregon Legislative resolutions declare that Williams and Corbett have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State. Among the acts specified are voting for impeachment and the reconstruction acts. The House passed the following resolution by 127 to 35.

*Resolved*, That the paper be returned to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertinent and indecorous.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill repealing the tenure of office act. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The bill restoring Indian affairs to the War Department passed 116 to 23.

Mr. Robinson spoke in favor of active measures for the relief Fenians imprisoned in Great Britain for words spoken and deeds done in America. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Attorney General Evarts has assigned his assistants, J. Hubley Ashton to the Supreme Court, and S. L. Dickey to the Court of Claims.

The senate is in caucus for the reorganization of the committees.

A full Cabinet was present to-day.

The Supreme Court was occupied in hearing the argument in a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act and its application to trusts and contracts made before its passage. The arguments will probably occupy two days more.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $198,000.

A memorial was presented to Congress from members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the manner of organizing the provisional government of Georgia, and the subsequent acts of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs:

"Your memorialists also respectfully submit to the decision of Congress whether the constitutional amendment has been adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can resume her status as a State in the Union, entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State.

"Your memorialists present these facts in behalf of themselves and over 650,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust that their appeal will not be in vain."

The memorial is signed by Benjamin Conley, President of the State, and fifteen other Senators, and J. H. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell, and forty-four members of the House, including some expelled members.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The President's message is published in New York and Western papers this morning in spite of all precautions.

WASHINGTON, December 9—*House*.—A bill was introduced submitting the Virginia constitution to the people of Virginia January seven.

Messrs. Butler and Washburn oppose an election in Virginia until after March four, *Senate*.—A bill relieving Judge Moses, of South Carolina, passed.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The *Tribune* to-day proposes an amendment to the Constitution, that the right of suffrage be extended to all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, and to foreigners who have resided in the country one year.

The *Herald* says, editorially: "We learn from the most unexceptionable authority that General Grant is emphatically in favor of so amending the Constitution as to limit therein the President to one term, and to make universal suffrage, or suffrage to male citizens of all races and colors, above the age of twenty-one years, the supreme law of the land. Next, with regard to universal suffrage, in respect to the constitutional amendment contained in article fourteen, which provides that the several States may regulate suffrage each for itself, but in proportion as suffrage is restricted, restoration shall be restricted, is not considered a settlement by General Grant, but a rule apt to result in an endless trouble from the conflicting plans likely to be adopted among the States. Hence, no doubt, General Grant has concluded an amendment making universal manhood suffrage the supreme law of the land in all the States and Territories, is the only decisive solution of this otherwise embarrassing question."

NEW YORK, December 5.—A skater was drowned by breaking in the ice on a pond on Staten Island, the first of the season.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Under final decision by the Court of Appeals, Mrs. Sinclair obtains from Forrest $85,000 costs and hitherto unpaid alimony.

The storm has ceased, the snow disappearing.

It is reported that E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," has been appointed to a clerkship in the New York Customhouse.

General Grant has arrived, and will remain until Thursday.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, arrived. A great flood had occurred on the Isthmus, checking for a time railroad operation. Her general news is unimportant.

Grant attended the wedding of Professor Benjamin, of West Point, and a daughter of ex-Governor Fish, to-day.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The list of passengers of the steamboat United States can not be given, as the books are lost. Among those known to be saved are James Price and brother, of Louisville; Robert Nelson, Newport, Kentucky; John H. Green and lady and Sol. Harres, Louisville; McFarren and wife, Nashville; O. R. Clark, Memphis; Ole Bull, Master Pearce, but mother and brother are missing, and others, all residing North. Both boats are destroyed. The America, which lies against the Indiana bank, had ninety-six passengers, only one of whom is known to be lost. The United States lies in eight feet of water; she had seventy-five passengers—more than half lost. Reports conflict, but the loss is estimated at forty-five passengers, including eighteen ladies, seven crew and eighteen deck hands.

The following are missing, but supposed to be safe: J. Crawford and lady, Mr. Rugge, wife and daughter, B. F. Morris, Mr. Otter, B. Slishmeyer, J. Maddox, P. Hartman, Rev. Mr. Risley, Rev. Mr. Parvin, Mr. Harriet Warring, of New Albany, Mr. Bigley, John F. Barnes, J. M. Zedower, M. J. Lock, Mrs. Garvin, Mr. Johnson, Miss G. W. Griffin, S. Heiselberg, Mrs. Mary L. Johnson, State Bright, O. B. Sappington, L. H. Vance, William Hasmaer, Mr. Brigg, Charles Runk, Mr. Pope, Mr. Hegan, Mrs. Hays, of Nashville.

Lost of the crew: John Fannel, steward; Richard Marshall, second steward; James Johns, third clerk; James Fennell, barkeeper; Dave, colored, barber.

Mr. Hayes, of Nashville, was badly burned. The deck hands rushed for the yawl, sunk her, and were nearly all drowned.

Passengers lost: The wife of Commodore Thompson and lady companion; John Moore, Owensville, Ohio; Mrs. R. H. Jones and daughter Eva, of Waynesville, Ohio.

MADISON, Ind., December 5.—Immediately after the collision between the mail boats America and United States, the petroleum on board the United States took fire, and in thirty seconds the boat was in flames from stem to stern. It is supposed that about eighty lives were lost, including forty women. The America lost no passengers. The America was upward, and the United States was downward bound. The accident occurred at half-past eleven last night. The boats departed from their respective landings at noon on Friday.

RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—It is understood to-day that it is the intention of General Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the fourteenth amendment in filling the offices of clerks of courts and Commonwealth's attorneys in the State. A list of persons who are eligible is being prepared by the civil authorities.

It is officially stated that two per cent of the July interest on the State debt will be paid January 1, 1869.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, the Chief Justice gave the certificate of a division of opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment. The case of Davis in this Court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash may be decided in the Supreme Court before the case is called again here. The Court directed a renewal of the bail bonds of the prisoner to be made.

Chief Justice left on the train for Washington.

AUGUSTA, December 6.—A Republican meeting was held at the City Hall last night and addressed by J. E. Bryant, a member of the Legislature, who referred with pleasure to the fact that Georgia was again in the Union and entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other State. He said that the Republican party had been defeated honestly and fairly in the late municipal election, and he was willing to abide by the result. Resolutions were passed pledging a new fealty to the Republican party and opposing further Congressional interference in reconstruction in Georgia, which State is in the Union.

The citizens of Augusta gave a complimentary supper to the troops under command of General F. N. Sweeny last night for their soldierly behavior and general good bonduct while stationed in this city. People speak in the highest terms of commendation of General Sweeny and his entire command.

The patrol retreated before superior numbers. Mr. Brodbecker was killed the first fire. Three others of his party were wounded, two of them probably mortally. This afternoon an inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death while discharging his duties as special policeman on the fifth of December, from gunshot wounds in face and head from the hands of a colored man, one of a party who were disturbing the peace on the Thunderbolt road, and that we earnestly recommend that the State and county authorities take some action in the matter in order to protect the citizens of this country from the brutality of the colored population. Considerable excitement prevails. About thirty arrests have already been made by the authorities.

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# LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 98.

## AN ACT

To Define the Duties and Powers of the Police Jury in that part of the Parish of Orleans situated upon the Right Bank of the river Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Jury for that part of the parish of Orleans known as the right bank of the Mississippi river, within five days after this bill becomes a law, to elect one of its members to act as a President of said Police Jury for one year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Police Jury shall immediately after its choice of President proceed to appoint a Treasurer and all other necessary officers required by the regulations governing that part of the parish of Orleans, and said officers shall be appointed from the qualified electors residing in that part of said parish, and they shall be others than members of said Police Jury; and all offices now occupied by any member of said Police Jury, by virtue of any appointment of said Police Jury, is hereby declared vacant, and it is hereby made unlawful for any member of any Police Jury in said portion of the parish of Orleans to hold any office of profit by virtue of any appointment of the Police Jury of which he is a member.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws making the Justice of the Peace of that portion of the parish of Orleans known as the right bank ex-officio President of the Police Jury, as well as all other laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, September 19, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 218.

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of eleven thousand and six dollars and seventy cents be and is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses heretofore incurred by the Bureau of Immigration, for printing, stationery and other articles furnished the Bureau of Immigration, and also the salaries due the former Chief of Bureau and employes, for services rendered to the first of August, 1868.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Treasurer be instructed to pay upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts to J. C. Kathman, the sum mentioned in section first of this act, to reimburse him for monies advanced, that the operation of the Bureau might not cease.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 2, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiona.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 49.

## AN ACT

Fixing the Time of Holding the District Courts in the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, Comprising the Parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Winn.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the time of holding the terms of the Courts in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Winn shall be as follows:

Parish of Rapides, first Monday of May and the first Monday of November.

Parish of Natchitoches, first Monday of December and the first Monday of June.

Parish of Sabine, first Monday of January and the first Monday of September.

Parish of Winn, first Monday of April and the first Monday of October.

Provided, That should it ever occur that the first day of any term of any Court as fixed in this act is a day of public rest, then in such case it shall be the duty of the Judge of such Court to begin the session thereof on the next lawful day.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 3, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 114.

## AN ACT

Levying a Special Tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the Bonds of the State, outstanding Warrants, Certificates of Indebtedness and Convention Warrants.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a special tax of one per cent be and the same is hereby levied upon the cash assessed value of the movable and immovable property of the State, according to the assessment rolls for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the said tax when collected to be placed by the Auditor and Treasurer to the credit of an account to be designated "Redemption of State Debt," and to be applied to the payment of the past due coupons on State bonds issued previous to the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, outstanding warrants, issued against appropriations made during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for the redemption of the State certificates of indebtedness issued under act number five of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to the payments of outstanding Convention warrants for mileage, per diem and printing.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said tax shall be collected immediately, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to notify the several State Tax Collectors throughout the State to collect said tax in the same manner as is now provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized to receive in payment of the tax levied by the first section of this act all past due coupons of interest on State bonds, matured and to mature on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, on bonds issued before the twenty-sixth March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the outstanding warrants issued against appropriations made during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the State certificates of indebtedness issued under act number five of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the Convention warrants of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, whether issued for mileage, per diem of members, pay of officers, printing, or for contingent expenses.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That whatever balance may remain in the State treasury to the credit of the Convention fund after paying all the outstanding obligations against said Convention fund, shall be transferred to the credit of the general fund of the treasury.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 116.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of Certain State Tax Assessors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all State Tax Assessors throughout the State, whose compensation under existing laws for assessing the State taxes in their respective parishes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight did not amount to the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, shall be and are hereby allowed a sufficient sum to make, when added to the commission allowed them by law for making said assessment, the amount of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor, and that the sum of two thousand, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for that purpose; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 117.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of F. H. Aslitt.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of the State be and he is hereby required to audit on the Treasurer of the State to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to F. H. Aslitt, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for services rendered the State Land office, in compiling and replotting maps from March 4, to March 31, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty-seven days exclusive, at five dollars per diem, for the Southeastern District of Louisiana, and for which no appropriation has been made.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 119.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Directing the Board of Public Works to Have Examined the Canal Leading from Napoleonville, Parish of Assumption, to Lake Verret, and to Make Estimates for Cleaning and Repairing the Same.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby directed—

First—To make an estimate of the probable cost of the cleaning and removing obstructions from the canal called the Attakapas canal, leading from Napoleonville, Assumption parish, to Lake Verret.

Second—The probable cost of repairing the levees on the canal.

Third—The probable cost of whatever repairs they may consider necessary to place the canal in such a condition that it may be navigable by flatboats throughout its extent.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 121.

## AN ACT

Making an appropriation to carry into effect the first, second and third sections of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more effectual assessment of lands belonging to non-residents," approved, March 14, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary, out of any moneys in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the first, second and third sections of an act entitled "an act to provide for the more effectual assessment of lands belonging to non-residents," approved March 14, 1855.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 128.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of the parishes of Washington, St. Martin, Livingston, Rapides, Terrebonne, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Caddo, City of Jefferson and parish of St. Charles to pay School Warrants three hundred and eighty-four (384), three hundred and eighty-five, (385), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), three hundred and eighty-nine (389), three hundred and ninety (390), three hundred and ninety-one (391), three hundred and ninety-two (392), three hundred and ninety-three (393), four hundred and twenty-three (423), and four hundred and twenty-nine (429).

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents ($14,338 75), be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any public school funds now or that may hereafter be placed in the State Treasury to pay school warrants three hundred and eighty-four (384), three hundred and eighty-five (385), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), three hundred and eighty-nine (389), three hundred and ninety (390), three hundred and ninety-one (391) three hundred and ninety-two (392), three hundred and ninety-three (393), four hundred and twenty-three (423), and four hundred and twenty-nine (429) due respectively.

To the parish of Washington, in the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents ($1,133 75).

To the parish of St. Martin, in the sum of three thousand and sixty dollars ($3,060).

To the parish of Livingston, in the sum of one thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ($1,561 25).

To the parish of Rapides, in the sum of two thousand and five hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($2,556 25).

To the parish of Terrebonne, in the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,865).

To the parish of Jefferson, in the sum of four hundred and sixty-five dollars ($465).

To the parish of St. Tammany, in the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents ($1,128 75).

To the parish of Caddo, in the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents ($1,532 50).

To the City of Jefferson, in the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents ($752 50).

To the parish of St. Charles, in the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cent, ($283 75).

Total, fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents ($14,338 75).

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the outstanding warrants above specified, until paid by the State Treasurer as above provided for, shall be receivable at par in payment of any and all State taxes, dues and licenses, etc.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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[No. 122

## AN ACT

Defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Clerks of Courts, and providing penalties for their failure to perform their duties, and for contempt of Court, and the powers of the Judges over such officers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, by himself or his Deputy, the Coroner or Constable in whose hands any writ of arrest, bench warrant or other order to arrest any person charged with committing any criminal offense has been placed, forthwith to arrest such person, and to take him before the officer authorized to examine the case, if the accused has not already been indicted, or an information filed against him. If an indictment or information has been filed against the accused, the officer making the arrest under the warrant issued on such indictment or informatien shall confine the accused in jail until he executes such bond as may be required of him by the Judge of the Court before whom the indictment or information was filed, and if the accused is to be examined before any committing officer, the Sheriff or other officer shall hold the accused in custody until the close of the examination; and if required to give bond the accused shall be confined in jail until he complies with the order of the committing officer, and in either of the above cases, if the offense be not bailable, the accused shall be carefully confined in jail until discharged according to law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Coroner or Constable in whose hands any warrant to arrest a person accused of any crime has been placed, shall have the right, and it is hereby made his duty if he should deem it necessary, to assist or enable him to execute any such writ, to summon as many persons as to him may seem necessary in making such arrest, and all such persons so summoned by any of said officers, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, who shall fail or refuse to render such aid and to obey the officer in executing such writ shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in jail not less than one month nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court; and it is hereby made the duty of all such sheriffs, deputies, coroners, constables, or other persons authorized to make arrests, to report to the next Grand Jury any such delinquency or failure to assist such officer.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands any writ or order of arrest is placed ordering the arrest of any person accused of crime, shall, within ten (10) days after such writ is placed in his hands, if he has not made the arrest, make return of such writ to the court or officer by whom the same was issued, under oath, stating the reason of his inability to make the arrest, and that he has used every means in his power to make such arrest. That the accused has either fled from the parish, or so securely conceals himself, that he has not, after careful search in good faith, been able to find him. That such return shall be made on a copy of the original writ, which copy shall be filed with the officer issuing the original writ and the original writ shall remain in the hands of the officer ordered to make the arrest, and under which he is still to proceed to make the arrest; and such original writ shall be a sufficient warrant at all times for the officer to make the arrest in any parish in this State without further certificate or formality. And it shall be the duty of the officer holding the warrant of arrest to pursue the accused into any parish in this State, and there to arrest him under such warrant; and when the arrest is made out of the parish from which the warrant issued the prisoner is to be conveyed to the parish where the writ issued for examination or imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the Sheriff, or his Deputy, or the Coroner or Constable in whose hands a writ or order of arrest has been placed shall fail to make such arrest, or fail to make the return showing the reason why he has not done so, and the other facts under oath, as required by this act, such fact being brought to the knowledge of the District or Parish Court by the District Attorney or the District Attorney pro tempore, whose duty it shall be, if it shall come to their knowledge that there has been such delinquency, to bring the same to the knowledge of the Court in a written statement to that effect, filed in court; or if any other person shall, in a written statement filed in court and sworn to by them, bring such delinquency to the knowledge of the court, the court, after two days' notice to the delinquent of such statement being filed, shall proceed to hear the excuse of the delinquent, which shall be on oath and in writing, and such other evidence as either party may offer. And if it shall appear he has failed or refused properly to discharge the duties of his office as required by law and this act, the Judge shall suspend him from the discharge of the duties of his office, and it shall be the duty of the Judge to forward to the Governor of the State a copy of the proceedings and order of suspension, to be by him laid before the Legislature at its next session for their action, in either reinstating the officer or dismissing him permanently from office, and that during his suspension the Coroner of the parish, or in the event of his absence or inability to act, or the office being vacant, the Judge shall appoint some Constable of the parish to act in his place, who shall have all the fees and emoluments of the office, and shall also, for the same reason, should such occur, be dismissed from office and another appointed. If the suspension from office is affirmed by the General Assembly, then the vacancy shall be filled as other vacancies; the officer acting in the place of the one suspended shall continue to act until the vacancy is filled.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That it is the spirit and intention of this act, that the several judges of this State shall have a general supervisory control over the officers appointed by law to execute the writs issuing from, and the orders of their courts. It shall therefore be the duty of the several judges of the courts of this State, and they are hereby authorized, whenever the sheriff or his deputy or deputies, or the coroner or constable authorized to execute or serve any order or writ emanating from or in the name of any court in term time, or out of term time, shall neglect, fail or refuse to do his duty in the premises, if such neglect, failure or refusal shall occur in the presence of the judge or court, the officer shall be deemed in contempt of the court, and the judge may, in his discretion, fine such officer in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, and imprison him in the common jail not exceeding thirty days, and suspend him from the execution of his office, and supply his place as is provided for in section four of this act, he may inflict any one or all of the above penalties. If the neglect, failure, or refusal of such officer to perform his duties does not take place in the presence of the judge, but is brought to the notice of the judge, either in vacation or term time by the written accusation of the District Attorney, District Attorney pro tempore, or by any other person, if by any other person sworn to by such person, the delinquent shall be notified by the service of such written notice on him at least two days, to appear before the Judge at the time and place fixed by the Judge in an order to be issued by him to try such alleged delinquency; and if upon such trial, which shall be summary, and without a jury, the party is found guilty of such delinquency of duty, he shall be considered in contempt of court, and be fined, imprisoned and suspended from office, or either or all, in the discretion of the Judge as is provided in this section, when the contempt occurs in his presence; if it be a deputy of any of such officers, then the deputy shall be subject to the fine and imprisonment, or either above fixed, and shall be absolutely prohibited from acting in the capacity of deputy thereafter. That in the trial or execution of the sentence of the Sheriff or any of his deputies for contempt, as herein provided for, the Coroner, or any Constable of the parish named by the Judge shall act; and if there be neither Coroner nor Constable at hand, the Judge shall appoint some suitable person to act in executing his order, who may be dismissed or suspended, at the discretion of the Judge; and if it be the Coroner who is in contempt, the Sheriff or any of his deputies or Constable may act, and if it be the Constable who is in contempt, the Sheriff, or any of his deputies may, or the Coroner may act; and in all cases, if there be no officer at hand to act, the court shall appoint some proper person to do so.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That a neglect, failure, or refusal of any sheriff or his deputy or deputies, or the Coroner, or Constable, to serve any citation, levy any attachment, provisional seizure, sequestration, injunction, execution, arrest, or other legal process in either a civil or criminal proceeding by which any person, the State, parish, municipal corporation, or other corporation, or persons ordering the same, shall be injured, or lose their recourse on the claim sued on, or on the property which was liable to seizure under any of such writs at the time they were placed in the hands of such officer, said officer shall be responsible, as well as their securities on their official bonds, to the party so injured or damaged for the full amount owing on the claim sued on, or on the writ they have failed to execute, or other damage, and proof by the party injured that the failure of the said officer to serve the citation or other writ on the proper party or that he made illegal service thereof, so that prescription barred the claim, or the court was deprived of jurisdiction, or that when the writ of attachment, provisional seizure, sequestration, injunction, execution, arrest, or other legal process was placed in such officer's hands, the party or parties against whom such writs were issued, had property, rights or credits liable to seizure, and within the jurisdiction of such officer, and he failed to seize the same, shall be prima facia evidence of the liability of such officer and his securities on his official bond for the amount of such writ, provided always that the sheriff or other officer shall have the right to require an indemnifying bond in cases now provided by law.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That any clerk of the court who shall neglect, fail or refuse to issue any copy, paper, citation, writ or other process when so required to do by any party or their counsel authorized to require such service, who has made the proper deposit and complied with the requirements of law authorizing them to demand such service from the Clerk, such Clerk shall, on such facts being brought to the attention of the Court in writing, sworn to by the party making it, which shall be served with the order made thereon by the Judge, fixing the time for trial thereof, not exceeding two days from the date of the order, and on such trial, which shall be summary and without jury, if such Clerk shall be found guilty of the charge, he shall be considered in contempt of court and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or suspended from office, either one or all, and the Clerk and his securities on his official bond shall be responsible to any party for any damage that may result from his failure, refusal or neglect to perform any duty required of him by law. If such clerk is suspended from office, it shall be the duty of the District Judge to appoint a clerk to act in his place, who shall take the oath and give the bond required of clerks, and who shall receive all the fees and emolument of the office during the time he acts as clerk. That when any Judge shall suspend any clerk from office, he shall transmit to the Governor, the proceedings, evidence and judgment of suspension, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next regular session, to the end that the Legislature may ratify or reject such suspension from office. That if the suspension should be ratified, then such office shall be considered vacant, and be filled as provided by law. If the Legislature shall fail to ratify such suspension from office, then such officer is to be restored to his office, but shall be liable for any contempt or delinquency thereafter committed as in the first instance. A failure of the Legislature to act at the first session after such suspension shall leave the suspension in force, provided that the Legislature may act on the case at any subsequent session, and the consequence of their action shall be as above set forth.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That any failure of the Clerk of any court to comply with any legal formality in issuing citation, petition, or other process, or the same is not a true copy, or legal in form or substance, no fee shall be charged by the Clerk for issuing such copy or process; and he shall moreover be responsible to the Sheriff for any costs he may incur in executing, or attempting to execute any such process, and the parties to such suit shall not be charged with any of the Clerk's or Sheriff's costs above referred to, and any costs that may be incurred by any Sheriff in executing or attempting to execute or serve any writ or paper, or other process which has not been executed or served in the manner pointed out by law, shall not be charged against any party in any suit, but all such costs, and the expenses incident thereto, shall be borne by such Sheriff.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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## Poetry.

### MY DARLINGS.

BY ALICE CARY.

My Rose, so red and round,
My Daisy, darling of the summer weather,
You must go down now, and keep house together,
Low under ground!

O, little silver line
Of meadow water, ere the cloud rise darkling
Slip out of sight, and with your comely sparkling
Make their hearth shine.

Leaves of the garden bowers,
The frost is coming soon—your prime is over;
To gently fall, and make a soft, warm cover
To house my flowers.

Lithe willow, too, forego
The crown that makes you queen of woodland graces.
Nor leave the winds to shear the lady tresses
From your drooped brow.

Oak, held by strength apart
From all the trees, stop now your stems from growing,
And send the sap, while yet 'tis bravely flowing,
Back to your heart.

And ere the autumn sleet
Freeze into ice, or sift to bitter snowing,
Make compact with your peers for overstowing
My darlings sweet.

So when their sleepy eyes
Shall be unlocked by May with rainy kisses,
They to the sweet renewal of old blisses
Refreshed may rise.

Lord, in that evil day
When my own wicked thoughts, like thieves, waylay me,
Or when pricked conscience rises up to slay me,
Shield me, I pray.

Ay, when the storm shall drive,
Spread Thy two blessed hands like lerves above me,
And with Thy great love, tho' none else should love me,
Save me alive.

Heal with Thy peace my strife;
And as the poet with his golden versing
Lights his low house, give me, Thy praise rehearsing,
To light my life.

Shed down thy grace in showers,
And if some roots of good, at Thy appearing,
Be found in me, transplant them for the rearing
Of heavenly flowers.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

### THE SONG OF THE SKIRT.

BY WOMAN HOOD.

"And the trail of the woman is over it all,"

With fingers scalded and worn,
With wash board placed aslope,
A woman stood by the steaming tub,
Plying her cake of soap—
Wash! wash! wash!
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
And still, with a voice of frenzied pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Skirt."

"Wash! wash! wash!"
While I sweat from every pore,
And wash—wash—wash—
Till I fairly flood the floor.
It's oh! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a skirt to wash,
If this is decent work.

"Oh, men with sweethearts dear,
Oh, men with women of kin!
It isn't the linen they're wearing out,
But the linen they're bringing in,
Wash—wash—wash—
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
Cleaning at once, with a single wash,
A crossing as well as a skirt.

"Oh, but to smell the breath
Of the perfume bottle so sweet—
With the chandelier over my head,
And the 'Brussels' beneath my feet,
For only one short hour
To feel as my lady feels,
Gaily tripping along Broadway,
With a yard or more at her heels."

With fingers scalded and worn,
With washboard placed aslope,
A woman stood by the steaming tub,
Plying her cake of soap,
Wash! wash! wash!
While the soap-suds spatter and spirt,
And still, with a voice you would'nt applaud,
(Oh, that its tones could reach Miss Maud),
She sang this "Song of the Skirt."

### MY GUIDE.

I know not the way I am going,
But well do I know my Guide!
With a childlike trust do I give my hand
To the mighty Friend by my side;
And the only thing that I say to Him,
As he takes it is—"*Hold it fast!*"
Suffer me not to lose the way,
And lead me home at last."

As when some helpless wanderer,
Alone in some unknown land,
Tells the guide his destined place of rest,
And leaves all else in his hand:
'Tis home—'tis home that I wish to reach,
He who guides me may choose the way,
And little I care what path I take,
When nearer home each day.

THE UNTRIED BOAT.—"My boat has never been injured by the gale," said a sailor, pointing with pride to a gaily painted yacht that rode at anchor in the bay. "I have no doubt that she would resist the fury of the wildest storm that ever swept across the British channel."

"Your boat," replied the companion to whom he spoke, "is very fresh and bright to look at; but she has never yet been in a storm. Wait till you have tried her, and she has resisted the strength of the gale, before you talk of what she can do."

How many of us are constantly boasting, either in words or by our actions, that we or our friends have never given way to the sins which have overcome many of our neighbors; whereas if the whole truth were known, we should have nothing to glory in on that account, since our immunity from falling simply arises from the fact that we have never been exposed to the force of any great temptation.

## From Mississippi.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH—DR. T. O. SUMMERS — ORGANIZATION OF COLORED METHODISTS—THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—QUARTERLY MEETING AT MERIDIAN.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which embraces a large portion of Alabama and Mississippi is in session here and will adjourn tomorrow. About one hundred members are present. Some of them are the most prominent men in the Church. Among whhm are Dr. Keener, of New Orleans, and Dr. Summers, of Nashville. Bishop George F. Pierce is presiding and Bishop Andrews is present. The reports of the preachers are anything but promising, and a shadow of adversity seems to rest upon all. Some heroism for Christ is apparent, and we sincerely wish that ante bellum feelings, intensified by the late civil war, would be so disregarded that there could be a return to the "Mother Church" and an acceptance of the grand principles of truth and justice on which Divine Providence will alone permit the future of our country to be built.

One of the most interesting features of the conference was a lecture by Dr. Thomas O. Summers on the "Unity of the Human Race," delivered last night. Bishop Pierce had requested its delivery, and a large and intelligent audience, among which were many ministers, were present. The Doctor's text was Acts xvii, 26. The leading proposition was: "That all men are created of one blood, and were of the same species." His arguments in support of this were Biblical, historical, ethnological and theological. He quoted largely from the most eminent naturalists who have written on the subject, and with crushing force and burning satire confronted Agassiz and destroyed "Ariel." He said, "There are varieties of the human family, but they all belong to *one* species. There are no sharply dividing lines between the races of our species; the races cross each other in every conceivable direction that confound all distinctions." "The blood of all races is essentially the same."

Dr. Summers gave free play to his great intellect and higher nature as he ranged the fields of science in support of the great Bible doctrine of the unity of the races, and seemed like Paul at Mars Hill, and when he said that "Christ died for those only who sprang from Adam, and he died for the black man, therefore the black man sprang from Adam," he appeared to be an oracle burning with divine inspiration.

Had he stopped here I would have delighted to honor him; but as if to atone for doing right, to make an offering to the prejudices of his auditory who were only held to listen by the prestige of his name, he boldly declared as a proposition that the colored race was unchangeably an inferior variety of the human family. To prove this he sought not science, nor history, nor Bible, nor theology, but fulminated sophistry worthy of the New York *Herald* or Ben Wood's *News*. He had forgotten that in the outset of his most able discourse he had declared that the superiority of any variety of the human family was the result of climate, culture or accident or other providential circumstances.

Dr. Summers represents the more liberal sentiment of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the colored people, and the policy of that Church in dealing with the colored people is clearly defined by this discourse, which he remarked had been prepared with great care. They base their efforts for the evangelization of the colored people in the South on the dogma of their natural inferiority, with which equality of ecclesiastical, civil and political rights is inconsistent. Their effort to organize the colored people is inspired by a desire to prevent neighborly contact with what they call the "Northern Methodist Church." And though they profess to have a holy horror of politics, it is a political consideration that moves them, which is to aid in maintaining sectarianism by attaching the colored population to them.

Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Jackson, Tennessee, is the general superintendent for the organization of the "colored work." He informed me that he had organized the Kentucky and Tennessee conferences, and that they had met with great success in Tennesse. He will commence the organization of the Mississippi conference at Hazlehurst next month. It does not promise to be a success.

The Mississippi conference of the "Old Mother Church" will meet under most favorable circumstances. The people throughout the district and the State are looking forward to it with bright anticipations. Bishop Simpson is greatly beloved by the brethren who have seen him.

JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, December 9.

Winter having waved his hoary locks in winds rushing from their treasury, and scattered his frost like morsels, gave to Congress a cool reception on Monday. Still the nation's wisdom assembled, and, after organizing, much work was outlined, and measures of great interest foreshadowed. The message has lost much of its interest by being delayed till Wednesday. Enough, however, is known to fix it in the groove where it has been running for four years. The delay to admit newly elected Southern members is significant, and may furnish examples of selfishness or self-sacrifice, as principle or passion may be ascendant.

The controversy connected with the expulsion of Mr. Bradley from the bar of the Supreme Court of this district by Judge Fisher has reached its termination by the recent answer of all the judges of that court to the action of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Fisher is sustained. It will be remembered that during Surratt's trial, the conduct of Mr. Bradley toward Judge Fisher while on the bench was rude beyond endurance, and for which his name was stricken from the court records as an attorney. The wonder with some of high position was that he was not committed to jail; the milder course seemed only the more to excite the bully, and the Judge was challenged, forsooth. Mr. Bradley, having exhausted his resources, stands new the victim of his own folly.

Judge Fisher is an upright member and very regular worshiper in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is an honor to the bench, the church and community. Would that all our public men were such, especially those who make and execute the laws.

Mr. Menard appeared in Congress, modestly seating himself on a sofa. Judge Chase and Mr. Moses, of South Carolina, occupied the same easy seat. This was a novel and interesting spectacle—an honorable member of color representing the State of Louisiana! The world does move! What thoughts and scenes that dark form suggests! days of Calhoun, John Quincy Adams and the twenty-first rule; Missouri compromise enacted and repealed; fugitive slave law; Clay and compromises! Menard will hardly get the seat because of the complications it involves.

We chronicle the departure of two more members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city during the past week, and consider a brief notice not inappropriate.

William B. Jackson was borne to his "long home" on Sunday afternoon. Eighty-eight years had been allotted him for the walks of life and preparation for its close, and well they had been employed. Time, so rude to many, had dealt gently with him, allowing the maintenance in a great measure of his erect and stately person, fresh complexion and beaming countenance as well as the faculties of his practical and well stored mind. Divine grace had wrought in the moral nature a life whose pulsations beat on far beyond the limits of four score and ten; that grace imparted such beauty and consistency to the character, marked by a life of such practical devotion to God as to extort from the religious scoffer, "Mark the perfect man; behold the upright!" and verily "his end was peace." Mr. Jackson's sound conversion was, under God, the result of the religious efforts of that remarkable sister, whose death we noticed a few weeks since. His sphere of religious duty differed from hers; but he filled it, and well. The light of his example shines clear and bright, while his spirit rests in "the house not made with hands."

Ann Winter was a remarkable woman. This is true in regard to her intelligence, solid piety, unwavering attachment to her church amid the storms through which the church in Alexandria had passed; her constant attendance upon its ordinances; her power as a leader in public prayer as well as her triumphant close of a life of over eighty years continuance. God's cheering promise was fulfilled, "Even down to your old age I will carry you." While these and other losses to the militant church are recorded, others are added to the ranks to battle for truth and virtue.

The religious awakening we last noticed in Georgetown continues, with accessions to the church.

The East Washington charge is sharing again the fruits of earnest toil in the conversion of numbers at one of her outposts—Uniontown.

Wesley chapel rejoices in some cheering manifestations. On the Sunday and week evening services several have professed justification.

The walls of McKendry still echo the shouts of gladness from hearts "born again."

The meeting of Bishops Ames and Simpson with the board of trustees of Metroplitan church resulted in arrangements to prosecute at once, and vigorously, that enterprise, and finish the beautiful structure at the earliest practicable moment. There has been considerable conversation about the removal from this city to Baltimore, as the seat of the next Baltimore annual conference, but the conclusion reached is to let the appointment stand.

The long litigated church case in Winchester, Virginia, has been decided by Judge Parker in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the second time that jugde has decided on the same property—once before the war, when persons who joined the Church South laid claim to the church property and expected pro slavery influence would secure success, and since the war they repeated the effort, under the same delusion and with the same defeat. MORDECAI.

[From the Charleston Advocate]

## A New Methodist Paper in the South.

"At the late General Conference at Chicago the book agents at Cincinnati were authorized 'to establish and publish on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1869, a weekly religious journal at Knoxville, Atlanta or Nashville, whichever in their judgment may be deemed to be most advisable, the editor to be appointed by the bishops, with the concurrence of the book agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue said paper in the event that its continued publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than $2000 per annum.'

"During their visit to this city last week, Drs. Hitchcock and Walden, after consultation with the book agents here and with the bishops, completed their arrangements for the new paper. It is to be issued at Atlanta, Georgia, under the supervision of Rev. E. Q. Fuller, formerly assistant editor of the *Northwestern Advocate*, and recently transferred to the Georgia conference and appointed presiding elder of the Atlanta district. The new paper is to bear the name of the *Methodist Advocate*. It will be one half the size of the *Christian Advocate*, and will be furnished to subscribers at two dollars per year. The first number is to be ready by the first of January. We believe the arrangements for its publication are the best that could be made for its early and successful issue.

"It is understood here that the *Charleston Advocate* will not be longer published, and that the type, fixtures, and subscription lists will be transferred to the office at Atlanta."

The above is from the *Christian Advocate* of November 26. Our readers are perhaps aware that the same General Conference that passed the above resolution in regard to the publication of a paper at Atlanta, also passed the following in reference to Charleston, and a similar one for New Orleans:

"3. *Resolved*, That the book agents at New York are hereby authorized to publish a paper at Charleston, the editor to be appointed by the bishops, with the concurrence of the book agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue said paper in the event that its discontinuance shall involve a greater loss to the concern than $2000 per annum."

This action of the General Conference was had in view of the peculiar wants of our Southern work. It implies an obligation on the part of the book agents to start and continue papers at the points named, provided they do not involve the Book Concern in a loss of over $2000 per annum. The book agents, under the direction of the General Conference, had expended largely to establish papers on the Pacific coast, and at other important points, to vindicate the interests of the Church. The time was when we had our Charleston *Christian Advocate* and other papers at the South, but they were taken from the Church by the same influences that at a later day took Fort Sumter from the Government, and other important positions and material for national defense. As these guns were turned on the old government, so these Church organs were prostituted to the defense of slavery and the advocacy of those principles and measures that have drenched the land in blood. Next to the triumph of running up the old flag, to float again over the war-scathed and battered walls of Sumter, was the re-establishment of a paper in this old nursery of rebellion that should be loyal to the Government and the principles of liberty and equality advocated by Wesley and honored and cherished by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the General Conference of 1864 arrangements were made by which conferences could be organized at the South, and the banner of our Church could follow the triumphs of the national arms. Under this arrangement Charleston and other points at the South were visited and churches organized. But those who held these points found that the whole artillery of the rebel press was brought to bear upon them. They were assailed with personal slander and abuse, and refused the columns of those papers for any chance at self-defense; and what was more afflicting still, the Church they loved more dearly than their own lives was belied and defamed, and every possible influence was used to prejudice unjustly the Southern people against it. We must have some chance for self-vindication before the public, and especially to be heard in defense of traduced and abused Methodism. As we were made the target for rebel artillery, we could not well stand the bombardment without some means of reply, and we were obliged to start the Charleston *Advocate*, and with limited and private resources we have returned the fire with grape and canister as well as we were able.

The last General Conference admitted delegates from the newly organized conference, and appeared disposed to give sympathy and aid to our work, struggling under peculiar difficulties here, and there is no room to question the design of their action in reference to aiding the publication of papers at the South; and if this action is now rendered a nullity for the want of hearty approval and co-operation, it is because the noble and generous spirit that inspired the action has not been appreciated by those who have been entrusted to carry out the measures so wisely authorized.

The papers started at the South prior to the last General Conference must of necessity be started as private enterprises, but they were started solely in the interests of our cause here, involving private sacrifices, and with the expectation that the next General Conference would make the needful arrangement of having papers here sanctioned and sustained by the Church. With this expectation the Charleston *Advocate* has now been published for nearly two years, neither its editors nor publishers, during this entire period, having received one dime in payment for editorial or other services. One of the editors has been assassinated, another has paid out several hundred dollars from his private resources, to meet the expense of running the paper, amid the extreme poverty and financial pressure on all the interests of this portion of the country; and now, after struggling for two years to meet this obvious want of the Church here, we are refused any aid from the Church in publishing a paper at this place, notwithstanding our wants and the favorable action of the last General Conference. We have offered to make over our list, with its good will, to be the property of the Church, and at the control of the Book Concern at New York, the editor of the paper to be appointed by the Bishops, and then to give a bond, with ample security, to publish said paper at Charleston, to the satisfaction of the Bishops and book agents, on receipt of $2000 per year, until the next session of the General Conference, provided we be allowed to receive and control its finances. But, even on this condition, we are refused a church paper at this place, and some other locality of less importance and strength, must be experimented upon, where no such financial pledges can be given. If the men laboring here in the interests of our cause had funds of their own, they would not hesitate to devote their private means to sustain a Methodist paper here, relying in good faith upon the recent action of the General Conference finally to aid them in these sacrifices for the interests of our common cause, amid the trials and perils of this Southern field. Our peculiar wants, difficulties and embarrassments, we are sure, are not fully known and appreciated by a portion of our Church officials. It is an easy matter to take a map of certain sections of the country—for instance, one of Chicago, and the railroad communications that centre at that point—and show how readily St. Louis and Cincinnati can be supplied by a paper published at Chicago; but if St. Louis and Cincinnati were to be consulted, in regard to their local wants and those of the country that centre around them, a paper at each of these places might be deemed of essential service in meeting the demands of our work. We have a membership in South Carolina alone of not less than sixteen thousand, and a paper with us, as the means of information, education and defense of our rights, is of far greater importance than among the same membership in any Northern portion of the Church. We are persuaded that the Church have never had an opportunity to invest $2000 per annum in any enterprise that promised greater results in permanent good to the cause of Christ, Methodism and the Government, than the present opportunity of sustaining a paper at this place. We ought to have at this point a Charleston *Christian Advocate*, to more than make good to our cause the one stolen by the hands of slavery inte the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The pulpit and the press of the South have long been manacled by the fetters of slavery, and, as the result, the country has been well nigh ruined. These must be free, and true to God and humanity, in order to secure the redemption and elevation of the South.

As the representatives of the Church differ from us in regard to the necessity of a paper here, and refuse us the required aid, we are left without the means of starting or perpetuating here an organ of our Church. As we have done what we could, and the best we could under the circumstances, to secure a paper, we may soon be relieved of all personal responsibilities, anxieties and labors for this object. The Church has made a mistake in the men sent to this portion of the work, or they make a mistake in not sustaining them in those vital measures that are regarded here as indispensable to our success. Our soldiers, in reoccupying the South, did not need artillery more to aid them in their operations, than our Church the press to assist in our southward movements; but the Government never demanded that Fort Sumter should be bombarded as a private enterprise, nor should the Church expect that those sent out here in her interests should, from their own resources, plant and supply the well worked battery of the loyal press. It was the idea that the Government was doing this work that gave it prestige and power; so the Church should be known and felt in giving power and permanency in these efforts to plant Methodism on these historic battlefields of the once disloyal South.

We never asked or desired an appointment to this Southern work, and we now humbly ask to be transferred to some other field of labor, where we shall not be strangely divorced from the sympathies of the Church, and where, if we should fall a martyr to our fidelity to the great principles of an impartial Christianity, debased and fanatical political partisans would not combine to protect and honor those stained with our blood, and even to rob us of our good name, which is the only coveted inheritance we fondly anticipate leaving to our children after a life spent as a Methodist itinerant.

We notify the Bishop who will attend the next session of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to bring with him to this field some new recruits from the cooling and refreshing shadows of New York and Cincinnati—men who have heard little and experienced less of the stern realities of life in this section of our work, who have ample financial resources that they can devote to the interests of the Church here, struggling amid poverty and deadly hostility from ecclesiastical and political foes, for some who are now here will expect to be relieved.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## New Orleans and Ship Island Canal.

The invention of steam dredge boats has enabled channels and harbors to be made where once no access could be had; yet the Mississippi river deposits at its mouth sediment faster than it canbe removed by these dredging machines; even the invention of rakes and wheels to stir up the mud to float away with the current, has so far proved a failure, and so far every cubic yard of earth removed must have cost the Government not less than ten dollars. The machinery coming in contact with sunken hulls, anchors or logs, breaks, and the boat comes to New Orleans for repairs, and returns to find the work to be done over again. To obviate this difficulty, and to shorten the distance to tide water from the city and to lessen the expenses of towing vessels and other charges, the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company was chartered October 4, 1868. The Company are to build or excavate a ship canal, connecting with the Mississippi river near the upper line of Carrollton, passing through the unsettled portions of the city of New Orleans, thence to the Rigolets near Fort Pike, where deep water for vessels of large draft can be found, and with deepening a short distance of the channel in Mississippi Sound, which has a blue clay bottom, we find an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, through South Pass, where we reach the fine harbor of Ship Island, distant seventy-five miles from the city. Vessels passing through this route could sail within twenty-five miles of the city, when by the river they have to be towed one hundred and twenty miles. We think the problem of a permanent and cheap outlet for the commerce of the Mississippi Valley for vessels which find a difficult passage over the bar is settled whenever this canal is completed. With the aid of dredging machines it can be speedily accomplished.

The ship canal is to be excavated to a width of one hundred and fifty feet, with a depth of twenty feet, and will require the excavation of about 13,000,000 cubic yards of earth, being about the amount annually brought down in solution by the Mississippi river and deposited at its mouth.

The difficulties attending New Orleans as a commercial port is well considered in the following extract from the Philadelphia *Enquirer*:

One of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of the port of New Orleans is the extreme port charges, which are thus stated by a correspondent of the *Bulletin* of that city. The figures represented the charges on a vessel of one thousand tons:

| | |
|---|---|
| Towage from sea $1 25 per ton registered tonnage | $1,250 00 |
| Quarantine fees | 20 00 |
| Levee dues, 20 cents per ton | 200 00 |
| Harbor master's fees | 30 00 |
| Port Warden, 5 cents, if called. | 50 00 |
| Towage down river, 50 cents per ton. | 500 00 |
| Out pilotage, $4 50 foot draft, say 16½ | 74 26 |
| Total | $2,144 26 |

Besides which, stevedore's bill commissions 5 per cent. in, 5 per cent. out and Customhouse fees, $10.

All vessels are compelled by the pilot laws to take on board a bar pilot; if the captain refuses, his vessel is accountable for all losses to cargo, and pilots can collect one-half the bill. Large vessels can not sail further up than English Turn, eighteen miles below the city, and tow boats charge nearly as much from there as from sea.

The natural result of such extreme rates as these is to so increase the freights as to drive produce to other parts, the inward trade being similarly affected. This is seen in the rising consequence of Savannah as a shipping port, and the change in the current of produce from the gulf ports northward through the border States, via St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Norfolk, etc. If the overland freight cost more, the reduction of ocean freights makes the export cheaper and swifter than by the New Orleans route, so that, other things being equal, that city is placed at a great disadvantage. even on products from a section of country for which the Southern metropolis is the natural outlet.

These matters need looking into now more than ever, perhaps, since earnest efforts are making to turn the produce trade of the great Mississippi valley down that mighty stream.

It is not alone the port charges at New Orleans that need looking after—the mouths of the Mississippi need deepening to the end that vessels of large draught may pass in and out without unnecessary delay. The subject has often been before Congress, and large appropriations have been made at different times, but the difficulty still remains. For a distance of one hundred miles from the Gulf, the river is obstructed by bars, over which the depth of water is often not more than twelve or fifteen feet, and the difficulty is increased by the fact that these bars are constantly changing position and character. By the aid of steam tugs, vessels can be made to plow into and through them, to a depth of two or three feet; but the river still flows on, and the temporary interruption to the work of formation is speedily repaired. It is apparent that the yearly advance of the outlets of the river into the Gulf—and this advance is constant and rapid—lessens the slope of the river near the mouth, and thus retards the current, increases the bars in size and number, and affects the whole valley for hundreds of miles back into the country.

The quantity of sedimentary deposit annually brought down by the current, and held in suspension until near the outlet, was estimated in 1850, after measurement extending over thirty years, as sufficient to cover twelve square miles to the depth of one foot. The formation of bars is not to be wondered at; nor is it child's play to grapple with the problem to be solved. Dredging can hardly be regarded as a thorough remedy; in fact, it gives but a temporary relief. But it is the only available remedy, until some effective system shall be adopted. Continuous dredging may keep the channel open, but it carries no results into the future. It is a national necessity that the mouth of the Mississippi should be kept open, and Congress should early make the whole subject of the levees, the delta and the "passes" of the river a subject of careful and thorough investigation. It will be strange indeed if modern science shall not be able to solve the problem.

New Orleans Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE TEST OATH.

The *Crescent* tries to defend the presidential electors for their neglect of duty by saying that no law provides for the manner of administering the oath of office, or by whom, and says "oaths of office are well enough as a form;" also, "there is nothing more nonsensical than an oath," etc. It also accuses us, and, in fact, Republicans generally, with a great fondness for oaths. The *Crescent*, although it has no ex-Justice of the Peace on its staff, writes the ablest legal editorials on Camp street; but we think it is mistaken in its views of the "nonsensicalness" of oaths, and in its conception of our views. We believe that oaths have been imposed and multiplied to too great an extent. The test oath particularly has had the unfavorable effect of keeping thousands of men out of the Republican party who are otherwise partial to Republican policy and laws, but could scarcely be expected to advocate the success of what included their own disfranchisement. A majority of the Republicans in this State are opposed, probably, to all test oaths, and we believe the time has come for their abolition. They would have been repealed long ago had it not been for the chronic violence and Ku-Kluxism in the Southern States. The test oath has kept more votes out of the Republican party than it has disfranchised men on the other side; but the turbulent and violent spirit manifested by a portion of the opposition party have made all efforts to abolish test oaths and disfranchisements unpopular in Congress as well as the Convention and Legislature of 1868. "Let us have peace" and the Legislature and Congress would doubtless at once institute measures to relieve all disabilities. Such are our views and nothing contrary to them has appeared in these columns. The test oath was instituted in time of war and was intended as a safeguard, not as a punishment; but though well meant it does not work well in time of peace, either for national purposes or those of the Republican party. It is variously interpreted and not susceptible of a fixed application.

To illustrate the truth of this remark, we give one or two notable instances of how curiously the test oath has been construed in this city.

Mr. Thomas P. May, the defaulting Sub-Treasurer, organized the "St. Stephens Guards," of St. John parish, with his own means, and was elected and served as Lieutenant of the company, and took an active part against the United States Government in the early days of the rebellion. He admitted this in the New Orleans *Times* of July 15, 1864, (of which paper he was the founder and the largest owner), as follows:

We desire to say, however, in conclusion, that there is truth in the statement that Mr. Thomas P. May was a "slaveholder" before the war, and we will add that he was a pretty large one. It is true that he was "a Lieutenant of the Stephens Guards," and it is also true that he, foreseeing that the inevitable result of the war upon the United States would be the emancipation of slaves in Louisiana, was one of the first to throw himself beneath the broad folds of his country's banner, notwithstanding her success was to him a loss of the full value of his slaves, not less than two hundred thousand dollars. He was willing to give something for the preservation of the Union, that was thus valuable, and his Lieutenancy of the Stephens Guards into the bargain. When the editors of the *Era* and *La Renaissance* can show that they have sacrificed as much, Mr. May will be ready to meet them on the question of patriotism. The editor of the *Times* has, however, at least, credit for one thing, that of being "well bred." In these days, when gentlemanly editors are scarce, this compliment is worthy of record.

On the arrival of General Butler, the ex-Lieutenant of the rebel service was the first to tender a public dinner to that distinguished Union commander, at John Galpin's, at which were present those distinguished patriots, J. S. Whitaker, J. A. Rozier, Christian Roselius and others. And subsequently, when appointed Sub-Treasurer, the same ex-Lieutenant took the test oath prescribed by the Radical Congress, and with uncovered head and uplifted hand swore thus:

"I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto."

Notwithsfanding the curious position occupied by Mr. May, the *Times*, during his administration, was indecently eager to pick flaws in the records of other men.

We will close this subject by one more example. Mr. John Quincy Adams Fellows, a well-known politician, who has been an active Know-Nothing, a blustering rebel, then a pretended Union man, and who is now an ornament to the Democratic party, furnishes us the instance.

The fiftieth annual communication of the most worshipful "The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana," commenced in the city of New Orleans, at the Grand Lodge Hall, on St. Charles street, on Monday, February 10, 1862, at half-past six o'clock P. M.

The Grand Master, J. Q. A. Fellows, delivered an address in which are found the following paragraphs:

It is with a feeling of sadness that I notice the absence of many a face which I have had the pleasure to greet here during the last ten years. Many who have heretofore come up to this annual assembly and assisted us with their counsels, have, at the *call of their country*, left friends and home to serve its behests on the tented field and in the deadly strife of battle. A Mason's duty is to his country, next after that to his God and then to his neighborhood before himself. This is the order of a Mason's duties, and the true Mason knows best how to fulfill them. May we who remain behind remember them in our prayers; may their success be in proportion to the justness of their cause, and may they be permitted to return in God's own good time to rejoice with us in our country's deliverance and to receive the welcome of their friends and brethren. * * * *

On the twenty fourth of December last our Grand Secretary, Samuel G. Risk, departed this life at Memphis, Tennessee, whither he had gone in the delusive hope of regaining that health which he had lost in the *service of his country*. * * * *

I have called upon each Lodge to preserve a record of all who have gone to the war, and to state the fact in their returns as an interesting matter for future reference. In the present time of trouble it behooves our elder brethren to return again to their active duties in the Lodge, and by their exertions keep the order alive and provide for the wants of the families of the younger brethren now absent in the *service of their country*. As has been said of old, Masonry best flourishes in times of peace; yet, as we love the Order, our exertions to preserve it will be in proportion to the present necessities. Let us meet like men and Masons the greater calls upon us, and also remember in this our own time of peril that the charity of Free Masonry is universal, and is even to be extended, so far as safety will allow, to a fallen foe.

The Lodge of which I am a member has remitted the dues of its members for the entire period which they may be engaged in the *military service of the Confederacy;* and some others, I understand, have made a similar provision. This has met with my entire approval. * * *

I have granted but one dispensation for a new Lodge during the past year, and that was to Brother A. S. Herren and others, for a Lodge to be called Pelican Lodge, and attached to the Seventh Regiment of Louisiana volunteers, and of which Brother Harry T. Hays is the Colonel, and with instructions to receive no materials for work outside of that regiment. Several applications have been made to me for similar dispensations, and which I professed my willingness to grant on a proper showing, but the near approach of this session has prevented further action. I would grant one to proper parties in each regiment of Louisiana volunteers, on proper application, with the view that the tedium of camp life might be lessened by the practice of our rites on suitable occasions.

I have been informed that the Grand Master of Virginia has granted a dispensation to certain of our brethren in the Fifth Regiment of Louisiana volunteers. This we can not approve; for the soldiers of that regiment, though in Virginia, are yet our own citizens, and I can not but regard this as an invasion of our jurisdiction. We do not invade theirs, for we confine the working of our lodges to our own citizens and to the members of the particular regiment to which the lodge is attached. Our late and our present Grand Secretary have had some correspondence on this subject with Brother Dove, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, but as yet no definite action has been taken. Such other Grand Masters as have granted army warrants, so far as my knowledge extends, have confined their jurisdiction to a particular regiment volunteering from their own jurisdiction.

* * * * * * * *

The absence of the Grand Treasurer from April last, in Florida and Virginia, and that of the Grand Secretary in camp at Proctorville, necessarily devolved upon me greater duties than usual, or than I had anticipated.

* * * * *

The greatest call upon me has been for dispensation of time, etc., in conferring the degrees upon candidates called to the service of their country. Where the work had been begun, and a proper showing mode, I invariably granted the request, and in a few instances dispensed with a portion of the time required in new cases, all other formalities being complied with. In one instance the three degrees in one night, in Perkins Lodge, on the captain of a company of artillery suddenly called into active service.

These particulars, with a number of others, were handed us years ago by the lamented Dostie, himself a distinguished Mason, for the purpose of exposing this Masonic pretender. This was not the only way in which Fellows recognized and aided the rebel government, as the following will show:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana,
Office of the Register of Voters
In and for the City of New Orleans,
July 29, 1868.

I, A. Vallas, Register of the names and residences of all qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify that in the book called "Original Registry of Voters," opened and commenced while the State of Louisiana was under the power of the so-called "Confederate States of America," in accordance with an act of the so-called Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled an "act relative to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans," approved December 21, 1861, and which book is now among the archives of my office, the name of John Q. A. Fellows appears on page 145 as having been registered on the fourteenth day of April, 1862, as a qualified elector of said city, under No. 3765, as residing then at No. 229 Philip street, in the twenty-second precinct, having resided in the State and parish eleven years; in precinct, three years, and being a native of the State of Vermont.

And I further certify that at the head of the column of said book of the signatures of the electors appears the oath prescribed by said act of the Legislature for all persons appiying to be registered, and which oath is subscribed by said John Q. A. Fellows, and reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am qualified according to the Constitution and laws of this State to vote, I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States of America, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and the said Confederate States. So help me God."

In testimony whereof I, the said Register, do hereby grant these presents, as witness my hand and the impress of my seal of office, the day and date above mentioned.

A. VALLAS,
Register of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding these acts, Fellows on the first of January, 1867, when testifying on behalf of the rioters, before Mr. Boyer, of the Congressional investigating committee, said:

"I was a Union man; I did not go so far even as to coincide with that party known here as the co-operationists; they were not Union enough for me, though I voted with them. I voted Union throughout to the end, though with some trouble, and have remained so ever since."

Fellows had already taken the test oath as follows:

I, J. Q. A. Fellows, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of an attorney, proctor and counsellor at law of the courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. So help me God.

(Signed) J. Q. A. FELLOWS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, A. D., 1865.

Clerk's Office—A true copy.

(Signed) K. LOEW,
Deputy Clerk.

We have other proofs and examples at hand, but the above are sufficient to show the manner in which the test oath is understood and taken in this city. We have selected the case of Fellows because that gentleman has been conspicuously busy in falsifying the political records of men much his superior.

But to return to our main subject. Many of the present Legislature, including Republicans, both white and colored, are opposed to State disfranchisement. What we have urged, and what the *Crescent* has misunderstood, is that laws are laws and must be observed while they last. Its legal point is answered by saying that the "manner of administering" need scarcely be provided by law further than by giving the form of oath as is done by act of July 2, 1862; the "person by whom" is provided for by general laws, giving to certain officers power to administer oaths, such as Federal Judges and United States Commissioners. As for the "nonsensicalness" of oaths, there can scarcely be anything more solemn and binding than an oath, with the help of God, to obey the Constitution of the United States and perform the duties of an office faithfully and impartially. The Electors erroneously considered themselves State officers, but singularly forgot even to take the State oath; and they could scarcely plead that statutes of the State do not show "how and by whom" oaths of office can be taken.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE JEWS.

In passing along one of the streets of this city there is to be seen a large and elegant building, with a block of marble inlaid in the front, bearing the inscription "Hebrew Education Society." What is the exact meaning of this inscription, or the use to which the building is devoted we do not know, except that it shows how the people who compose this society are progressing under the benign influences of a land of freedom. It is truly astonishing to see all over this country how the Jews flourish and prosper. Go where you will into the most remote settlements of this Union, in State or Territory, and there the Jewish merchant and trader is to be found with his stock of goods ready for a bargain. In all the principal cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and others of lesser note, the principal mercantile houses are composed of Jews, having large and ample capital to carry on their business. Besides the amount of money invested in business these houses and firms have built or purchased large and magnificent stores and warehouses which they own in fee. Especially in the cities of New York, Cincinnati and Chicago is this the case. These people are investing large sums of money in real estate in the city of New York, and whole blocks of residences in the upper part of that city are owned and occupied by Jewish families, and in many cases by such as have made fortunes and have retired from active business. It was remarked by one of the oldest stock and commission brokers in New York that where but ten years ago scarcely a Jew was seen on 'Change, now there are hundreds trading and speculating in stocks and engaged in the daily operations of Wall and Broad streets. These thrifty and energetic people in the increase of their wealth, have not neglected their religious interests, for they have built synagogues and places of worship in nearly every prominent city of the Union. In New York, out of some forty of these, of greater or less magnitude, one has just been completed, situated on the Fifth avenue, near Forty-fourth street, which in beauty of finish is unsurpassed in the annals of church architecture, costing over $1,000,000. To show the liberality of this class of our citizens in the support of their rabbis or teachers, we will state that when the sittings of this beautiful temple were disposed of to such as proposed to be its congregation, a surplus of $160,000 over and above the fixed price of those sittings was realized, the interest of which, together with the annual rental of pews, is more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the synagogue. In the building of their houses of worship, like the old-fashioned Quakers, there is no mortgage or encumbrance upon the building or the land where they are located. It would be well for other denominations of religious sects to emulate this example.

The Jews are becoming more liberal in their religious views than they have been in the past, as is seen in the proceedings of the Convention recently held in New York called the *B'nai Brith*, where liberal and catholic views were expressed toward Christian denominations and a willingness to assist in all the eleemosynary or charitable enterprises of the day and age. They are a people who do not care to interest themselves in the political contests, for in this they see no profit or pecuniary advantage. It is well known that during the late war they were generally shrewd enough to avoid any outspoken expression of their opinions or sentiments on either side of the contest, but, taking advantage of their neutral position, made all the money they could from both sides. They are a people devoted to commercial purposes, and for the past few years have been remarkably successful in amassing wealth; they may now be considered the richest class of our citizens. In this city they are well represented in the professions as well as in commerce, as may be judged from the signs which are to be seen in the principal business streets; and if here they adopt the same course as their brethren do in the Northern States, their prosperity and success will be commensurate with their liberality and catholicity.

Many of our citizens of the Jewish faith have labored under the impression that General Grant, the noble leader of the Republican party in the last campaign, entertained a prejudice against their race. This was a mistake. General Grant, like all true Republicans, has no prejudices founded on race. Pending the election he was not willing that any letter from him, explanatory of any of his acts, should be published; but since the election the following frank, brave and noble letter has been made public in the columns of the *Israelite:*

GALENA, Ill., September 14, 1868.

Hon. I. N. Morris:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the third instant, inclosing one from you, bearing the same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to the rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked of me there would be no time between now and the third of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to Order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. *I do not pretend to sustain the order.*

At the time of its publication I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines; at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection, and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the rebels.

Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no prejudice against sect nor race, but want each individual to be judged by his own merits. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then I do not sustain that order. It never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned, and without reflec-

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## JUDICIAL NOVELTIES.

We have given and reviewed the decision of Judge Leaumont in the Metropolitan case, but our columns are scarcely equal to the task of giving all that is rich and racy in the judicial department.

On Wednesday the gang sometimes spoken of as the Chicago thieves, composed of Essex and others, were released by the Seventh District Court on *habeas corpus*. It must not, however, be supposed that we allude to Judge Collins, who is an old-fashioned Judge, and does not furnish us with much that is either startling or novel. There is nothing particular to remark concerning his decision, except that the prisoners were held and committed by Recorder Becker upon an insufficient showing, and the jurisdiction of the Seventh District Court was not made a point by counsel. The history of the case, however, in its previous stages, has been interesting. The parties were arrested first upon the authority of a telegradhic dispatch, showing a robbery at or near Hazelhurst, Mississippi. Affidavit was made, warrant issued, the parties arrested, and after a partial hearing committed to the Parish Prison into the hands of that vigilant, wiry, and tenacious public officer, Sheriff Wurzburger. This commitment was for a further hearing.

Councellor Sherburne, late Democratic candidate for elector, had the prisoners taken before Judge Abell on a *habeas corpus*. The latter did not see it his province to interfere while the prisoners were only committed for a further hearing, and sent them back until the prisoners should be finally committed, as nothing could be predicated upon the incomplete action of the Recorder, who must necessarily at times make such commitments as this case disclosed. There is nothing very singular in the case thus far as Recorder Becker, Sheriff Wurzburger, and Councellor Sherburne are matter-of-fact personages, and Judge Abell is only lively and interesting when he gets upon politics.

Anxious reader, you must wait the developments of the case. At this stage enters on the scene Counsellor Atocha, who, educated in the office of Charles O'Conor, brings to the New Orleans bar an ingenuity fully equal to that of his world-famed preceptor.

Counsellor Atocha initiates proceedings for a resort once more to the time-honored old English writ of liberty, the *habeas corpus*. There are some things in medicine which only calomel will cure; if it fails once it must be renewed again and again, each time in another shape, for it is the only cure. Just so with the *habeas corpus*. The experienced practitioner at law, like a good old-fashioned doctor, tries it again and again, until success comes to crown his efforts.

The proceedings now taken are before United States Commissioner and ex-Governor of Ohio and California, and ex-Senator of the United States, Hon. John B. Weller. That officer promptly issues the writ of habeas corpus, directing Sheriff Wurzburger to bring the bodies of the prisoners before the Commissioner, and show wherefore he keeps them in custody. But the Sheriff, who is known of old to the bar as a man of a very doubtful and negative turn of mind, coupled with occasional belligerency, allowed the latter quality to get the better of his usually serene temper, and taking with him as his counsel that warrior of a hundred battle fields, General Harry T. Hays, brandished and ripe for a legal tournament, appeared before the Commissioner minus the prisoners.

What there took place 'twere needless to relate. Nor can we tell the points of law that were then and there disputed; in fact we do not know. Whatever the restrictions or limitations may be to the powers of Commissioners, we know of no law preventing ex-Governors and ex-United States Senators, of which we are one of the former, and constructively one of the latter, from issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* or any other writ, and we would take it in dudgeon were Sheriff Wurzburger to fail promptly to comply.

But Mr. Weller is a better natured man than we, and in fact has the reputation of being a first-rate joker. He even got ahead of President Lincoln once, as the following anecdote will show. Mr. Weller was recalled from the ministry to Mexico just after the beginning of the war, and Mr. Seward reported to the President that he had returned a clean portfolio. Mr. Lincoln congratulated Governor Weller upon this, and the latter said:

"Yes, Mr. President, I have done the clean thing. I have come home to support you in your arduous task of putting down the rebellion, although I have been opposed to you in politics. I only ask to be put in a place where I can be useful to you and the country."

President Lincoln—"What sort of a place would you like to have, Governor?"

Governor Weller—"A commodoreship in the navy."

President Lincoln—"I was not aware, Governor, that you had any experience in that line."

Governor Weller—"Oh, I thought that would make no difference, from the manner you are appointing Brigadier Generals."

President Lincoln acknowledged himself outjoked, and slapping the ex-Minister to Mexico good-naturedly on the shoulder, said, "I owe you one, Governor."

The probability is that the witty Commissioner soon assured the Sheriff and General Hays that he had only been perpetrating one of his best jokes, and after telling them another good one or so, the Sheriff and General were permitted to retire without a commitment of the former for his disobedience, or giving the latter any occasion to exhibit his strategy in a forensic battle.

Resort was next and finally had to Judge Collins with result as aforesaid. Thus ends our tale.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The length of this document, we confess, discouraged us at first and led us to dread a perusal and review of it; but the *Times* has dissipated much of this by characterizing it as "the words of truth and soberness"; and the *Crescent* has excited our curiosity—not an idle curiosity—by assuring its readers "that there is a degree of interest, at once sad and peculiar, with which reflecting minds will be likely to peruse the last message of President Johnson." What the *Times* means by truth and soberness we shall not attempt to decide; but we can not believe it means any reflection on President Johnson's character for sobriety and truthfulness; nor can we believe the *Crescent* means any reflection when it says, "there is a degree of interest, at once sad and peculiar, with which reflecting minds will be likely to peruse the last message of President Johnson.' If this is the last message of President Johnson, and it is a good one, we can not see why there should be anything "sad and peculiar" about it. But if, on the other hand, President Johnson, differing with most of the great and good men who have filled the Presidential chair of this nation, since the formation of its Republican form of government persists in setting up his own will against the will of the people and continues defiantly to make war on them by making war on Congress, why, then, there is something really sad and peculiar in his conduct, and something to excite suspicion in the minds of the people that he is lacking in truth and soberness—those great essentials in an honest ruler of a free people. If it is his pride to be "consistent," only in resisting the will of the people, and persistent in having his own way against the laws of Congress, why then he is guilty of a great public wrong—a wrong that must arouse the severest condemnation of the people from which he can not hope to escape. His own peculiar friends may praise him and try to bolster him up, but their praise can be of no service to a man who persists in doing wrong in the interest of a fraction of our people against the interests of the whole. President Johnson then is responsible for all of the useless excitement during the last three years in this country on the subject of the reconstruction of the States that were in rebellion. If he had have bowed to the will of the people upon this subject much of the bad feeling that has been aroused by politicians would have been avoided and the country would have long since been at peace. All of the States would have resumed their functions as States, and would have had their representatives in Congress looking after their interests. In that case his countrymen could have thanked him upon his retirement from office for his wise and statesmanlike conduct, but now they have to condemn him as vain-glorious and false, and look to the President elect, General Grant, for that peace which the nation had a right to expect when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

The *Picayune*, like the *Times* and *Crescent*, leans toward the President in his fight against the oft expressed will of the people, and damns him with faint praise. It says, "He has a history to record, a character to vindicate, and a Constitution to defend." His history will be written in the history of the country, and will be recorded in this way: President Johnson, having gained the confidence of his countrymen by professing a veneration and profound respect for them and their institutions and laws, as adopted by them to meet the order of progress and civilization, was chosen Vice President of the United States at a time when the enemies of liberty were making war upon the country with a view of breaking down the Government and establishing on its ruins a government in the interest of slavery. The men who were engaged in this infamous work procured the death of the President, the illustrious and good Lincoln, and through the diabolical act Andrew Johnson became President. It was not expected that he would side with the enemies of his country; but he did so, and attempted to establish himself, in their interest, dictator, invested with every power—legislative, executive and judicial, civil and military. But the people who were able to put down a huge rebellion were able to stifle the efforts of a would-be tyrant, and send him to that retirement he deserves.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE STATE LIBRARY.

In 1838 an act was passed by the General Assembly of Louisiana establishing a State library to be located in the capitol on the square now occupied, in part, by the Mechanics' Institute. A meagre appropriation of one thousand dollars per annum was made for the purchase of books, and a librarian at a salary of six hundred dollars, was elected by joint ballot for the term of four years. We believe the selection to that position fell to the lot of Peter L. Jore, a somewhat erratic citizen, well remembered by our ancient inhabitants as a standing candidate for the mayoralty of this city.

The Commercial Library had been in existence some years prior to the establishment of the State Library, and was located in the Arcade buildings, on the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets. It was supported by the subscription of merchants, clerks and mechanics, many of whom were not very punctual in their payments. At the session of 1838 the Legislature made an appropriation of one thousand dollars per annum for five years to this library, and subsequently granted the use of the old arsenal building, situated on the Baronne street side of the State House square, conjointly to the Commercial and State Libraries. The two libraries thus brought together in the same building, formed the nucleus of a very respectable collection of choice standard works in the French and English languages, and for some time continued to be a place of popular resort.

The numerical increase of the State Library up to the year 1843, when Governor Roman's second term of office expired, had been gradual; but under the judicious management of his two able Secretaries of State, Messrs. Eustis and Levi Pierce, the selections were of a solid, rare and valuable character. In 1843 the office of State Librarian was abolished and the library placed in charge of the Secretary of State, "without additional expense to the State."

At the subsequent session of the Legislature in 1844, the act of 1838, to establish a State Library, was revived, and a competent person was to be appointed annually by the Secretary of State, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, under whose charge and responsibility were placed "all books, statutes, manuscripts, plans, maps, papers and documents of every description, belonging to the State." By the same act provision was made "to exchange any books of the State not needed for the use of the public offices for such works as may be useful to the State library." This was an important proviso, but was not carried out to any great extent until after the removal of the State House to Baton Rouge, where, at the outbreak of the war in 1861, might be seen a library of which any State in the Union would be proud; consisting in works of every description, and numbering not less than one hundred thousand volumes. During the war two-thirds of the books were either destroyed by fire, or promiscuously appropriated. By order of General Butler, in August, 1862, some twenty-five thousand volumes were removed from Baton Rouge to the City Hall, in this city, where they remained in heaps, without any especial care or attention until 1864, when they were rearranged in as tolerable order as the cramped space allotted to the Librarian would admit. In April, 1866, an order was given for their removal to the Mechanics' Institute, where they were placed in the third story, and subsequently were removed to the most remote corner of that building in the fourth story, as if to screen them from the eyes and knowledge of the public, for whose use and benefit they were always intended and by whose money they were purchased. The present condition and location of the State Library is a matter of necessity, over which none but the Legislature could have control. The Librarian, Mr. Bovee, father of the Secretary of State, can only act under the direction of his son. His salary is but twelve hundred dollars per annum. Now, as we understand there is soon to be another removal, would it not be well, and most desirable, that the Library should be placed in some locality easy of access, where the lawyer could consult the acts of Congress and of the different States, the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and of the various State courts, and where the merchant and student could peruse and consult the valuable works yet remaining of that once magnificent collection?

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION.

No political spectacle was ever more grand than that of the American Government defending its life against the gigantic efforts of the late rebellion to destroy it. It has ever been proclaimed by its enemies that its acts were unconstitutional, and having to their own satisfaction proved them to be so, they await the return tide of popular condemnation with commendable patience and ever-reviving hopes, which, as we think, they will continue to do for a long time. It is the peculiar triumph of the Government that it possessed a vitality it did not derive only from the Constitution. The Government and Constitution are in no sense identical. The latter was framed for the Government to rest on, its foundation principles being adapted, as was thought, to every need that could arise in the course of human events. With objects so sublime, a care so beneficent and a wisdom so exalted, as characterize that great instrument, it was not dreamed that any emergency could arise involving the nation's life at the hands of its own people. When that event came and the Constitution seemed and was declared inadequate to the work of preservation, what was to be done? Was the Government to perish supinely without a struggle, or should it invoke the power which made the Constitution, in a glorious effort for preservation? The sovereignty had never been merged in the *Constitution*, but remained in the *people*. The vitality which constituted the government was *there*. Should it not then exert its prerogative, and, putting aside the constitution if necessary, rely upon its might, and in a struggle of life and death, vindicate its authority and redeem its power? This is precisely what necessity imposed and what was done. In the stupendous emergency, it probably rose over the constitution, and in place of that charter proclaimed and enforced the will of the people—the source of constitutions and the sole repository power. They who hold the Constitution to be more sacred than the justice it enshrined or the glorious ends it was intended to achieve, will cling fast to their idolatry and put away the true sovereign. But the vitality which infused itself in the Government was a living principle, and it remains to vitalize the future as it has the past, and to lift above all cavil its inexorable justice, indomitable majesty, and its glorious destiny in the coming time.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE JUSTICE'S COURTS.

Among the thousand and one suggestions made by members of the Property Holders' Association and the citizens for other relief of the treasury of the State, we have heard it mooted that the laws concerning Justices' Courts may be revevified and reenforced. The law says that Justices of the Peace may receive fees to the extent of three thousand dollars per annum and no more, for their account. All received above that sum belong to the State, and if retained constitute the offenses of embezzlement, breach of trust, misdemeanor in office, malfeasance, etc., etc. Justices are required to make a just and true return, we believe under oath. It is said that George Y. Bright and D. F. Mitchell have been the only Justices for some twenty years past who have the reputation of having complied with the law on this subject, although there may be some uncertainty in such a negative statement. This remark, if correct, can not apply to the present Justices of the Peace unless they have been re-elected, for their first time, for making returns will not come until January first.

It is the interest of every taxpayer to see that all funds belonging to the State should reach the treasury. If these sums are in the hands of Justices of the Peace, past or present, they will add so much to the public coffers, and diminish to that extent the burdens of the taxpayers. It would seem the duty of the State Auditor to attend to this matter, and demand payment of funds and sworn returns; or, if not forthcoming, take a mandamus. If we are mistaken in this particular, then this remedy could be taken by any citizen, and would be eminently within the province of the Property Holders' Association, representing so numerous a body of taxpayers.

## POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Senator Kellogg has introduced a bill providing "that all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States, and resting upon the following-named citizens of Louisiana, under the provisions of the *proposed (!)* amendment to the constitution known as article fourteen, and the act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplemental thereto, be, and the same are hereby, removed, to wit: John L. Lewis, Robert J. Caldwell, George W. Mader, Ethan Allen, Thomas G. Wilson, W. H. Haskell, John E. King, J. R. Head, J. J. Stringer, Anthony W. Faulkner, Field F. Montgomery, John W. Fairfax, James H. Wingfield, George W. Dirmeyer, Emile La Sere, William B. Meredith, Josiah F. Ellis, Frank W. Delesdernier, Joseph P. Horner, Philip H. Winfree, St. Clair Johns, John W. Blanks, Emmett D. Craig, John J. Meredith, Robert D. Bridger, J. C. Bridger, senior, Jacob Humble, Thomas J. Hough, P. R. Smith, S. W. Wood, a citizen of Mississippi, and William H. Wills, a citizen of Arkansas."

We hope the Judiciary Committee, to whom this bill was referred, will be in no haste to pass it, as we think the past course and present status of some of the persons named will justify some examination.

## THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The joint resolution recently introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Kellogg, and which, after two readings, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, provides:

That the provisions of the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," is hereby extended to the loyal citizens of the State of Louisiana, anything in the act to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," passed February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the contrary notwithstanding.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

### Sambola vs Campbell.

The case of Sambola, contestant, *vs.* Campbell for a seat in the Senate of the State is draging its slow length along before the Committee on Contested Elections. Mr. Campbell was the candidate first returned by the Board of Registry to the military authorities as having a majority. He was also returned as elected by the Board of Registration of the State appointed by the Constitutional Convention. With these advantages the Legislature gave him the *prima facie* seat. On the other hand it was contended that errors were subsequently pointed out by Mr. Sambola to the military, who sent the returns back to be corrected in his favor. Mr. Sambola was ruled out as sitting member on the ground that the military should have restricted themselves to reporting the returns as officially made to them, without subsequent alteration; and this seems to have been the rule observed by the military in all other cases, leaving similar frauds and mistakes, if any, to be investigated by the Legislature. To offset the mistake alleged to be discovered by Mr. Sambola, the frauds committed by the Democratic party and their Commissioners will be allowed, as they were in favor of Messrs. Pinchback, Hall and Heidenhain as against Messrs. Jewell, Stringer and Zacharie. Mr. Sambola will be likely to obtain his seat about the year 1901. He is personally a very estimable gentleman, barring his extreme Democracy, which leads him into vain contests such as this, likely to result as did the famous tilt of Don Quixote against the windmill.

### Levee Bids.

We are under obligations to Captain R. D. Mitchell, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, for the subjoined figures relating to the proposals opened this morning for building the levees named:

| NAMES. | Base Levee. | Savage Levee. | Duckport Levee. | Delta Levee. | Gillespie Levee. | St. Joseph Levee. | Maredro Levee. | Island Bend (Lassonde's Levee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Bayle | 32 | 27½ | 29½ | 40 | 31 | 31 | 46½ | 32½ |
| E. J. Kennedy | 22 | 39 | 37 | 49 | 43 | 36 | 33 | 39 |
| L. Frizzel | | 35 | 33 | 49 | 36 | 33 | | |
| J. M. Wright | | 37 | 34 | 44 | 33 | | | |
| Wm. Wright | | | 40 | | | | | |
| J. Ballentine & Co. | | | | | | | | |
| C. H. Thickston | | | | | | | | |
| S. L. James | | | | | | | | |
| H. C. Mallery | | | | | | | | |
| W. Conner | | | | | | | | |
| J. Medinty | | | | | | | | |
| J. Hession | | | | | | | | |
| W. E. Burke | | | | | | | | |
| J. L. McCarroll | | | | | | | | |
| P. Birnes | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. Burke | | | | | | | | |
| Vernon & Reid | | | | | | | | |
| | 42 | 37½ | 36 | 39½ | 31 | 31 | 46½ | 32½ |
| | 22 | 27½ | 29½ | 40 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 32½ |

Board adjourned till seven o'clock this evening, when bids for Morancy Levee will be opened.

The banking capital of Boston amounts to more than the total sum in the four States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Boston is to have a [illegible] 250 by 110 feet. The building is [illegible] be one of great beauty.

During the past week or two many families have passed through Natchitoches in wagons, bound for Texas. In many instances they were accompanied by a number of freedmen.

The weather last night was the coldest of the season. Ice formed to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. A cold, piercing, disagreeable wind to-day renders it uncomfortable anywhere except by a good fire.

The Alton *Telegraph* having mentioned a father and his six sons all voting for Grant, the Quincy *Whig* says that one of its subscribers writes that himself, seven sons, two sons-in-law and two grandsons—twelve in all—voted for Grant—and not a single vote for Seymour.

Wendell Phillips says: "The South creates an ideal Yankee; he does not exist; he never did exist. The North creates an ideal Southerner; he never existed. The United States lavishes thousands of millions of dollars in an endeavor to deal with an ideal Indian; he never existed."

No credentials have yet been forwarded to Mr. Menard, declared elected for the unexpired term to represent Louisiana in the Second Congressional District. Nor have credentials been furnished for the full term to any member elect except Hon. Michael Ryan.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Charles Poydras Supervisor of Registration for Pointe Coupee parish, and ordered an election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. William Smith, late one of the Representatives from that parish, the time to be designated by the Supervisor.

Captain Goodspeed, of the schooner Etna, from Ruatan Island November 28, which arrived yesterday, reports the British bark William Edwards, of Liverpool, from Omoa for Liverpool, with a cargo of fustic, stranded on the south side of Ruatan Island on the twenty-first November and a total loss. All hands and a portion of her cargo saved.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Our reporter learns from Mr. P. M. Tourne, clerk, that Daniel Phillips was brought to the hospital yesterday afternoon, by Officer John Purdon, with one of his legs badly crushed and broken by being run over by a float laden with ten bales cotton. The accident happened on Liberty street, near Lafayette, at half-past four o'clock, the wounded man having fallen from his seat whilst intoxicated.

The following is the list of persons who have filed petitions in bankruptcy since December 1: James J. Teavy, Lemuel A. Rawls, Allen J. Poole, Rufus C. Holt, Lewis J. Phillips, Ford Hines, James H. Burt, Joseph H. Erwin, P. Gallaher, W. C. Cutler, Francis J. Sapineau, Sigismund S. Bamberger, Thomas Donnelly, Charles Smith, Joseph Israel, Henry Polkinghorne, Jr., George P. Murchison.

The desks, carpets and other furniture of the State of Louisiana, used for the Senate and House of Representatives, are being removed to-day to the bank building, corner of Royal and Conti streets. The offices of the Governor and Secretary of State will probably be removed Monday or Tuesday to the building on Conti street, next to the bank building, which is a part of the bank property, and which was formerly occupied by its officers.

A suit was instituted a few months ago in the Fourth District Court by Miguel Gennaro de Lizerdi, a citizen of Mexico, against the Canal Bank of New Orleans, for the possession of a very large and valuable plantation, below the city, in St. Bernard, with heavy damages and the recovery of the revenues since 1861 or '62. The answer filed by the bank, a day or two ago, pleads a general denial and occupies only two or three lines.

The citizens of Fredericksburg, Virginia, have held a meeting to encourage immigration to Virginia. Several speakers addressed the meeting, all of whom insisted that it was folly for the people of that section to delay effort to secure a portion of the tide of immigration now sweeping by, and also to secure a suitable agent or agents to go to Germany and induce immigrants to come directly to Fredericksburg.

Among the passengers lost on the steamer United States, which came into collision with the America on the Ohio river, we find the names of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchins, of Concord, New Hampshire. They were the parents of Major Hutchins, of the Sixth United States cavalry, who has been on duty for some time past as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city. The warmest sympathies of his friends are extended to Major Hutchins in this terrible bereavement.

THE LAST MASSACHUSETTS MURDER.—*Boston*, December 4.—Denis Reeme (not Keene) is suspected of the murder of Gronau, but denies it. The murder took place in Furbisher's sausage and lard factory, and the position of Gronau's body indicated that he was stooping over the chopping-block at work, when a blow was given from behind, severing his head from his body.

[And this in Massachusetts.]

We copy the above from the *Bee* of this morning. [And both of these men were Democrats, the murderer and the murdered.]

New Orleans, like other great cities, has been frequently the scene of disorders and violations of law, but we doubt if it ever witnessed a spectacle so defiant of statutory provisions, and so insulting to morality and good taste as that exhibited in New York at the funeral of Felix Larkin, a low, brutal prize fighter and notorious law breaker, recently killed in a low pot-house row. The procession marched through the principal streets of New York, attended, besides the prize ring delegation, by a State Senator, a member of the Assembly, an Alderman, and five hundred members of the New York Volunteer Regiment, while eight prominent citizens bore the pall.

If this be a specimen of the higher civilization the Radicals wish to introduce, we'll none of it.—*Times*.

As New York is a good Democratic city, with four or five Democrats to one Republican, and a Democratic majority of fifty to seventy thousand, the above seems to be a severe left-handed fling at the Democratic party. The introduction of the word "Radicals" is merely, as Artemus Ward would say, "for sarkazzum."

He who studies books alone will know how things ought to be, and he who studies men will know how they are.

## COMMODORE MEADE IN AN [illegible]

## CONSPIRACY TO MARRY HIS DAUGHTER.

## Success of the Conspiracy.

## RELEASE OF THE COMMODORE.

The New York *Tribune* of a late date says:

Commodore Richard W. Meade, brother of Major General George G. Meade, is in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and in connection with his imprisonment the following story is told:

A gentleman residing in New Jersey had been paying his addresses to the daughter of the Commodore, but the Commodore had strongly and repeatedly objected to his attentions—first, because the girl was too young to think of marrying, and secondly, because even if she were of age this person could never be considered as a proper suitor for her hand. The young man, however, finding certain of the daughter's relatives to back him, persisted in his attentions. Commodore Meade thereupon threatened to take such action as would preclude the possibility of this individual paying further attentions to Miss Meade, or to anybody else, and thereupon certain nearly interested persons, together with others whose names will all appear at the habeas corpus trial, so the story runs, sought to obtain a certificate of Commodore Meade's insanity, to the end that he might be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum until after his daughter should be married. To obtain this certificate they employed two United States naval surgeons, with both of whom the Commodore was on unfriendly terms, neither of whom had seen him for some years. They made no examination of his mental state, but simply signed a certificate of his insanity. Armed with this document, the persons aforesaid, with detective officers, lay in wait for a favorable opportunity to abduct Commodore Meade. On the thirteenth ultimo, while writing letters in the private office of Messrs. Smallwood, Hodgkiss & Co., at No. 10 Beaver street, New York, Commodore Meade was suddenly seized and forcibly abducted by these detective officers, and placed in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. Information of this fact was at once telegraphed to the would-be husband, and that person hastened to Staten Island, where, next day, his marriage with Commodore Meade's daughter was consummated. The Commodore, in a letter from the Asylum, remarks that "God Almighty has sustained him so far through the severest trial of his life, and he believes He will not 'go back' on him now." He is still a close prisoner at Bloomingdale. Until within a few days it was hoped by the Commodore's friends that settlement could be effected without publicity. Commodore Meade has had for many years a claim against the United States government growing out of his father's ownership of large tracts of land in Florida at the date of the cession of that State by Spain. This claim the government has been for many years ready to settle by compromise with Commodore Meade; but he has always insisted upon "the whole or none," against the wishes of all of his family, who desired the compromise. A suit is before the United States Court of Claims, and as the Commodore says, interested persons are determined to keep him indefinitely immured, to the end that they may control and enjoy the vast sum of money which the Government is expected to pay during the ensuing winter. The Commodore declares that their intention is to have him pronounced *non compos mentis*, so that they may perpetually wield the fortune which his pertinacity will have secured within a few months. Several friends of the Commodore and one prominent physician, says the *Evening Post*, have visited him at the Asylum, and the testimony of all is that he is in no sense insane. Of course the mode of relief is by a writ of habeas corpus. This has been attempted, but in the crowded state of the New York courts it is difficult to get a hearing. The court was compelled to send the case to a referee. To avoid the effect of this procedure, an attempt was made to have the matter heard by a Judge in Brooklyn, but the Brooklyn Judge declines to hear it, as the New York Judge has prior jurisdiction. The case therefore comes back to Judge Sutherland.

Two or three days since the telegraph stated that Commodore Meade had been released from the Bloomingdale Asylum, after a close examination by competent and skillful physicians, who pronounced him perfectly sane. But in the meantime his daughter had married against his wishes.

### The Levee Bids.

We published Saturday the proposals for building levees, that were opened that day by the Board of Public Works. The following bids were accepted and the contracts will be signed as soon as the funds in possession of the Board will warrant it:

L. H. Theakston, Bass Levee, 31½c; P. J. Kennedy, Savage Levee, 27¾c, and Duckport, 28¾c; Vernon & Reid, Delta, 31c; C. Boyle, Gillespie, 31c, St. Joseph, 31c, and Grand Island, 30c; H. C. Doherty, Marengo, 33c.

Bass levee, in Carroll parish, contains 150,000 cubic yards, being 3700 feet long and of a probable average of fifteen feet embankment. Savage levee, in Carroll parish, contains 100,000 cubic yards, being 7200 feet long. Duckport levee is in the parish of Madison and contains about 16,000 cubic yards, being 1200 feet long. Delta levee, Madison parish, contains about 85,000 cubic yards, being 3500 feet long. Gillespie levee, in Tensas parish, contains about 2700 cubic yards and is some 300 feet long. St. Joseph levee is in Tensas parish, is 400 feet long and contains about 3500 cubic yards. Marengo levee, in Concordia parish, contains 100,000 cubic yards and is 2800 feet long. Glasscock levee, in Concordia parish, is about 3000 feet long and contains 27,000 cubic yards.

The contracts specify that all these levees shall be commenced within twenty days of the signing of the contracts and shall be completed by the first of March, 1869.

The board, previous to the opening of the bids, passed a resolution reserving to itself the right of withdrawing the awarding of any contract for which the funds which they may have on hand will not permit them to pay. It is expected, however, that sufficient funds will be on hand to complete all contracts already advertised.

The building of Morancy levee, in Madison parish, was not awarded, as the planters in the vicinity of the levees were not prepared to make the advancement as formerly proposed, and the board will not have sufficient funds to defray the whole cost of the work. A committee representing the police jury of Madison parish was present, but could not offer any substantial inducement to warrant the Board in undertaking the work.

Messrs. Flood, Sawyer and Van Winkle were appointed a special committee to examine into the solvency of the sureties of the parties to whom contracts were to-day awarded. Also for the examination of the Red River improvements authorized by act of the last Legislature.

After deciding to remove their present location, the Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

This is from the Chicago *Post* of Monday:

The first colored gentleman that ever desecrated the floor of the American Congress, sat upon a sofa of the House yesterday, waiting for its action upon his credentials as one of the members elect from the State of Louisiana. As the admission of Mr. Menard would involve the recognition by Congress of the farcical election held in Louisiana, it is probable that he will have to be content for a time with the privileges of the floor. In the meantime we suggest to Brooks, of New York, or Ross, of Illinois, that the country would be vastly the gainer if one of them would immediately exchange places with Mr. Menard, who is represented by the correspondents as being a very intelligent and very honest man.

Park Street Congregational Church, in Boston, has a remarkable history. Since its organization nearly sixty years ago, no fewer than twenty thousand have been connected with it, and two hundred who became foreign missionaries, received religious instructions from its pulpit. Among its pastors were the late Drs. Beecher, Dwight, Linsley, and other distinguished names.

## SUIT AGAINST THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

## RESTORATION OF ORDER IN PENITENTIARY.

The case of Jones et al vs. the Board of Control of the Louisiana Penitentiary was fixed for trial on the ninth instant before Judge Posey, of the Fifth Judicial District, at Baton Rouge. Plaintiffs, the lessees of the institution, obtained a writ of injunction against defendants to restrain them from the appointment of the employes of the Penitentiary under the act of 1865, extra session. Plaintiffs claim the right of appointing such employes by virtue of the provisions of a lease made to them by Governor Joshua Baker and General Hancock. The attorneys for the Board of Control, Messrs. Belden, Field and Chaney, filed a peremptory exception denying the right of plaintiffs to sue or stand in judgment for the reason that neither Governor Baker nor General Hancock had any right either under the State laws or reconstruction acts to make the lease and thereby override the laws of the State.

This exception was argued on the eleventh, and submitted to the Court. The grounds of the exception are so plain that there can be no doubt but that it will be sustained. It is high time something should be done to restore some sort of order in the Penitentiary. We understand that the convicts, instead of being put to proper, healthy and legitimate labor, are dragged all over the neighborhood, and made to work on plantations and coal boats. One of the first duties to be performed by the Legislature next month will be to investigate the manner in which the convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary are treated by the lessees, and apply the remedy.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Samuel A. Shumway to Laxil B. Adams, tenth December: A lot of ground, with all the rights thereunto belonging, in the Fourth District, in square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Pleasant and Harmony streets, measuring 40 feet 6 inches front on Carondelet, about 47 feet 6 inches in the rear, by a depth of 120 feet in the line of lot 8; and a depth and front on Pleasant street, of 120 feet 8 nches, forming the corner of Pleasant and Carondelet streets, for $1400.

E. D. White to E. A. Larrier, first December: A lot of ground, in the Third District, bounded by St. Bernard avenue, Annette, Uryuhart and Girod streets, having 34 feet 7 inches, 5 lines 90 feet 6 inches in depth, and front on St. Bernard, for $1500.

J. Friederich to Anru Hill, first December: A lot of ground in the First District, bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Lafayette and Poydras streets, measuring 22 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on New Levee street, 23 feet 6 inches on Fulton street, 117 feet 2 inches 5 lines deep, and front on Lafayette street, for $9500.

H. C. Millaudon to Thomas Johnson, first December: A lot of ground in the First District, with the buildings, etc., in square bounded by Race, Tchoupitoulas, Religious and Orange streets, No. 17, measuring 20 feet 8 inches 6 lines front on Tchoupitoulas street, 26 feet 1 inch wide in the rear, and opens on an alley common to said lot and others, 71 feet 1 inch 6 lines deep on the line of lot No. 16, thence a further depth on the same line of 12 feet 9 inches 2 lines up to aforesaid alley on the rear, and a depth of 89 feet 6 inches 6 lines on the line of lot 18, for $1525.

H. C. Millaudon to Samuel Lucas, first December: A lot of ground in the First District, (same location as the above), No. 16, having 26 feet 7 inches 1 line front on Tchoupitoulas street, 23 feet 4 inches 5 lines wide in the rear, and front on an alley in common to said lot and others, 65 feet 10 inches 1 line deep on the line of lot No. 15, thence a further depth on the same line up to said alley of 12 feet 9 inches 2 lines up to aforesaid alley, for $3200.

Succession J. J. Moniotte to L. G. Moniotte, first December: A lot of ground in the First District, in square bounded by Liberty, Thalia, Franklin and Erato streets, designated by the letter B, adjoining lot B, measuring 35 feet 11 inches front on Liberty street, by 57 feet 8 inches deep, between parallel lines, for $2550.

Mr. A. G. Ricks to Frederick W. Loeven, first December: A lot of ground, with all the buildings thereon, Second District, measuring 25 feet 9 inches front on Gravier street by 120 feet deep on the side nearest St. John street, and on the line nearest Circus street it widens gradually so that at a depth of 38 feet 3 inches it measures 31 feet 10 inches in width; then it closes for a further depth of 82 feet 4 inches to the rear on which it measures 25 feet, for $2500.

Mrs. Jane Willis to George F. Lehde, fourth December: A lot of ground in the Fourth District, in square bounded by Adele, St. Andrew, Levee and Rousseau streets, measuring 31 feet 5½ inches front on Adele street by a depth of 74 feet 6 inches on the side line toward Rousseau street, and 74 feet 6 inches on the side line toward Levee street, for $1450.

Thomas Kearney to Henry Jacobs: A lot of ground, with the building and improvements thereon, etc., in the First District, in the square bounded by Camp, Orange, Magazine, Richard and Felicity streets, designated by the letter D, having 23 feet 7 inches front on Orange street, 91 feet 2 inches and 5 lines in depth, for $4250.

First District—Mrs. Sarah Jane Rayburn sold to H. Williams: Lot of ground, with buildings, situate in square bounded by Magazine, Poeyfarre, Camp and Duplantier, forming corner of Magazine and Poeyfarre streets, measuring 27 feet 4 inches and 2 lines front on Magazine street, by a depth and front of 120 feet on Poeyfarre street, $10,400.

Second District—Succession of Jas. Drummond, December 2: Lot of ground, in First District, in square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Julia and St. Joseph streets, measuring 30 feet on Magazine street, by 160 feet in depth, for $3500 cash.

Third District—Widow James Duraind to Wm. H. Pemberton: Three arpents of land on Gentilly Road, on the right hand side from the Mississippi, having 20 arpents in depth, with the buildings, etc., for $2000.

Second District—Michel Rignon to Francis A. Sienix, December 2: A lot of ground, in suburb Treme, Second District, in square bounded by Tonti, Maine, Miro and St. Ann streets, 30 feet 9 inches on Tonti, 30 feet 7 inches in width, and 148 feet 6 inches in depth, for $800.

Third District—J. W. Wescombe to William Michael Siemonds, first December: A lot of ground in the Third District, in square bounded by Goodchildren, Love, Poet and Music streets, having 29 feet 4 inches front on Goodchildren street, by 127 feet 10 inches in depth, for $1500.

Third District—E. W. Huntington to Frederick Kline, second December: Three lots of ground in the Third District, in square bounded by Kerbue, Esplanade, Claiborne and Derbigny streets, adjoining each other and measuring each 32 feet front on Esplanade by 130 feet in depth, for $6000.

Third District—Mrs. Eliza Beauregard to J. A. Massicot, fourth December: A lot of ground in the Third District, in square bounded by Piety, Love, Desire and Craps streets, 30 feet on Piety street by 120 feet deep, for $4000.

Second District—J. J. Blanchet to Alfred Marre, fifth December: A lot of ground in the Second District, in square bounded by Canal, Prieur, Customhouse and Johnson streets, measuring 27 feet 5 inches front, on Customhouse street, by 106 feet 8 inches deep, for $3200.

Third District—François Sansessian to C. F. Berens, seventh December: A portion of ground in the Third District, in square bounded by Claiborne, St. Anthony, St. John Baptist and Annette streets, 60 feet deep, and front on Claiborne street, for $4,700.

First District—Emily C. McMillen to Hypolite Cages, eighth December: A lot of [illegible] erty and Franklin streets, measuring 37 feet on South Poydras by 149 feet 10 inches 15 lines in depth, for $2600.

Second District—Widow E. Sontag to Joseph Barnett, ninth December: A lot of ground, with all the buildings, &c., in suburb Treme, Second District, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, having 81 feet, &c., line front on Rocheblave, for $1200.

Third District—Dr. F. J. Borde to Chas. Burkenstock: A lot of ground in square comprised within Frenchman, Union, Casacalvo and Moreau streets, having 31 feet 11 inches 4 lines front on Casacalvo street, by 85 feet 2 inches and 7 lines in depth and front on Frenchman street, between parallel lines, for $2000.

Fourth District—Mrs. Wm. C. Fulham to Wm. Reduk: A lot of ground with the buildings, etc., etc., in the square bounded by Felicity, Laurel, St. Mary and Annunciation streets, designated by lot No. 2, measuring 32 feet front on Felicity street, 32 feet in width in the rear by 101 feet in depth on the line of lot No. 3, and 6 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 1, for $7000.

Third District—John C. McNeal to John C. Straughan: A lot of ground with all the buildings, etc., in the square bounded by Greatmen, Mandeville, Casacalvo and Marigny streets, measuring 25 feet 6 inches front on Greatmen street by 84 feet 3 inches deep, for $1300 cash.

Second District—Felix M. Jacobs to D. B. Macarty: A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in suburb Treme, in the square bounded by Milne road, Ursulines, Hospital and Galvez streets, measuring 71 feet 11 inches 1 line on the line near Ursulines street, for $1000.

First District—Philip W. Wainright to Mrs. A. J. Moffat: Two lots of ground in square bounded by Rocheblave, Common, Gravier and Dorgenois streets, adjoining each other and measuring 32 feet 7 lines front on Common street, by 120 feet in depth, for $1825.

Third District—Charles Leon to Marcel Sarpus: A lot of ground (vacant) in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Morales, Goodchildren and Frenchmen streets, having 32 feet front on Elysian Fields by 127 feet deep, for $3000.

Third District—Succession François Boutin to Charles Bernard, a lot of ground in square bounded by Villere, Columbus, Kerlerec and Plauche streets, being 20 feet 4 inches front on Villere street by 120 feet deep, for $1335.

Fourth District—Jacob U. Payne to Chas. E. Fenner, two lots of ground with improvements thereon, etc., in square No. 71, bounded by Camp, Magazine, First and Second streets, measuring 34 feet front on Second street by a depth of 94 feet 10 inches and 4 lines, between parallel lines, for $7000 cash.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

**Congress Reconvened—The Turn of Legislation—The Second Congressional District—Jones versus Menard—Disabilities Removed from Louisianians—Longstreet on the Floor of the Senate—Steedman's Resignation, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1868.

The fever is on. Congress is again in session, and the streets and hotels, for a long time nearly deserted, are filled with life. You have ere this discussed the matters introduced on the first day. The question of finances, and the resumption of specie payments will be the leading topic of the present session. The question of a uniform and national system of naturalization, growing out of the gross frauds in the recent elections in the Northern States, was looked toward in bills presented in both houses. The case of Georgia coming up, more "reconstructing" is considered necessary before her Senators can be admitted, and various proposed amendments to the Constitution favoring impartial suffrage in all the States alike, were submitted in both houses.

Looking nearer home and at local interests: Hon. F. W. Kellogg, of Alabama, introduced into the House a bill to provide for the improvement of Mobile harbor.

The question of the contested seat in the Second Congressional District in Louisiana did not come up and, it is understood, will not for some days. Mr. J. Willis Menard is here to claim the seat, but has not yet received his credentials from the Governor. There seems a manifest intention on the part of the House to first try the case of Colonel Jones on its merits; if the seat is then declared to have been legally held by the late Colonel Mann, Menard will have the seat now. Mr. Hunt has not appeared and, it is reported, will not, to contest the claims of Menard. Indications are decidedly in favor of Jones.

Judge Kellogg introduced into the Senate to-day a bill providing for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in Louisiana; also an act to remove from legal and political disabilities some thirty citizens of Louisiana who were engaged in the late rebellion, including among others John L. Lewis, John E. King, James H. Wingfield, George W. Dirmeyer, Emile La Sere, Joseph P. Horner and F. W. Delesdernier.

General Longstreet is in town, stopping at Willards'. He was upon the floor of the Senate yesterday, and was the "observed of all observers." Judge Kellogg presented him to several of the grave and reverend Senators, who, knowing Grant's pronounced partiality for him, and of his heroic course in New Orleans, where his moral heroism outshone the brightest acts of his martial career, greeted him with pride. You may not be surprised to see him in your midst before many days.

President Johnson yesterday received and accepted the resignation of General J. B. Steedman as Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisiana.

Parties here in the interest of the Chattanooga Railroad Company represent the affairs of the concern as in a most favorable condition. Two and a half millions of stock have been already subscribed by leading capitalists in the North, and labor on the road will be commenced on the first of January. Five per cent a month will be paid down to meet expenses, while it is estimated that the travel from New Orleans to Mobile alone will pay all running expenses of the whole road and a handsome dividend besides. The watering places along the route will greatly increase in importance, and will be bought up by Northern men, improved and beautified, and run on principles of Saratogian grandeur. ROB ROY.

BEEF PACKING.—The Shreveport *Southwestern* says:

That many of our readers may have some view of the utility of beef packing, we will relate a few facts that came under our observation. Some five or six weeks since the steamer Cuba No. 2 was lying at our landing with an overload of cattle. Before leaving the wharf ten of them died and were thrown overboard. The owner, standing on the bank, remarked, "There goes one hundred and seventy dollars." Dr. Stoner, who was standing by, remarked, "No, I reckon not; tow them down to the packery, and I will try them up and give you half the proceeds." No sooner said than done. The hides, hoofs, horns, etc., netted twenty dollars per head—three dollars more than they cost on foot. This, too, without using any of the flesh.

DEATH OF A WHILOM EDITOR.—The Washington *Republican* says:

Major James M. Macrea departed this life on Wednesday last at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue. His age was sixty-six. He was well known in this city, and has, during his eventful life, made many acquaintances, and we can truthfully say that all persons who knew the Major held him in high esteem. Years ago Mr. Macrea edited a paper in New Orleans, and was also at one time connected editorially with a journal in Mobile. For several years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He held a facile pen, was a ready writer, and as a conversationalist he had but few equals.

A child, speaking of his home to a friend, was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother he replied, "Where mother is!"

## SUIT FOR INTEREST COUPONS.

## Original Cost of the Road.

## IMMENSE INCREASE OF ITS DEBT

No sooner, says the *Crescent*, has the great lawsuit of James T. Tucker vs. the Opelousas Railroad Company been argued, than another important case comes before Judge Durell for decision. This time it is, however, the Circuit Court before which the argument is made.

It seems that Mr. D. D. Withers holds some $60,000 of interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Jackson Railroad Company, dating from 1861, up. Lately the road paid some of the coupons of its second mortgage bonds, and has succeeded in compromising a great many of its first mortgage coupons. But Mr. Withers declined compromise, and last spring asked the intervention of the United States Circuit Court. Two masters in chancery, Messrs. Cohen and Weller, were then appointed to investigate the affairs of the road and report them to the court. The report was made; when, basing his claim upon the statements made in that report, Mr. Withers alleges that the affairs of the company are now badly managed; that events may happen which will prevent the payment of his coupons, while the company applies its current revenues to the payment of other claims, over which his has the prior right, and prays that the Court either order that the current revenues of the company shall be returned to the Court to be by it disposed of fairly and equitably or that the Court appoint a receiver, who shall take charge of the real estate and other property of the company which is pledged to the redemption of Mr. Wither's coupons, and hold it until the claim has been satisfied, or until there is a reasonable prospect of its being liquidated. The defense made by the company was that its affairs are such as to warrant the expectation that the coupons will be taken up ere long, and that the action on the part of the court asked for by the plaintiff would be injurious to the company and ultimately injurious to the plaintiff. In the course of the argument the following extracts from the report of the masters in chancery who investigated the affairs of the road were adduced by Judge Bradford, counsel for Mr. Withers, to show that the condition of the company is now such as to demand prompt interference on the part of the court to protect its creditors:

The debt of the road increased from February 28, 1867, to February 29, 1868, $39,492-08. In the latter quarter of that year, viz: from November 30, 1867, to twenty-ninth February, 1868, the debt was increased to the amount of $64,607 75. This was caused by the accumulation of the accounts of the employes of the road, payment of which had been postponed till the close of the year. The cost of the road originally was $4,680,-320. The total debt of the road on twenty-eighth February, 1866, was $3,469,766. It is now $4,702,502, thus showing an increase of the debt of $1,232,736 in two and three-quarter years.

If this case is decided for Mr. Withers it involves the virtual taking of the control of the affairs of the company out of the hands of the present directors. It is a case, the termination of which is full of interest to all the citizens of New Orleans.

## THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

The Senate in the next Congress will be composed as follows:

| | Term Ex. | | Term Ex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAINE. | | MARYLAND. | |
| W P Fessenden | 1861 | *Geo Vickers* | 1873 |
| A Republican | 1875 | *T A Hamilton* | 1875 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| Aaron H Cragin | 1871 | Jos S Fowler | 1871 |
| J W Patterson | 1873 | W G Brownlow | 1875 |
| VERMONT. | | KENTUCKY. | |
| Justin S Morrill | 1873 | *Thos C McCreery* | 1871 |
| G F Edmunds | 1875 | *Garrett Davis* | 1873 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | WEST VIRGINIA. | |
| Henry Wilson | 1871 | W T Willey | 1871 |
| A Republican | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | OHIO. | |
| H B Anthony | 1871 | John Sherman | 1873 |
| Wm Sprague | 1875 | *A G Thurman* | 1875 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | MICHIGAN. | |
| Orris S Ferry | 1873 | J M Howard | 1871 |
| W A Buckingham | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| NEW YORK. | | INDIANA. | |
| Roscoe Conklin | 1873 | Oliver P Morton | 1873 |
| A Republican | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| NEW JERSEY. | | ILLINOIS. | |
| Alex G Cattell | 1871 | Richard Yates | 1871 |
| *A Democrat* | 1875 | Lyman Trumbull | 1873 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | WISCONSIN. | |
| Simon Cameron | 1873 | T O Howe | 1873 |
| A Republican | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| DELAWARE. | | MINNESOTA. | |
| *W Saulsbury* | 1871 | *Daniel S Norton* | 1871 |
| *A Democrat* | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | IOWA. | |
| J C Abbott | 1871 | Jas W Grimes | 1871 |
| John Pool | 1873 | James Harlan | 1873 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | MISSOURI. | |
| T J Robertson | 1871 | Chas D Drake | 1873 |
| F A Sawyer | 1873 | A Republican | 1875 |
| GEORGIA. | | KANSAS. | |
| *H V M Miller* | 1871 | Edmund G Ross | 1871 |
| Joshua Hill | 1873 | Sam C Pomeroy | 1873 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEBRASKA. | |
| T W Osborne | 1873 | John M Thayer | 1871 |
| Abijah Gilbert | 1875 | A Republican | 1875 |
| ALABAMA. | | NEVADA. | |
| Willard Warner | 1871 | James W Nye | 1873 |
| Geo E Spencer | 1873 | A Republican | 1875 |
| LOUISIANA. | | CALIFORNIA. | |
| John S Harris | 1871 | Cornelius Cole | 1873 |
| W P Kellogg | 1873 | *Eugene Casserly* | 1875 |
| ARKANSAS. | | OREGON. | |
| Alex Macdonald | 1871 | G H Williams | 1871 |
| Benj Rice | 1873 | H W Corbett | 1873 |

Republicans, in roman, 57; Democrats, in *italic*, 11.

### The House of Representatives.

The members thus far elected to the next House of Representatives are, as nearly as can now be ascertained, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| 1 John Lynch | 4 John A Peters |
| 2 Samuel P Morrill | 5 Eugene Hales |
| 3 James G Blaine | |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| Elects three in March, 1869. | |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| 1 Chas W Willard | 3 W C Smith |
| 2 Luke P Poland | |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| 1 James Buffinton | 6 N P Banks |
| 2 Oakes Ames | 7 Geo S Boutwell |
| 3 Ginery Twitchell | 8 Geo F Hoar |
| 4 Samuel Hooper | 9 W D Washburn |
| 5 Benj F Butler | 10 Henry L Dawes |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| Elects four in April next. | |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| 1 Thos A Jenckes | 2 Nathan F Dixon |
| **NEW YORK.** | |
| 1 *Henry A Reeves* | 17 Wm A Wheeler |
| 2 *J G Schumaker* | 18 Stephen Sanford |
| 3 *H W Slocum* | 19 Charles S Knapp |
| 4 *John Fox* | 20 Ad H Laflin |
| 5 *John Morrissey* | 21 Alex H Bailey |
| 6 *Samuel S Cox* | 22 J C Churchill |
| 7 *H C Calkins* | 23 Den McCarthy |
| 8 *James Brooks* | 24 Geo W Cowles |
| 9 *Fernando Wood* | 25 Wm H Kelsey |
| 10 *C N Potter* | 26 G W Hotchkiss |
| 11 *Geo W Greene* | 27 Hamilton Ward |
| 12 J H Ketchum | 28 Noah Davis, Jr |
| 13 *J A Griswold* | 29 John Fisher |
| 14 *S L Mayhew* | 30 D S Bennett |
| 15 A H Tanner | 31 Porter Sheldon |
| 16 Orange Ferriss | |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | |
| 1 William Moore | 4 John Hill |
| 2 *Chas Haight* | 5 *Orestes Cleveland* |
| 3 *John T Bird* | |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| 1 *Samuel J Randall* | 13 Ulysses Mercur |
| 2 Charles O'Neill | 14 John B Packer |
| 3 *John Moffatt* | 15 *R J Huldeman* |
| 4 Wm D Kelley | 16 John Cessna |
| 5 *John B Reading* | 17 Daniel J Morrell |
| 6 *John D Stiles* | 18 W H Armstrong |
| 7 Wash Townsend | 19 G W Scofield |
| 8 *J Lawrence Getz* | 20 Geo W Gillfillan |
| 9 O J Dickey | S N Pettis (vac) |
| O J Dickey (vac) | 21 *Henry D Foster* |
| 10 Henry L Cake | 22 Jas S Negley |
| 11 *D M Van Auken* | 23 Darwin Phelphs |
| 12 *G W Woodward* | 24 James B Donley |
| **DELAWARE.** | |
| *Benjamin T Briggs.* | |
| **MARYLAND.** | |
| 1 *Saml Hambelton* | 4 *P Hammil* |
| 2 *Stevenson Archer* | 5 *Frederick Stone* |
| 3 *Thomas Swann* | |
| 2 Jas C McGrew | |
| **NORTH CAROLINA.** | |
| 1 *David A Barnes* | 5 *Livingston Brown* |
| 2 David Heaton | 6 *Francis E Shober* |
| 3 Oliver H Dockery | 7 *Plato Durham* |
| 4 John T Deweese | |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA.** | |
| 1 B F Whittmore | 3 *J P Reed* |
| 2 C C Bowen | 4 *W D Simpson* |
| **FLORIDA.** | |
| Elects one on twentieth proximo. | |
| **ALABAMA.** | |
| Entitled to six; no order for election. | |
| **GEORGIA.** | |
| 1 *A H Hansell* | 5 *Wm H Mallon* |
| 2 *Nelson Tift* | 6 *Weir Boyd* |
| 3 *Hugh Buchanan* | 7 *A B M Young* |
| 4 *Thomas G Lawson* | |
| **LOUISIANA.** | |
| Five vacancies. | |
| **ARKANSAS.** | |
| 1 Logan H Roots | 3 *L B Nash* |
| 2 *Ant A C Rogers* | |
| **TENNESSEE.** | |
| 1 Robert R Butler | 7 Isaac R Hawkins |
| 2 Horace Maynard | 8 *John W Leftwich* |
| 3 William B Stokes | John B Rogers (at large) |
| 4 Lewis Tillman | T A Hamilton (short term) |
| 5 William F Prosser | |
| 6 Samuel M Arnell | |
| **KENTUCKY.** | |
| 1 *I S Trimble* | 6 *Thomas L Jones* |
| 2 *W M Sweeney* | 7 *Jas B Beck* |
| 3 *J S Galladay* | 8 *Geo M Adams* |
| 4 *J Proctor Knott* | 9 *John M Rice* |
| 5 *Boyd Manchester* | |
| **OHIO.** | |
| 1 *P W Strader* | 11 J T Wilson |
| 2 Job E Stevenson | 12 *P Van Trump* |
| 3 R C Schenck | 13 *G M Morgan* |
| 4 Wm Lawrence | 14 Martin Welker |
| 5 *Wm Mungen* | 15 E H Moore |
| 6 John A Smith | 16 J A Bingham |
| 7 J J Winans | 17 J A Ambler |
| 8 John Beatty | 18 W H Upson |
| 9 *E E Dickinson* | 19 J A Garfield |
| 10 *T H Hoag* | |
| **INDIANA.** | |
| 1 *Wm E Niblack* | 7 Godlove S Orth |
| 2 *M G Kerr* | 8 Daniel D Pratt |
| 3 *Wm S Holman* | 9 J P C Shanks |
| 4 Geo W Julian | 10 Wm Williams |
| 5 John Coburn | 11 Jasper Packard |
| 6 *D W Voorhees* | |
| **MICHIGAN.** | |
| 1 F C Beaman | 4 T W Ferry |
| 2 Wm L Stoughton | 5 Omar D Conger |
| 3 Austin Blair | 6 R Strickland |
| **WISCONSIN.** | |
| 1 Halbert E Paine | 4 *Chas A Eldridge* |
| 2 Benj F Hopkins | 5 Philetus Sawyer |
| 3 Amasa Cobb | 6 C C Washburne |
| **MINNESOTA.** | |
| 1 M S Wilkinson | 2 *Eugene M Wilson* |
| **IOWA.** | |
| 1 Geo W McCrary | 4 Wm Loughridge |
| 2 William Smyth | 5 Francis W Palmer |
| 3 Wm B Allison | 6 Charles Pomeroy |
| **ILLINOIS.** | |
| J A Logan (at large) | 7 Jesse H Moore |
| 1 Norman B Judd | 8 Shelby M Cullom |
| 2 J F Farnsworth | 9 *T W McNeeley* |
| 3 E B Washburne | 10 *Albert G Burr* |
| 4 John B Hawley | 11 *S S Marshall* |
| 5 Eben C. Ingersoll | 12 John B Hay |
| 6 Burton C Cook | 13 *John M Crebs* |
| **KANSAS.** | |
| Sidney Clarke | |
| **MISSOURI.** | |
| 1 *Erastus Wells* | J H Stover (vac.) |
| 2 G A Finklenburg | 6 *James Shields* |
| 3 *J R McCormick* | 7 John F Asper |
| 4 S H Boyd | 8 J F Benjamin |
| 5 S S Burdett | 9 *Wm F Switzler* |
| **NEBRASKA.** | |
| John Taffe | |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | |
| 1 *Samuel B Axtell* | 3 Chanc'er Hartson |
| 2 A A Sargent | |
| **NEVADA.** | |
| Thomas Fitch | |
| **OREGON.** | |
| *Joseph S Smith* | |
| **COLORADO TERRITORY.** | |
| Allen A Bradford | |
| **MONTANA TERRITORY.** | |
| *J M Cavanaugh* | |
| **IDAHO TERRITORY.** | |
| *J K Shafer* | |
| **DAKOTAH AND WYOMING TERRITORIES.** | |
| S L Spink | |
| **TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.** | |
| J Franz Chavez | |
| **ARIZONA TERRITORY.** | |
| J N G Goodwin | |

Republicans, in Roman, 129; Democrats, in *italic*, 83; yet to elect (exclusive of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas) 14.

## ANOTHER GREAT STORM.

### Snow in the West—Rain at the East.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—An Omaha dispatch says the snow storm which has been raging for the past thirty hours is the heaviest ever experienced in Nebraska. In many places there are about eighteen inches of snow now on a level, and the storm still continues. So far trains have managed to move, but it is feared that a slight wind will cause a serious blockade both East and West.

A Helena (Montana) dispatch says that snow to the depth of six inches fell on Friday night. The storm continued all night, and it has not entirely stopped snowing yet.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Heavy easterly rain storm here.

LEXINGTON, December 7.—A snow storm has prevailed here all day. The weather is severe and turning very cold.

CHICAGO, December 7.—It has been snowing moderately all day, but the mildness of the atmosphere has caused it to thaw about as fast as it fell. The streets are in a very disagreeable condition.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—The weather turned cold this afternoon; the mercury fell to twenty-four degrees. The prospects now are that navigation will be suspended on the upper rivers.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Railroads generally are in good running order, notwithstanding the recent heavy snows, and the mails to-day were all on time.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

OMAHA, December 7.—Since early this morning the weather has been clear and cold. Floating ice prevented the ferry-boats running, and the river is not crossable to-day. Trains on the Pacific Railroad are running as far west as Sydney; also between Laramie and Bryan.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

ST. JOSEPH, December 7.—A furious snow storm, accompanied by a driving wind, set in Sunday, and continued throughout the night. The snow is badly drifted. The morning train for Quincy was blockaded about twelve miles out. No trains left the city to-night on the Hannible and St. Joseph Railroad. Trains on the Missouri Valley and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroads came through all right, though behind time.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 7.—The snow storm which commenced in this vicinity yesterday afternoon continued with but slight intermission till this afternoon, when the wind changed to the north, and a stiff gale from that quarter is now blowing. The thermometer is down to fifteen degrees above zero and falling, with a clear atmosphere; so that winter weather in earnest may be expected. The snow is about nine inches deep and pretty fair sleighing is anticipated.

The Vicksburg *Republican* has the following relating to an outrage in Madison parish:

The statement of Mr. William R. Tullidge, of the barbarous outrage perpetrated upon him by armed and masked citizens of Madison parish, Louisiana, is printed over his own signature in to-day's *Republican*. Mr. T. is well known in this city as a quiet and unobtrusive gentleman, who does not "meddle" in politics. But he is a Northerner by birth, who came South after the war; and this fact, coupled with perhaps a vague suspicion of Radicalism, is enough, it seems, to exclude his free feet from the soil of Louisiana. We doubt not that there are many citizens of that parish who would scorn to participate in these disgraceful proceedings; but, as is the case in many places, in Mississippi and all over the South, there are no citizens who feel sufficient interest in the rights of Northern men, and the public peace and good repute of their neighborhood to take the proper steps for ferreting out and identifying the authors of outrages like this, and having them punished according to the laws. The active villainies of "the few" are connived at by many, tolerated by all, and discountenanced by none.

Our education should be adapted to the full development of both body and mind.

## Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

## THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Captain Schoenecker, of the Fifth District Police Precinct, desired this reporter yesterday morning to make no mention then of the arrest of a colored man named Daniel Lewis, suspected of being the murderer of the Barracks street car driver and his son.

The circumstantial evidence against him is strong. His arms were bloody on the night of the murder; his shirt and pants were spotted with blood and he secreted them, but they have since been found. The police authorities are investigating the matter thoroughly and hope to obtain sufficient testimony to convict the murderer. Evidence is accumulating.

## SALE OF LEVEE BONDS

## DISPATCH FROM THE COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Warmoth received this morning a dispatch from Colonel Lynch and General Lee, commissioners for the sale of levee bonds, communicating the information that the sales already made are sufficient to provide the State with funds to pay for building the levees now under contract. This will advance the value of State warrants and aid in restoring the credit of the State.

## CARROLL PARISH LEVEES.

## Long and Hard Struggle.

## INFLOW OF CAPITAL PREDICTED

The last number of the Elton *Eagle*, published in Carroll parish by Captain George A. Sheridan, says:

The citizens of our parish have had a long and hard struggle with the river, and the river has been ahead in the fight for the last three or four years. We are of opinion that our time has come at last, and confidently expect to send the river on to the gulf by its proper route, instead of letting it seek new channels through Carroll and adjoining parishes. Judge Benham has done splendidly for Carroll.

The Levee Board had $300,000 to spend for the entire State, of which amount Judge Benham has had appropriated $00,000 for work in Carroll. The contracts for building the "Elton" levees has been awarded to Major Burke of New Orleans, at twenty-nine cents, and the "Arlington" levees to Mr. McGinty, at the same price.

A number of citizens from Carroll bid on the above named levees, but they were all too high.

The "Bass" and "Savage" levees are to be advertised, and will certainly be built this winter. The dangerous places near "Wilton" will probably have temporary run rounds for this year. Next year the big levee at "Ashton" will certainly be constructed.

With the proper kind of levee at Ashton, we think Carroll will be moderately safe. The Arkansas levees will be all up next year, and then we shall be safe beyond a doubt; and the fine plantations that have laid idle for years will grow busy and bring forth as in the old days before the war. Old Carroll is bound to come up again.

The recent election, in passing off as quietly as it did, has had its effect in directing attention to this portion of the State, and we predict a large inflow of capital to our parish the next year. With energy and enterprise, properly directed, we can soon take the first position in our State. Let all strike hands and go in.

## GEORGIA AND RECONSTRUCTION.

## Governor Bullock's Letter to Congress.

## Ineligible Members of Legislature.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Having, as Provisional Governor elect, under the Reconstruction acts, been authorized by "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," which act became a law June 25, 1868, to convene the Provisional Legislature of Georgia, and having by proclamation, under date June 25, 1868, acted upon that authority; and having, on the fourth day of July, 1868, been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by Major General George G. Meade, commanding the Third Military District, under and by virtue of the power vested in him by the Reconstruction acts, I deem it my official duty to represent to your honorable body that the laws under which the State of Georgia was to have been admitted to representation in Congress have not been fully executed; and to present for your consideration the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

By section VI of "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," among which States is enumerated the State of Georgia, it is provided that "until the people of said rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only." The government of the State has, therefore been, and must continue to be, provisional, until the conditions required by the act which became a law June 25, 1868, shall have been complied with by a Legislature organized in accordance with the reconstruction acts previously adopted.

By section IX of the supplementary reconstruction act, passed July 19, 1867, it is required that, "all persons hereafter elected * * to office in said Military Districts * * * shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office, prescribed by law, for officers of the United States."

The government having been provisional at the time of the assembling of the Legislature referred to, the law, therefore, required that such persons only as were eligible under the reconstruction acts should be permitted to participate in the necessary provisional legislation precedent to recognition as a State. The fact, however, is, that all the candidates for the General Assembly who had received the highest number of votes were, without regard to their eligibility under the law, permitted to take seats in the provisional legislative body, and to participate in the organization and the legislation thereof; having first been simply invited to take an oath prescribed in the new Constitution, which Constitution had not at that time become, and under the law could not then be of force.

The result of this failure to execute the law has been a defeat of the purposes which Congress had in view when passing the acts—these purposes having been the establishment of a loyal and Republican State government, affording adequate protection for life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion.

The wise discernment displayed by Congress, in requiring by its legislation that none but those who were loyal should participate in the establishment of a provisional government which was thereafter to be clothed with the rights and immunities of a State in the Union, charged with the care and protection of the lives and property, and the civil and political rights of its citizens, is made the more apparent by the consequences which have ensued from this failure in the enforcement of that legislation.

I would therefore respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to this subject, and ask that such steps be taken as may to you seem wise and proper for the obtaining of full information in relation thereto; and to the end that loyalty may be protected and promoted by the enforcement of the laws enacted by the representatives of the American people.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
EUGENE DAVIS,
Executive Secretary.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
R. W. BOWIE, Agent.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

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☞ The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.


## The Advocate for 1869.

A new volume of the New Orleans Advocate will commence January 1, 1869. It is our purpose to make it one of the best weekly religious journals in the Southwest. Primarily promoting the interest of the Church, it will still be the defender of liberty, and the educator of the freedmen. Thankful for past patronage from our friends, both in the North and in the South, we earnestly hope they will continue their subscription for another year; and we expect to add many new subscribers to our list.

But that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, we hereby give notice, that unless otherwise informed, we shall continue to send the paper to all present subscribers, and in due time will send their bills.

It is our intention to publish the Advocate in its present form and size, at three dollars per annum, and furnish such religious, literary and political matter as will best promote the present and future interests of man. Send on your names and your money.

## Methodist Book Store.

On the first of January, proximo, we shall open a Methodist book store at No. 203 Camp street, between Julia and St. Joseph. And here also will be the office of the New Orleans Advocate, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received and where single copies of our paper may be had, as early in the week as Friday morning. The store and office will be in charge of Messrs. Spranly & Co.

It has been a part of a programme which we drew up five years ago for the planting and development of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southwest, to have a place in New Orleans, where the literature of our Church could be purchased; but we have not seen our way clear to do so until the present time. It is, therefore, a pleasure to announce to our members and friends, that at the "Methodist Book Store," No. 203 Camp street, they will find an excellent assortment of Bibles, hymn books, books of discipline, church records and class books, marriage certificates and certificates of church membership, Clark's and Benson's Commentaries, Wesley's and Watson's sermons, Steven's Church History, the biographies of eminent saints, and a large amount of rich and valuable miscellaneous works.

There will kept on hand Sunday school books and tune books, containtaining the best selections of the day. Officers and teachers of our Sunday schools will do well to call and purchase supplies for their schools.

A good assortment of stationary will also be kept for sale—such as paper, ink, pens and envelops.

And we also inform our German brethren that a good quantity of church books, in their native language, will also be for sale.

Our presiding elders can send their orders at any time, which will be promptly filled and on reasonable terms. Address Spranly & Co., Methodist Book Store, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Rev. F. Ball, of the West Virginia conference, and pastor of Zane street Methodist Episcopal church, in Wheeling, Virginia, is now spending a little time in the Crescent City. About three months since, through overworking the vocal organs, he lost the power of speaking aloud. He hopes by rest in our mild climate to regain his former power of voice. We are glad to report that he has improved much since his arrival.

## Sanctification.

This subject is now being brought more prominently before the Church than it has been for a number of years. Not that it is in any sense a new doctrine, except in so far as the Church having departed from it, may have given it, with some, a phase of novelty.

The two great national camp meetings, held for the promotion of holiness, one at Vineland, New Jersey, in 1867, and the other at Manheim, Pennsylvania, in July last, have been the means, under God, of spreading the leaven through nearly if not quite all the States in the Union. The pentacostal baptisms sent upon the Church as represented at these feasts of Tabernacles can not possibly be appreciated by those who were not present to witness and partictpate in these wonderful visitations of power.

With many it is believed that this is the great subject to which the Church is called upon to address herself, now that our centennial has passed, and God has been pleased to pour such treasures of wealth into her lap, and add such vast numbers to her, and answered her long and importunate prayers in breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free. And it does seem that if our million and a quarter of members, with their vast wealth, their general intelligence and the high national position they have attained, should seek and obtain the "gift of power," the world must soon surrender to Christ.

IS THIS A BIBLE DOCTRINE?

"For I am the Lord your God: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy: for I am holy."

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." "But as he which has called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; because it is written, be ye holy for I am holy."

We might quote scores of passages of similar import, but as these cover the ground, let them suffice. We have not space to elaborate, but refer the pious reader to the law and the testimony for corresponding Scriptures.

IS IT DISTINCT FROM JUSTIFATION?

To the Christians in Rome, Paul writes—"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God."

To the Hebrews he writes—"Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on to perfection."

John writes to Christians at large—"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

In each of these passages a separate, a distinct work is clearly taught.

IN WHAT SENSE IS IT A DISTINCT WORK?

It is the same in nature and only differs in extent. Doubtless it might be experienced at the same time the individual is converted, by a mighty act of faith, but the prayer of the penitent sinner does not reach so far as this. His faith does not comprehend so much. The burden of his prayer is, "God be merciful to me a sinner." His faith reaches no farther than the work of pardon, hence the extent of his faith is the extent and the limit of the blessing he receives, and God gives just what the penitent seeks, and what his faith comprehends, and according to his faith it is done unto him, when Jesus says—"Thy sins be forgiven thee."

We offer definite prayers and receive corresponding blessings and answers upon the same principle, "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?" In this work of justification the man of sin is placed in fetters, but not slain. Sin is subdued, but not destroyed And it is not long before the converted man feels the strugglings of the enemy within and the risings and movings of inbred sin. Then with his new and increased light, seeing that a more thorough work is needed, he comprehends a complete and full salvation as his privilege, and cries out in Charles Wesley's language:

"Break off the yoke of inbred sin,
And fully set my spirit free;
I can not rest till pure within,
Till I am wholly lost in thee.

I would, but thou must give the power;
My heart from every sin release;
Bring near, bring near the joyful hour,
And fill me with thy perfect peace."

Of the converted man, Bishop Janes says: "Oh how changed now your thoughts, feelings and the condition of your heart! The things you before hated you love. Prayer, the Bible, good people, and God, and Heaven! How you hate sin, abhor it! How unclean it is in your sight! What a change of character! And now, with your heart so changed, you love Jesus and God, and hate sin and every evil way. Oh how it troubles you that you find in yourself yet thoughts and feelings, and motives, and suggestions that are unholy; that God can not approbate; that you do not approbate, but hate. And now there remains that further work to be done, stated in the text—If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

• • • And what we have to do now, in order to realize this full salvation, is to confess to God our sinfulness—what remains of sin within us—what we still find of evil in our hearts, to do it with penitence, with godly sorrow, acknowledging how helpless we are, and that nothing but the blood of Christ can cleanse from all sin; and at the same time that we do this send up our struggling desires to God for the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. When we thus confess, God sends down his spirit to effect this work in our hearts. He is faithful and just to cleanse us from all our righteousness."

IS THIS WORK GRADUAL OR INSTANTANEOUS?

It may be both gradual and instantaneous in a certain sense, both in justification and in sanctification. A man may be seeking religion for years, and growing better and reforming all the time; yet he reaches a point when and where he must cast his helpless soul on Christ and by faith receive pardon, regeneration, adoption. But would it not have been better for that man, and more honoring to God if he had done this at first, and been through all these years of personal and painful effort, a happy child of God? Thus it may be after conversion in seeking sanctification. "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ, his son, cleanses us from all sin." This walking with God, reading his word, observing the sacraments and ordinances of God, all tend to sanctify and make men better. And if the converted man continues thus to "walk in the light," there will come in his experience a time when he will rejoice in being cleansed from all unrighteousness. But the question is: may we receive this sanctifying power sooner? "If," says the author above quoted, "you or I had to do it, it would be a very progressive work, but as God does it, he can do it as quickly as he created the world. He who 'spake and it was done,' can speak to thy soul, and life, and love, and power shall flow through every part of thy redeemed nature. Expect it now. Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation! Let this be the hour when the tidings shall go to heaven that you have fallen into the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. Let God, for Christ's sake, sanctify you wholly, and then look to him, and continue to look to him that you may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Oh, be not satisfied, but continue seeking until you find cleansing from all unrighteousness, until there is no guilty stain, no unholy affection, no sinful desire, no wrong motive lurking within your spirit, but all be cleansed away by the power of the Holy Ghost."

Much might be quoted from Wesley and the fathers, as well as from others who have received "an inheritance among the saints in light," and scores of living witnesses, corroborative of these views if our limits would allow.

Let as give this subject that prayerful consideration to which its great importance entitles it, and not live satisfied while so far beneath our high privileges. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." "Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name; ask and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." How abundant are the provisions of the gospel! And if we will but turn the key of faith these treasures will be poured into our hearts. "Lord, increase our faith."

## Church Extension.

Naturally and logically, our Church Extension Society follows our Missionary Society in immediate succession. The missionary should go first and the church-builder should follow. The former is the John the Baptist of the latter; the harbinger of him who shall erect a house in which the Lord shall dwell and the place where His people shall worship at his footstool. With or without a church, the Gospel should be preached to the people. The Master confined himself not to the temple at Jerusalem, nor to the synagogues of imperial cities, but He sought the multitude and preached to them along the way-side or the sea-shore, from the deck of a fish boat, from the mountain's summit, in private dwellings and in temples made with hands. Compelled by a like necessity, His apostles did likewise; but in process of time, and to give permanence to their work, stability to their organization and afford facilities to the administration of the ordinances of religion, the apostles secured *permanent* places for Divine worship, and the history of the Christian Church, and especially our branch thereof, is but the repetition of apostolic history. The cause of missions has the prior claim upon our affections and liberality, and will to the end of the world; yet there comes a time when the missionary can advance no further, and is compelled to fall back and invite the aid of the church-builder. It were better that the two go hand in hand, and such has been the practical goings forth of our noble Missionary Society. But the work is too vast, and the demand too great for any one organization to perform. It seems to be a law of our being, especially of our *giving* to charitable purposes, to double our donations for the same object, when presented to our claims under different names and by different organizations. Were it possible, it were wise and better, that the erection of churches and the sending forth of the herald of the cross, should be confided to our Missionary Board; but human nature is such that a man would give a dollar to each of two charitable objects, who would not give *two dollars* to either of them separately. Man loves multiplicity. And it is equally a law governing the same class of our faculties, that we give about so much to the same object year after year, and that our donations quadrate with the unfoldings of an "old charity" under new names.

But there comes a time when the erection of churches is a positive necessity; as when the Gospel has been preached throughout the land, and the people have heard its glad tidings. The fruits of that preaching must then be garnered up—and the Church is the garner. There are vast sections of our own country, where the great *need* is *churches* and not *preachers*; that is, the preacher has done what he could, and has reached the limit of his power and the boundary of his mission for lack of a place consecrated to the rites and offices of our holy religion. Until then all that he has done is as naught; the ripened grain which he has cut down lies in the open field, to be scorched by the sun and to rot in the storm. Until then, he is a shepherd with a flock but without a sheep-cote, and is unequal to defend his lambs from thieves and beasts of prey. In the *newer* portions of our land, the people clamor for churches rather than for preachers, and the voice of God is to the Church Extension Society, "Build me an house where the people may worship Me." In the Acts it is stated that Paul said unto Barnabas, "Let us *go again* and visit our brethren in every city, where we have *preached* the *word* of the Lord, and see how they do; and he went through Syria and Cilicia *confirming* the churches." And during this second visit he gathered the faithful into stated places of religious worship.

This is the simple and beautiful object of the Church Extension Society. And we deem ourselves happy as a denomination, that the management of this great interest has fallen into the hands of wise and godly ministers and laymen, who seeketh not their own but the good of those ready to perish; and especially is it a matter of praise that Dr. Kynett is the chief executive officer of the Society. Upon him has fallen the mantle of Monroe. Profoundly penetrated with the importance of his work, conscious of the abundant capacity of our Church to respond to his calls, a clear-headed, large-hearted man, a powerful speaker and a person of unwearied energies and far-seeing faith, he should make his society an unparalleled success, and the whole church should rally at his call. Associated with him is one whose spirit is gentler, but whose soul to charm is greater; whose musical voice is like the falling of rain-drops on plates of silver, or the lyre of Æolus, touched softly by the fingers of Zephyrus, whose persuasive eloquence is only excelled by a power to endure and a will to act, which insures success. How can the good cause fail with Kynett to plead and McCabe to sing?

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars is all that is asked for 1869. We can give the sum and we should, Nor should we neglect the loan fund to which we can now only refer. One thousand dollars given to this fund, may in every two years aid as many churches as there shall be years divided by two, until the end of the world. Have you thought of this sowing and reaping plan of giving. It is the grandest elemosonary conception of this or of any other age. It is like Joshua and Caleb going forth empty and returning ladened with the fruits of the goodly land of promise. But on this, more anon.

C. C. North, Esq., one of our most prominent and active laymen of New York, arrived in this city last Saturday and left on Tuesday. Sabbath morning he worshiped at Ames Church. He addressed both the morning and afternoon Sunday schools of this church. From the afternoon school he proceeded through a hard rain to the Boys' House of Refuge, in answer to a pressing invitation, to address the Sunday school there in session. At six o'clock he had still another appointment to be present at a Sabbath school concert and address the school. The people here have learned that Brother North is both able and willing to make himself useful, and the consequence is that as soon as his arrival is known he is besieged with as many invitations to speak as he can well meet. We bid him God speed in his many efforts to do good.

## Our Book Agents and Our Southern Advocates.

We are in receipt of a "Circular," issued jointly by Messrs. Carlton & Lanahan, of New York, and Messrs. Hitchcock & Walden, of Cincinnati, the general Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, giving us notice that in January, proximo, they will commence the publication of a church paper at Atlanta, Georgia, to be called the *Methodist Advocate*. The first two paragraphs of their circular are as follows:

As you are aware, the General Conference authorized the book agents to publish three papers in the South—one at Charleston, one at New Orleans and another either at Nashville, Knoxville or Atlanta. After consulting, as far as practicable, with those best acquainted with our work in the Southern States, and keeping in view the limit of expenditure expressly indicated by the General Couference, it is thought advisable to unite in the publication of one paper, and concentrate all our interests upon it for the present.

After a careful examination of the different cities mentioned by the General Conference for the location of a paper, Atlanta, Georgia, has been fixed upon as the place of its publication. It will be published jointly by the agents at New York and Cincinnati, and be called the *Methodist Advocate*.

In another part of this week's issue will be found a lengthy and vigorous protest against a part of the above action, copied from the Charleston *Advocate*, of December 5. In this article there is a manly courage which we greatly admire, but while we do not approve of the all tart sayings therein, we consider our Charleston brethren right in the main. And we now take up the subject, not so much to defend the Charleston *Advocate* or the New Orleans Advocate, as to vindicate a great church interest, which we consider has been imperiled by the action of our Book Agents. Holding these gentlemen in the highest personal esteem, and happy in numbering some of them among our personal friends, yet when great religious interests are at stake, we "know no man after the flesh," and must, therefore, deal with this subject with that plainness which responsibility demands. To come to a perfectly clear understanding of the whole question, it will be well to recur to the history of the subject under consideration.

During the session of the late General Conference, Dr. Pearne, T. W. Lewis and the editor of this journal, appeared before the committee on the Book Concern and urged the importance of our Church having an official organ in New Orleans, in Charleston and one, either at Nashville, Knoxville or Atlanta, and a like application was made to the Committee on the State of the Church. On May 20, Dr. Barrows, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented report No. 1 in which were these resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That there shall be established and published, by the Book Agents at New York, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1869, a weekly religious journal, at Knoxville, Atlanta or Nashville—the place to be determined by the amount of local advertising and subscription patronage which either of these places shall offer beyond the others.

*Resolved*, 2. That in the judgment of this committee, the New Orleans Advocate and the *Charleston Advocate*, at Charleston, South Carolina, ought to be published as official journals. (See *Daily Christian Advocate* for May 21).

These resolutions did not meet the approval of Dr. Hitchcock, our senior book agent at Cincinnati, and in consultation with the above named brethren, it was agreed that a substitute should be reported to the Conference. The question again came before the Committee on the Book Concern, and on May 28, Dr. Wiley offered the following three resolutions as a substitute for the above two:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Book Agents at Cincinnati are hereby authorized to publish the New Orleans Advocate, the editor to be appointed by the Bishops, with the concurrence of the Book Agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue the said paper in the event that its continued publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than two thousand dollars per annum.

*Resolved*, 2. That the Book Agents at Cincinnati be authorized to establish and publish, on or before the first day of January, 1869, a weekly religious journal at Knoxville, Atlanta or Nashville, where in their judgment, may be deemed most advisable. the editor to be appointed by the Bishops, with the concurrence of the Book Agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue said paper in the event that its continued publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than two thousand dollars per annum.

*Resolved*, 3. That the Book Agents at New York are hereby authorized to publish a paper at Charleston, South Carolina, the editor to be appointed by the Bishops, with the concurrence of the Book Agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue said paper in the event that its continued publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than two thousand dollars per annum. (See Journal of General Conference, pages 267 and 268).

These resolutions were adopted by the General Conference as part of the report of the Committee on the State of the Church. (See same journal, pages 563 and 564).

From these recited facts is is clear: That it was the intention of Messrs. Pearne, Lewis and Newman to have church papers published respectively at New Orleans, Charleston, and at one of the three following places, to wit: Knoxville, Atlanta or Nashville; and in their *simplicity they thought they had carried their desirable point*. Secondly, That the Committee on the Book Concern and the Committee on the State of the Church, and the Book Agents *did recommend* the publication of said papers. Thirdly, That the General Conference *did intend* to have the above three papers published in the South, and *so voted*. (See Journal of General Conference, pages 267 and 268).

But what is the nature of these resolutions? Are they *permissive* or *mandatory!* We think *mandatory*. There is but *one* contingency, namely: "They are at liberty to discontinue said papers in the event that their publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than two thousand dollars per annum." But the contingency presupposes a *trial*, and could not be ascertained without said *trial*. They must publish said papers for at least one full calendar year, and then having ascertained by actual trial that more than two thousand dollars would be required; then, and not till then, had they the right to disobey the expressed will of the General Conference. But they have not made that trial, indeed, they state in their printed circular that they do not intend to do so; that they think it "advisable to unite in the publication of *one paper*." In so doing they have reversed the action of the General Conference, and assumed to do what they were not authorized to do. It becomes us as representatives of the Church to inquire whether our Book Agents have acted within the law or contrary to the law, for all must see that it is a dangerous precedent to establish, that four men shall act contrary to the expressed will of the General Conference. The language of the resolutions adopted is simple and not ambiguous: "That the Book Agents are hereby authorized to publish a paper at Charleston." They are "authorized," that is, "empowered," "commissioned," "instructed." When this word is not absolute it is qualified by some limitatation. Here there is but limitation, one that they shall not expend more than two thousand dollars per annum on any one of the three above named papers. Evidently the agents consider the authorization discretionary, permissive, contingent, without trial. We do not, or we should not have failed to have pushed our efforts to the last day of the session for a sufficient number of religious papers in the South and we trust that the preachers whom we had the honor to represent will so consider our opinion in the case.

There is no authority given to merge three papers into one. Three journals were authorized. Yet our agents give us notice that they believe in unity and not in triunity. We are *trinitarians*. As the agents were not authorized to expend more than two thousand dollars per annum on any one paper, so they can not lawfully combine the six thousand dollars authorized for three and expend it on one. They are limited to two thousand dollars on their Atlanta paper. New Orleans and Charleston each claim their two thousand dollars a year, and the claim is inviolate. To combine the six thousand dollars on one is to concede the correctness of our interpretation of the law. The old logicians used to say that a "dilemma has two horns." Choose ye. Nor can any one practically acquainted with the religious wants of the South suppose that *one weekly journal* is equal to those wants. There should be one within the bounds of each annual conference, that is, in each State, and the action of our agents may lead to this result. Like Wesley and the fathers, our preachers in the South much use the pen, and little help from the agents would produce mighty results. There has been more accomplished by the Charleston and New Orleans *Advocates* for the Church in the South than by any other agency. They have gone where it was not safe for the living preacher to go, and have preached the word to those who otherwise would have remained in darkness. We know poor colored people who have denied themselves of life's physical comforts to have the Advocate come to their homes and be read by their children, and its weekly coming has been like the visit of an angel. To these papers thousands look for instruction in religion, business and political duties, and a stranger they will not have. We therefore trust that our agents will reconsider their action and multiply church papers in the South.

(As we go to press, letters from our preachers come to hand on this subject. We shall give them next week.)


The Freedmen' Saving's Bank.—This bank, located at 114 Carondelet street, is the best place to deposit your money. See advertisement in another column.

Dentistry.—At Dr. B. F. Wright's, 153 Customhouse street, near Dauphine street, is the place to get your dental work done in the best style, and for half his previous rates. The best of plate work done.


## General Longstreet.

It was to be expected that some of the Southern people would manfully and practically accept the situation, and would cordially join the friends of the Government in the good work of reconstructing the States of the South. Chief among this noble class is General Longstreet, who, with a military record as proud as that of any other Confederate general, has now also the sympathies and affections of the great mass of the American people. In doing so he has been subjected to no humiliating confession and no conditions of which any true man need blush for shame. The general Government was bound to protect itself by such measures as were wise and salutary, and in true sympathy with this sentiment the whole American people have stood with open arms to receive with joy and gladness every Southern man, from Lee down through the rank and file of those who fought to destroy the nation's life. We venture the assertion that had Lee and his companions in arms, with the citizen leaders of the rebellion taken the stand that General Longstreet has, when the war ended, the policy of reconstruction would have been essentially changed. It was the universal sentiment of the North at that time to "kill the fatted calf" in sublime token that the era of good feeling had returned. And with General Longstreet's appreciation of what Lee's surrender meant, the whole South might have been rejoicing over the restoration of her ancient prosperity. But a different spirit prevailed. What was lost by the sword was to be regained by the ballot. What was lost by Lee was to be regained by Johnson. The severity of the reconstruction policy graduated with the spirit of dissatisfaction displayed in the South, and Congress, "slow to anger," simply kept pace with this spirit in its direful march, which has been more injurious to the Southern people than "Sherman's march to the sea."

General Longstreet occupies an enviable position, and there are not a few of his companions in arms who do not covet his moral courage, his practical wisdom and the "good part which shall not be taken from him." Yet it requires a loftier courage to imitate his step than to meet an "army with banners." Many a man can brave death on the field of carnage who has not the moral heroism to stand up against public opinion, and no where in the nation is public opinion so absolute, so exacting, so withering as in the South. There are not a few merchants and professional men in New Orleans who secretly wish for the power to rise above what they are conscious is a wrong course, and what is destined to ruin them and all who follow the same. Gentlemen, take courage and do your whole duty. With the new administration imitate Longstreet's illustrious example. General Grant has a heart to favor such men, and he has a heart to defend the Government against the plans of those who are of a different spirit. We hold that the cure of Southern troubles is in the hands of the Southern people. "Why will ye die?"

As an earnest of the appreciation of such men as General Longstreet, we believe that under the new administration he will be advanced to a position of trust, emolument and honor such as he has proved himself worthy to receive.

## Freedmen's Bureau.

The poor blacks of the South will bless God through a lifetime for the Freedmen's Bureau, and their daily prayer is for its continuance. It has saved them from a state of peonage to which they were inevitably doomed, both by their past condition and their social status after their emancipation. It has preserved them from the horrors of starvation, which war and poverty would have brought upon them. It has created for them a tribunal of justice, before which they could have an impartial hearing, when prejudice denied them the rights of such a trial in ordinary courts. It has opened to them hospitals for their sick and aged, and asylums for their orphans, when no other houses of charity would receive them. It has established for their children schools of learning, when by law they had been doomed to perpetual ignorance. It has retained for them their churches, which hate would have wrested from them.

The necessity for the continuance of the Bureau is gradually disappearing, and will soon cease to exist altogether. But that good time has not yet come. Society is too unsettled, too tumultuous, too unjust, too prejudiced, too revengeful, for the discontinuance of the Bureau. The blacks are a separate class in society and no amount of legislatien can unify the races—the power to effectuate such a union must come from God. They are "wards" at best, and their very simplicity is a reason why their interests should be under the supervision of a special branch of the General Government. But in legislating for the continuance of the Bureau, Congress should provide for the gradual transition of the blacks from their political pupilage into a state of ordinary citizenship, and mutually share with the

whites the advantages and disadvantages of common society, and the final discontinuance of the Bureau should be made subject to the will of the President, who should abolish it within two years from date.

Since the above was written, the following appeared in the New Orleans *Crescent*, of December 16, to which we all the special attention of Congress:

At a meeting in Alexandria, Louisiana, on the fifth, of the planters and landholders of Rapides parish, it was resolved hereafter not to rent, lease or give any portion of their lands to freedmen; reserving, however, the right to settle known conservative freedmen, who are to be under the eye and direction of the planters or landholders. It was also resolved "that any planter or landowner among us who is so unmindful of what is due to himself, the society in which he lives, as to let out lands in opposition to the will of a large majority of our people, as above expressed, deserves to be and will be branded as a public enemy and treated accordingly. That in coming to the conclusion we have on this subject, we are not influenced by any feelings inimical to the freedmen of our parish; but, on the contrary, we have the kindest regard for them, and that we are acting for their good as well as our own." The meeting, in view of the frequent instances of bad faith on the part of freedmen, recommended the propriety of requiring of all freedmen seeking employment, certificates of discharge, testifying to their good behavior and industrious habits, as well as their honesty; and further, should any freedman leave, after having contracted for the year, before the expiration of the time, without permission, that this certificate of discharge be denied him.

## The New Orleans and Charleston Advocates.

The following article is so apt that we do not judge it necessary to add another word on the subject. But in this issue we consider the whole subject involved in the action of the late General Conference, touching the above named *Advocates*:

No braver defenders of liberty are there in all the South than in the Charleston and the New Orleans *Christian Advocates*. For their boldness several of the Northern *Advocates* have attempted to cut them off from the support of General Conference. Alas! alas! what kind of *Christian* advocate is it that has been lukewarm in such a time as this? Out upon such Methodism! John Wesley would have spewed it out.

The *Western Advocate* rather tartly takes the *Church Union* in hand for so grave a mistake as it made in the above paragraph, in thus calling our humble sheet and the one issued at New Orleans *Christian Advocates*. This is a mistake, however, which other wise and good men beside the editor of the *Union* have frequently made. The truth is, we are rather too modest in this section of our work to take upon ourselves a title which not only indicates an official organ but implies a degree of elevated moral excellence which by far too few of the journals of this age can justly claim. In addition to this, it seems in this section unfortunate for the name of *Christian Advocate* that all the former papers of the South, bearing that title, became the advocates of slavery and secession in Church and State, and lent their influence to that state of affairs that has involved the land in the horrors of war, and brought the South to the verge of ruin. We think, without stopping to discuss "what is in a name," neither the Charleston nor New Orleans *Advocates* have shunned to contend for liberty and Methodism on the line marked out by Wesley. In regard to being cut off from the support of the General Conference, we are much in the condition of Jack, who could not lose his supper for the reason that he never had it.—*Charleston Advocate.*

## Importation of Firearms.

It is a painful fact that the importation of firearms into New Orleans was never larger than it is this day. For the present we will not mention the names of those merchants who are thus importing death into our midst, but will only remind them of the tremendous responsibility they are incurring in so doing. You may drive a brisk trade, but orphans and widows will trouble your dying hours, and posterity will visit upon you that severity of judgment your avarice merits.

It is equally painful to know that these firearms are bought up rapidly, and are daily carried about the persons of our citizens. We do not allude to this from fear of any serious disturbances, but as an indication of the destitution of that moral courage that scorns the use of weapons of death in the time of peace, and which seeks the remedy of political and social evils in manly discussion and in an honorable appeal to the courts of law and order. The mere act of carrying these instruments is a temptation to use them, and many a quarrel would have ended in words, but which ended in death, had not the knife or revolver been within reach.

It is barely possible that these firearms are to be used to disperse the General Assembly in January proximo; and it may be done, but let us solemnly warn those who attempt it that it will be the last General Assembly they will ever disperse. Justice will have a resurrection on the fourth day of next March, and then the guilty shall not go unpunished. But we trust that the city press will condemn this almost universal custom of carrying revolvers, and will aid in bringing in an era of good feeling and fellowship.

## Conference Meetings.

The Mississippi Annual Conference will meet at Canton, on Thursday, January 7, and not on the twenty-first, as published in the ADVOCATE. The change in the time has been made by Bishop Simpson.

All of the members of this Conference, and all who desire to join, should be at Canton on the sixth of January, and meet the Committee of Examination on the evening of that day.

Ministers on arriving will call on Rev. Alfred Handy, who will assign them to their lodgings.

JAMES LYNCH.

LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The fourth session of the Louisiana (formerly Mississippi Mission) Annual Conference will be held in Wesley Chapel, in the city of New Orleans, commencing Wednesday, January 13, at nine o'clock. All those on probation in Conference, and all who have been recommended to the traveling connection or for orders, will meet the committee at Wesley Chapel, on Tuesday, the twelfth of January, at ten o'clock A. M.

Preachers on arriving in the city will proceed to Wesley Chapel, where Brother Anthony Ross will be found to direct them to their places of entertainment.

TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Texas Annual Conference will convene at Austin, on Tuesday, January 21, at nine o'clock A. M.

## Methodist Episcopal Church Statistics for 1868.

The full summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1868 have just been completed for the General Minutes. The following is the list of totals:

| | 1868. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Annual conferences | 71 | 3 |
| Bishops | 9 | ..... |
| Traveling Preachers | 8,481 | 477 |
| Local Preachers | 9,891 | 430 |
| Total Preachers and Bishops | 18,381 | 910 |
| Members | 1,255,115 | 109,034 |
| Total ministers and members | 1,273,496 | 109,944 |
| Adult baptisms | 67,065 | 7,982 |
| Infant baptisms | 46,207 | 3,549 |
| Total baptisms | 113,272 | 11,531 |
| Churches | 11,692 | 570 |
| Parsonages | 3,810 | 240 |
| Value of churches | $41,693,922 | $5,808,483 |
| Value of parsonages | $6,206,579 | $915,284 |
| Value of churches and parsonages | $47,970,501 | $6,723,767 |
| Sunday schools | 15,885 | 544 |
| Sunday school teachers and officers | 181,666 | 6,721 |
| Sunday school scholars | 1,145,167 | 63,276 |

During the year eighty-four traveling preachers died and ninety-seven located, making a total loss to the itinerancy from these two causes alone of 181. The number of preachers received on trial during the year was 691.

During the year 12,772 members died. The figures for the two departments of the membership are as follows: Members in full connection 1,060,265, a net increase during the year of 88,399; members on probation 94,850, a net increase of 20,635.

The gains in the Church in the various items named have been more generally distributed than during any preceding year. In most of the items every annual conference reports an advance; in numbers all except four report a net gain, and in the excepted cases a part of the loss was occasioned by a change of conference boundaries. The increase of members in the several German conferences is shown by the following figures:

| | 1868. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Central German | 9,891 | 229 |
| Eastern German | 2,805 | 146 |
| Northwestern German | 7,071 | 548 |
| Southwestern German | 7,729 | 172 |
| Germany and Switzerland | 6,334 | 406 |
| Total | 33,830 | 1,571 |

The number of members in the conferences organized in the Southern States since the close of the war presents the following summaries:

| | 1868. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama conference | 11,554 | 2,345 |
| Georgia conference | 15,134 | 4,521 |
| Holston conference | 25,723 | 2,003 |
| Mississippi conference | 16,164 | 8,265 |
| Tennessee conference | 6,016 | 3,458 |
| South Carolina conference | 18,200 | 8,532 |
| Texas conference | 3,391 | 1,807 |
| Virginia and North Carolina conference | 2,756 | 2,085 |
| Total | 98,938 | 33,016 |

In 1866, the close of the first century of our church history, the total number of members, including preachers, was 1,038,480. Since that date, or during the last two years, there has been a net increase of members of 223,828, and during the same period an increase in the value of church edifices and parsonages of $13,955,539.

## Notices of Periodicals.

*Golden Hours.*—A monthly magazine for boys and girls. Published simultaneously at New York and Cincinnati. Among the contents of the January number, which is the first issue, we notice: The Dwarf's Mirror; The Orphans; Michael Angelo; Florinda's Treasure; Six Steps to Ruin; Games for the Children's Evening; The Night Before Christmas; Morning Prayer; Make the Most of Yourself; Hugh's Silk Worms; The Little Old Woman and the Giants; That Sweet Story; Cocoa and Cocoanuts; A Sponge, What is it? etc. It contains also two pieces of music, The Harp of Gold, and Our Absent Brother. Besides the above it contains the editor's portfolio, etc. It is gotten up in superb style, and amply illustrated We consider it one of the best magazines for the young, judging by the first number, that is published. Terms, two dollars per year. Address Carlton & Lanahan, 200 Mulberry street, New York, or Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*The Household.*—A monthly journal devoted to the interests of the American household. Published at Brattleboro, Vermont, by George E. Crowell, at one dollar a year. This we can cheerfully recommend as one of the very best papers of the kind that we have ever seen.

*Peters's United States Musical Review* for December contains about a dozen large pages of musical reading and the following music: If Ye Love Me, Do My Will; Let Me Rest Where My Loved Ones are Sleeping; Infinite Joy, and an instrumental piece entitled Heavenward. Published by J. L. Peters, No. 198 Broadway, New York. It is to be greatly enlarged with the January number, and will contain sixteen additional pages of music and reading matter. And remember for all this music and musical information you are to pay but three dollars a year.

The *American Artisan* contiues to be filled with interesting reading matter. Among the articles in the last number we notice: The Microscope and its Revelations; Krupp's Eleven-inch Breech-loading Gun; Tooth's System of Boiling Sugar; Improvements in Building Operations, etc. Published weekly by Brown, Coombs & Co., 189 Broadway, New York, at $2 50 per year.

MAYOR TUCKER OF FRANKLIN.—A lady of our acquaintance who has been engaged in teaching in Franklin, Louisiana, for several months, when on a visit to this city recently, in speaking of the murder of Pope and Chase in that village, exonerated Mayor Tucker from all complicity in the affair. She stated that the difficulty in obtaining a coffin for the body of Colonel Pope was not through any acts or words of Mayor Tucker. On the contrary he was the one who finally ordered the coffin, and, if we mistake not, paid for it. She further stated that though he acknowledged that he did not like Colonel Pope, yet he manifested sympathy for the widow, and the assassination he denounced as outrageous and cowardly.

Considering it due to Mr. Tucker, both as an individual and as an officer of the law, we gladly publish this statement lest he be the subject of false impression.

You want it, you wife wants it, and your children want it—a pretty extensive want! We refer to that magnificent journal, the *American Agriculturist*, which is just entering upon its twenty-eighth annual volume. As it is now taken and read by more than one hundred and fifty thousand families, we suppose most of our readers already have it; yet there may be some who do not know its value, and to such we would say, unhesitatingly, give it a year's trial, beginning now with the volume. It is full of good, reliable information, illustrated during each year with hundreds of beautiful, pleasing, and instructive engravings. Though its name indicates that it is an agricultural journal, and as such it was originally started, it has been gradually enlarged, to embrace industrial pursuits generally, and especially household labors, and it is adapted to meet the wants not only of farmers and gardeners, and of merchants and mechanics, having their little plots of ground, but it is also of great utility to all classes in cities and villages. The department for children and youth is worth to every family far more than the subscription price, which is only $1 50 a year, or four copies for $5. Let every one take our advice and subscribe for a year. It will pay. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York city, are the publishers. A post paid specimen copy can doubtless be obtained on remitting ten or fifteen cents to the publishers.

RECONSTRUCTED.—We publish the following, which we clipped from one of the "reconstructed" papers published in western Louisiana. It is only a portion of the article, but enough to give the sentiments of the gentle editor:

A St. Domingo is not what we fought for; we do not want it, and will not have it; and that the niggers, whether white or black, may understand as well first as last. Nations are cruel when driven to despair; and, rather than surrender our white nationality, we will massacre or enslave every colored man in the States. This may be bold language, and unconventional, but we ask our readers whether it does not meet the confirmation of their hearts? We have sacrificed too many whites for a principle to stop at taking the lives of a few worthless blacks.

ANECDOTE OF DR. RUSH.—The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* states that, long before the temperance reform, a missionary from the West Indies sought medical advice from Dr. Rush, and when a very unpalatable medicine was prescribed, the patient asked if he could not take a little "good old Jamaica" with it.

"No, sir," the doctor decidedly replied.

"Why, sir, what harm will it do?" demanded the West Indian.

"What harm will it do?" continued Dr. Rush; "I am determined no man shall rise on the day of judgment and say: 'Dr. Rush made me a drunkard.'" Wise and noble reply.

## The Commission on Church Union.

Bishop Clark sends us the following note under date of December 2:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Bishops the following brethren were appointed members of the commission ordered by the General Conference, (see Journal, page 238, and also page 264), and authorized to treat with similar commissions from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and other Methodist bodies, namely: L. Hitchcock, D. D., D. Curry, D. D., J. M'Clintock, D. D., Rev. J. G. Bruce, J. Lanahan, D. D., T. M. Eddy, D. D., James Pike, D. D., W. L. Harris, D. D.

The portions of the General Conference Journal referred to by Bishop Clark, are as follows:

*Resolved* 1. That we, having received the official communication from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, proposing union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and also the representations of the Rev. S. T. Jones on the same subject, with great satisfaction, hereby express to them our Christian regards and deep interest in their progress and prosperity as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. 2. That this Conference entertain favorably the proposal of union between the two bodies aforesaid. 3. That whereas the time of the session of these two Conferences is so far spent that it will be impracticable to have the necessary negotiations, and discuss and determine the details of the terms of union before their adjournment, that eight members of this body be appointed, who, with the Bishops, shall constitute a commission to confer with a similar commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and report to the next General Conference. 4. That a copy of the foregoing action of this body be given to the delegate, and by him be forwarded to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Subsequent to the adoption of the above by the General Conference, the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the commission ordered by the General Conference to confer with a like commission from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to arrange for a union between that Curch and our own, be also empowered to treat with a like commission from any other Methodist Church that may desire a like union.

## Important Church Case Decided.

At the close of the war Dr. Lanahan, now one of the book agents at New York, was presiding elder, having charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winchester, Virginia. In his work he came to Winchester to hold services in connection with Rev. B. H. Creaver, the pastor assigned to that charge. While in the pulpit on Sabbath morning, awaiting the time for opening the service, Rev. Norval Wilson, of the Church South entered and took forcible possession, and conducted the meeting, announcing that he would do so twice each Sabbath thereafter. Dr. Lanahan stated to the congregation that while, for the sake of order, he had submitted to the intrusion, the congregation might expect that the pastor and himself would that evening and subsequently occupy the pulpit in accordance with his previous announcement. In the evening Dr. Lanahan and Mr. Creaver were present, the latter preached.

Since that time the Church has remained in the possession of our preachers and their congregation. The seceders carried the case into court. After a full hearing, Judge Parker, on Tuesday, December 1, delivered his opinion. The Judge enters into a history of the Methodist Church, as an organization in this country, from its birth to the present time. His decision is based upon the deed of conveyance, which recites that the property was conveyed to trustees for the benefit of "the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Winchester and vicinity." The amount of property in dispute was about $24,000. The Judge decrees that the bill of the plaintiffs (Church South) be dismissed. This is one of several decisions of like import recently made in Virginia and Maryland, all of them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Surroundings of the Theatre.

We have seen with our own eyes a once quiet and orderly portion of a great city thoroughfare so changed in character by the opening of a theatre there, as to make it anything but pleasant, if not actually unsafe, for a woman to pass the spot after nightfall without a protector. With what singular constancy the gin-palace, the gambling hell and the house of the lost woman make their appearance in its vicinity. How comes it that these means and appliances of dissipation and vice so constantly spring up in the place whither theatre-goers resort? Why do these breathing holes of perdition open their devouring mouths around the theatre as naturally as ashes gather around the crater of a volcano? What mean these striking affinities? Dr. Bellows admits that "the immorality and recklessness of society, its folly and vice, have clustered around the theatre." Now why is this, if not because "birds of a feather flock together?" As long as the theatre attracts such a companionship, no sophistries of special pleading will persuade thinking minds that the source of attraction is other than the sympathy that naturally springs up between similarities of taste and character.

Of the French revolution the celebrated Edmond Burke writes: "While courts of justice were thrust out by Jacobin tribunals, and silent churches were only funereal monuments of departed religion"—when Paris "was like a den of outlaws—a lewd tavern for revel and debaucheries"—there were in that city "no fewer than twenty-eight theatres crowded every night!" From debauchery, blasphemy and butchery in the day time to the theatre at night—from the theatre at night back to butchery, blasphemy and debauchery in the day time! What is there in a theatre that can adapt itself to tastes and passions so beastly? Are schools of virtue, are our churches so facile, plastic and pliant?—*Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D.*

## Progress of Excavations at Jerusalem.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Jerusalem:

The discoveries made hitherto may be summed up briefly. The south wall of the sacred area, Haram El Sheerer, within which stood the temple, has been explored to the very foundations. It is found that in one place the wall was no less than one hundred and eighty feet high. At the lowest point of the wall which is now determined to be also the lowest point of the Tyropæon Valley, he discovered a small passage which he explored for some one hundred and fifty feet, of very ancient construction, and evidently intended to carry off superfluous water. Previous to this discovery it had been supposed that the lowest point was the southwest angle of the wall where the great arch known as Robinson's Arch. Visitors to Jerusalem will remember the spring of the old arch at this point. They will be gratified to learn that all the conjectures with reference to what formerly stood there have been abundantly verified. Not only was there a splendid arch crossing the Tyropæon valley (the span of which was forty feet across, and the voussoiers and ruins of which now lie buried in the *debris*), but beneath this old arch, covered over with a pavement built presumably to cover these ruins, lie the stones of an arch older still, perhaps the arch built by Solomon himself. The complete investigation of the arch has been a long and costly undertaking, but its importance is very great.

On the east side of the Haram wall lies the valley of the Kedron. Lieutenant Warren, by a series of shafts and springs, has ascertained that the present bed of the stream is no less than forty feet higher than the old bed—the bed having been raised by the enormous masses of *debris* and ruins that have been hurled over into the valley. By the last letter from Jerusalem we received a plan of the system of chambers discovered at "Wilson's Arch," higher up on the western wall, near the "Walling Place" of the Jews. Lieutenant Warren has discovered at a depth of some fifty feet below the surface of the ground a vast system of chambers and passages. The chambers, whose use has not yet been decided, are mostly about twelve feet square, vaulted and filled up with water. About eighteen have been opened, of which it is conjectured that two or three are of Saracenic origin and the rest of Jewish. They branch off right and left along a great passage. This has been followed up for a distance of 250 feet, its destination being yet uncertain, and its use problematical. Perhaps, however, it was a secret passage for troops. The discovery is intensely interesting, and may lead to singular and most important results.

RICHARD WEAVER.—This converted prize-fighter and collier was ignorant, brutal and a terror to his neighborhood. His first act after his reformation was to drive a Bible van within the inclosure of a horse race, and taking off his coat and handkerchief, went to work selling Bibles and singing sacred songs, undaunted amid threats of personal violence till he actually broke up the gambling booths and spread consternation among the revelers. He is now one of the most persuasive and eloquent preachers in England. Popular alike in the rural districts and in the cities, he can crowd the largest theatres, overflow the largest churches, and among the miners, colliers and operatives in factories, he can count his audiences by thousands when he preaches in the fields. His graphic, story-telling style of presenting divine truth, the thrilling personal incidents in regard to himself and his experience, his peculiar style of relating anecdotes, and withal, his ability as a singer, for he intersperses his sermons with touching songs, make him one of the most attractive speakers in England. He wears a gray suit of clothes, that he may not prejudice those who will not hear a clergyman preach. His great success has not turned his head or clouded the simplicity of character which has marked him for so many years. He has the full confidence of the churches, and ministers of every name invite him to their pulpits. His theology is of the most unmitigated Calvinism, but of his religious earnestness and sincere effort to do good there can be no question. We learn that a wealthy New York gentleman is making an effort to bring this collier preacher to America.

"LET THEM BURN."—At a recent session of an Eastern Conference Bishop Thompson, on the first day, made some remarks on the necessity of cultivating brotherly love. To aid in this blessed work he mentioned an incident in relation to Constantine. On the eve of a church council there was given into his hands a file of documents containing complaints of deacons and bishops mutually against each other. Without breaking the seals, and slowly placing the documents in a chafing dish of burning coals, they were entirely consumed, and no person the wiser—the pious emperor, by this significant act, intimating that there should be no animosities among brethren. "So," said the bishop, referring to the fire of Divine love enkindled in the heart by a contemplation of the sufferings of Jesus, brought to which all hatred and animosity will be consumed. "so let them burn—so let them burn!" And let all God's people say amen!

Dr. Arnold was a noble and cheerful worker, throwing himself into the great business of his life, the training and teaching of young men, with his whole heart and soul. It is stated in his admirable biography, that "the most remarkable thing in the Laleham circle was the wonderful healthiness of tone which prevailed there. It was a place where a new-comer at once felt that a great and earnest work was going forward. Every pupil was made to feel that there was a work for him to do; that his happiness, as well as his duty, lay in doing that work well Hence an indescribable zest was communicated to a young man's feelings about life; a strange joy came over him on discerning that he had the means of being useful, and thus of being happy; and a deep respect and ardent attachment sprang up toward him who had taught him thus to value life and his own self, and his work and mission in the world. All this was founded on the breadth and comprehensiveness of Arnold's character, as well as its striking truth and reality; on the unfeigned regard he had for work of all kinds, and the sense he had of its value, both for the complex aggregate of society and the growth and protection of the individual. In all this there was no excitement; no predilection for one class of work above another; no enthusiasm for any one-sided object, but a humble, profound and most religious consciousness that work is the appointed calling of man on earth; the end for which his various faculties were given; the element in which his nature is ordained to develop itself, and in which his progressive advance toward Heaven is to lie."

## The Nails of the Cross.

The following is a specimen of Papal nonsense. It is translated for the Richmond *Christian Advocate* from the Italian:

According to Signor F. Govean, "Il Romanziere del Ropolo," of Turin, the nails of the cross on which Jesus Christ was crucified by the Jews, have increased with the flight of time from three to twenty-seven, "although," says this pleasant writer, "there was, in fact, not one, as persons condemned to the death of the cross were not nailed, but tied to it."

Here is the history of these twenty-seven nails:

Theodore, the historian, who lived in Constantinople in the sixth century, mentioned three of them in the second volume of his history.

One of which was cast into the sea by the Empress Helen to calm a tempest.

The second she had set in the rich crown of her son.

The third, Constantine the Great had made into a bridle bit.

But Theodore says, and Gregory di Tours repeats it in his "Book of Relics," that there were two of the nails in the bit, which gives the consoling number of four.

The iron crown which was carried from Monza to Vienna, and thence taken to Turin by Count Minabrea, who, while traveling, watched his reflection in a mirror to assure himself that it was on his head, and was afterward returned to Monza, has a band made of a nail, which makes the fifth.

Over the great altar of the Cathedral of Milan, illuminated (?) by five large lamps which are not lit, is a sixth nail.

A seventh is mentioned by Ribadeneira in his "Flowers of the Life of the Saints," which was presented to the abbey of St. Diongi by Charles the Bald. The eighth can be seen in the Cathedral of Nuremberg. The Church of the Holy Cross, in Rome, has the ninth. A tenth was given to St. Maria's church, Rome, by St. Gregory, and the eleventh, also in Rome, belongs to the chapel of St. Helen.

Of the remaining sixteen Paris has two, the Carmelite friars one, Naples two, Carpantrapo one, Florence, Ancora, Siena, Venice, Colonie, Treves, Bourges, Braghinand, each have one The twenty-sixth is venerated in the abbey of Tenaglia, and the twenty-seventh belongs to Santunghia, the country of St. Francis.


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# New Orleans Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.


[For the New Orleans Republican.]

### THE OLD BROOD NEST.

**Respectfully Dedicated to Mrs. Major George W. F. Wood.**

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

In a lonely thicket dense and brown,
An old nest clung with haggard hand;
Moldering away in the shades forlorn,
Tossing about at the wind's command.

Old nest, unfold your story sad;
Tell us of birdlings soft and fair;
Of days of toil and nights oppressed,
Ere thy fair doves spread their wings to air.

Old nest, each twig, each straw so brown,
Is rich with memories kindly blest;
My soul with mournful sadness stirs,
While musing on the empty nest.

Sad time, when the silver wings first spread,
Took their vague unsteady way,
To nestle no longer, breast to breast,
So fondly tended day by day.

But a time will come when the tired young doves
Will backward toil to the old home-nest,
And sob for the days forever gone,
When nestled so tenderly breast to breast—

For a touch of the mother's wing once more,
And the warmth of her snowy, sheltering breast,
For the pure, sweet notes of the mother song,
Gratefully trilled by the old home-nest.

Poor doves, thy tired, soiled wings will trail
Oft in the lowly, cankering dust,
When the wild storms burst and the whirl-winds howl,
Till feebly burns thy first, great trust.

Those young hours gone know no return,
But memory has wreathed those days loved best,
And heart-hands cling with a strength untold,
To the pure peace found in the old-home nest.

*Jackson Barracks, La*, Nov. 27, 1868.

### EARNING A WIFE.

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

"And so you want to marry my daughter, young man?" said Farmer Bilkins, looking at the young fellow sharply from head to toes.

Despite his rather indolent, effeminate air, which was mainly the result of his education, Luke Jordan was a fine looking fellow, and not easily moved from his self-possession; but he colored and grew confused beneath that sharp, scrutinizing gaze.

"Yes, sir; I spoke to Miss Mary last night, and she referred me to you."

The old man's face softened.

"Molly is a good girl, a very good girl," he said, stroking his chin with a thoughtful air, "and she deserves a good husband. What can you do?"

The young man looked rather blank at this abrupt inquiry.

"If you refer to my abilities to support a wife, I can assure you—"

"I know that you are a rich man, Luke Jordan, but I take it for granted that you ask my girl to marry you and not your property. What guarantee can you give me, in case it should be swept away, as it is in thousands of instances, that you could provide for her a comfortable home? You have hands and brains—do you know how to use them? What can you do?"

This was a style of catechism for which Luke was quite unprepared, and he stared blankly at the questioner without speaking.

"I believe you managed to get through college—have you any profession?"

"No, sir; I thought—"

"Have you any trade?"

"No, sir; my father thought that with the wealth I should inherit I should not need any."

"Your father thought like a fool, then. He'd much better have given you some honest occupation and cut you off with a shilling—it might have been the making of you. As it is, what are you fit for? Here you are, a strong, able-bodied young man, twenty-four years old, and never earned a dollar in your life! You ought to be ashamed of yourself. And you want to marry my daughter. Now, I have given Molly as good advantages for learning as any girl in town, and she hasn't thrown 'em away; but if she didn't know how to work, she'd be no daughter of mine. If I choose, I could keep more than one servant; but I don't, no more than I choose that my daughter should be a pale, spiritless creature, full of dyspepsia and all sorts of fine lady ailments, instead of the smiling, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lass she is. I did say that she should not marry a lad that had been cursed with a rich father; but she has taken a foolish liking for you, and I'll tell you what I'll do: Go to work, and prove yourself to be a man; perfect yourself in some occupation—I don't care what, if it is honest—then come to me and, if the girl is willing, she is yours."

As the old man said this he deliberately rose from the settle of the porch and went into the house.

Pretty Mary Bilkins was waiting to see her lover down at the garden gate, their usual trysting-place. The smiling light faded from her eyes as she noticed his sober, discomfited look.

"Father means well," she said, as Luke told her the result of his application. "And I'm not sure but he's about right, for it seems to me that every man, rich or poor, ought to have an occupation."

Then, as she noticed her lover's grave look, she said, softly:

"Never mind, I'll wait for you, Luke."

Luke Jordan suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts, much to the surprise of his gay associates. But wherever he went he carried with him those words which were like a tower of strength to his soul: "I'll wait for you, Luke."

One pleasant, sunshiny morning, late in October, as farmer Bilkins was propping up the grapevine in his front yard, that threatened to break down with the weight of its luxurious burden, a neat-looking car drove up, from which Luke Jordan alighted with a quick, elastic step, quite in contras with his formerly easy, leisurely movements.

"Good morning, Mr. Bilkins. I understood that you wanted to buy some butter tubs and cider barrels. I think I have some that will just suit you."

"Whose make are they?" asked the old man, as, opening the gate, he passed by the wagon.

"Mine," replied Luke, with an air of pardonable pride.

Mr. Bilkins examined them one by one.

"They'll do," he said, coolly, as he set down the last of the lot. "What will ye take for them?"

"What I asked you for six months ago to-day—your daughter, sir."

The roguish twinkle in the old man's eyes broadened into a smile.

"You've got the right metal in you, after all," he cried. "Come in, lad; come in. I shouldn't wonder if we made a trade after all."

Nothing loth, Luke obeyed.

"Molly!" bawled Mr. Bilkens, thrusting his head into the kitchen door.

Molly tripped out into the entry. The round white arms were bared above the elbows, and bore traces of the flour she had been sifting. Her dress was a neat gingham, over which was tied a blue checked apron; but she looked as winning and lovely as she always did wherever she was found.

She blushed and blushed and smiled as she saw Luke, and then, turning her eyes upon her father, waited dutifully to hear what he had to say.

The old man regarded his daughter for a moment with a quizzical look.

"Moll, this young man—mayhap you've seen him before—has brought me a lot of tubs and barrels, all of his own make—a right good article, too. He asks a pretty steep price for 'em, but if you are willing to give it, well and good; and hark ye, my girl, whatever bargain you make your father will ratify."

As Mr. Bilkins said this he considerately stepped out of the room, and we will follow his example. But the kind of bargain the young people made can readily be conjectured by the speedy wedding that followed.

Luke Jordan turned his attention to the study of medicine, of which profession he became a useful and influential member; but every year, on the anniversary of his marriage, he delights his mother-in-law with some specimens of the handicraft by which he won what he declares to be the best and dearest wife in the world.

### TRIAL OF DEACON ANDREWS.

**Strange Scene in Court.**

An exchange says:

At the trial of Deacon Andrews at Plymouth, Massachusetts, for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, a constable, named McCoy, testified that he brought the prisoner to see the remains of the murdered man. Andrews stood at the head of the coffin and stroked Mr. Holmes's face, at the same time kissing him; that evening, Deacon Andrews desired witness to read a chapter in the Bible, and Mr. Peckham and Andrews both offered prayer.

At the trial on Friday, Joseph S. Beal was sworn—I am the brother-in-law of Cornelius Holmes. After giving an account of what he saw at the scene of the murder, he stated that he subsequently went there and counted in all twenty-seven stones that were bloody, some bearing the imprint of fingers; he also noticed four different pools of blood in different places; on Wednesday, about half-past twelve o'clock, I saw a stranger passing through my lot, coming from the river, who proved to be the prisoner Andrews. This witness further testified to having a lengthy conversation with Andrews about what he did in the garden the night before the murder, and also concerning the homicide, the will and the funeral. He also testified to being in company with Andrews and Macoy on Friday in front of his (Beal's) house; Mr. Macoy then said to me, "Mr Andrews says there was a copy of the will found in Holmes's coat pocket which he had on when he was found dead." I turned toward Andrews, and he said to me, "Yes, merely a copy; I think the will gives me more than the copy."

The prisoner (in a loud and excited tone) interrupted by saying, "I never said that, Mr. Beals," and shortly after, while the trial was progressing and all was silent and attention in the courtroom, there was a sensation caused by his jumping from his seat in the prisoner's box and crying out suddenly, and very sharply and quickly. The spectators became excited and rose to their feet, expecting a scene of some importance; but Andrews immediately took his seat again. His counsel visited him directly afterward and inquired how he was troubled. The prisoner replied that he thought somebody had struck him in the face. He was then told to be of good cheer, but for nearly an hour afterward the effects of his sudden fright did not disappear, and he looked dejected and unhappy, frequently bathing his temples in cold water, and paying no attention whatever to the evidence.

The telegraph has already informed us that Andrews was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years confinement in the State Prison.

### The Louisiana Election.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from this city, says:

In New Orleans the murders and riots began during registration. The entire absence of protection, the massacres of Republican processions, the patroling of the city by armed bands of so called Democrats, who even halted the military; the assassinations of colored men, and the sackings of their churches and the Grant Club rooms, so terrified the colored men that two-thirds of them refused to register. As an instance of the state of affairs, two gentlemen, one the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Hon. William Vigers, and the other Minute Clerk called on General Rousseau in the midst of the excitement and asked him for protection, stating that they had trustworthy information that their houses would be visited that night by the mob. General Rousseau replied to them that he had not sufficient troops to give protection to them; but, in his opinion, if they would resign their positions, they would not be molested, as the government was obnoxious to the people; that it would be necessary to have 20,000 men to maintain the State government, and that he did not intend to have his men killed for the sake of a few officeholders, "though," said he, "I am sent here to keep order, and I intend to do it all hazards." Another little incident about the same time: A deputation of Democratic citizens from Algiers, which is in this Metropolitan District, waited on the Superintendent of Police to inquire if they would be allowed to patrol their town for the protection of their property. General Rousseau was present in the office. The Superintendent referred them to him. The General replied that he knew of no law to prevent a man from standing guard over his own property, and that there would be no objection to such a patrol. Dr. Mackay, a well-known and respected Republican of this city, was present and said to the General: "General, how is it about the colored people? Will they, too, be allowed to patrol their property?" Whereat the General, after a slight musing, turned fiercely to the questioner and said: "Sir, you are one of the very class of men who are stirring up all this trouble." The logic of the General was not so potent as his temper. With such a state of affairs, it was impossible that a fair election could have been held, even if the small fraction of the Republican voters who had registered had all voted. But with the bloody record of the last two months, their exclusion from registry, and the firm belief that if they should attempt to vote in any force they would be shot down like sheep, all staring them in the face, the body of the Republican voters decided to treat the pretended election as a sham and nullity, as it was, and to remain quietly at home. In seventeen parishes of the State a similar condition of affairs existed, and in those parishes there was almost an unanimous vote for Seymour and Blair, in spite of the known fact that in almost all of them the Republicans had a decided majority. Can an election carried by such means be for one moment sustained? The fact is, that, as the Philadelphia *North American* says, "these outlaws fancy that they are beyond the power of Congress; but they will have to learn a different lesson." Indeed, they will, if we are to have any form of Republican government here. The rebels now fancy that they can always control the colored vote by intimidation. There is no doubt that a free election at this moment would cause this State to give 30,000 Republican majority.

### A Revelation.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

An important revelation, recently made by Mr. George Wilkes, excites general comment. Mr. Wilkes gives a detailed account of an interview between Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, General Sherman and Admiral Porter, at Fortress Monroe, and for the truth of his statement he claims that either of the three distinguished persons still living can be called as witnesses. He asserts that it was Mr. Lincoln who inspired and in fact dictated to General Sherman, in that interview, the terms of surrender which General Sherman afterward submitted, as agreed upon, between himself and General Johnson. This agreement, it will be remembered, was set aside by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lincoln having just been murdered. General Sherman was for some time subjected to harsh criticism on account of his action in that matter, yet if Mr. Wilkes' statement is correct, the General acted according to strict instructions from President Lincoln and not according to his own impressions. This account, remarkable as it may seem, is still by no means incredible when we remember the order for the reassembling of the Virginia Legislature, which Mr. Lincoln gave, and which Secretary Stanton induced him to countermand. In that order, quite the same spirit and idea of policy to be pursued were shown, as in the Sherman-Johnson protocol, which, if Mr. Wilkes is right, was dictated at the very same time.

The fact in this matter ought now to be known. No injustice can be done to any one by giving it full publicity, for both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton hold so high a place in the regard of the people that if either erred we need not conceal it. On the other hand, it is but but justice to General Sherman, who has so long passed in silence criticisms which, if Mr. Wilkes is right, did him great injustice. That the terms proposed were, like the Virginia order, far too loose and lenient in political bearing, the country then felt and doubtless still feels. But if they were dictated by Mr. Lincoln, justice to the living demands that they should not be held responsible for his acts. General Sherman, who has so long preserved a scrupulous silence, will not be expected to say anything now, but either General Grant or Admiral Porter could with perfect justice and propriety state whether Mr. Wilkes has given a correct account of the interview.

### The Report of General Reynolds.

We copy from the New York *Herald* an editorial on this report:

This report, which we published yesterday, contains some hard truths. It is terse and to the point, and shows the necessity of holding Texas by military law. Speaking of the Ku-Klux Klan the General states: "The precise object of these organizations can not be readily explained but seems in this State to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and colored, and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization, but who will not join it. The civil law east of the Trinity river is almost a dead letter. In some counties the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Klan." At the political meetings in several counties "men have been indicated by name from the speaker's stand as those selected for murder. The men thus pointed out have no course left them but to leave their homes or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity." The murder of colored men is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them."

We suggest that this condition of affairs in Texas calls for prompt action on the part of our executive power. A commission should be appointed to consider the condition of the State and report upon it. In case of the confirmation of General Reynold's report, which is without doubt, from what we know, correct, Texas should at once be turned over to military rule. This will be the quickest method to restore it to peace and prosperity. Nothing but inexorable military law will produce quiet there, and the quicker it is put in force the better for our whole Southwestern country, which is sadly afflicted by this Texan cutthroat government.

### THE OHIO STEAMBOAT DISASTER

**New Orleans Lady Lost.**

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday has the following additional details of the Ohio river steamboat disaster:

Reports in regard to the recent steamboat disaster come in slowly and are unsatisfactory. Captain Frank Carter, Superintendent of the United States Mail Line at Louisville, and Mr. A. Harrigan, second clerk of the United States, are at Warsaw, doing all in their power to secure the bodies of those who perished in the wrecks. It is ascertained that twenty-eight bodies have been taken from the wrecks, ten or twelve of whom were passengers. Mr. Harrigan, a part of whose duties it was to pay the crew of the United States, is better able than any other person to identify the bodies, having become familiar with their names and faces.

So far, the only dead bodies which have been recovered from the wreck and recognized out of the number above given are John Fennel, steward; Elijah Fort, porter, and Miss Johnson, of Louisville. The body of an unknown lady was taken out of the river at Warsaw, supposed to be either the wife of Commodore Thompson or Mrs. Geo. W. Griffin, of New Orleans. The bodies of Mr. A. Speidelberg and Mrs. Pearce, of Louisville, have been recovered and delivered to their friends. We find in the Louisville Democrat the following painful incident connected with the loss of Mrs. Griffin:

The young wife of Mr. George W. Griffin, of the firm of Griffin & Porch, New Orleans, was on her way to this city from Philadelphia, to meet her husband. She was in company with the wife of Commodore Thompson, and took passage on the ill-fated United States.

On Sunday morning the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel received a dispatch announcing the loss of Mrs. Griffin. At one o'clock P. M. Mr. Griffin arrived here by the Nashville Railroad and proceeded at once to the Louisville Hotel. He fully expected to meet his wife at the hotel, and did not suppose for a moment that she was one of the passengers by the United States. The reader can imagine the horror of Mr. Griffin upon being informed that his wife was among the lost. The dispatch had been forwarded to him at Corinth, Mississippi, but he passed through before it arrived. Mr. Griffin expected that his wife had arrived here upward of a week ago, and was not moved more than other persons who had no relatives on the boats when he first heard of the disaster. He left on Sunday evening for Warsaw to recover, if possible, the remains of his beloved wife. They had only been married a few months.

The body of Mr. James W. Johns, receiving clerk on the United States, was recovered. It is said that he was the last man to leave the boat. He kept with the ladies, placing life preservers around them, until the vessel was ready to sink. After working to the last moment to save the lives of others, he found it too late to save his own life. He perished in the flames of the burning oil on the surface of the water. Mr. Johns died a hero.

Richard Marshall and Elijah Forte, (brothers-in-law), porter and second steward of the ill-fated United States, were found in the river near the boat on Monday.

### Grain Shipments.

The *Crescent* has received a visit from Mr. Sitter, of Dubuque, a large grain merchant. He is in the city to make arrangements for the shipment here of a large amount of grain from Iowa, to be sent hence to Europe. The elevator here is now in working order, and ready for any grain that may arrive. Mr. Sitter proposes to try the experiment of grain shipments to Europe via New Orleans on a large scale, as about 300,000 bushels are to be sent. We are glad to learn from this gentleman that he proposes, ere long, to make New Orleans permanently his home. Men like him we want here. Our citizens will always extend to them a hearty welcome. Mr. Sitter left yesterday evening to complete his arrangements at the North for the shipment of his grain.

The same paper mentions the expected arrival here of Mr. Thomas Emsley, of London, one of the wealthiest capitalists of England, who will probably arrive here soon. Mr. Emsley is largely interested in the grain trade, and has come to the United States for the purpose of investigating the advantages of the proposed new route of shipping grain to Europe via New Orleans, instead of New York. Mr. Emsley has been to Cairo and to Chicago, and now comes to New Orleans to see what is being done here to forward the new branch of commerce. We trust that what he discovers will induce him to throw the weight of his influence toward changing the present route.

A writer in the *Journal of Agriculture* says that for the purpose of determining the propagating power of a plant of pursiane, he counted the number of seed pods upon it. There were 4,613. Fourteen of these—seven small, four medium, and three of the largest—were selected and the seeds counted. They gave an average of ninety seeds to the pod, or 415,170 seeds to a single plant.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—In the case of the Receiver vs. the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, an appeal has been taken from Judge Theard's decision to the Supreme Court. The appointment of a receiver is alleged to be illegal, and his claim of $456,000 denied on that ground, and in denial of the alleged fraud in issuing scrip. The case possesses many points of interest, not only in a commercial but a legal view. The entire question is involved in the motion to dismiss on the ground that the proceedings should have been commenced under the bankrupt act.

THE MARKETS.—The following adjudications were made Saturday by the Controller of the public markets for 1869:

| | 1869. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Poydras Market | $67,850 | $52,300 |
| St. Mary's Market | 26,000 | 23,300 |
| Dryades Market, ℔ month | 3,600 | ...... |
| Claiborne Market, ℔ month | 1,000 | ...... |
| Treme Market | 48,700 | 46,750 |
| French (Beef) Market | 50,400 | 54,000 |
| French (Vegetable) Market | 63,000 | 57,300 |
| French (Fruit) Market | 16,000 | 12,000 |
| Washington Market | 2,000 | ...... |
| St. Bernard Market | 5,100 | ...... |
| Port Market | 17,100 | ...... |
| Le Breton Market | 1,100 | 2,800 |
| Magazine Market | 34,100 | 28,150 |
| Soraparu Market | 8,050 | 7,000 |
| Ninth Street Market | 17,800 | 9,000 |

On account of the suit instituted by the Livandais heirs, the Dryades Market was rented only by the month, and the Claiborne Street was also rented monthly, because the city has granted the right of way through the site of that market to the Chattanooga Railroad.

The adjudications for the coming year show a large and flattering increase over those of the year now expiring. The three markets in the Fourth District alone show an increase of $15,800 over this year.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—According to the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, the whole number of interments last week was ninety-seven. Of these two died of wounds, five old age, one apoplexy, one concussion of the brain, fourteen consumption, one delirium tremens, four fevers, one heart disease, three pneumonia, four rheumatism, one softening of the brain, ten stillborn, and the balance various ordinary diseases. Forty-five were males, forty-seven females and five not stated. Sixty-seven were whites, twenty-nine colored and one not classified. Forty-three were children under five years, three between ten and fifteen, eleven between twenty and thirty, ten between thirty and forty, nine between forty and fifty, three between fifty and sixty, eight between sixty and seventy, three between seventy and eighty, one between eighty and ninety, one between ninety and one hundred, and two upwards of one hundred. Sixty were natives of the United States, eleven not stated, and twenty-six were foreigners.

DRUIDS.—The Grand Grove of Louisiana of this Order held its second and principal session of the annual convocation on Sunday morning, R. H. Schmidt, Esq., of the *Price Current*, in the chair. Mr. Schmidt has held the position of Noble Grand Arch of the State during the past year. The following officers were elected and installed to serve during the year 1869:

George Henry Pabst, Noble Grand Arch.
Charles Assenheimer, Deputy Grand Arch.
George B. Ebeling, Grand Secretary.
John Reich, Grand Treasurer.
Valentine Fuchs, Grand Marshal.
Caspar Schneider, Grand Guardian.
John H. Muller, Grand Sentinel.

Magnolia, Oak, Pioneer, Gœthe and Mispel Groves were represented, and new charters were given to Mistletoe Grove No. 9 and Orient Grove No. 10. These Groves are represented by M. H. Nicoll and J. T. Barrett and presided over by J. M. Wiemann and J. M. Terrell.

A PRINTER LOCKED UP.—On Saturday night a printer, whose alias is Mulligan, had been drinking more than usual at a St Charles street coffeehouse. Just as he was coming out, one or two patrolmen were arresting an offender. The enebriated printer in his confusion of mind thought, if he thought anything, that he ought to side with the weaker party, and sailed in to resist the officer. He drew his revolver, presented both barrels to the breast of the officer and was about to pull the trigger, when one or two other officers came to the rescue, and at the moment when the patrolmen would have been instantly shot through the body, knocked the belligerent printer down and saved the life of a policeman.

The printer, this morning, shows two or three severe cuts on the head, and has evidently got the worst of the affray, for which he may thank his good fortune, as otherwise he would have been arraigned for murder, instead of appearing before Recorder Becker this morning to answer to the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, resisting an officer and carrying concealed weapons. He was released on bail for future appearance. He has never been before the Recorder before, and declares that his memory is a blank from the time he was drinking in a coffeeehouse till he found himself locked up in the station.

GRAND CONCLAVE OF S∴ W∴ M∴—The Grand Conclave of S. W. M. for the State of Louisiana held its annual convocation on Thursday evening, at the hall, 48 St. Louis street, under the presidency of Anthony Sambola, Esq., acting in the absence of the Hon. Alexander Dimitry. We have been kindly furnished with a list of the grand officers who were elected at this meeting, and will be installed with all the ceremonial of the order at a meeting soon to be called specially for that purpose. The names of their Conclaves are annexed:

Grand Archon, William E. Fitzgerald, of Ætna No. 15.
Grand Chancellor, M. H. Nicoll, of Dean No. 12.
Grand Provost, William De Lacy, of Aurora No. 14.
Grand Scribe, L. A. Richards, of Ætna No. 15.
Grand Treasurer, H. Brand, of Schiller No. 6.
Grand Herald, E. R. Boehler, of Boehler No. 19.
Grand Inspector General, Stephen M. Terrell, of Dean No. 12.
Grand Prelate, M. A. Calonge, of Ionia No. 11.
Grand Guide, Joshua Corprew, of Allen No. 18.
Grand Warder, M. O. Lawrence, of Washington No. 20.
Grand Sentinel, H. P. Walter, of Oliver No. 16.

On Friday evening the newly elected officers attended the annual installation of Ionia Conclave No. 11, over which M. A. Calonge presides as Chief, with E. A. Louis as Scribe. This Conclave is in a very flourishing condition, and is preparing to give a ball, on the seventeenth of December, for the benefit of its benevolent fund.

PARAGRAPHS.—The body of the man found dead on Common street proves to be that of Lawrence Lyon, a tinner, at No. 349 Common street. He was seen in a state of intoxication Friday night, and Saturday morning, between six and seven o'clock, he was seen barely alive on the spot where he was afterward found dead, by a colored man, who feared to render assistance lest he should be suspected of an assault upon him.

There were no less than five deaths last week from old age—two of these were over one hundred years of age. The present cold weather seems particularly hard on old people. One colored woman died in Algiers last week 125 years old. The mortuary reports the year round in New Orleans will show at least one death of a centenarian every month, sometimes more. There is great mortality here among children under ten years, and in times of epidemic unacclimated young men between twenty and thirty-five die fast; but for all that we believe our city can boast of being healthier and having more centenarians than any other on the continent.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The following letter was recently addressed to President Johnson by a lady of this city:

Accompanying this you will find thirty pieces of metal. In number they are equivalent to the amount your illustrious predecessor, Judas, received as the price of treachery. They are not silver, for that would be too refined, and would doubtless gratify your avarice by adding to your coffers. But they are tin—more appropriate in representing the character and the acts they are intended to reward, with a thin outward dazzling brightness, which, with little use, is soon removed, only to expose the rusty, baser metal within. Judas received his as the price of blood; but you are worse, inasmuch as Jesus had no fond wife or loving children whose tears were caused to flow in scalding torrents at the duplicity of your prototype. Your "My Policy" and infidelity to liberty has inaugurated a reign of terror throughout the South, periling the very life of your country and instigating the late terrible riots and murders in this city. You have struck hands with traitors and assassins. Yes, you have knelt at the altar of Moloch and worshipped at its shrine. You will please receive this proffered reward of your duplicity, and may they sink and as a die cast their impression on your heart, should you escape the just punishment your conduct merits in this life, that when you stand before the altar of your God, He may see their impress and reward you in accordance therewith.

I am, with high respect for the position you occupy, MRS. K. E. C.

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—Yesterday, says the *Crescent*, the maps and plans for the portion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to be constructed between this city and Mobile were exhibited at the office of the company, in Gallier Court, for the benefit of those who may desire to make proposals for contracts prior to the twentieth proximo. A map sixteen feet long, representing the New Orleans division of the road (i. e., from here to Mobile), and drawn upon the scale of 4000 feet to the inch, is exhibited, and affords in one glance a comprehensive view of the region lying between the two points, including the marshes, the Rigolets, the watering place villages, the oyster and sand banks, and the piny woods beyond Pascagoula, where turpentine orchards abound.

By a bee line Mobile is distant from us 132 miles—by the proposed line of the road 138 miles, measuring from the foot of St. Joseph street to Dauphine Way. From this city to the Rigolets, an embankment about six feet high will be thrown up by dredging machines for the track, the excavation forming upon one side of the track a canal useful for drainage, and which will be about twenty-five feet wide. The company have a belt of about two hundred feet in width along these marshes. At Chef Menteur there is to be a bridge of 770 feet, at Lake Catharine a trestle work of 2600 feet. The great bridge at the Rigolets will be 3600 feet long, with a draw of 100 feet. The sections of the road are numbered from one to thirty-one, beginning from this end of the line. January, 1870, is to be the farthest time allowed for the completion of any of the contracts.

Meanwhile the company is busy in getting ready all their carriages, rolling stock and locomotives. Samples of every description of car to be used upon the road are now completed, and remain in the workshop of the New York Central road at Albany, New York, for transportation. Plans for station buildings, machine shops and depots are all complete, and we can not but confess that with some impatience we await the twentieth of January, when proposals will be opened and this great work be at once placed under contract.

BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday the following cases were disposed of on the trial of officers:

Patrolman John Cavanaugh, No. 124. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit one day's pay.

Patrolman Thomas Stapleton, No. 93. Charge, drunkenness. Case dismissed.

Patrolman James Cushman, No. 71. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit three days' pay.

Patrolman William Kelly, No. 46. Charge, neglect of duty. Case dismissed.

Patrolman William Donovan, No. 41. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit five days' pay.

Patrolman J. Buckley, No. 2. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit five days' pay.

Patrolman J. Kasch, No. 69. Charge, neglect of duty. Case dismissed.

Special Patrolman C. Contronosky. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, dropped from roll.

Patrolman M. Hanneman, No. 51. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit five days' pay.

Patrolman F. G. Maroney, No. 39. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit one day's pay.

Patrolman P. M. Brier, No. 67. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, dismissed the service.

Patrolman G. Desam, No. 50. Charge, neglect of duty. Sentence, forfeit one day's pay.

Patrolman J. Adams, No. 31. Charge, neglect of duty. Case dismissed.

MUCHLY MARRIED.—According to the *Times's* report, nearly five years ago the city papers announced the death of Captain Thomas Hukle, attached to a Massachusetts regiment composing a part of the Army of Occupation under General Butler. The Captain, quite a handsome man of perhaps thirty years of age, and extremely fond of ladies' society, had speedily gained an introduction in the Union families residing in the city, and became quite a lion. The circumstance attracted attention from the fact he had recently married one of the fairest daughters of the then Exclusive Union Society. Notwithstanding the stringent order existing at the time relative to officers' funerals, we heard of no special display at his, nor have we ever made the acquaintance of one who attended it.

Years elapsed, and finally two or three weeks ago, a lady in deep mourning came to the city in search of his remains. An attorney, employed for the purpose, searched the records of the Board of Health, and finding no mention, the lady was compelled to visit each of the cemeteries, including the one at Chalmette. Each investigation was equally fruitless. Neither the Charity, Marine, or Sedgwick hospitals had any record of the case. She then remembered that the Captain had at one time a number of relatives of the same name residing in the city, and as a *dernier resort*, determined to look them up.

Captain Cain was applied to, the lady stating she was the widow of the deceased, and desired to have his remains interred in the family vault at Mount Auburn. Fortunately he did know a gentleman of that name, and being a peculiar one, felt convinced he must in some way be connected with her deceased husband. The location of his residence was given, and the lady called.

Mr. H. was not in at the time, but the visitor was courteously received by Mrs. Hukle. Singular to state, she had never heard of but one Captain Hukle, (her husband,) and was not aware another of the name was attached to the army here. She, however, insisted on the lady's remaining to dinner, assuring her that a personal interview with her husband would settle at once the relationship.

What was the wife's surprise, at the return of her lord and master, to find the lady suddenly drop into a chair, and the man's face turn pale as marble.

The mystery was soon unraveled. The death notice published as a joke was considered too good to be contradicted, and his laughing companions had dubbed the gallant captain "the dead man" for months. By judicious manipulations of cotton he acquired a handsome fortune, and remembering the unpleasant curtain lectures of the chilly North, determined to bask in the smiles of another.

We hear there is to be no prosecution. The wife claims the five years' desertion clause in the divorce law, and the proper papers are now being made out. To the lady he has so basely injured, every reparation possible is promised. As soon as he legally can they will be married over, and in the interim she resides in a separate house.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT.—About seven o'clock last night a private watchman on the levee at the steamship landing discovered smoke, as he thought, coming from the steamship Crescent, which arrived here yesterday morning from Galveston, and was lying at the foot of St. Joseph street. Closer investigation disclosed the fact that a fire had broken out in one of the coal bunkers of the ship. The alarm was at once turned in from the box at the corner of Julia and Levee streets, and the firemen were there in a jiffy. But the flames spread rapidly, first below the deck and then breaking ont above, enveloping the upper works and wheelhouses, and presenting a spectacle beautiful to look upon, but sad to contemplate. Streams of water were poured in by the engines, but the flames enwrapped the vessel from stem to stern, and, powerless upon the hull, made rapid havock with the wood work and timbers.

The Crescent was to have sailed to-morrow morning, and had already taken on board about one thousand barrels of freight. She was not insured, Mr. Morgan, her owner, taking his own risks upon his vessels. The Crescent was built in Wilmington, Delaware, about four years since, at a cost of about $200,000.

Shippers will be glad to learn that most of the freight for the Crescent had not been put on board, but had been left temporarily on the levee while the vessel was coaling. Two kegs of gunpowder which had been shipped were removed to the shore, but some of the contents are supposed to have fallen out, as a slight explosion is reported

The above is from the *Crescent*. The *Bee* says the vessel had partially received her cargo, some of her freight being still on the wharf. She had on board between 1500 and 2000 barrels of freight, consisting of pork, flour, whisky, etc., and several thousand packages of other freight, all of which was burned. Some blankets and other furnishing articles of the vessel were thrown overboard, but all or nearly all lost. Freight on the wharf was not much damaged.

The loss on cargo is probably $30,000. The safe, books and papers were all saved. There was about $5000 in specie on consignment on board which, we presume, was saved.

At ten and three-fourths o'clock, an explosion of the powder on board occurred, injuring the following members of Engine Company No. 6: James Comfort, first assistant, dangerously; John McCabe, dangerously; James Vaughie, dangerously; William Plunkett, Thomas Bolman, Pat Gallagher, Thomas McCormick, George Hamilton, Daniel Hurley and Thomas Portous, slightly.

AFTER HAM IN A SNAKE TENT.—There are frequent complaints to the police that one of the tents on the line of Canal street, near the Algiers ferry landing, is a den of thieves, and that men who go in there to see the snake show have their money and other valuables snaked out of their pockets. This morning, about six o'clock, according to his own statement, a rather verdant looking man, just over on the ferryboat from Algiers, was walking up the levee in search of a piece of ham for his own and his wife's breakfast. He was accosted by a man in front of a tent, who asked him where he was going. The simple countryman told his mission, whereupon he was asked to walk in and get some ham there. He went in, and somebody immediately went through him, robbing him of $90 in greenbacks and a $20 gold piece, but he did not get any ham, though he is quite sure he saw the "ham fat man." Another man got $30 in greenbacks. The police will take charge of the matter and investigate the case on the affidavit of the party who was robbed.

A THIEF FOOLED.—Yesterday, about three o'clock, while Mr. O'Connor, the Deputy Coroner of the First and Fourth Districts, was at his dinner, Coroner Roche being also absent, some individual entered the Coroner's office, on Magazine street, near Melpomene street, and stole therefrom a tin box containing all the processes verbal of inquests held since Coroner Roche has held his office. There were also a few private papers in the box belonging to Mr. O'Connor, and some eight or ten two-cent revenue stamps. The thief expected, probably, he had secured a cash box; but he must have been rather disgusted when the examination of his prize showed its utter worthlessness to him. The Coroner will of course be inconvenienced sadly by the loss of his papers.

EXPLOSION IN POYDRAS MARKET.—This morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a pan of burning charcoal was sitting on the flagging in Poydras Market, over which Messrs. Welch and Mattines, farmers or commissaries, were standing to warm themselves. Suddenly the heat of the burning coal caused an explosion of the flagging, fragments of which flew up with considerable violence, slightly injuring both the gentlemen named.

SERGEANT BATES IN GRIEF.—Sergeant Bates, the Western soldier, who walked from Vicksburg to Washington, bearing the stars and stripes and proclaiming himself a Democrat, came to New Orleans lately and was entertained or was on exhibition at the display of Democratic banners at Masonic Hall. But the Sergeant found himself among thieves last night, who at Irvin's lodging house, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, robbed him while he was gently sleeping, of ninety-five dollars in greenbacks and the pocketbook presented to him by President Johnson. The Mobile people to which he goes to lecture, will make up the Sergeant's losses in the Crescent City.

PARAGRAPHS.—Mr. H. F. Sturcken, the Assistant Alderman and Recorder, has recovered from a severe attack of sickness. In a few days Mr. Sturcken will re-enter upon the sphere of his usefulness.

James S. Tallman was garroted and robbed of ninety-five dollars and a gold watch on the steamboat landing, on Thursday night, by unknown thieves.

The residence of Mr. Simon, No. 412 Rocheblave street, was entered Thursday evening by thieves, who opened armoirs bureaus and drawers ad libitum, but without securing much booty.

J. B. Houston was arrested yesterday on a warrant from the Recorder's Court, charged by A. B. Mason with embezzling $840. He was released on bail, to appear next Wednesday for examination.

James T. Nelson and Thomas Williams have been arrested in the Third District, charged with attempting to garrote Louis Phillips. Nelson was arrested as principal and Williams as accessory.

Corporal Flannigan reports that at 4:45 P. M. yesterday, at the corner of Liberty and Lafayette streets, Dan Phillips, a colored man, employed in hauling a load of cotton, fell off from his float and broke one of his legs. He was conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

Cuthbert H. Slocomb was severely injured on lower Canal street yesterday, while driving out with a friend in his buggy. In nearing a cart driven by a colored man, the cart-horse shied, bringing the cart in collision with Mr. Slocomb's buggy, smashing it to pieces and throwing its occupants violently out. Mr. Slocomb was severely hurt in the leg, face and head, and had to be carried to a house near by; his companion fell on his hands and knees, and, though considerably bruised, escaped any serious injury.

EFFECT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS.—There are 70,000 Chinamen in this country, principally in California, whose numbers, wealth and ability are securing increasing toleration and respect. At the dinner given there to the Chinese embassy, six of the wealthiest merchants of San Francisco, who had imbibed the spirit of personal equality and independence characteristic of our people, refused to attend until they were assured that the Mandarins would receive them as equals, and not demand the prostration that Chinese etiquette requires to be paid to government officials.

Up to Wednesday night the weather was beautiful—cool and very favorable to the works of the field. Thursday morning opened with rain, and one of the heaviest showers seen here for many a day fell at half-past ten o'clock. The weather up to this writing continues mild, cloudy and damp. It is to be hoped that it will not continue long. Most of the sugar planters have not finished their grinding, and should warm and damp weather continue for many days they will no doubt lose a portion of their cane. Up to this time no season or weather could have been more favorable for them. The cane has yielded, as a general average, over two hogsheads to the acre, and the quality of the sugar has never been better.—*Iberville South.*

### The Great Storm at the West.

[St. Louis Republican Specials]

CHICAGO, December 9.—In Chicago this morning the thermometer stood at four degrees below zero.

PEORIA, Ill., December 9.—The thermometer this morning indicated twelve degrees below zero. It has abated but little since. The lake is covered with skaters, though the intense cold renders skating rather uncomfortable.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 9.—Severe cold has succeeded the heavy fall of snow on Sunday and Monday. This morning at dawn the thermometer fell to four degrees below zero.

ST. JOSEPH, December 9.—The weather today has been cold. The thermometer was at zero. The river is giving every indication of closing soon. To-night the heavens protend more snow.

CAIRO, December 9.—The weather has been clear. Mercury thirty-four degrees.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The weather has been clear. It is freezing.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—The weather has been clear and cold.

HOW TO COURT IN CHURCH.—A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he had conceived a sudden and violent attachment, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the case suggested the following plan. He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, opened, with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of St. John, verse five—"And now I beseech thee, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said to him: Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth chapter of Third Epistle of St. John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with pen and ink, but I trust shortly to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

THE RECORD OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.—The following is the war record of Captain John G. B. Adams, of Lynn, elected by the Electoral College of Massachusetts as messenger to convey its vote to Washington: "Enlisted as private July 26, 1861, in Company A, Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Promoted to First Sergeant February, 1862. Was in all the battles of the Peninsula. Promoted to Second Lieutenant after the seven days' fight. Was at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. Promoted to First Lieutenant after the battle of Fredericksburg and placed in command of Company I. Was in the battle of Chancellorsville. Was twice wounded at Gettysburg, in the hip and groin; one ball remains in his body. Was in the battle of the Wilderness, and all others of the Army of the Potomac, until June 22, 1864, when he was taken prisoner. Was in Selma, and afterward at Macon, and was one of the six hundred prisoners whom the rebels placed under fire at Charleston, remaining three months. Was then sent to Columbia, South Carolina. Escaped, traveled three hundred miles, and was recaptured when within ten miles of Sherman's army. Was exchanged March 1, 1865, and discharged July 22, 1865.

We copy the following from the New York *Sun*:

General Rousseau, in his report to General Grant, defends his inaction during the late election on account of the small number of his force. He consoles his military honor, however, by saying that "the United States military uniform on the persons of his officers was always protection against violence or disrespect." Why didn't he try the effect of it on the persons of his soldiers, and parade them before the Louisiana mobs? Why not have marched a bayonet with every voter until he had deposited his vote? If the uniform was so magical in its results when decorating the backs and fronts of the officers, was there not every reason to believe that it would have been respected on the men while performing an act of duty to the commonwealth?

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 134.

### AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the Public Records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne on the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved April 28, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled act to provide for supplying the loss of the Public Records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved April 28, 1853, be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows, to wit: That the ninth section of an act entitled act to provide for supplying the loss of the Public Records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, approved on the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty, be re-enacted and amended sa as to read as follows: That the provisions of this act shall not extend beyond the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, provided that this limitation shall not apply to applications made and not decided in that time.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 153.

### AN ACT

Appropriating the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Mileage, Per Diem and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury or that may come in, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 156.

### AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact an Act Entitled An Act Providing a Remedy against Usurpations, Intrusions Into, or the Unlawful Holding or Exercising a Public Office or Franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September eight (8), eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That an action by petition may be brought before the proper District Court or Parish Court by the District Attorney or District Attorney *pro tempore*, and for the parish of Orleans by the Attorney General or any other person interested, in the name of the State, upon his own information or upon the information of any private party, against the party or parties offending, in the following cases:

First—When any person shall usurp intrude into or unlawfully hold or exercise any public office or franchise within this State; or

Second—When any public officer shall have done, or suffered to be done, an act which by the provisions of law shall work a forfeiture of his office; or

Third—When any association or number of persons shall act within this State as a corporation without being duly incorporated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the cases mentioned in the foregoing section it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney or District Attorney *pro tempore* of the parish in which the case arises, and for the parish of Orleans by the Attorney General, to bring action against the offending party or parties, when so required to do.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That service shall be made in such cases as are provided for in the foregoing sections the same as in other civil suits, and the answer of the defendant shall be filed within the legal delays as in other suits; such cases to be tried by preference over all other cases, without being fixed for trial after issue joined.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That when an action shall be brought by virtue of the provisions of this act by the District Attorney or District Attorney pro tempore, or the Attorney General, as the case may be, on the relation or information of any person interested, the name of such person shall be joined with the State as plaintiff.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever such action shall be brought against a person for usurping or intruding into a public office, the District Attorney or District Attorney pro tempore, or the Attorney General, as the case may be, in addition to the statement of the cause of action, may also set forth in the complaint the name of the person rightfully entitled to the office, with a statement of his right thereto, and in such case, on proof that the defendant has received fees or emoluments belonging to said office, an order may be granted by a competent court for the arrest of said defendant, and for holding him to bail, and thereupon he shall be held to bail, subject to the same rights and liabilities as in other civil actions when the defendant is subject to arrest.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the judgment be against the defendant, and rendered upon the right of the person so alleged to be entitled, and the same be in favor of such person, he shall be entitled, after taking the oath of office, and otherwise complying with the requirements of law, to take upon himself the execution of the office, and it shall be his duty immediately thereafter to demand of the defendant in the action all the books and papers pertaining to said office.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the defendant shall refuse to deliver over such books or papers upon demand, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and prosecution thereof by indictment or information, and upon conviction fined not less than two hundred dollars or imprisoned at the discretion of the court, not exceeding one year.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the judgment be rendered in favor of the person so alleged to be entitled, he may recover by action the damages which he shall have sustained by reason of the usurpation by the defendant of the office from which such defendant has been excluded.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That where several persons claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise one action may be brought against all such persons in the same action, in order to try their rights to such office or franchise.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That when defendant, whether a person or a corporation, against whom such action shall have been brought, shall be adjudged guilty of usurping, or intruding into, or unlawfully holding or exercising any office, franchise or privilege, judgment shall be rendered that such defendant be excluded from such office, franchise or privilege, and also that the plaintiff recover costs against such defendant, and such damages as are proven to have been sustained.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in this State, touching on the subject of quo warranto, conflicting directly or indirectly with any of the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That appeals to the Supreme Court may be taken from any of the actions provided for in the foregoing sections, the same as in other cases. But all such cases shall take preference when they come before the Supreme Court over all other cases in the order of trial, and shall be made returnable to the Supreme Court, either in New Orleans or at one of its sessions in the country, on motion of either of the parties.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the cases coming under the provisions of this law may be tried before a Judge of the District in Chambers, or at a special term called by said Judge, on legal notice being given the parties interested; and if required by either party, the Judge may order a special jury, to be summoned according to law, to try such case.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE.
Secretary of State.

[No. 157

### AN ACT

Relative to Attachments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a creditor may obtain the attachment of the property of his debtor, in the following cases additional to those already provided by law.

First—When he has mortgaged, assigned or disposed of, or is about to mortgage, assign or dispose of his property, rights, or credits or some part thereof with intent to defraud his creditors or give an unfair preference to some of them.

Second—When he has converted or is about to convert his property into money or evidences of debt with intent to place it beyond the reach of his creditors.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the creditor shall make oath to the facts upon which he claims the issuance of the writ of attachment in the above cases and give bond with one solvent resident surety in a sum exceeding by one-half the amount claimed, as is now provided by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 15, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 179.

### AN ACT

To amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans, approved July twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be amended so as to read as follows, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Dirtrict Courts of the parish of Orleans shall proceed within twenty days from the passage of this act to hold a special term to try all cases of contested elections pending before them, and for that purpose the judges of the said courts shall order the sheriff, or the two coroners of the parish of Orleans, if the sheriff is interested, to draw and summon a sufficient number of persons to serve as jurors, whose names shall be taken from the list of voters; said jurors shall try and determine all cases of contested election in which a jury has been prayed for by either party. Should the sheriff be interested, the judge shall call upon the coroners to draw and summon the jury as provided for in the first section of this act; then the said coroners shall respectively serve the summons for jurors residing within the limits for which they are coroners, and shall make due return of the manner in which they have drawn said jury, signed by both of them, and also returns of the service of the summons signed by the coroner making them. Said returns shall be immediately made to the court ordering the jury.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 181.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of James R. Andrews, late Sheriff and Tax Collector of the parish of Rapides.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to settle with James R. Andrews, late Tax Collector of the parish of Rapides, for taxes of 1866 and licenses of 1847, and to allow him deductions and commissions as it he had settled within the time prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, La., December 15, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till twelve o'clock M., the twenty-eight day of DECEMBER, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, viz.:

For 500 barrels of MESS PORK of the best quality—not run.

For 40,000 pounds of the best CAROLINA RICE in barrels. Bids will also be received for RICE in tierces.

For 40,000 pounds of the best MEDIUM BEANS, put up in good strong barrels; the price per pound to be stated.

For 10,000 pounds of the very best CANVASED HAMS.

For 40,000 pounds of good BROWN SOAP, equal to the best manufactured, and not to contain more than twenty five per cent of water.

The above articles to be of the very best quality and put up in superior packages and to be delivered at the Subsistence Depot, in this city, within twenty days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Major Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for the purchase of such quantity of BEEF HIDES as the Subsistence Department may have on hand for sale. Price per pound to be stated in b d. Bids to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
de15 6t Brevet Major Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

### PROPOSALS.............PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, La., December 12, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WHICH MUST BE IN triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited till the twenty fourth day of December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

For all persons supplied with rations at the military stations at and in the vicinity of New Orleans, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, New Orleans Barracks, Greenville, and other camps and stations drawing rations from the above-named places. The Beef to be delivered at the stations of the troops in all cases.

The stations at Forts Macomb and Pike, Ship Island, Fort Livingston and Brashear City are not included in the above.

The Beef to be equal to the best which the market affords, and in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, with necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and to be furnished as often as Government may require it.

The deliveries to be secured by a contract, with a good and sufficient bond, and to continue in force for such time as the Commissary General of Subsistence or the Commanding General of the District of Louisiana may direct.

In order to prevent the use of inferior cattle, the Government reserves to itself the right to inspect the cattle from which the Beef is obtained at any time, and to cause the same to be rejected.

Payments will be made monthly, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received therefor.

No bids will be entertained from parties who have hitherto failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Indorse envelops "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

Published by direction of General Rousseau, Commanding District of Louisiana.

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Major General and C. S., U. S. A.
de14 6t

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, La., December 12, 1868. Department of Louisiana.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited till the twenty-first day of December, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with all the POTATOES and ONIONS which may be required during the months of January, February, March and April, 1869.

Separate bids are required on different sheets of paper for each article, and the price per pound stated.

The articles furnished to be of the best quality, put up in good barrels and headlined, and delivered at the Subsistence Depot in this city free of charge for cooperage or drayage, and to be delivered from time to time as required.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals."

A. BECKWITH,
de12 6t Brevet Maj. Gen. and C. S., U. S. A.

### PROPOSALS FOR GUARDHOUSE AT BROWNSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, State of Texas, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, December 4 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this Office until SATURDAY, January 16, 1869, at twelve o'clock M., for the construction of a wooden Guardhouse at the United States military post of Brownsville, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans; at the office of the Supervising Quartermaster, sub-District of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas, and at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor and each bidder will state his place of residence.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Guardhouse at Brownsvile, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. Q. M., Fifth Military District.
de11 6t

### SALE AT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Louisiana, New Orleans, December 3, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, FOR account of the United States, on MONDAY, January 4 1869, at twelve M., at United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, No. 12, the following articles, viz:

1 lot CIGAR FACTORY STANDS.
1 lot 1500 CIGARS.
5½ boxes TOBACCO.
1 STILL.
1 STILL and APPARATUS.
1 lot STILL FIXTURES.
1 cask MOLASSES.
3 RAILINGS.
35 boxes BITTERS and SCHNAPPS.
5 barrels LOW WINES.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.
de9 oawtd Collector.

### SITE FOR A NEW STATE HOUSE.

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE APpointed by the General Assembly to ascertain what attainable spot is most eligible for the site of a new State House invite information upon the subject. One within the corporate limits of New Orleans preferred, and ample grounds will be requisite, as well as a conspicuous position. If this information comes from owners of grounds suggested, they will state their terms. All communications will be in writing, and addressed to the undersigned, Acting Chairman of the Committee, 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

del 1m A. B. BACON.

## U. S. MARSHALS SALES.

### Charles Morgan versus Bernard Avegno.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 5279.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1852, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 7 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet and 5 lines on the side of lot No 9, and of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No 11. Lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 2 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 3 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.

Seized and to be sold as above set forth to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to thirty eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and particularly set forth in the copy of the judgment of record in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

Costs of act of sale, internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
ANo. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF DANIEL MORRIS,

Individually, and as a member of the firm of N. Daniel & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, November 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Morris Daniel, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 110—no28 de31 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF HORACE BONDURANT

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twentieth day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE BONDURANT, of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 102—no26 de18 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES B. HOLSTEIN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana. Monroe, Louisiana, November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. HOLSTEIN, in the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana
PER M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 112—no30 de21

### ESTATE OF BENJAMIN WILLIAM WARNER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE tenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN WILLIAM WARNER, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
A No. 131—de11 ja5 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF FRANCIS JAMES PAPINEAU.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS JAMES PAPINEAU, of Hermitage Plantation, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the second day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
A No. 127—de8 ja2 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF WM. O. KELLY.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WM. O. KELLY, in the parish of Bossier and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 113—no30 de21

### ESTATE OF JOSEPH PORTER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-first day of November, A.D 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH PORTER, of the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J Q Baker, Register, on the twenty second day of December, A. D, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 114—no30 de21

### ESTATE OF W. T. JORDAN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. T. JORDAN, in the parish of Richland and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy as Messenger.
ANo. 116—no30 de21

### ESTATE OF JOHN C. HUMBLE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., November 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty first day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. HUMBLE, in the parish of Franklin, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 115—no30 de21

### ESTATE OF GEORGE M. LOENING.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, La., December 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. LOENING, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register on the first day of February, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 119—de2 ja31 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF SARAH A. SCOTT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of December, A. D. 1868, an alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SARAH A. SCOTT, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 120—de4 31 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES J. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, December 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of December, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES J. LEWIS, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON.
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 136—de16 ja6

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF F. J. HERRON, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 636.

WHEREAS, F. JAY HERRON, OF NEW Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on second January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES TUCKER, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 206.

WHEREAS, CHARLES TUCKER, OF THE parish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on the thirtieth of December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BENJAMIN CRUMP, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 598.

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN CRUMP, INDIVIDually, and as a member, firms Green & Crump and Duff, Green & Co., of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court, a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fifth day of January A. D., 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de10 20 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID H. LEWIS, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 4 1.

WHEREAS, DAVID H. LEWIS, OF Claiborne parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twelfth day of February, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Baker, at his office, Monroe, Louisiana, on seventh January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, December 5, 1868.
de7 18 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT BLOOMER, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 630.

WHEREAS, ROBERT BLOOMER, INDIVIDUally and as a member of the firms Bloomer & Holmes, D. A. Holmes and S. P. Griffin & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on sixth January, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES A. GREEN, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 598

WHEREAS CHARLES A. GREEN, INDIVIDUally and as a member of firm of Green & Crump of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office Customhouse.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de10 20 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. B. WHITE Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 398.

WHEREAS, JOHN C. B. WHITE, OF THE parish of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD L. PUGH, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 269.

WHEREAS, RICHARD L. PUGH, OF PARISH of Lafourche, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office, Customhouse building, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 14, 1868.
de15 25 ja5 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF THE PARISH of Orleans.

**Emma E. Wall Wang vs. Fred. Wang, Her Husband—No. 151.**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of November, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures as follows, to wit: No. 151, Emma R. Wall Wang vs. Fred. Wang, her husband.

On motion of E. D. Craig, of counsel for plaintiff, and on introducing due proof in support of her demand, and the Court considering the law to be in her favor—

It is ordered and adjudged that the default herein entered on the twenty-fourth November, 1868, be now confirmed and made final; that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Emma R. Wall Wang the wife of Frederick Wang, her husband, that said parties be separated in property. The community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved; that the property described in the petition be and he is hereby declared to be the separate, individual and paraphernal property of plaintiff; that she be authorized to manage, control and administer her separate property, and that defendant pay costs.

Judgment signed fifth December, 1868.
(Signed) W. H. COOLEY, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States.

de7 22 ja7 WM. WOELPER, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM A. MADDOX Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 390.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM A. MADDOX, OF the parish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RUFUS WORRELL Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 247.

WHEREAS, RUFUS WORRELL, OF THE parish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN J. JAMES Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 238.

WHEREAS, JOHN J. JAMES, OF THE PARish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN JOHNSON, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 813.

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, OF THE PARish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on the third of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF A. J. DESHA, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 805.

WHEREAS, A. J. DESHA, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven, A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E. W. THARP, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 204.

WHEREAS, E. W. THARP, OF THE PARish of Franklin and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHS. HYLLESTED AND P. E. HATREL, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co.

In Bankruptcy—No. 77.

WHEREAS, P. E. HATREL, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the above firm, of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on seventh January 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF P. B. BROWN, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 205.

WHEREAS, P. B. BROWN, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOWE, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. POTTS, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 249.

WHEREAS, JOHN C. POTTS, OF PARISH of Terrebonne and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office, Customhouse building, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 14, 1868.
de15 25 ja5 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

**Molony Bro. & Co., vs. Rugeley, Blair & Co—No. 6847.**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF Louisiana—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 30, 1868.—It is ordered by the Court that an order do issue herein commanding that the heirs or proper legal representatives of James L. Rochelle, one of the appellants in the above cause, do appear and become parties to this appeal within three months from the publication of this order, and that in default thereof the said appeal will be dismissed, or the cause heard and determined.

[SEAL.] A true extract from the minutes of the day, month and year first above written.

de7 ja7 feb7 M. P. JULIAN, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. F. ROBINSON Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 308.

WHEREAS, B. F. ROBINSON, OF THE PARish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF H. SPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 119.

WHEREAS, HENRY SPIRO, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of H. Spiro & Co of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de5 15 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF OWEN TUCKER, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 208.

WHEREAS, OWEN TUCKER, OF THE parish of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk,

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JACOB SAMUEL, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 632.

WHEREAS, JACOB SAMUEL, OF NEW ORleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on third January, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF C. J. HENRY, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 280.

WHEREAS, C. J. HENRY, OF THE PARISH of Claiborne, and District aforesaid duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 30 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT WADE OGDEN, Individually, and as a Member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 622.

WHEREAS, ROBERT WADE OGDEN, INDIvidually, and as a member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN R. LARKIN Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 52.

WHEREAS, JOHN R. LARKIN, OF THE parish of Morehouse and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all others in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF K. LASSETER, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 221.

WHEREAS, K. LASSETER, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF T. J. GARNER, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 154.

WHEREAS, T. J. GARNER, OF THE PARISH of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. S. SIMS, BANKRUPT

In Bankruptcy—No 215.

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN S. SIMS, OF Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 CHS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1868.

Senator Kellogg offered a resolution in the Senate calling upon General O. O. Howard, head of the Freedmen's Bureau, to furnish Congress with all the information in his possession, derived through the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana, concerning Ku-Klux outrages, murders and intimidation before and during the late election in Louisiana.

He also introduced a resolution calling for information as to the amount of public lands still belonging to the national government in the five States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida with a view of putting them immediately into the market and selling them to loyal citizens.

He also introduced a bill granting immense tracts of land in Louisiana, to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of which Mr. Raynor of New York is President, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, one of the chief stockholders.

General Butler to-day is addressing the Supreme Court in an important case, involving the power of pardon and amnesty by the President. He is being listened to by a large assemblage, including some of the ablest men of the American bar.

Mr. Sypher to-day introduced in tne House two bills of importance to the people of Louisiana, which were referred to appropriate committees; one of them provides for the issuing of the bonds of the National Govern ment for $300,000 to the Mississippi River and Lake Borgne Canal Company, of which Dr. Noyes is President and General S. L. Brown one of the chief stockholders. The other grants a large amount of public lands in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama to the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, recently incorporated by an act of the Louisiana Legislature, and of which Mr. George F. Brott is President.

Hon. Frank Morey has been here. He differs with other gentlemen of Louisiana, inasmuch as he thinks the election of Congressman in the Fifth District should be considered valid. He says the Democrat who has been declared elected is ineligible, and that the next highest candidate should be admitted. This course would give Mr. Morey the seat.

On motion of Mr. Whittemore all contested elections and all matters growing out of the recent elections in the States of Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Pesident sent to the Senate to-day several nominations, some of them supposed to refer to Louisiana offices, but they have not transpired.

Hon. J. Willis Menard is generally dissatisfied. He complains that Governor Warmoth has not sent him his credentials, and denounces the authorities in Louisiana as having concocted a "put-up job" against him. Jones, who is now quite jubilant over his own prospects for admission, says that when admitted he will vote for paying Menard mileage.

Senator Wilson, who, it is now generally admitted, will be the next Secretary of War, ridicules the idea of any men from Louisiana having credentials growing out of the late election, and is gathering up proofs furnished him by Louisianians.

He declares that soon after the fourth of March General Mower, Sickles or Reynolds will relieve General Rousseau from his present command.

The different candidates for the Secretaryship of the Treasury are now giving up the contest, convinced that E. B. Washburne is the coming man.

Telegrams received from Mr. Creecy indicate an immense amount of rottenness in the Internal Revenue ring of Louisiana. Colonel Tisdale is reported as having omitted to deposit the public moneys in his possession into the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans for the past six months; and the amount thus kept back is estimated at $175,000.

Both Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins express the most unbounded confidence in Mr. Creecy's ability and integrity, and say that if such a thing is possible, he will be able to smoke out the rascals who are defrauding the Government in Louisiana.

ROB ROY.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1868.

The bill repealing the act prohibiting the organization of militia in the lately rebellious States is sure to pass.

Mrs. Edmondson, the New Orleans poetess, is here electioneering to secure Steedman's office for her brother, Colonel Edmondson. She is quite earnest and persuasive in her efforts, but has little chance of success.

In the Georgia case of Wimpy versus Christy, the former a Republican, and the latter a Democrat and ineligible, Governor Bullock gave the certificate of election as a Representative in Congress to Wimpy, though the latter had the largest number of votes. The House Committee on Elections has decided to sustain Governor Bullock and report in favor of Wimpy. Similar action in Louisiana would count out St. Martin and McCranie, both of whom are ineligible.

Hon. J. Willis Menard leaves here on Saturday next for New Orleans.

Colonel Simon Jones was yesterday admitted as an attorney and counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States, and before many weeks expects to be admitted to a seat by the side of Butler in the House.

Representative Sypher has followed in the wake of Senator Kellogg and introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from a number of repentant Confederates.

A bill has been prepared and will probably pass, dividing the State of Louisiana into two Districts, and providing for two United States Courts, as formerly. The new law will assign the present District Judge to the Northern District, and leave a vacancy at New Orleans to be filled by some friend of General Grant.

ROB ROY.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day argument commenced on the following confiscation cases: No. 35, United States appellants, vs. steamboat Nina Simmes; No. 44, steamboat General Beauregard appellants, vs. the United States. These cases are from New Orleans.

Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, succeeds Mr. Washburn as chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

Government expenses for the month of November were: Civil list, $2,852,000; interest on public debt, $24,250,000; war, $6,500,000; navy, $1,250,000; interior, $3,250,000.

General Grant is expected here to-morrow.

The Virginia election bill, as passed the House, directs a meeting of the Legislature in September.

Texas was not reached in the Senate today.

Nothing will be done regarding the Louisiana election contest until after the recess. Hill's credentials will also probably remain in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee until after that time.

Increase of the public debt $11,902,000 currency; in the treasury $250,000.

Compared with the October debt statement the present report shows an increase of coin bearing interest, $258,000; decrease of currency bearing interest, $185,000; decrease of matured debt not presented, $500,000; increase of debt bearing no interest, $4,000,000; coin decreased, $15,000,000; currency increased, $7,788,000; coin in the treasury, $88,500,000.

The Lighthouse Board report says particular attention has been given to ear signals as aid to navigation, and to lighthouse illuminations, with a view to their increased power and economy.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—*Senate*—The committee to investigate corrupt influence used to procure impeachment votes was renewed. Standing committees were appointed. No important changes. A motion to add a member to the Pacific Railroad Committee, giving the South representation on the committee, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner's Georgia bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake's bill regarding General and Lieutenant-General of the army, was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs was, after a short struggle, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Several Senators intimated that if the bill went into the hands of the committee it would never be heard of again.

Mr. Wilson moved to repeal the law compelling all military orders to pass through the hands of the General of the Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hill's credentials were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the papers and the memorials in the case.

Mr. Rice made an effort to put on passage his bill arming the militia, but failed. It was referred to the Military Committee.

The conclusion of the President's message was then read, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

*House.*—The bill authorizing the sale of Harper's Ferry passed; also, the bill selling the Chattanooga Rolling Mill to the Chattanooga Iron Company.

The bill establishing a system of national military education was tabled.

The Speaker announced the following additions to the committees: Commerce, Kellogg, of Alabama: Reconstruction, Norris, of Alabama; Military, Dewees, of North Carolina, and Sypher, of Louisiana; Freedmen's Affairs, Bowen, of South Carolina; Education and Labor, Whittemore, of South Carolina; Revolutionary Pensions, Jones, of North Carolina, Clift, of Georgia, and Blackburn, of Louisiana; Revolutionary Claims, Dockery, of North Carolina, Gass, of South Carolina, and Edwards, of Georgia; Mileage, Young, of Georgia; Enrolled Bills, Callis, of Alabama; Expenditures in State Department, Vidal, of Louisiana, Corley, of Georgia, and Bates, of Arkansas; Expenditures of Treasury Department, Lash, of North Carolina, and Tift, of Georgia; Expenditures of Navy Department, Buckley, of Alabama, and Gore, of Georgia; Expenditures Post Office Department, Newsham, of Louisiana; Expenditures of Interior Department, Pierce, of Alabama, and Prince, of Georgia; Expenditures Public Buildings, Haughery, of Alabama.

The bill relating to bridging navigable streams was argued at great length, and finally referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A resolution for a recess from the twenty-third to the fifth of January was adopted.

The claim of Joseph Seager, after great effort to throw it into the Court of Claims, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Various bills were referred and the House adjourned until Monday.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

The colored member elect from Louisiana, Mr. Menard, a young and intelligent looking man, occupied a seat on a lounge in the House, and was literally the observed of all observers. He expects his credentials in a day or two, and will present them and his claims to the House, though he really has no chance of getting a seat, as the giving of it to him would recognize the validity of the recent election in Louisiana.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The appearance of Menard, the colored gentleman from Louisiana, who claims a seat in the House, made vacant by the death of Colonel Mann, created a decided sensation. He was "the observed of all observers," and bore the fixed gaze of the spectators unflinchingly. He sat on a settee, umbrella in hand, for a considerable period, as if waiting for something to happen. But as it did not, he finally departed. It is thought he will not be admitted, notwithstanding his certificate of election.

About one o'clock the joint committe of Congress to wait on the President appeared to inform him that that body was ready to receive any communication from his excellency. This consisted of Senators Henderson and Dixon and Representatives Brooks, Washburne and Garfield.

Just before they were admitted Mr. Washburne remarked that he had not been in the White House before for a year. Mr. Brooks replied, "I am afraid you will be there too often after the fourth of March." This reply elicited much laughter. Mr. Washburne said he thought he would look in oftener after that time.

The President received the committee and after the usual civilities they left.

The following letter has been addressed by General Howard to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1868.

To J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to request that this letter may be considered as supplementary to my annual report to Congress. The object of it is to request, through you, that Congress appoint a committee to make a thorough examination and report of the administration of the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands from the twenty-eighth of May, 1865, to the fifth of December, 1868, when the Bureau proper is closed by limitation of law.

Such an examination will enable Congress and the country to ascertain the facts with regard to a work of great importance, that cost a large outlay of the public money and anxiety and labor on the part of those officeas who have endeavored conscientiously to execute the trusts committed to them—a work that claims to have been largely instrumental in carrying out the benevolent purpose of the general government toward those who were to pass suddenly from the condition of slaves to that of freedmen, endowed with the rights and privileges of citizenship.

The propriety of asking for such an examination and report will, it is believed, commend itself to your judgment as the best method of placing on record an impartial history of emancipation, its consequences and its further demands on this country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Helen Western died this morning.

In the Supreme Court questions involving the legal transfer of indemnity bonds are up on a cross motion, the object being to bring all the questions to an early settlement.

The motion to advance the Davis matter on the docket did not come up.

The Reconstruction Committee meets to-morrow to arrange for investigations regarding Texas, Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, involving great labor. The committee will probably make no report before recess.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Hous Election Committee meets on Monday to consider a Missouri contest, which will occupy the session. Next in order is the Georgia contest between Christy and Wimpey. A report on this case is improbable before recess. The Louisiana case will not be reached.

General Grant was at army headquarters to-day.

$27,000,000 coin interest will be paid January first.

General Meade has been ordered to Washington by Secretary Schofield, some time during the present month, which will least interfere with public interests.

Customs receipts from first to fifth instant, inclusive, $2,035,000.

General Stoneman was at army headquarters to-day.

General Grant departs Westward to-morrow.

The Supervising Inspector of floating crafts has been ordered to thoroughly investigate the recent collision on the Ohio river. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the prohibition of petroleum on vessels carrying passengers.

# LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 170.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relative to the Adjournment of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the session of the present General Assembly is to be counted as commencing on the twenty-ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that by constitutional limitation it will expire on the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that it is not competent for the General Assembly to take a recess that will enable them to sit after the period of one hundred and twenty days, counting from the twenty-ninth day of June.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the General Assembly do close its present session on Tuesday, October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 20, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 176.

## AN ACT

Defining the Duties of Notaries Public and Sheriffs for the Parish of Orleans in certain Cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of every Notary Public and Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, before passing any act or deed of sale, to demand a certificate from the Register of Conveyances showing that the vendor had not alienated in any other way the property about to be sold by him, said certificate to give a clear description of said property, and the fee of two dollars for said certificates each shall be paid by the vendor.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any Notary Public or Sheriff in the parish aforesaid neglecting to procure the aforesaid certificate before passing any sale as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and costs of court, one-half for the benefit of the complainant and the other half for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed, and this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 177.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Informing the Governor of the Adjournment of the General Assembly.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a committee of two members on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House be and they are hereby appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana will adjourn this day *sine die*, and that they are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to transmit the General Assembly.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 180.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of Frank Huguet.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and nine cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Huguet, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, being the amount due him for articles furnished the State library and State House grounds.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 182.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Instructing and Requiring the Committee Appointed to Revise the Statutes of the State of a General Character to Revise the Civil Code and Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the committee appointed to revise the statutes of the State of a general character be and they are hereby instructed to select one or more commissioners to revise the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State at the same time, and report their progress to the General Assembly at its next session.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this resolution take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 184.

## AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act to Incorporate the New Orleans Mechanic Society," passed February seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Mechanic Society for the further encouragement of industry and relief of distress, are hereby authorized to establish, in the city of New Orleans, a Savings Institute, to be styled the Mechanics' Savings Institute.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the New Orleans Mechanic Society shall, at its regular meeting in the month of February of each year, elect twelve Trustees, to whom shall be added the President of the Society, who shall be ex-officio President of the Board, and when so elected, they are hereby constituted by this act a Board of Trustees, and shall have the entire control and management of the affairs of the savings department hereby created.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and regulations as may, from time to time, be found necessary, provided such by-laws or regulations are not repugnant to the provisions of this act, the Constitution and laws of this State or the United States; and they shall elect or appoint such officers and clerks as may be provided for in the by-laws, requiring from them bonds with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duties, provided the Cashier shall be elected by the members of the Board. They shall have power to fill any vacancies in their Board, which may occur from death, resignation, or other cause; Provided, That in case of death or disability from any cause of the President, the presiding officer of the Mechanic society shall assume the position. The quorum for transaction of business shall consist of seven members. They shall have power to deputize an officer empowered to administer oaths in all cases where it may be required by the by-laws or regulations. They shall have power to hold and possess such real estate as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the Savings Institute, and such other real estate as may be acquired from the foreclosure of mortgage in the collection of its debts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any trustee, officer or clerk or agent of the Institute who shall approprite to his own use, or to the use of others, any money or funds or effects, of what kind soever, belonging to the Institute, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, at the discretion of any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That no trustee or other officer of the corporation shall, either directly or indirectly, borrow, nor shall the corporation loan any of the funds to any such trustee or officer as aforesaid, nor shall any funds be loaned to parties or securities furnished by or belonging to such trustee or other officer of the corporation.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said corporation shall be authorized to receive on deposit, from all persons, sums of money from one dollar upward, and to pay out the same, by check or otherwise, without the authorization of the parent or tutor of minors, or the husband of the married woman; for which sum of money interest shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the by-laws of the Institute.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the investment of the funds of the corporation shall be strictly limited to the purchases of the public debt of the United States, of the State of Louisiana, or of the city of New Orleans, contracted by authority of the Legislature of the State, and to loans secured by mortgage upon unincumbered and improved real estate within the limits of the city of New Orleans: Provided, That no loans shall be made on any bond or evidence of debt before enumerated to an amount exceeding sixty per cent of its market value, or on real estate exceeding fifty per centum on the appraised cash value of the property offered as security: Provided, That the Board of Trustees shall have the power to make temporary deposits in any of the incorporated banks of the city of New Orleans for the safe keeping of the unappropriated funds of the corporation, and to stipulate for an allowance of interest on such deposits.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all pledges of bonds or other securities for loans, made under and by virtue of the preceding section, shall be made to the President or such other officer as shall, by the Board of Trustees, be thereunto appointed; and that such pledges, when by him accepted and accompanied by a delivery of the subject pledges, shall be valid as well against third persons as against all pledgers thereof.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to publish annually, under the affidavit of the Treasurer or Cashier, in at least one newspaper of the city of New Orleans, a full and detailed statement of the condition of the corporation, which shall be laid before the General Assembly of the State at the regular session of that body, and shall contain the amount or deposit and number of depositors; the amount invested in the public debt of the United States and of this State and of the city of New Orleans: the amount loaned on mortgage of real estate, the names of the banks in which the unappropriated funds are deposited, and all other particulars which may be requisite for the complete exposition of the affairs of the corporation.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That no misnomer of the corporation in any deed, gift, grant or demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, or by testamentary disposition, shall vitiate or defeat the same; Provided, That the corporation shall be sufficiently described to ascertain the intentions of the parties.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the corporation shall be capable in law of receiving donations, bequests and legacies, whether of money or of real estate, and shall employ the rents, profits and interest of property so donated for the uses and purposes for which the corporation is by this act created.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That all sums deposited with the Savings Institute shall be repaid to the depositor under such regulations as the Board of Trustees shall prescribe.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 183.

## AN ACT

For the Relief of A. E. Lockett.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the use of A. E. Lockete, to refund to her the amount of State taxes overpaid by her as a retail merchant to the Sheriff of the parish of Bienville, and that said amount shall be paid on her warrant on the Auditor of Public Accounts..

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) . CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 185.

## AN ACT

Relative to certain State Printing.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That hereafter the State printer shall be required to print in pamphlet form one thousand copies of the acts of the General Assembly, two hundred and fifty copies of the journal of each house, and five hundred copies of each report of the several heads of State Departments, the whole to be done and paid for according to existing laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act go into effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 186.

## AN ACT

Further defining the jurisdiction of the parish courts in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the parish courts of this State shall have jurisdiction over the several matters provided for and embraced in title number three (3), book one (1), of the Civil Code of this State, in relation to absentees; and in title eight (8), book one (1), of the Civil Code, which treats of minors, of their tutorship, curatorship and emancipation; and in title nine (9), book one (1), of the Civil Code, which treats of persons insane, idiots and other persons incapable of administering their estates; and of all the matters provided for and embraced in title three (3), part second of the Code of Practice, which treats of proceedings in the Courts of Probate.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 188.

## AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

WHEREAS, Article one hundred and nine of the Constitution of this State provides that the laws, public records and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the State shall be promulgated and preserved in the English language, and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR. J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 189.

## AN ACT

To Provide for the Preservation of the Records of the Office of the Recorder of Conveyances of the City of New Orleans, and Appropriating Five Thousand Dollars for that purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Register of Conveyances be authorized to cause so many of the books of records and indexes now in the office of Register of Conveyances for the parish of Orleans to be re-bound, relettered and numbered and written over as shall be necessary to perpetuate and preserve said valuable records for public use.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the expense for the bidding, lettering and writing over said books shall be paid out of the treasury of the city of New Orleans, not to exceed five thousand dollars, upon warrants issued by the Controller of the city, approved by the Mayor thereof, at rates which shall seem to the Mayor reasonable.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 193.

## AN ACT

Relative to Presidential Electors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in every year in which an election is to be held for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, such election shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in such year, in accordance with an act of the Congress of the United States, approved January 23, 1845, entitled "An act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice-President in all of the States of the Union," and such elections shall be held and conducted in the manner and form provided by law for general State elections.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That every qualified voter in the State shall vote for seven persons as follows: Two persons shall be selected from the State at large, and one person shall be chosen from each Congressional District in this State: and in case any ticket shall contain two or more names of persons residing in the same district (except the two chosen from the State at large), the first of such names only shall be considered as duly voted for.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person shall be an elector who is not a qualified voter in the District for which he is chosen, or in case of being selected for the State at large, then of some parish of the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That immediately after the receipt of a return from each parish, or on the fourth Monday of November, if the returns should not sooner arrive, the Governor, in presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a District Judge of the District in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, shall examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the seven persons who have been duly elected electors.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That one of the returns from each parish, indorsed by the Governor, shall be placed on file and preserved among the archives of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the names of the persons elected, together with a copy of the returns from the several parishes, shall forthwith be published in the newspaper or papers in which the laws of the State may be directed to be published.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the electors shall meet at the seat of government on the day appointed for their meeting by the act of Congress (the first Wednesday in December), and shall then and there proceed to execute the duties and services enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the United States in the manner therein prescribed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any one or more of the electors chosen by the people shall fail from any cause whatever to attend at the appointed place at the hour of four P. M., of the day prescribed for their meeting, it shall be the duty of the other electors immediately to proceed by ballot to supply such vacancy or vacancies.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That each elector shall receive the same daily compensation and allowance which at that time shall be allowed by law to the members of the General Assemby, to be paid by the Treasurer of the State on warrants signed by the Governor.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed; that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy.
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 204.

## AN ACT

To amend and re-enact article twenty-two hundred and sixty of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article two thousand two hundred and sixty of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article twenty-two hundred and sixty of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: The competent witness of any covenant or fact whatever it may be in civil matters is a person of proper understanding.

The husband can not be a witness for or against his wife nor the wife for or against her husband, but that in any case where the husband and wife may be joined as plaintiffs or defendants and have a separate interest they shall be competent witnesses for or against their separate interest therein.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article two thousand two hundred and sixty of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March thirteen, 1867, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 205.

## AN ACT

To Regulate Appraisements of Property under Seizure or of Succession in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in all cases in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson of property seized under execution or in pursuance of an order of court where, under existing laws, an appraisement is required previous to sale, it shall be sufficient that the plaintiff in the suit shall be one appraisee, the defendant another, or such person as the plaintiff or defendant may designate, and in the event of their disagreement, the Sheriff or auctioneer making the sale shall constitute the umpire, whose decision shall be final, and no fees shall be allowed to any officer or other person for appraising property.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases where property belonging to successions is to be sold in pursuance of an order of Court where appraisements are required previous to sale it shall be sufficient that the administrator, executor, tutor or other person representing the succession shall constitute and be one appraisee, and the creditor on whose application the property is sold, or one of the heirs, if sold to effect a partition, shall be and constitute the other; and the Sheriff or auctioneer making the sale shall be the umpire, whose decision shall be final, and no fees whatever shall be allowed any of the aforementioned persons, or to any person whatever, for appraising property.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the event there are several plaintiffs or several defendants, several creditors or several heirs, as aforesaid, then the court shall designate which one of the respective parties shall be and constitute one appraisee, and which one the other, unless the parties agree among themselves, by whom they shall be represented and in the event any party shall neglect or refuse to qualify under the provisions of this act, then the property to be sold shall be sold without any appraisement whatever.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections or any one of them shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of th Senate.
Approved October 31, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 190.

## AN ACT

To Amend Article 354 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article three hundred and fifty-four of the Code of Practice which reads as follows: "The answers of the party interrogated are evidence, but does not exclude adverse testimony, and may be destroyed by the oaths of two witnesses or of one single witness corroborated by strong circumstancial evidence, or by written proof," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows: "The answers of the party interrogated are evidence, but does not exclude adverse testimony, and shall be weighed by the Judge as other testimony.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 210.

## AN ACT

Relative to Marriages.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all private or religious marriages contracted in this State at any time previous to the passage of this act shall be deemed valid and binding and as having the same force and effect as if said marriages had been contracted with all the formalities and forms prescribed by the laws then existing: Provided, That at any time within two years from the date of this act the parties having contracted such private or religious marriages shall by an authentic act before a duly commissioned Notary Public, if they reside in the State, or before a competent officer, if they reside in another State, or before a United States Ambassador, Charge d'Affaires or Consul or Vice-Consul, if they reside in a foreign country, make a declaration of their marriage, the date on which it was contracted, the names, sex and ages of the children born of said marriages, acknowledging said children as their legitimpte offsprings, and in accepting the benefit of this act bind and obligate themselves to perform all the duties and to assume all the obligations imposed by existing laws in relation to civil marriages, and to abide by the same; and, Provided, That no marriage shall be ratified nor the issue of such marriage legitimatized by, or according to the provisions of this act, when there existed at the date of such private or religious marriage, or at any time since, any other legal impediment to the marriage of the parties to the private or religious marriage than that of race or color.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all marriages, duly legalized as aforesaid, shall have, from the date on which they were privately or religiously contracted, full force and effect as if they had been contracted with all the formalities and forms required by the then existing laws, and the children born of said marriages and acknowledged as aforesaid shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by existing laws to legitimate children.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all marriages legalized as aforesaid shall be deemed contracted under the law of community of acquests and gains, unless other stipulations authorized by existing laws are agreed between the parties and embodied in the authentic act legalizing their marriages: Provided, That any other stipulation than that of community of acquests and gains shall only have effect from and after the date of the authentic act making the marriage legal and valid in law, as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said right of making private or religious marriages legal, valid and binding, as aforesaid, shall apply to marriages of all persons of whatever race or color, as well as to marriages formerly prohibited by article ninety-five of the Civil Code of Louisiana, or by any other articles of said Code, or by any law of the State.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That any parties who at any time previous to the passage of this act have lived together as man and wife, and who desire to contract a legal marriage, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this law, and the issue of such cohabitation shall be hereby legitimatized upon the parties complying with the foregoing requirements, subject, however, to the exceptions contained in section first.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws existing, or articles of the Civil Code of Louisiana contrary to, the provisions of this act are repealed.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved November 5, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 207.

## AN ACT

To Authorize the Police Juries in the Parishes Subject to Overflow to Have Temporary Levees Erected.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Police Juries of the several parishes subject to overflow are hereby authorized and required to have temporary levees made in their respective parishes, and for this purpose they are hereby empowered to call out all citizens subject to road duty to work on such levees: Provided, That they shall not require more than six days work on any or all such levees from each or any of said citizens.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any citizen subject to road duty, who shall be regularly summoned and notified in accordance to the regulations prescribed by the Police Jury to work on such levees, and who shall fail to work on the levees provided for in the first section of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars per day for every day he shall fail so to work, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction of the case, which fine when so recovered shall be paid into the parish treasury, and to be used in paying the wages of laborers on such levees.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That each citizen required to work on the levees as is provided by this act shall be allowed one dollar per day for each day's work and receive rations, and that each laborer shall be entitled to a certificate from the Police Jury of the amount due him, which certificate is to be paid by the parishes in which the levees are built, when in funds.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 214.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of State to Appoint an Assistant Secretary and Page.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized to appoint an Assistant Secretary of State and a Page to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Assistant Secretary of State so appointed shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution of this State, be fully authorized to perform all or any of the duties or official acts required by law of the Secretary of State during the sickness or absence for any cause of the latter; and the Secretary of State alone shall be responsible for all acts so performed; said assistant shall also assist and aid in the performance of such duties pertaining to the office as may be required of him by the Secretary of State, and he shall receive as payment in full for services thus rendered the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant, approved by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the salary of the page shall be ($40) forty dollars per month, payable monthly in the same manner as provided for the secretary.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State shall not receive extra compensation for the copying of the laws passed by the Legislature.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from the first day July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 12, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiona.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

# The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 52. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868. WHOLE NO. 152.


## Poetry.

### THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

"Are they not all ministering spirits?"

I leaned upon a burial urn,
And thought how life is but a day,
And how the nations each in turn
Have lived and passed away.

The earth is peopled with the dead
Who live again in deathless hosts,
And come and go with noiseless tread—
A universe of ghosts.

They follow after flying ships,
They flicker through the city's marts,
They hear the cry of human lips—
The beat of human hearts.

They linger not around their tombs,
But far from church yards keep aloof,
To dwell in old familiar rooms
Beneath the household roof.

They waken men at morning light,
They cheer them in their daily care,
They bring a weary world at night
To bend the knee in prayer.

Their errand is of God assigned,
To comfort sorrow till it cease,
And in the dark and troubled mind
To light the lamp of peace.

There is a language whispered low
Whereby to mortal ears they speak
To which we answer by a glow
That kindles in the cheek.

Dear shadows, fairer than the day,
With heavenly light they wrap us round,
Wherein we walk, a gilded way,
And over holy ground.

Oh what a wondrous life is theirs!
To fling away the mortal frame,
Yet keep the human loves and cares
And yearning still the same!

Oh what a wondrous life is ours!
To dwell within this earthly range,
Yet parley with the heavenly powers—
Two worlds in interchange!

Oh balm of grief to understand
That whom our eyes behold no more
Still clasp us with as true a hand
As in the flesh before!

No longer in a gloom profound
Let memory, like a mourner craped,
Sit weeping by an empty mound
Whose captive hath escaped!

So, turning from the burial urn,
I thought how life has double worth,
If men be only wise to learn
That heaven is on the earth.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

### CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

A dreamy stillness rests upon the flocks
That now in Bethlehem's sweet vale repose;
While in majestic beauty, o'er the arch
Of blue above, in zenith brightness move
The stars, that to the waiting shepherds tell
The midnight hour is come. Yet one glows with
A splendor they have never seen before,
Though long accustomed thus the starry host
To view; and as they wonder at the sight,
And strive to comprehend its import, lo!
An angel of the Lord to them appears,
And glory from the throne eternal shines
About them, while in consternation low
They bow.
"Fear not!" the heavenly messenger
Exclaims. "Behold, good tidings now, I bring,
And all shall in the blessing share.
For unto you, in David's city, there
Is born a Savior, which is Christ, the Lord.
And this shall be a sign unto you; in
A manger cradled, shall the babe be found."
Then suddenly a multitude are with
The angel, and the hills of Bethlehem
Resound, as earth and heaven join in praise
To God: and "glory in the highest, peace
On earth, good will to men" is the refrain.
But soon this grand, celestial choir depart
On high; and the astonished shepherds stand
In rapture mute, still listening, the last
Faint echo of their song to catch.
At length they go the truth to prove of this
Strange revelation. As the angel had
Foretold, the babe divine they find, and bring
Their offerings of love; then lowly bend
In humble adoration to the King
Of kings.

Though centuries have passed since first
Good tidings in a Savior's name were sung,
Yet ev'ry harp in heaven's orchestra
Still vibrates with the harmony of that
Most glorious Christmas hymn. Earth, too, with each
Revolving year, by countless voices, swells
The chorus of salvation's anthem—thus
The consummation bringing of a world
To Jesus's sceptre bowing.

### ONLY A BABY'S GRAVE.

Only a baby's grave!
Some foot or two, at the most,
Of star-daisied sod, yet I think that God
Knows what that little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave!
To children even so small,
That they sit there and sing—so small a thing
Seems scarcely a grave at all!

Only a baby's grave!
Strange! how we moan and fret
For a little face that was here such a space—
Oh! more strange, could we forget!

Only a baby's grave!
Did we measure grief by this,
Few tears were shed on our baby dead—
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave!
Will the little life be much
Too small a gem for His diadem,
Whose kingdom is made of such?

Only a baby's grave!
Yet often we come and sit
By the little stone and thank God to own,
We are nearer to Him for it!

*Le Courrier Medical* announces that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase which prohibits the practice of homeopathy in any part of the Russian empire, under pain of a fine of five hundred roubles and two years' transportation to Siberia.

## A Morning with the Gamblers.

BY REV. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, D. D.

In the earlier years of my ministry I formed a special fellowship with a very intelligent and pious family. The father and mother were of the vigorous Scotch Irish stock; clear-headed and sound-hearted people. The children inherited strong health of mind and body, and were all quick witted and lively. I loved them all dearly, and came at last to make their family destinies, their joys and sorrows my own.

One of the sons, Edward, was a fine fellow of eighteen, exuberant in life and strength, but full of sweetness and good humor. Young as he was, he showed great talent for business, and was already a trusted clerk in a large mercantile house, with a liberal salary for these times.

I was called out of bed one morning, at about four o'clock, to see this young man. He was in great distress, and could hardly tell his story; but it came out at last, and was bad enough when it came. "I have been spending the night at different faro tables, and have lost about three hundred and fifty dollars."

"Whose money was it?"

"It belonged to my employer. I must go to the office this morning and account for it. What shall I do?"

I found, on questioning him, that he had been gambling for two or three months. He had begun by learning to play cards of a fellow-clerk; played at first merely for the pleasure of it, but soon found that a "small stake was necessary to give interest to the game." In short, he had gone the road which thousands have trod before him. From "innocent card playing" to betting at whist, and from the whist table to the faro bank. Of course I was very angry at the boy. But I was sorry, too, as I looked into that fair, young face, now agonized with fear and shame—sorry for him, and still more sorry for the proud father and fond mother, who must soon know of their dishonor.

But I had to brush away these emotions, and answer the practical question, "What shall I do?" It was plain that the first thing to be done was to get the money back, if possible. I dressed rapidly, went to the house of a legal friend, and woke him up. His advice was soon given. "Don't try law with these people. Go to them yourself, alone, and demand the money on the ground that they won it from a minor." I decided to try.

I confess that this decision made me nervous. I had never handled a card, had never been in a gambling house, nor spoken with a professional gambler. Moreover, it was not yet six o'clock in the morning. I went home, swallowed a cup of coffee, and set out on my strange errand.

Edward had lost seventy dollars at Franklin's gambling house; one hundred and fifty at Hodgson's, and one hundred and thirty at Dufour & Clark's. He gave me each address, street and number; my task was to go to these men, talk with them face to face, and get the money—if I could.

Franklin was my first man. It was seven A. M., when I knocked at his door, there was no bell to pull. A maid admitted me, after some parley, and led the way into a back room, where I found Franklin shaving before a little glass hung at the [illegible]. His appearance was not prepossessing; a bullet-head, covered with a heavy shock of iron gray hair, and set strongly on a pair of brawny shoulders; a bull-dog expression of face; the whole figure indicating animal force, brutality and obstinacy. His gruff "what do you want at this hour in the morning?" did not tend to reassure me. The upshot of my conference with him was a blunt refusal. "The fellow took his risk and must stand by it." With that I left him.

Hodgson was my next man. His "place of business" was shut, but a negro who was hanging about, told me where he lived, in a distant part of the city. A carriage soon set me down in front of a grocery store, with the sign "W. B. Hodgson, family groceries." A decent, even handsome woman, with a good honest face, presided at the desk. The place was in perfect order, with all the air of prosperous trade. She told me that Mr. Hodgson had gone down town on business. "I must see him this morning, Madame, on private business." The word "private" arrested her; an expression of fear and trouble gathered rapidly over her honest face. It was clear she was no partner in the gambling trade except to share its shame. I told my errand plainly. "You will find my husband at his place by this time, and he will give you the money."

I found Hodgson a man of five-and-thirty, or thereabouts, with the look of a well-to-do tradesman, and an open, frank expression. My story was hardly begun when he asked:

"Do you not recognize me?".

"No."

"Well," said he, "you paid me my wages many a day, when I worked in the Methodist Book Concern, and you were cashier."

He told me the steps of his fall, hoped "some day to give up this part of his business," and bore the lecture I gave him with the best possible feeling.

"As for Edward," said he, "I have often warned the boy not come into this or any such place. Here is the money," handing me out one hundred and fifty dollars.

I told him of my failure with Franklin.

"Go first to Dufour & Glark's—you will get your money there; they have no principle, but are arrant cowards. Then tell Franklin that Hodgson and Dufour have paid up, and say from me that he had better."

There was an emphasis on the *had better* which was full of meaning.

In five minutes I had reached Dufour's. He was not at home; but I would find him at No. 23 Jones street.

"Whose place is that?"

"O, it's a house where many of the gambling fraternity gather of a morning."

To Jones street, therefore, I went, and found No. 23—a smart, three-story brick house. The front entry was open; but the way was soon stopped by a green baize door. At my rap, it was opened a little.

"Is Mr. Dufour in?"

"Yes; up stairs."

I could see that the ground floor room was nearly full of men; and I confess to a little tremor when I was told to go a story higher. Here, again, the baize door stopped the way; but the doorkeeper called Mr. Dufour out.

"What do you want with me?" he asked.

Come down stairs; I will tell you my business below."

A little to my surprise, he put on his hat and came quietly down to the front door. Here he stopped and demanded my errand.

"Walk with me," said I.

"Not a step till you tell me what you want."

He was a young man, apparently about twenty-five, of good person and manners. I put my arm within his, and said:

"Now, if you will walk quietly with me, like a gentleman, toward your place, I will tell my errand as we go; if not, I will call the police."

My grip of his arm was pretty firm. He looked at me for a moment, and submitted.

At first he scouted my demand for a return of Edward's money, but by-and-by he softened, and told me his own history. It was the old story of temptation and weakness, with the old excuses and palliations. He gave me a half promise to reform, but would not fix a time to begin. We reached the door of his den, in the second story of a very good house. Without rapping, he walked in, and I followed. A stout, ruddy man, of thirty or so, sat at a table, writing or casting up accounts.

"Well Clark," said Dufour, "we must shell out freely for last night's work."

Clark looked up from his desk, saw me behind Dufour, and in a sudden excess of cowardly fright, ran out of the door and hurried down the stairs. In a moment more I saw him scaling the fence of the back yard. Dufour burst into a hearty laugh:

"He's off!" He took you for a judge or a policeman, to say the least. But that won't stop our settlement."

He drew out a drawer of the desk, counted the money in gold, and handed it over.

"Tell your young friend never to enter this place or any other of the sort again."

"And let me tell you," I replied, "that the place is just as bad and it will be just as fatal for you as for him."

The poor fellow seemed softened and saddened as he bade me good-bye.

It only remained to see Franklin again. I told him that the other two had disgorged. "What is that to me? You will not get nothing here." "Mr. Franklin," said I "Hodgson says that you had better pay up." He looked at me for a moment, opened his pocket-book, and counted out seventy dollars,

By ten o'clock in the morning the money was in Edward's hands, and he was spared the shame of acknowledging himself a defaulter. But I made it a condition that the facts should be made known to his parents and to his employer, with strong promises for the future. One would think such a lesson as this might have saved him. Alas! the poison was in his veins; in a few months he was "bankrupt in purse and character," and he has never risen again.

TACT IN CHRISTIAN WORK.—We use tact in business, why not use it, too, in leading others to Jesus? One friend of mine asked a watchman in New York the way to a place in the city. After receiving direction he hands him a little tract, "The way to Heaven," and, with the kindest looks and a gentlemanly manner, and with a heart burning for the salvation of souls said: "You have kindly showed me the way; now let me show you the way to a better land. We have but little time here, and must soon go there. I shall follow your directions—may you follow mine. Good evening!" and was gone. In the still, lone hours of night, the watchman stands by the lamp post reading the direction to a better land, left by the stranger. The kind face, the gentle words, that burning love for Jesus, and the title of the tract, will all burn deep, though the book were torn in fragments snd scattered to the winds.—*The Christian at Work.*

Is the man who made a fool of himself to be considered a self-made man?

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

## Christmas Gifts.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

In this season of the year we read the beautiful words of the Bible about the visit of the wise men from the far East, who brought their presents to the infant Jesus—infant King of Saints, infant King of Glory. How often we have had in our mind's eye those Magi bowing down in worship before the child Jesus, and presenting to him the precious perfumes and gold, all they could carry with them on their long journey, and were never satisfied until they were able to rest in the setting of the guiding star over the young child. They were filled with joy in finding Jesus, as all have ever since rejoiced in finding the Saviour. Presents to friends and from friends will be widely abounding, and what present have we to bring to Jesus?

Methinks I hear a young mother say, here is my darling baby; I will present it to Jesus, and lay it in his arms, not only to bless, but to keep. Who so likely to feel for him in his helpless infancy as he who consecrated that same infant helplessness in the manger at Bethlehem? And who so able to save through all the slippery paths of youth as he who was subject to his parents in Nazareth? Another is deeply questioning what he shall bring to Jesus this Christmas.

He has often felt that all he is and has he owes to the Master, but never came to the decision to give up some things in his way as hindrances in getting to the manger or the cross. Friend, this may be the last Christmas you may have an opportunity of making a present to Jesus.

Shall I tell you what he wants you to bring as your present to him, and what you may think a poor, miserable gift? It is your heart; he will gladly accept it and make it all over new, so that you will be better pleased with it than you have ever been before. Another has been waiting for success in this and that thing, and then would present a goodly offering to Jesus, but has always failed. The wise men made it their sole business in their long journey to find the infant King; nothing diverted them from their great purpose, and they were satisfied. There sits a solitary one discouraged with himself and all about him, and says in a low murmur, no one would accept of me and all I have; I am a poor miserable creature.

Yes, the infant Jesus in his humble manger, he will accept of thee as his offering, and will be well pleased with the gift.

The Christmas carol sings "Come to Jesus, come to Jesus," with all your offerings, the poorest as well as best; he will despise no gift.

"Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gifts would his favor secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor."

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

That remarkable document, the President's message, continues to be the subject of remark, variously expressed in merciless criticism, vehement denunciation and profound disgust; it will, therefore, be remembered. This state of things brings no pleasure to any, and generally gives rise to legislation not the most beneficial to the country. A very spirited controversy it likely to rise in both Houses of Congress on the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department; that something approaching a system of treatment of those frontier rovers is a necessity beyond doubt; that system must be one of justice and humanity. No matter to which Department of Government the bureau may belong unless a course of justice is pursued: nor is the difficulty in the case traceable to anything but to the political policy heretofore pursued toward that debased people. It is not to be supposed that only speculators oppose the transfer of the Bureau; men of large views, humane sentiments and spotless integrity are found on both sides of this question; intelligent officers of the army, as well as civilians, are of opinion that the troops heretofore stationed on the plains, have been the chief cause of difficulty. It is further advisedly stated here, that honest men connected with Indian affairs have had the greatest difficulty to keep their places; and was there ever a more infamous assault made upon an upright man, than the directed against Secretary Harlan, because of the stern resistance offered by him to immense speculating schemes connected with Indian affairs. Last session instances of the most singular *ex parte* statements were received by members, and a deaf ear turned to the most positive proofs to contradict them.

A proposition has been made in certain quarters for the appointment of a commission invested with authority to establish some system by which the peace of the country on the Pacific coast may be secured and perpetuated. That part of the country needs a pure religion; and without it all measures adopted for its prosperity will fade like a vapor from the saphired heavens.

An effort will be made to continue the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi; we venture a prediction of success. As to any hopes for the success of the Virginia Constitution, adopted by the late Convention, they are regarded as idle, unless a change, the most extraordinary, has come over that infatuated people; and of such change there is now no evidence. The removal of political disabilities from Judge Moses, of South Carolina, is very cordially approved in view of his past record.

General Grant, with his staff and other officers of the army, have left to participate in the great reunion at Chicago.

The object of Mr. Caleb Cushing's mission has sprung a topic fruitful in surmise, and most provoking to the anxious heralds of confidential information.

As a chronicler of facts and rumors, there is one considerably out of the ordinary current, that must not be omitted—the name of Bishop Simpson is passing around in a Congressional circle in connection with the office of Secretary of State. Could he, with propriety, suspend his episcopal functions, or take the State Department in connection with them, a power would be wielded there before unknown.

Business was resumed on Monday by Congress, and both Houses displayed great activity; many and important changes in existing laws and branches of Government were proposed, which, if carried into effect, may or may not be of advantage—time or experience is the great vindicator of all legislative measures.

The District of Columbia is beginning to share the attention of Congress to an appropriate extent.

The navigation of the Potomac has been interrupted by the ice, and winter seems to have set in with great regularity as though it intended to stay. A novelty of some interest appeared on the streets a few days since, in the cadet gray uniform worn by the letter distributors; it is quite a safeguard against improper persons manipulating the letter boxes.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Manaydier, of the twelfth United States infantry, was borne to his long home on Friday last.

The late terrible disaster on the Ohio river continues to be the subject of remark and heartfelt regret; some of the details are appalling indeed; "you have talked and danced with me to-night," said a shrieking woman to a gentleman fellow-passenger, "O, can't you save me!" So true, "they take the timbrel and harp, and go quick down to the grave!" Who would not prefer the place and attitude of the thousands gathered and kneeling within the walls of the vast cathedral in South America, when upheaved by the earthquake! If calamity must overtake one, let it find him bowing in worship before God, rather than whirling in the dance.

Circumstances beyond control have hindered the details of religious interest in the churches this week. At Wesley Chapel it is still progressing.

MORDECAI.

## Severe Ministerial Criticism on the Young Men's Christian Association.

On Sunday Rev. H. C. Westwood, pastor of the First Methodist Church, delivered a sermon at the Academy of Music to a large congregation. He selected as his text, "Abstain from all appearance of evil," taken from the First Epistle to the Thessalonians, fifth chapter, second verse. He commented on the evil character of egotism in high moral matters, and showed the advantages resulting from a practical recognition of the amenities of life. Incidentally he remarked, "the Christian man has just as much right to be bold as a sinner has." Soon afterward he said: "I enter my solemn protest against the dancing on this stage, on Friday evening, in connection with the tableaux. The Young Men's Christian Association had no right to introduce anything of the kind, because it had the appearance of evil. I have nothing to say against the tableaux, nothing against the Freedmen's Bureau. But when I speak against the dancing I have no doubt I express the sentiments of very many who are present here." He then considered the demoralizing influence of gambling, whether in the most trivial or most extensive, lowest manner, or in the highest, such as with stocks. He did not consider it Christian like, because a man had capital he should use it in a way oppressive to those who were not possessed of capital, or poor. He had no doubt that some who condemned stock gambling would be greatly tempted to practice it if they had the material means to do so. He criticised closely how men change base by degrees from purity until at last they are awakened to a sense of danger, but only when they are in the midst of excesses. He did not believe in tempting individual moral force; he did not think that those men were brave in individual moral force of character who went to the edge of a precipice to convince people they could go so near danger without falling over. He believed in intuitive sense of right and wrong. He believed that one reason why women were more fortunate in life than men was because they did not ponder and stop to coldly reason. They were usually impelled by impulse and acted accordingly. If they intuitively thought a thing was wrong, they condemned it as wrong; they believed it was wrong. He did not see any evil in the act of dancing, but he did see evil in the bearing it had. He closed by advocating that those who desired to be Christians should not do anything which had even the appearance of evil. The sermon was listened to throughout with great attention.

In the evening the same reverend gentleman delivered a sermon from the text, "A live dog is better than a dead lion." Incidentally, while commenting on enterprise, and after having shown how inactive wealthy men are incubus on the general welfare of society, he said "some enterprise might be shown in this city in relation to sidewalks."—*Omaha Herald, December 1.*

## Maternal Affection.

"There is none,
In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong deathless love like that
Within the mother's heart."
*Hemans.*

What love can equal that a mother feels toward her offspring? Earth has none, no tie so tender, none so firm; none like it in intensity, and none so pure. 'Tis an emotion that springs into existence on the birth of the object; 'tis as enduring as time, and while life lasts, ceases not. With what solicitude, what tender watchfulness the mother hovers around the cradle of the sleeping infant, with hushed breathings and muffled foot-tread, lest the little slumberer should be disturbed.

Do symptoms of illness appear, 'tis the eye of the mother that first discerns them. Is the form of the beloved child made languid and attenuate by disease, who so ready to alleviate each pang—yea to bear them, if possible, as the mother? She guides the tottering steps of infancy, she firmly, but gently, directs the heedless, giddy steps of youth; and when childhood is over, when timid girlhood shall be merged into womanhood, when the youth shall become a man, when the gentle influence which once directed them seems to be withdrawn, still the mother's watchful eye is over all their ways.

Hast thou, reader, a mother? Then love her with all the intensity of thy heart; cherish her as you would some rare jewel; heed her counsels; follow her advice, and know that her timely warning may shield thee from harm. Is she old, do her feet walk the declivity that ends in the grave? Then care for her tenderly, let no word or look harrow the kind heart that o'erflows with love for thee and thine; be gentle as a child, that her dying words may be a benediction on thy head. Art thou bereft of a mother's love? Then may'st thou only mourn! Let thy falling tears bedew the sods that cover her grave; let them and her memory be ever kept green.

## Tasteful Churches.

At the opening of the new Free Church at Crathie, in Scotland, Dr. Guthrie said:

I highly approve of the resolution of our friends that led them to build such a house as this; because there is no greater mistake in the world than to fancy that while God is a God of holiness, a God of power and of justice, he is not also a God of taste, just as much as he is a God of anything else that is lovely and good. And how do I prove that? you ask. I prove that by just asking you to go to the seashore and find out for me a shell that is not pretty. I prove that by just asking you to go to those meadows and find out a flower that is not pretty. Let me tell you that the flowers would have produced their kind according to the law, although they had never been painted. It is not necessary for the rose and the lily that the one should blush so beautiful a red and the other bloom as white as snow. God has made a useful flower, a useful rose and useful lily, and then painted them. It is as certain as that the Bible is true that he is a God of taste, as much as he is possessed of those other attributes. And therefore it is, I say, that I rejoice in the erection of such a building for God's service. Our old, stupid notion was that God never was so well worshiped as in an ugly house. It is a great mistake, a mistake contrary to the Bible, contrary to reason and common sense.

THE COMING GIRL.—She will vote, will be of some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn her living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work, will not endeavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, can spell correctly, and understand English better than French; will preside with equal grace at the piano and the washboard, will spin more yarn for the house than the street, will not despise her plainly clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker, will wear a bonnet, speak good, plain, unlisping English, will darn her own stocking, will know how to bake doughnuts, and will not read the *Ledger* oftener than she does her Bible.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day, if need be, to keep her cheeks in glow, will mind her health, her physical development and her mother, will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive to comfort and health; will not confound hypocrisy and politeness, will not place lying to please instead of frankness; will have the courage to cut an unwelcome acquaintance; will not think that refinement is French duplicity, that assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart is better than outspoken condemnation; will not confound grace of movement with silly affectation, will not regard the end of her very being to have a beau; will not smile and smile, and be a villain still.

The coming girl will not look to Paris, but to reason for her fashions; will not aim to follow a foolish fashion because milliners and dressmakers have decreed it; will not torture her body, shrivel her soul with puerilities or ruin it with wine and pleasure. In short, the coming girl will seek to glorify her Maker and to enjoy mentally his works. Duty will be her aim and her life a living reality.—*Church Union.*

THE GIVEN MESSAGE.—A preacher whose name was John Fletcher went up into his pulpit one Sabbath to preach a sermon. But somehow he forgot the text and sermon. He was thinking what he should say, when all at once he thought he might say something about the three young men who were put into the fiery furnace, and how the Son of God was seen with them in the flames. He did so, and felt God so wonderfully near. The next Wednesday a woman came to see him and said, "Every word in that sermon was for me. My husband forbade me going to any religious meeting, and said he would do me harm if I did. When I came down stairs ready for church he said, 'I will heat the oven and throw you into it the moment you come home.' All the way to church I prayed that God would help me. Your sermon so encouraged me that going home my heart leaped for joy. God seemed so near. When near the house I saw the flames bursting out of the bake-oven, but I feared not to go through them into heaven. I opened the house door, and what a sight! God had brought my husband on his knees. He was praying for mercy. He caught me in his arms, begged my pardon, and has since been a broken-hearted penitent." 'Tis true, as said the dying Wesley, "The best of all is, God is with us." Let us then "walk with God." For the promise is, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to thee."—*Long's Letters to Children.*

GETTING THE WORST OF IT.—"Do you want to buy any berries to-day?" said a poor little boy to me one afternoon.

I looked at the little fellow, and saw that he was poorly dressed. In his hand he held a large basket full of ripe raspberries.

I told him I should like some; and taking the basket from him, stepped into the house. He did not follow me.

"Why don't you come in and see if I measure your berries rightly?" said I. "How do you know but I may cheat you, and take more than I agreed for?"

The boy looked up at me and smiled. "I am not afraid," said he, "for you would get the worst of it, ma'am."

"Get the worst of it?" I said. "What do you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, but you would be stealing. Don't you think that would be the worst for you?"

Let us think of this when we are tempted in any way to cheat another. How often do we hear persons pity any one who has had his property stolen from him. Yet, though a man lose all and keep honest, he is rich indeed compared with the man who has robbed him.—*Winning Words.*

When news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

New Orleans Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

Senator Lynch is expected from New York in a day or two, when a report will be made relative to the sale of levee bonds. This will relieve the anxiety of the press and the public.

The attention of readers of the REPUBLICAN is called to the card of A. Wharton Badon, grocer, at the corner of Galvez and Columbus streets. The mistake he refers to was not made in this paper.

Senor Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, is, under instructions from his home government, investigating the Public School system of New Orleans, with a view of introducing a similar one in Peru.

Governor Warmoth has issued a requisition on the Governor of Mississippi for the return to this State of Bob Portwood, who murdered Jack Hubbard in Madison parish, some weeks since. Portwood is now in jail at Vicksburg.

The Sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents of a distillery, situated on St. Peter street, between St. Claude and Treme, Second District. Also, all the furniture and movable effects therein contained.

Governor Warmoth has appointed the following gentlemen as administrators of the Louisiana Insane Asylum at Jackson: William H. Sterling, Willis Hamilton, John McElwe and Carols Wilcox, of West Feliciana and S. E. Beauchamp, of East Feliciana.

OUTRAGEOUS.—A letter from Henrietta L. Louis, published in the *Revolution*, dated New Orleans, October 14, and addressed to Madame Anthony, says: "To-day I send you a copy of the New Orleans *Times* which handles you roughly."

We stated on the eighth instant that Mr. P. J. Kennedy, the great levee contractor, would commence work in two or three days on Grand levee. He has done so, and his present force of about three hundred will shortly be increased to fifteen hundred men. Mr. Kennedy knows how to "push things."

The *Bulletin* very properly takes the ground that a fraction of one class of citizens have no right to dictate to others the manner in which they shall dispose of their property and to whom they shall rent their lands. It regards it as unlawful and subversive of personal rights.

CONTUMACIOUS OF CONGRESS. — Notwithstanding the beneficent and highly successful reconstruction measures of Congress, the *Times* still speaks disrespectfully of that body, and talks of "the usual diabolical persecutions of the South, heretofore the favorite amusement of Congress." Werry diabolical!

At elections held on Wednesday and Thursday last for officers and Directors of the Bank of America, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:

A. Fortier, President; J. E. Pascal, Cashier; W. B. Schmidt, M. Puig, C. J. Leeds, P. Maspero, D. Fajo, I. Scherck, J. I. Fernandez, I. Caulfield, T. W. Tilton, Aut. Giraud, J. I. Adams, Aug. Couturie.

General O. O. Howard had an interview with forty of the Methodist Episcopal clergymen of Baltimore last week, to enlist their influence in behalf of the education of the colored people in Maryland. It was stated that there are over thirty schools for colored children now closed in that State, because places to board white teachers can not be found in the neighborhood of the schoolhouses, and suitable colored teachers can not be obtained.

The Mansfield *Times* states that on the morning of the twenty-first ultimo, Palmer and Rutherford, confined in DeSoto parish jail for the murder of a colored man, came very near making their escape by means of instruments furnished by their friends. They were detected just in the act of making their escape. A day or two after, as the jailor was opening the door, Palmer rushed by him and made good his escape. He is still at large.

Judge Durell yesterday called the attention of the United States District Attorney to the published letter addressed to Mr. Carl Kohn, purporting so be written by a committee of three appointed by citizens in Pointe Coupee parish, warning him against renting a plantation to a colored man. The Judge directed the District Attorney to inquire into this matter, with a view to bring it before the Grand Jury under the Civil Rights bill.

A heavy seizure of tobacco was made by order of the collector of internal revenue, on Wednesday evening, upon the strength of statements made to Supervisor Creecy to the effect that the tax had not been paid upon it. The whole quantity seized amounts, to about 35,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco in plugs, owned in different quantities by Messrs. Calloway and Johnson; Simms, Levy & Denegre; J. M. Lewis & Co.; King & Meyer; H. Spiro, and G. M. Bayly & Co. Keepers have been placed in charge of the tobacco until it shall have been libelled and the matter properly investigated in court.

We have received from Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, "Roll of Honor" No. 16, names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, interred in the national cemeteries and other burial places at Brookline, Cambridge and Worcester, Massachusetts; Buffalo, Chautaugua, Cypress Hills, Fort Niagara, Lockport, Lodi, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks and Rochester, New York; Gettysburg, Mercersburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Tamaqua and Upton, Pennsylvania; Brattleborough and Montpelier, Vermont; City Point, Danville, Glendale, Richmond and Yorktown, Virginia. Also volumes two and three "Statement of the disposition of some of the bodies of Union soldiers and prisoners of war whose remains have been removed to national cemeteries in the Southern and Western States."

The Lebanon, Missouri, *Chronicle* says this:

Hon. Michael Hahn has assumed control of the editorial department of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the leading Republican paper of Louisiana. Thus another shining light has been added to the newspaper fraternity. He was the first man who advocated immediate and unconditional emancipation in the columns of a newspaper in Louisiana. Success.

A Chattanooga paper states that a French gentleman, named Bryant, has purchased land on Missionary Ridge, with the intention of establishing there a colony of French wine growers. The site is said to be admirably adapted to the purpose.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## OUR BRETHREN—THE INDIANS.

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." Thus said Thomas Jefferson as—constrained by the irresistible weight of his own belief in the great declaration, with its solemn warning to the world of the equality of the whole race of man before the law—he meditated on all the wrong and all the villanies of our system of negro slavery. In view of the bloody issue of this wrong, well might the occupant of Monticello be deemed prophetic in the utterance which expressed his agitation of soul, were it prophecy to foretell what is only an inevitable sequence of a law—the resistless law of retribution.

But the humblest thoughtful intellect can assert the memory of Nemesis for evil deeds and the touch of her compensating hand, even after the lapse of generations as well as the mightiest and most far-seeing human mind. On the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Fourth of July, (eighteen hundred and twenty-six), on which Jefferson and John Adams died, two great armies, composed of brethren for whom the two dead patriots had labored and hoped and trusted were fighting each other in the fiercest and most deadly strife. By the going down of the sun of the Fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, leaving darkness to vail the ensanguined field of Gettysburg, the side that wrought on those terrible summer days for the great principle proclaimed eighty-seven years before, had triumphed, and the death blow of human slavery had been struck. But in the conflict of which this battle was only a sad incident, victor as well as vanquished suffered. Of the wickedness of slavery, the whole country had been guilty, and with the close of the *dies irae* of retribution North, South, East and West, were bowed in lamentation and suffering.

Has this nation yet learned the lesson thus given to it? Count him its foe and worst traitor who would beguile this people from its truths or dull the ear to its warning, as one who would again bring upon his country the avenging sword of justice.

May the full meed of right, rendered to that race whose wrongs we were compelled to expiate, testify the effect of our punishment. But to go unscathed of correction, we must do right to all; are we doing it? A young American, full of pride in his country, with all its faults so full of true glory, determines to journey over its grand expanse and view it in all its beauty and grandeur of nature and art from the noble rock-edged State by the sea, which guards our most Northeastern border, to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the pure regions of Minnesota to this sunny State by the gulf. But with all the varied objects which crowd upon his mental and physical eye, the sympathetic, free-born youth remarks with sadness, among the throngs of his own people, those who seem to represent a far different race. It is a marked and peculiar one. He encounters its solitary children in the woods by the Kennebec and Penobscot, on the borders of the Guyandotte and the Chattahoochee, in the lovely valleys of the Teche and the Alabama, and by the waters of the Dakota and the Yakima. But wherever he meets them, whether—with yet independent air—in the wilds of the far West, or among the people whose vices, so strange to his nature, have blasted their once erect forms, the young inquirer sees either the hostile, defiant glance of the Ishmaelite or the broken, crouching aspect of the Pariah. Who are these strange beings whom our roving Childe thus notes in his wanderings? They are the remnants of a mighty nation who once possessed this broad land. They are the constant witnesses of the foulest wrongs and the blackest injustice of us who now lord it over this fair heritage. And at this very time, with the judgments of the God of nations yet heavy upon the country, this Government—always of course of the superior race—now tolerates the most outrageous and shameful oppression of this "peeled and scattered" people.

The Treasury coteries, the whisky ring and other like circles are foul enough, and in due time we will do full justice to them; but the basest and meanest villainy sneaks and prowls under the sheltering wings o the "Indian Bureau."

That this contrivance, for its inability to effect the objects of its establishment, as well as for the fraud and crime it begets and conceals, shall, by the will of an indignant, humane, though thoughtless people, cease to exist ere many moons, let us hope and believe. Doubtless, however natural the retaliation of the aborigines for the wrongs they have suffered from us—always of course, the superior race—it must be firmly repressed and peace established on our borders. But we are sure that by far the most of Indian hostility and its consequent acts are the result of the outrageous impositions of wicked and corrupt men—always, of course, of the superior race—under the civil administration of Indian affairs.

Read the graphic reports of General Sherman and others, which do credit to their humanity as well as prove their sound judgment, and from them note the real causes of our Indian troubles. They declare that of the many millions annually appropriated to the Indians, as their right, they only receive a small share. More than this, these distinguished officers place the responsibility of all their disturbances, massacres and raids upon the swarm of scoundrelly, thieving, loafing whites connected, either officially or unofficially, with the "Indian Bureau." Many of these, broken down at home, have gone to the border to thrive and flourish in any way possible. But to the natural greed of gain, which this class possesses, is added that damnably mean feeling of superiority, which prompts them to ill-treat the Indian because he is an Indian. Just as in this region, aye, and elsewhere—in the North as well as the South—the assassin, the heartless corrupter of innocence, the defaulter and the robber are quick to abuse a decent member of the African race, because he is an African, so the shameless debauchee, the detected embezzler and the profligate, outlawed from decent society to the frontiers, proudly considers the lone Indian, whose fathers would have spurned his presence, as a fit subject for his contempt and abuse. General Grant has repeatedly recommended the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department. We believe this to be right, and we earnestly entreat the representatives of the people, who meet at Washington, in the coming week, to speedily take measures—without fear or favor—to accomplish this necessary action.

With all our other duties, let us do right and justice in this matter ere it be too late—ere the last representative of a race fast passing away shall cease from the land.

Let the red man, ere his people shall all be gathered to the happy hunting grounds, cease to curse a race, which, through ages of oppression and feudal wrong, has spared not its own color more than races of a darker hue, as the remnant of his people tell their children of the late returning justice of the white man.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

Bigney has a long explanatory article in this morning's *Times* concerning the battle-flag which he presented to Jordan's band of "dusky heroes." The account is long and circumstantial, leaving out, however, many important circumstances. He complains very much of us for "amplification" and also for not coming to time to assist him on that occasion, which he attributes to our want of readiness to meet his "dusky heroes" as "men and brothers." We acknowledge the corn so far as it may tend to show that we have never been fast enough to "keep step" to Bigney's circumgyrations. Bigney belonged to that famous school of antebellum patriots who parroted Unionism till the Union was in danger. He was the author of "Keep step to the music of the Union," but no sooner was the Union in danger than he seemed beset with a terror that his previous shining patriotism would be misunderstood. Accordingly, he ceased to pipe his Union music, and fell to setting examples of Confederate heroism worthy the inspired pen of a Homer to delineate, but which now he accuses us of "amplification" of. We deny the charge; we have not half celebrated the achievements of his tongue and lyre.

Not satisfied with his own heroic performances, he abuses us for falling short of his example and not coming to time. The *Times* man is difficult to satisfy. What would he have us do? One day he finds fault with us for failing to keep the step, when the fact was that he had ceased to pipe the music. Another day he takes the other tack, and accuses us having fallen a victim of his example.

The truth is, he is hard to please. We might, on the other hand, accuse him of "amplification," but we do not; for the fact is, we rather like it. He has amplified vastly on what he has been pleased to term a bowie-knife, a rapier, a sword and a dagger, which he has held, like the sword of Damocles, over our poor head, and flourished like an uplifted dagger before our eyes, until we thought Durant's phantom dagger, or something of the sort, was after us for sure.

Now we are not going to go into a long explanation like Bigney, and try to dodge the point. The truth is Bigney's story of us has its foundation in fact, and that is a great deal more than can be said of the rest of his editorials. But he shall not say that, like him, we dodge or evade the question. On the contrary, unlike him, we shall always face the music under every circumstance that shall arise.

We were invited by a friend of ours, a Captain of the British Guards, not Baker's British Guards, but the other ones, to take a seat at his convivial board. Midway in the repast, when wine and wassail held their sway, his friends surprised him with a sword presentation. Enthused with the fire of Bigney's address to his dusky Confederate heroes, the inspiration of his example got the better of our modesty, and we were prevailed upon, "involuntarily," to make "a few remarks."

This is the famous bowie-knife and dagger of the editor of the *Times* and the only one we were present at the presentation of during that memorable era. We were, indeed, present and made a "few remarks." The contagious military ardor of Bigney is our only excuse. Congress has forgiven us and we throw ourselves upon an indulgent public. It may be unimportant to add that the article presented was of wood, and we and some of our friends got into sad and serious trouble, for the good captain did not take the joke kindly. He was a brave and kind-hearted fellow though, and has long since forgiven us.

But why should the *Times* man be expected to mention the irrelevant and unnecessary fact that the article was of wood, when that wooden-headed editor has been grinding wooden editorials to an indulgent public until he thinks himself an oracle of wisdom. "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie him to see himself as ithers see him." But that would be unkind. It would make him ridiculous in his own estimation, as he is already in that of others.

We never, like Bigney, made any hypocritical pretenses of ultra Unionism or ultra Confederateism before, since or during the war. We are not of the ultra-pretending kind. It was Bigney, who has gone through all these circumgyrations, always taking the extreme of each. When the social, anti-Butler sentiment was popular here, just after the Federal occupation, he swaggered in the company of safe friends over a matter of $1500 in Confederate money, which he showed around, saying it was worth more than that amount in gold and would yet bring that value. We have at hand a great deal more of his swaggering nonsense on both sides, of which we are told daily by those who have been more observant of his movements than we. But space admonishes us to close the present article.

As for ourselves we rather like this controversy, which Bigney has been keeping up at the expense of making himself perfectly ridiculous. We do not ask him to stop; go ahead; he is welcome to all the capital he can make off of us; if he keeps on we will satisfy him that he had better retire to the junk-shop business. But for the present we have only to say:

Lay on, Macduff! and damned be he
Who first cries: Hold! Enough!

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## THE CLEMENCY BILL.

The clemency bill recently offered by Senator Kellogg in Congress embraces a large list of our citizens. Senator Kellogg has evinced in most instances a very judicious discrimination. It is a very delicate duty, at the present state of reconstruction, to select from the large list whom it has been judged best from prudential public motives to disqualify from holding office deserving exceptions for Congressional clemency, through whom to excite a proper emulation to live obediently to the national laws, and rekindle the embers of patriotism in the South. General John L. Lewis was formerly Mayor of New Orleans and in the rebellion was a Major General of Louisiana militia. He was not much of a general, however. It was chiefly in the times of the cornstalk militia, on Sundays and parade days that he flourished. He used to gallop up and down the street with General Palfrey on the fourth of July, and the prints of his horse's hoofs used to mark the parade ground of the old *Place d'armes*, now Jackson square, on training days and reviews. George W. Mader was honestly elected to our State Senate last spring, but some how or another was ruled out, and incumbents seated whose right to sit under the Constitutional amendment are much more doubtful than his. Ethan Allen has been long connected with the notarial business in this city; he is a quiet gentleman, and not much addicted to politics. John E. King was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State of Louisiana. He is a citizen of St. Landry and was elected to Congress in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. John W. Fairfax is a gentleman now connected with the revenue service. He is a clever writer, and has been connected with several of the press of New Orleans, lastly with the *Times*. Frank W. Delesdernier used to be a lumber merchant. He was formerly connected with the Democratic party, but early joined the Know-Nothing movement, and was elected an Assistant Alderman. He hails from down East, in the State of Maine, but does not rank as a carpet-bagger. James H. Wingfield, we believe, holds an important post on the Jackson railroad. He was formerly an active and very popular fireman. He deserves a great deal of credit for having killed the Know-Nothing thug, Logan, several years ago, and would be still more deserving if he would kill a few more who still infest the city.

In the war he was an officer of the Fifth Regiment which left this city, with Hon. Theo. G. Hunt as Colonel and Henry Forno as Lieutenant Colonel. Joseph P. Hornor is the senior member of the law firm of Hornor & Co., the successors of Durant & Hornor, of whom the latter was his father. He has all the vigor and *empressement* of his father, and is one of the most rising members of the bar. He was taken a prisoner at Port Hudson, and was severely spoken of by the street corner secesh for taking the oath of allegiance and not returning to be exchanged, which was very sensible on his part. In the celebrated Street Commissioner controversy he defended Baker and got him off, beating Alexander Walker and other legal luminaries. Philip H. Winfree was a Pointe Coupee editor, and later was an officer of the Legislature of 1865, and more recently of the New Orleans Customhouse. He has had much experience in the public employment. Emmett D. Craig is a young lawyer in Commercial place, and emanates from New Jersey. We do not know whether he is a carpet-bagger or not. Emile La Sere was once member of Congress from the First Congressional district. Later he was connected with the Tehuantepec transit business. He was a man of great energy, and used to do a great deal of the heavy political work for Slidell, in engineering the Democratic conventions before the war. The list contains some dozens of others more or less known. It is understood that Senator Kellogg has selected the names in the bill with the most scrupulous care from the mass of disfranchised with a view to the encouragement of loyalty. They all accept the civil and political equality of all men, at least so-so. If they do not, they might as well; for the civil and political equality of all men is a solemn fact.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## LITERATURE OF THE SOUTH.

In contemplating the Southern portion of our Republic we are astonished to find how little it has advanced in general literature as well as in the arts and sciences. With free avenues of trade and commerce, an unrivalled climate, an abundance of wealth and all the facilities which this golden age of invention and discovery has afforded during the last half century, the South has been stationary in the march of progress. Compare her with other countries in the same latitude, such as Italy, Greece and France. Italy, four hundred years ago, was at the very zenith of opulence and enlightenment, and genius and learning were almost literally worshipped by the people. Sculpture, painting and music attained their highest perfection, and no poets ever sung in so sweet a strain as those of Italy. It is true that now she is but the semblance of what she was, yet had she possessed the military prowess of our South combined with a good government, she would at this time have been unrivalled in commercial opulence and elegant scholarship, and at the meridian of knowledge and prosperity.

The operations of the financial establishments of Southern Europe are of astounding magnitude and help to control the enlightened world while the advance of science and literature exceeds that of any other portion of the habitable world. In making this comparison it must be a source of peculiar regret to every cultivated mind that this portion of the United States is so far behind. Possessing great martial valor in common with the whole American people, with unrivalled advantages in every other respect the intellect of the men and women of the South has lain dormant and the *chef d'œuvres* of literature have emanated from the northern portion of the country.

In belles lettres, Kennedy, Simms, and a few others have indeed illustrated the capability of Southern intellect. Richard Henry Wilde, the sweet singer of "My Life is like the Summer Rose," and that brilliant meteor, S. S. Prentiss, also must be remembered. Although not natives—the former a scion of Erin's Isle, the latter from the cold State of Maine—yet their genius was of the South; for Wilde's poetry was fervent and thrilling, while the oratory of Prentiss was characterized by the passionate improvisation of sunny Italy. Must we not attribute this mental stagnation in the South to the prevalence of the moral mildew of slavery? Many a divine inspiration has been checked, and the ode to liberty stifled in its birth by a fear lest it might infringe upon the "peculiar institution." The orator faltered in his invocation to freedom, while the pen prompted by the outgushing of sympathy for the oppressed, was arrested lest it might uncover the odious form of that which Wesley styled the "Sum of all Villanies."

Some of the most sparkling gems of thought have been carefully culled from Southern literature and flung aside lest they might prove hurtful to the ruling power. So the public men of the South carried the same principle into all their deliberations, carefully abstaining from any sympathy with the downtrodden, whether of dusky Liberia or their white brethren of suffering Hungary. Thus many an effort to advance in literature was paralyzed and checked in its progress Slaveocracy, too, prompted idleness, that insurmountable barrier to all improvement, mental as well as physical. The wealthy planter, surrounded by serfs who anticipated every physical want, relapsed into indolence and effeminacy and allowing his talents to rust, folded his hands and closing the eyes of his mental vision passed away, leaving nothing with which to benefit the world or immortalize his own name.

But now that in the course of time this incubus is removed and thought and speech are untrammelled, we may look for an improvement in general literature as well as in every thing else which pertains to the welfare of a nation. True, we are still struggling against the evils which the late war has brought upon us—an immense expenditure, destruction of commerce, disruptions of society, and an enormous accumulation of debt; but soon, we trust, that this chaotic condition of things will be transformed, and with union in council, energy and patriotism in high places, commerce reviving, and with our national honor redeemed, the South as well as the North may stand foremost among the most enlightened and literary people of the world.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Paper money is objectionable to all classes of our citizens, from the fact that it may be counterfeited without detection. Uttered by the necessities of the hour, its volume increases with the real or imaginary wants of those who may feel so secure in their financial credit as to have their promises to pay accepted by the public. Based on nothing substantial—else the necessity for its issue would not exist—paper money is bound to be sold for less than its face calls, hence whether issued by a nation, a State, a city, or an individual, it alike creates suspicion in the minds of hard money capitalists; and, unless soon withdrawn by the maker, must entail upon him bankruptcy and ruin.

The fact is notorious that what is now known in New Orleans as city money, issued during and since the war, is double in volume what the city records demand. The excess of issue has doubtless gone into the pockets of dishonest officials, but the impossibility of discriminating between the genuine and counterfeit bills throws upon the taxpayer the responsibility and loss attendant upon their redemption.

Although the State is not in a condition of equal impecuniousness, the war has caused the displacement of many of her securities. The large crops of this year will, however, give her renewed financial vitality; and the settlement of the labor question make her commercial institutions occupy the rank they held prior to the rebellion.

Various suggestions have been made as to the easiest path to reach the desired goal of specie payments. The withdrawal of the fifty dollar bill of a recent national issue, for the reason that it has been counterfeited and that none of the experts at Washington are able to correctly point out the fraudulent issue, has created among the Northern papers a spirit of discussion on this question.

The policy of the individual whose acceptances are on the market is, when in funds, to buy them in; and we hold that the plan holds good in the case of a nation. As surplus gold reaches the United States treasury, the Treasurer should spend such surplus gold in the redemption of the nation's obligations which are bearing the greatest amount of interest, and thus by a wise contraction give strength to his other outstanding securities.

It matters little which of the many courses open to the national Government be adopted so long as the taxpayers fail to comply with the legal requirements imposed upon them by the necessities of the Republic. Evasion of the payment of taxes by those who "profit by the miseries of mankind passes for a virtue." Dishonest officials are always ready to aid them for a share of their profits. Honest men—if put into office—have to contend with efforts to bribe them, and if they are greenback-proof they have too often to fight against wealthy corruption, dressed in the garb of seeming virtue. To not pay a tax on spirits or tobacco, is to rob the poor man who pays the government a license imposed to raise revenue for carrying on the government. It is to steal from an honest taxpaying neighbor just the same as if your hand was inserted in his pocket; and it requires no argument to prove that the public officer who permits the evasion of a tax is no better than the delinquent taxpayer.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## HIRAM POWERS.

Some little indignation is manifested by certain people at the reception the New Yorkers are about giving Hiram Powers, the eminent American sculptor. One of the chief counts against Powers by "certain people," is that he dared to erase from his visitor's book at Florence the name of an individual who signed himself as hailing from the "Confederate States of America." This was at a time, we believe, when Mr. Powers was engaged upon a great national work, the statue of the Chief Magistrate of his nation—Abraham Lincoln. Whatever "certain people" may think, we think with Mr. Powers that the action of the "individual" was not only in bad taste, but, under the circumstances, contemptously insulting. Mr. Powers knew of no such nation as the Confederate States of America, but he did know that certain people had seen fit to pretend the existence of such undiscovered land, and were then in hostile array against the government of his own native country. We will not deny that we have a certain sort of admiration for the "individual." Sublime, superb impudence will always command a certain respect. It was certainly what is called cheek to introduce himself in such manner, but the brass of his friends, "certain people," in complaining of the action of Mr. Powers goes beyond all expression. A charitable construction can be placed upon Mr. "Individual's" conduct. He was perhaps, like Joey Ladle, overcome with "wapors"—whether received through the pores or convivially we are, of course, unable to state—and he may have been humoredly fond of an after-dinner joke; but those of his friends who at this time find fault with the patriotism displayed by the American artist lay themselves liable to be suspected at least of as much love, even now, for the Confederate States of America as for the United States of America.

As to the imputation cast upon Mr. Powers's courage for "prudently waiting" till his visitor had withdrawn before obliterating his name from the book, we have only to say that in the most civilized States of Europe, as in our own country in the present age, that man's reputation stands highest who endeavors to avoid quarrel rather than his who is constantly seeking it. Mr. Powers's hand has ever been more conversant with the sculptor's chisel than the combatant's knife or pistol, and every true American will applaud his conduct.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## STATE LAND OFFICE.

By resolution of the last Legislature, D. H. Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, is authorized and directed to prepare a report in detail showing the condition and disposition of the public lands of the State since the twenty-sixth day of January, 1861. To accomplish this work Mr. Reese has three clerks employed overhauling the records of the State land office. It is an undertaking of some magnitude, and when completed it is to be hoped will prove of sufficient value to more than compensate the State for the expense incurred in having the object of the resolution carried out. It is a work that might have been performed by the Register of the land office and his assistant, as the Register is required by law, we believe, to make an annual report to the Governor of the State of the condition of things connected with his office. This would have obviated the necessity of the expense of a commission for that purpose. However, we suppose the Register will be gratified to have the work thus done, providing it is well done, as it will enable him to give a full and complete report of his office and the condition and disposition of the public lands of the State since 1861 to Governor Warmoth when the Legislature comes together again in January. As a considerable amount of lands belonging to the State, donated to it by the United States, were sold after the twenty-sixth day of January, 1861, the date of the passage of the infamous ordinance of secession, and as such sales, we believe, have not been confirmed or rejected by legislative action under the reconstruction laws, it will be necessary for the Legislature to look into the subject and grant all proper and equitable relief to actual settlers on lands obtained in good faith on their part from parties then in possession of the Land Office, exercising authority under those who were in rebellion against the United States authority. Wherever it is found that purchasers of this description are in actual possession and are cultivating these lands it would seem wise and just to have their titles perfected; but where this is not the case it would be right to reject sales made in this way, and declare the land vacant. This can be done by the Legislature, and it is something that should claim its earliest attention when it meets again. The annual report that W. B. Armstrong, Esq., the present Register of the Land Office, will make to Governor Warmoth in the incoming year and the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, it may reasonably be expected, will throw all the light necessary for legislative action on the important subject of public lands in this State.

The report of Mr. Reese will, we understand, give an abstract of the laws by which the public lands have been acquired by the State, showing by what laws the levee bonds were granted and for what purposes; also an abstract of the laws under which the lands were disposed of by the State. How much was granted for school purposes, for the Seminary of Learning, for internal improvements, for draining swamps and overflowed lands; how much has been disposed of, and the amount on hand. It will show in detail the public lands sold since the twenty-sixth January, 1861, and give an interesting history of the working of the land department in this State.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

## FUDGE!

The *Times* speaks of persons who supported the claims of their country in preference to those of rebel leaders, as "false to the people" among whom they live. Is it not time that this twaddle should cease? No one of enlarged views can pretend to maintain that the community in which a man lives has a greater claim upon his fealty than the country of which that community forms a part. As for accusing the Union men of the South of self-interested motives, is it not rather to the supporters of the rebellion that the accusation applies? Were there not thousands, aye, tens of thousands, of residents of the South who joined the rebellion solely from self-interest, and stuck to it solely from shame, who hated it most cordially from the beginning, but coolly made up their minds that it was the best policy to do as the people did, "among whom they had cast their lot," regardless of principle and patriotism, and every lofty motive that should influence a citizen? Out on such assumptions of superior virtue, such impudent self-glorification for that which is a shame! Talk of a man's supporting the rebellion from motives of pride, passion, prejudice, self-interests, flunkeyism, but do not, for decency sake, mention it as a duty. If there are people still so narrow-minded as not to know the difference between their residence and their country, let not the press confirm them in such ignorance.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

"We (Bigney)" evidently thinks himself not a wee Bigney, for he says he feels toward us as a "lordly mastiff." Because he has written so much doggerel he considers himself a very big dog. He also complains on the score of his privacy, of our occasional use of his name, he not being an "ex-Governor and constructively an ex-Senator' like ourself. The lordly mastiff should take better care of his privacy; it is his own business if he gets up wrong end foremost and exhibits himself as he ought not to do before the public. The moral boot-leather of an offended public will be applied to him, *a posteriori*, if he continues in his ungracious attitude; and the same advice applies *a fortiori* to his well known circumsaltatory movements which he partially denies, partially attempts an explanation of; but the explanation is sleepy and prosy in its style, and not half so "robustuous" and beautiful as his poetry, for instance, the following. See Bigney's poems, page 206:

"Strength is robustuous, earthy, tyrannical,
Man has his fierceness in love as in hate,
But the true woman 's all beauty and sympathy;
Meek as a flower, she bends to her fate."

Is there not a good deal of the "fierce" and "lordly" (Bigney's words) vein in thes lines. The book is all full of brilliancies like the above; and the "lordly" vein seems to run through it. To resume: He pleads that his behavior for twenty years needs no vindication. That's so; in fact it does not admit of any; and the need is to keep quiet about it. When Bigney exhibits his clownish antics so much before the public, is it not unbecoming in him to plead privacy? He says further, that his record will not be tarnished by a comparison with ours. We don't believe it will; his is past all tarnishing; nothing could possibly tarnish it any more.

Then he talks about committing suicide like Judas, and shows that he is studying the story of Judas hanging himself. Bigney will never be hung; he has not the courage to hang himself, and the indulgent spirit of our laws will effectually interpose the plea of insanity against his getting his deserts from others.

Bigney knows so well what he would do if he got an opportunity to betray and oppress the people, that he very naturally accuses us of having done so. But as he never had and never will have the public confidence to a sufficient extent to get the chance, it is useless to discuss what he would do under the circumstances. He declares in his Sunday morning's article that he was never "seduced," even by the most wonderful considerations to do such things, and appeals to us to say whether we can truthfully assert that he was. We do not think he ever was. Bigney's idea of being led estray is as comical as getting his record tarnished. It can not be done. Besides we do not believe any one has ever felt the slightest ambition to tempt our lovely and amiable cotemporary. His course has been too tortuous to render such a thing possible.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

There is a vicious bird in our midst, to describe which would stagger Agassiz himself. We will gladly send it on to him if he will promise to stuff it with bran and perch it in an ornithological case at Harvard University as a wondrous anomaly. It has long imagined itself the noble pelican, rearing from our State escutcheon in wrath at false Republicans, fluttering its vengeful wings and disclosing a remarkable capacity of pouch, to which no sufficient official crumbs having been thrown, abundant reason for its disquiet appears. Just now, abandoning for the moment the pretensions of the pelican, it stalks about upon lank moral stilts, obtrudes its neck into Democratic sanctums, and despite its general metamorphosis, has preserved, with beautiful consistency, so formidable a length of beak, sharpened with hunger, that none fail to recognize the miserable Crane. Poor bird! We devoutly wish he were a swan inasmuch as he could have his little song and then disappear—but he isn't. So grevious is his plaint, however, that we shall not be surprised if with his usual defiance of natural history he change into a very melancholy crow. His croak will be irresistibly funny. We have long wondered what is his mission in life, and have at last discovered it.

The *Picayune* has its eagle, let the *Times* have the crane surmounting its brick-pile. This post may not be very flattering to the bird, but really the suggestion is the best we can do for it. It is not our fault if the *Times* isn't worthier.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

A sudden and violent disorder has seized on a valued contemporary—and in this fit he wars on representative men of the nation. He says, "it is now said that Grant is going to make Washburne Secretary of the Treasury. The choice is eminently fit to be made—by Grant. It is eminently unfit to be made for the country." Our valued contemporary then proceeds to institute a comparison between Washington and Grant, and Hamilton and Washburne, but not in a friendly way. He evidently don't like Grant and Washburne. Our cotemporary has no doubt read history, and recollects very well that Washington, "the father of his country," was not without his political enemies in his day who hurled their thunderbolts of detraction at him, and used every means to destroy his military and civil character. Hamilton also had his enemies, and finally fell pierced by the bullet of one of them in mortal combat. Grant and Washburne, like Washington and Hamilton, have their enemies who will see no good in them; but then their country can see good in them, and reward them for their abilities and services. This is justice

[From the New Orleans Republican ]

A prominent Radical Senator says Grant is opposed to placing military or naval officers in civil position. Perhaps Grant don't consider himself much of a military man.—*Crescent.*

You know very well, friend *Crescent*, that the people consider Grant a good military man, and good man generally. Men are so much in the habit now-a-days of over-estimating themselves, that it is a rare circumstance to find one to come up to his estimate of himself. If Grant has erred in this respect—if it be an error to underrate one's self—the error has been made manifest by the brilliant deeds performed by him in the service of his country. It is not so much the value a man places on himself as the value his countrymen place on him. If he has intrinsic worth they will find it out when they have weighed him in the public balance. *General* Grant has been weighed and not found wanting, as the recent verdict rendered by the American people clearly shows. *President* Grant, it is believed, will not be found wanting in any of those good and great qualities that make up a wise and efficient ruler of a free people. We predict his civil career will prove as glorious as his military, for he has wisdom, honesty, patriotism, patience and modesty to back him up—qualities that are seldom combined in public men in this age of vaulting ambition, selfishness and corruption.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

Good citizens generally speak in terms of commendation of the recent appointment of a young colored man as notary public, and many recommend that qualified men of color seek admission to the bar. Such a suggestion will be but the forerunner of the fact, and nothing will so much tend to dispel absurd prejudices against equal civil rights as the appearance of colored men as practitioners at the bar. Let the Supreme Court see to it that it have a committee on examinations that will throw no obstacle in the way of colored applicants for admission to the Supreme Court. Let them have like privileges in the law schools. We do not know who the committee on admissions are and have no reasons to prejudge partiality on their part. But let competent colored men test the matter by application. Those who are thus qualified can apply to the committee directly, and afterward be admitted in open Supreme Court. Those who wish to prepare themselves for the bar may address themselves to the study of the text books, with or without a preceptor and with or without attending the law school.

[From the New Orleans Republican ]

The *Times* man takes up the cudgel in favor of the parties in Pointe Coupee who notified Mr. Kohn that his lease of a plantation to colored men could not be carried into effect. It also says:

The negro has in every instance been demonstrated to be too improvident and too indolent to ever make his labor remunerative, except under a more intelligent control than his own.

The *Picayune* and *Crescent*, on the other hand, disapprove of the Pointe Coupee proceedings.

It has been a sort of rule of ethics in some communities to encourage persons not of good repute to turn their attention to lawful business. But here is a place where the matter is in some doubt, for the *Times* says that in Pointe Coupe "there is, we are assured, no prejudice against colored men, simply because of their color, and no desire to prevent those of a good repute from engaging in any lawful business that they may feel inclined to follow."

The *Times* winds up by saying that "the people of Pointe Coupe can not be blamed for the action they have taken in the premises."

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

It has come to the knowledge of Supervisor Creecy that some worthless characters have extorted money or have made efforts to make a "raise" from the present confused and frightened whisky ring and defaulting revenue officers, on the pretence that they were friends of his or had influence over him. The victims must have been worried and green indeed to have been so easily duped.

Mr. Creecy desires all the information on this subject which can be furnished, and he will be thankful for any assistance which will enable him to prosecute and convict any persons paying or receiving money in the mannar above mentioned. He is determined to expose and punish all kinds of scoundrels within the sphere of his duties.

### Plantations.

The Ouachita *Telegraph* reports these sales:

George Chamberlain has purchased the Dortch plantation on Bayou DeSiard, paying $10,000 for the same—an average of about twenty dollars per acre.

Messrs Hardy & T. D. Head have purchased the fine place of James Frantom, in the island, giving $6000, about twenty dollars per acre. From these sales it will be noticed that real estate is improving in value.

The *Times* has this report:

We understand that the plantation of Dr. Wiendahl, about forty-seven miles above the city, in the parish of St. John Baptist, was sold last week for $24,500. There was on this place a fine sugar house and a two-story dwelling. The movables and crop was sold separately. An adjoining proprietor became the purchaser. The plantation consisted of a thousand acres of land, and before the war would have brought $150,000.

The *Crescent* says:

Many planters in Avoyelles parish are dividing their estates into small farms, and offering to rent them to freedmen.

### The Sabine Salt Mines.

The *Picayune* says:

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting with General Price, of Missouri, the associate of Mr. Choteau, of St. Louis, in the exploitation of the great salt mines on our Southern border, and who, with that gentleman, has made several attempts to lease the road called the Opelousas railroad, with a view to its being built to connect with Houston, Texas. General Price has just arrived and comes with two objects, in view: first, to inspect the work going on at the salt mines, and, second, to make another effort to be allowed to extend the road from Brashear to the Sabine. He says he wants to save the interests of State, city and individual stockholders in the road while promoting his own, and that as he is living in a region where railroad progression is so active and well rewarded, even in a much more inhospitable climate, he can not see why this road, which may be made the most profitable one in the Union, should not be built and built as rapidly as the Union Pacific. To show how much our road to Texas is needed, he tells us that on the Union Pacific they have been carrying Texas beeves, driven to it for transportation eastward, at the rate of 48,000 per month. He thinks that such a country should have a nearer and better outlet, and so think we

## ARMY REUNION.

### Grand Gathering of Distinguished Soldiers.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMIES.

### EVENING MEETING AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

### Gen. Sherman's Welcome Address

Our Western exchanges bring full reports of the Army Reunion at Chicago. We present an abstract of Tuesday's reports:

CHICAGO, December 15.—Chicago is alive with soldiers to-day, and what is peculiar, all of them are officers, ranging from the general of the army down to second lieutenants; men bearing names that have become historic, and will be handed down to future generations as inseparably connected with the life of the Republic. At the hotels were located all the headquarters of the different armies, which are alive with excitement and enthusiasm. Around, and in the hotels, are great crowds of citizens desirous of paying their respects to the distinguished soldiers, and to catch a glimpse of the great leaders, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Schofield.

At an early hour in the day the different armies gathered at the various places named for the purpose of transacting the business connected with their organization.

The army of the Ohio, at the Briggs House, organized thus:

President—Major General John M. Schofield.

Vice-Presidents—Major General George Stoneman, of New York; Major General J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Major General U. S. Pascall, of Indiana; Major General Cooper, of Tennessee; Major General G. J. Henderson, of Illinois; Major General G. S. Hartsuff, of Michigan; Colonel W. E. Hobson, of Kentucky; Colonel Stewart, of New Jersey; Colonel Thomas, of Minnesota, and Major General E. A. Burnside, of Rhode Island.

Recording Secretary—Major General J. White, of Illinois.

Corresponding Secretary—Colonel J. A. Campbell, of the District of Columbia.

Treasurer—Colonel W. W. Wheeler, of Illinois.

General Schofield, the President, then took the chair, and General Grant, Lieutenant General Sherman, Major General Thomas and all staff officers connected with them were made honorary members. The constitution and by-laws were then adopted and the society adjourned.

The army of Georgia, at the Sherman House, organized as follows:

President, Major General H. A. Slocum; Vice-President, General Jeff. C. Davis, A. S. Williams, Mower, F. W. Ward, Baird, Jackson, Carlin, Morgan, Casey and Wolcott. Corresponding Secretary, Captain R. W. Brown; Recording Secretary, Captain B. Taylor; Executive Committee, Generals Robinson, Barnum, Mitchell and Colonel S. Johns; Treasurer, General Whittlesly.

In the Army of the Tennessee General S. A. Hurlbut, after prefacing with some elegant and appropriate remarks, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed of the Army of the Tennessee to attend the inauguration of General Grant, the first commander of this army, as President of the United States on the fourth of March next, and tender fitting congratulations.

General Rogers opposed the resolution on the ground of its political bearing, and General Hurlbut defended it, insisting that it contained nothing of a political nature.

Final action on the resolution was postponed till the succeeding day.

A committee was appointed to wait on Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas, and request them to meet the members of the rank and file of their old commands some time Tuesday.

In the army of the Cumberland, Rev. Granville Moody offered a long preamble and resolution, that

WHEREAS, The National Lincoln Monument Association of the city of Washington had adopted a design for a monument prepared by Clark Mills, which, when completed, will be unequaled as a work of art, etc.; and that,

Whereas, Among the figures already selected from the army, we are gratified to find Generals Grant, Sherman, Howard and Wadsworth; and

Whereas, The name of General George H. Thomas has been before the Board of Managers, and will be adopted at the ensuing meeting; therefore, the Army of the Cumberland

*Resolve*, That we approve the important enterprise; that we have learned with pleasure that an equestrian figure of General Thomas will be placed by the side of the other persons named, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate most cheerfully with the Board of Managers in the furtherance and completion of the work.

The resolutions were read amid great applause. In this movement General Thomas was taken completely by surprise. He came forward, and with great emotion said he felt obliged for the flattering tribute. He had done nothing but his duty, and he had tried to do that with all his heart. He earnestly desired that the committee would lay the resolutions on the table. At this point Colonel Loomis, one of the Vice-Presidents, came forward, and in a ringing voice put the resolutions. With one accord the entire assemblage rose to their feet and shouted a prolonged aye, aye, that fairly shook the building.

An organization of the thirteenth army corps was commenced, Major General John A. McClernand presiding.

The organization includes all persons who ever reported to the corps as a member, as well as all the generals to whom General McClernand reported to as his superior officers. A number of officers joined the association, including General C. C. Andrews, General McClernand, General Fisk, General Ruggles and General Lippencott.

In the evening the Opera House was crowded to its utmost with the soldiers of the grand armies and citizens. Major General G. H. Thomas presided, and after music by the great Northwestern band and drum taps by Nevins, introduced Lieutenant General Sherman, who made the welcome address:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S WELCOME.

Fellow-soldiers: It is made my pleasing duty to address you this evening words of welcome for the deeds that have been spread before you. From the city and from the country, from the town and the village, you have come together, the representatives of your grand volunteer armies, which responded to the country's call in her hour of danger, and fought her battles, sometimes side by side, and sometimes far apart, yet always in unison. (Cheers).

At her bidding you returned to your homes as farmers and as mechanics, as artisans and citizens, and after a short rest you have again assembled as it were upon a pinacle to look back toward that vale wherein you struggled so long to point out to each other the spots of greatest interest, and to live over again those hours and days and months of deepest anguish or of joy. I know that you have laid aside forever the feelings of animosity and anger which you may have entertained, and that you have dropped into oblivion the little jealousies and rivalries of the hour. You now stand here with hands extended in fraternal friendship. You have gloried in the right to defend the flag of your country on land and sea. You have fought for the Union of our fathers—(Cheers)—and the flag of our whole country. (Cheers). No more self-glorification now animates you, but a just pride in your own actions, and a deep, intense love of the comrades who stood by your side in the hour of deadly strife, and shouted with you in the hour of victory. (Cheers).

Happily, my friends, you did not belong to that class of our people in whose hearts was planted from youth the pernicious doctrine of State power, and that the citizen should love a part of the country better than the whole. (Applause). You were reared in a better school, and taught to revere the constitution of your whole country, and to love the wise and genial influences under which are assured the largest measure of security and happiness consistent with the safety of the whole.

The attempt to prepare for the danger was called cowardice, and the whole civilized world was taught to believe that the broad stripes on our flag were to be trailed in the dust, the stars sunk forever from view, and that our fair fabric of union was broken up beyond recall. Our attempts to reason were laughed at; our laws subjected to scorn. The public property was seized and a war begun. Men wasted their eloquence in the vain attempt to avoid this storm. Statesmen exhausted the last peaceful remedy, and not until this time was the last arbiter resorted to. The volunteer soldier then stepped forth into the field, and offered his life and his service to defend and maintain the Government against all its enemies, and swore an oath that rebellion and anarchy should not rule this land of ours, but that liberty, justice and law should be restored to their rightful throne. (Cheers). He has kept his word, and you now behold the good ship of state again full rigged and once more on her free course toward a glorious future. You know that flag is still there. (Cheers). There has been lost not a stripe—that same flag we have followed so often in the glare of a scorching sun, by the moon's pale beams, by the light of the blazing pine torch—now waves aloft in victory and peace. Shall I not, then, claim for you who represent this ideal volunteer, the higher honor, yea, the highest honor that is conceded by mortal on earth.

You casily recall how long the war seemed to us in its progress, but how short even now, looking back on it after a period of little more than three years, how inconceivably short, then, will it appear to those who a hundred years hence will grope through the pages of its history to learn of its events, and what led five millions of people to rebel when no act of oppression or tyranny was ever alleged; we leave it to them while still in the vigor of life and health to record the parts we played in this grand drama of life, with the motives and feelings that actuated us through its various stages. Many a time and oft you have lain upon the bare ground, with no canopy above you but that of Heaven, with its host of glittering stars, and I know you have dreamed of a time to come when, seated in peace and security, surrounded by admiring friends, you would be crowned with a tiara of light such as now hangs over your heads. Accept this, then, as the fruition of your dreams, and enjoy the hour. (Cheers).

Four of your comrades, one from each of the armies specially represented here, will address you and tell you of the deeds you have done. Give them a willing and attentive ear, and when you go back to your homes tell them all that these armies, though dispersed in the flesh, yet live in the spirit, as strong and enthusiastic as they were four years ago, when in the very death grapple with the enemies of our country and civilization, and how in the name of the convention that had made these preparations, I tender to you all a cordial greeting, to the veterans of 1861, to the recruit of 1865, yea, to the convert of the very last hour of grace. In the name of the people of Chicago, who have provided the means, I bid you welcome, and assure you that a seat awaits you at every fireside, and in the name of every patriot in the land, I give you welcome, and tell you that the lightnings flash not swift enough to satisfy their yearning hearts to know what is done here to-night. The presence of the men about me, their high office, and the duties they have left to be with you here, all attest the interest and grandeur of the occasion, and in their names, too, comrades, I bid you thrice welcome. (Tremendous applause).

Addresses then followed by General Belknap, of the Army of the Tennessee; General Croft, of the Army of the Cumberland; General Cox, of the Army of the Ohio; and General Cogswell, of the Army of Georgia.

### The Alaska Purchase.

A Washington special to the *Times*, dated yesterday, says:

The Committee on Public Expenditures had before them this morning the Alaska purchase, in pursuance of the resolution to investigate the alleged payments of money to procure the appropriation to pay the Russian Government.

Hon. R. J. Walker was examined, and testified that so far as he was advised the only money paid to advocate the appropriation was twenty-six thousand dollars paid to himself, and that after the money was received by the Russian Minister, he, Walker, advised Baron Stoeckl to pay Colonel Forney three thousand dollars in gold for his kindness in giving the use of the columns of the *Chronicle* to Mr. Walker, for the discussion of the subject. Colonel Forney declined to receive the money, on the ground that he was an officer of the Senate, and he, therefore, did not think it proper to take the proffered funds. Mr. Walker insisted, nevertheless, that the *Chronicle* publisher must have the coin, and after much persuasion by himself and Baron Stoeckl, Mr. D. C. Forney, the publisher of the paper, accepted the money.

Mr. Walker states that no intimation was given of any intention to pay anything to the *Chronicle* until after the appropriation was made, and the publisher in the first instance gave the use of the columns of the paper gratuitously.

Mr. W. W. Worden was examined as to the source of information upon which he based his telegram to newspapers in relation to the Alaska purchase, etc. He testified that of his knowledge he did not know of any payments of money, and from the best information he could obtain he did not believe any had been paid to newspaper men in Washington.

### New Orleans and Chattanooga.

The New Orleans dispatches have informed us that the Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company have placed on exhibition in that city, maps, profiles and plans preparatory to placing the road under contract. This road, when completed, will give almost an air line from New Orleans to New York, connecting at Chattanooga with the Knoxville, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Leaving New Orleans, it will touch Mobile, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York. The road must be built before the expiration of the chartered rights. Perhaps the best assurance of the certainty of its construction is found in the list of incorporators, embracing such substantial names as those of Oakes Ames, William Sprague, and other large New England capitalists. The corporation is exempt from all taxes in the State of Alabama, through which it passes, including State, county, town, city and municipal, except a State tax of three per cent on all dividends to stockholders, to be paid to the State through which the road may pass. It is also empowered to cennect and consolidate with other railroads. In view of the fact that the road at Elyton will intersect the Nashville and Montgomery Railroad, it is all important that the former road should be pushed forward to give Nashville, at the earliest moment, another outlet to the gulf, besides that contemplated by the proposed extension to Montgomery. The New Orleans road must be completed within four years, and is certainly one of the most important commercial enterprises now projected, and one in the completion and success of which Nashville and Tennessee are deeply interested. We are glad to learn the work is about to commence.—*Chattanooga Republican.*

### A Spasm of Sense South.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively through the South, relates that on one occasion, while sitting in a promiscuous assemblage of men at Augusta, Georgia, he heard a discussion in relation to the Southern tour of John Quincy Adams last fall. They seemed to be pondering the excellent advice which Mr. Adams then gave them. One of the party said: "Adams told us some pretty strong things. They may be true—I think they are—but it was hard to take. No Black Republican would dared to have told us so in Sotuh Carolina." An old man who had sat quietly listening, here arose and addressed the one who had last spoken in the following trenchant little speech:

"My friend, you have stated the cause of all our present difficulty. Until a Black Republican, or any man, of any party, can safely and freely give his opinion and point out your faults in a respectful manner in South Carolina, or elsewhere, this country is not what it should be, nor what it will be." Perfect silence followed the old gentleman's remarks, and all present seemed to be impressed with the truth of what he had said. Let all our Southern friends "grapple to their souls with hooks of steel" the idea enunciated by this wise old gentleman; let them practice the toleration which it teaches, and they will not lack for emigrants from the North to settle their vacant acres and develop their idle resources.—*Mineapolis Tribune.*

Sweet potatoes are selling in Houma at seventy-five cents per barrel, oranges ten to twelve dollars a thousand, oysters sixty to seventy-five cents per hundred.

## Question of Contract and Repairs.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

### The Alleged Damages in Docking.

### Judgment for the Repairs.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday an interesting question of contract and repairs was pronounced in the case of the Southern Dry Dock Company vs. Steamship Wm. Tabor et als.

The Judge says substantially as follows, according to the *Times* report:

The defendants, Hawes & Bowen, bought in February, 1866, the steamer Wm. Tabor from the United States Government.

At the time of the purchase the vessel was in good condition, with the exception that she leaked sufficiently to make it proper to have her docked and her caulking and coppering repaired, not to such an extent as to render her unseaworthy—this was required by the Board of Underwriters, and the fact of her having been in government ownership was another reason why these Underwriters would not insure her or freight upon her until she had been docked.

Her other defect was that she was badly "sagged"—that is, her bottom had become curved and bent and had sunk below its original line.

The defendants, in the beginning of March, made the usual verbal application for docking their vessel in the dock kept by the plaintiffs, at that time the only dock in this port capable of receiving and lifting a vessel of the size and weight of the Wm. Tabor.

The plaintiffs consented to hire their dock as requested; had they refused, the vessel would have been here a comparatively worthless piece of property, as they could not have employed her usefully as a commercial vessel, as the defendants would have been compelled, without insurance, to send her to some distant port for dockage.

The nature and terms of the contract between the plaintiffs and defendants are to be gathered from the testimony of many of the witnesses, all of whom agree (Williams and Foley having testified to the agreement), that in the docking (receiving and lifting the vessel and securing her on the blocks), the dockmaster had and must have the entire and absolute control of her.

The principal alterations the owners determined on making, upon acquiring the vessel, for the purpose of making her suitable and profitable to the Texas trade, was the building of a large new cabin, the work upon which was actually commenced before the application for docking.

On the fifteenth of March, the Tabor proceeded to the dock, and was taken charge of by the dock manager, Mackay, who proceeded to put her in. He made a mistake in estimating the extent and shape of the Tabor's "sagg," an extraordinary one, being of much greater size than usual, but the mistake, from the nature of the contract, must be treated as one against which the defendants were warranted.

The consequence of this mistake was, that as the dock rose out of the water, lifting the steamer, the whole weight of the vessel rested upon the blocks amidships, the blocks fore and aft being too low for the bow and stern to bear upon them. He raised the vessel higher, and her immense weight upon a single point of the dock caused a part of its frame to give way and sink. At this a second effect took place, the sinking of the dock frame lowered the blocks amidships and the vessel lowered with them, so that her ends, fore and aft, now bore upon the blocks, which had been placed at those points, and the vessel rested securely.

It has been contended that the vessel was strained and made leaky by this accident—butts were started out by the shock—but I do not find this to be the fact; on the contrary, the whole direct injury was suffered by the dock. To say the least it does not appear from all the evidence taken together that any injury whatever happened to the steamer herself by the giving way of the dock, or if there were any such injury, what it amounts to.

After the steamer, on the breaking down of the dock, went to her former mooring, Hawes and Bowen suspended the improvements previously commenced on her, discharged the workmen who were building the cabin, and this was left very far from a finished condition.

Plaintiffs proceeded to repair their dock, and they strengthened it, under inspection of experienced marine surveyors and engineers.

In the meantime the defendants elected not to dissolve their contract with plaintiffs, nor to seek dockage elsewhere, and wrote several letters desiring to be informed when the dock would be ready for the Tabor, etc., in none of which did they *demand* an immediate compliance nor hint an intention to claim damages for delay. On the contrary, the wording indicating a disposition to accommodate the dock company, and on one occasion, when one of the defendants was expressly interrogated if they intended to claim damages for delay, the answer implied they had no such intention.

On the first of June, 1866, the plaintiffs wrote to defendants to send the William Tabor to the dock as early to-day as you can. We shall be ready to take her up as soon as she comes alongside. On the third or fourth the Tabor was successfully docked, stripped, caulked and recoppered, and plaintiff's bill for the same in $5017 16 is proved to be correct.

The Judge now proceeds at considerable length to pass upon the probability, or whether, during the interval between the first and second docking, the Tabor could have made money, and then follows the decree that there be judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $5071 16.

## THE GREAT TOBACCO SEIZURE.

### A CURIOUS TRANSPORTATION BOND.

Our readers will recollect that a few days ago a large quantity of tobacco, valued at about $70,000, was illegally removed from the government bonded warehouse, No. 12, in charge of Mr. Slack, and was seized by order of Supervisor Creecy. This tobacco was withdrawn under a bond executed by John C. Newman, as principal, and Wm. Alstatt and Ernest Baschal, as sureties, in the sum of $99,310, each party justifying under oath for one half of that amount. Some curious features present themselve in connection with this transaction. The goods were bonded for transportation to San Francisco *via* the isthmus of Darien, a route of communication not generall known to our commercial men, by the brig Amelia from this port We understand that instead of there being any shipment by said brig, as was conditioned in the bond, the customhouse records do not even show that there was any brig Amelia at this port.

The seizure of this tobacco has created quite a commotion in the commercial circles of this city. It seems that the only way in which loss can be avoided by those interested, will be by exeuting the same sort of bond before Judge Durell, when they apply for a release of the tobacco under the libel to be filed as the bond given for the contemplated transportation. When application to bond is made, we hope Judge Durell will take into consideration the peculiar character of the case and the interests of the Government, and see that no straw bond is accepted.

Children are impartial Judges, and their judgment, as in the following case, should be heeded. A girl in a neighboring city had often heard of the fame of a popular preacher, and desired her mother to take her to church. The mother gratified her request, and when the little child was returning home she looked up and said: "Mother, I don't like the preaching of Mr. ——." "And why do you not?" "Because, mother, he speaks of God just as if he was his cousin."

## MURDER ON FRANKLIN STREET.

### A COLORED MAN KNOCKED DOWN.

### THE MURDERER NOT KNOWN.

### Post Mortem Examination.

### TESTIMONY TAKEN SATURDAY

### ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER

About half-past eleven o'clock last night a colored man, Hanse Bailey, was knocked down and badly beaten on Franklin street, between Bienville and Customhouse. The weapon used was a heavy club. Bailey died this morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Dr. Bayon, city physician, held a post mortem examination Saturday on the body of Henry Bailey, the colored man killed at midnight preceding at a house on Franklin street. The following is Dr. Bayon's certificate as reported by the *Crescent:*

My opinion is that Henry Bailey died from the effects of a fracture of the skull, made with a blunt instrument, and having caused hemorrhage within the cranium, said fracture lying on the right side of the cranium, the right parietal bone being split to the extent of three inches, more or less.

The following is the testimony:

Josephine Coffee, colored, sworn.—Is landlady of the house where deceased died about 1 A. M. Friday. Deceased came to my door and knocked, saying, "I am dying, Joe, open the door." I opened my door, when he fell down on the gallery in front of the door. I awakened some other men who were sleeping in the house, and who picked him up and laid him on the sofa. I washed the blood off his face, and sent for the watchman. Before he came the corporal of police arrived. He got a cab, but the driver would not take Bailey for less than $2 50. Bailey did not speak at all. He was in liquor; drank very hard. I knew him in Cincinnati.

Question by juror—"When did you see him?" He came to my house about ten, and asked for a bed. He smelt of liquor when talking to me then and when he came back. The last time was very drunk. He was a very quarrelsome man when drunk. Had been put in prison several times for fighting when drunk in Cincinnati. Know nothing of his behavior in New Orleans.

Celeste Thompson, colored, sworn—Was sitting by the fire, about one, with the landlady, when deceased knocked at the door, and said, "Joe, let me in, I'm dying; and as she opened the door he fell, and she got some men to put him on the sofa. He did not speak much; but after the watchman arrived he told the latter, first, that a white man had struck him, and then that it was a colored man. He was alone when he came to the door. After his wound had been washed, witness went home. Resides next door to the house where deceased died.

Frank Williams, residing at 14 Cypress street, Fourth District, sworn—Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, was standing at the corner of Franklin and Bienville streets; the deceased went in to get something to drink; did not pay for his drink and they were both arguing about payment. The barkeeper took his hat and shoved the deceased out of the grocery; deceased told him he would like to have his hat and went inside for it. The barkeeper ordered him out again; the barkeeper then ran out with a club and with both hands struck deceased over the head. If I saw the man that struck the deceased I would recognize him. I did not see a knife in deceased's hands.

Thomas Welsh, keeper of a grocery store on Franklin street, between Bienville and Customhouse, was arrested Saturday morning about ten o'clock, on suspicion of being the murderer of Hanse or Henry Bailey, the colored man who was beaten with a club Friday night, and died from the effects of the blows Saturday morning.

Officers Walsh and Canonge were assigned to duty in the fourth precinct Saturday morning, and the first duty they performed was to accompany three colored women and a colored man (arrested as witnesses, who were at the house where Bailey died) to Recorder Gastinel's court. On the way the colored man stated that he could point out the man who inflicted the blows, and he said that he kept a grocery store on Franklin street. Captain Kelly subsequently went to the grocery store of Welsh, accompanied by the two officers named, and when the grocer, Welsh, was taken to the station, the colored man referred to fully identified him as the man who struck Bailey on the head, under these circumstances:

While in the grocery, Friday evening, a dispute arose between Welsh and Bailey. The latter took up a large cheese knife, which is now in possession of the officers, as if to strike at Welsh. Welsh, thereupon, struck Bailey several blows on the head with a wooden club that had an iron ferule on it.

Welsh was formerly on the police, under the military administration, and was a sergeant of the police when the administration of Mayor Monroe came into power. He was by that administration dropped from the police.

The colored man Bailey was a steamboatman, and belonged to Cincinnati, as was also the colored man who identifies the grocer as the party who struck the deceased.

## JEFFERSON PARISH COURT.

### Alleged Breach of Trust.

### NOVEL SUIT AND EXCITING TRIAL.

### THE COUNSEL DRAW REVOLVERS.

### JUDGE BREUNING IMPOSES A FINE.

Last Saturday, Judge Breuning, the Parish Judge of Jefferson, had a novel and exciting case before him for trial. Major Frederick Frye, Justice of the Peace for the City of Jefferson, was arraigned on the charge of breach of trust and embezzlement. The Major was elected at the State election in April last, a Justice of the Peace, on the Democratic ticket.

He was chairman of the Board of Registrars of the parish of Jefferson, and run the machine in the interest of the Democratic party. One of his appointees, Judge Collins, of Chenerie Camandida, a Commissioner of Election for that precinct, gave vouchers to the amount of $148 to Major Frye for collection, to compensate him for services and expenses as Commissioner. Judge Collins now charges Major Frye with having received payment on those vouchers and with embezzlement of the amount named.

During the trial and investigation of the case, the evidence against the Major being pretty strong, the amiable counsel for the accused, Hon. R. King Cutler, became somewhat irritated and lost the balance of his ordinary courtesy and urbanity. Some remarks of an unpleasant character passed between the eminent gentleman named and R. L. Preston, Esq., counsel for the prosecution, which led to the drawing of revolvers and the threat that more blood would be spilled than three colored women could wash up in a day.

The scene was exciting. Judge Breuning imposed a fine of five dollars on each of the counsel, and then adjourned the court in the hope that more pacific counsels will prevail at a future time.

The Cornell University paper says that a few days ago a gentleman from Ithaca saw a farmer's boy standing by the roadside holding a horse, which he recognized. He asked the boy who was the owner of the horse, and the boy replied: "It belongs to a crazy Dutchman looking for birds' nests over yonder in the woods." The "crazy Dutchman" was Professor Louis Agassiz.

## Tisdale Suspended from Office.

### The Charges Against Him.

### UNCLE SAM LOSES HEAVILY.

Supervisor Creecy yesterday suspended from office Colonel Eugene Tisdale, Andrew Johnson's Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana. Tisdale is charged with gross neglect of duty, large frauds on the revenue, embezzlement of public money, positive and repeated violations of the law and instructions from the Treasury Department.

The amount supposed to be embezzled is about $175,000. In answer to Supervisor Creecy's dispatches to the Secretary of the Treasury setting forth the above facts, Mr. McCulloch gave instructions to prosecute Tisdale to the full extent of the law.

Tisdale used to be located in this city, and was fond of writing bad poetry for the *Times.* He made a pilgrimage to Washington and succeeded in getting a commission as a revenue official, since which time he has kept house in Monroe, Ouachita parish, where he has been a shining light in the Democratic party. When first appointed he was without means, but in less than two years he became the owner of much real estate in Ouachita parish, contributed liberally for Democratic torchlight processions, and on his frequent trips to New Orleans he would treat all the passengers and employes on the boats to champagne from morn till night.

But his official career is now brought to an inglorious close. Creecy, who won't be bribed, wined, dined or bullied, is after him. Honesty and fearlessness in Federal officials in this city have been so rare, that the coming among us of a man like Creecy, seems to stir up all the rascally elements of the whisky ring. There are others besides Tisdale who need looking after. Uncle Sam has been too long trifled with and swindled by his hired servants in this State, and it is high time that some of the taxes paid by our citizens should reach the public treasury. It is some consolation to know that whatever can be done to this end will be done by Supervisor Creecy.

## SPECIAL OFFICER CANONGE IN COURT,

### Dismissed by the Recorder.

### Entering a House Without a Warrant.

Yesterday, Special Officer Canonge, of the Metropolitan Police, was examined before Recorder Gastinel on the charge of entering a house on Customhouse street without a warrant. This is the testimony:

Annie Adams—I reside on Customhouse street. On the seventh of December, at one o'clock Officer Canonge came to the door, rang the bell and asked me if I was the landlady. I answered yes, whereupon he shoved me aside and walked in. I asked him what his business was. He shoved me aside, walked in and seated himself in the parlor. He said he wanted to see me privately. I asked him what authority he had for coming into the house. He showed me his badge and said this is my authority; said there were certain complaints made against my house; said that I need not look at him in such a suspicious way. He said that the house had been indicted. He remarked, I am a little in liquor, but I know what I am doing. He talked in a harsh manner, but did not offer violence or try to get money. I keep a house of assignation.

Mr. Duffy testified—I do not know what the conversation was. I saw them talking, and it seemed to be private. Saw them walk off to an adjoining room. Do not know what conversation took place. There was no noise at all. Canonge came out when I did. Did not hear her complain about being insulted.

Mr. White testified—Mr. Duffy and I were standing on the corner when Canonge went into the house, and we went in about six minutes after. Canonge was sitting down when we went in. The lady made some remark. Do not know now what it was. I went up stairs. When I came down I found the two in a private room, together sitting on a sofa. We all left the house together.

This closed the testimony, after which the counsel for plaintiff remarked:

If your honor pleases, he rings the bell and goes into the house. After he got in what occurred? No one knows. She states that he came there under color of the law. I contend that a police officer has no right to enter this house unless he has an order of court. The Constitution of the United States, from which the Constitution of this State is framed, guarantees to every one liberty of their own house. It states that no one's premises shall be searched except with a warrant. In this case he had none. If he went there as a police officer he should have had a warrant, and not merely a badge. The idea that police officers have a right to enter any premises without a warrant is a mistake, and in doing so I say that he has committed a trespass. He was a trespasser in not having authority to enter these premises. Your honor can dispose of the case as the law requires.

The Recorder summed up the case with the following remarks:

The question is, what was his intention He was drunk, on a frolic. He went in that house as a public house. He wanted to go in. The woman did not want him in. Thereupon he uses his influence as police officer, with the idea of gaining admittance.

I am satisfied he had no intention of doing anything wrong. But I wish it to be well understood, not only for yourself, but for all the officers, that you have no right to enter any one's premises in the capacity of an officer of the law without a warrant.

## DEFYING THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

### A Fighting Man Thrown Down Stairs.

Saturday night the Police Superintendent, Captain Cain, was at the Olympic and was there informed that a man was in the wine room, under the malign influence of benzine to such an extent that there were fears of his shooting or cutting somebody, as he was thrice armed with two derringers and a dirk cane. Captain Cain sent for him to come out to the head of the stairs, where the Superintendent of Police awaited him.

He came out, and his first salutation to the Superintendent was, "I want to slap your face." The Superintendent asked him why. He was explaining in an insulting manner, and was just on the point of making a hostile demonstration with one of his implements of fighting, when Captain Cain, who stood on the upper stair, and the fighting gentleman on the landing one step above him, grasped the fire-eater by the collar with both hands, and hurled him with railroad speed to the foot of the stairs.

The Superintendent of Police walked down and firmly held the fightist as he slowly gathered himself up and then put him into the custody of two patrolmen, who took him to the First Precinct station, where he was kept in confinement until this morning.

Then he appeared before Recorder Becker a soberer and wiser man, apologized to the Chief of Police for his conduct while under benzine influence, paid twenty-five dollars fine, gave bonds for future good behavior and departed without glory.

In consequence of a rise in freights, between Cairo and New Orleans, flour is $1 28 per barrel from Dubuque to New Orleans. Lard, bacon, etc., 64 cents per 100 pounds.

All things speak; note well the language and gather wisdom from it.

## A SHINING LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

### CHLOROFORMING A HOTEL KEEPER.

### The Democratic Nigger.

It is the misfortune of a party that has patronage at its command to be disgraced by camp-fellowers. O. Shaw, the "Democratic nigger," who borrowed money from Rpublican members of the Legislature and Republican citizens, was one of the most pertinacious and persevering of these followers. When he could borrow no more money from Republicans, being too lazy to work, he went over, soul, body, tattered coat and toeless shoes, to the Democrats, and became one of their most efficient coadjutors in the work of attempting to convert colored voters to the Democratic faith. He has conscientious scruples against paying to his Republican victims any of the large or small amounts out of which he swindled them.

The following pleasant paragraph—especially agreeable to such Republicans as have made permanent investments by loaning small amounts of money to Mr. Farrel—we copy from the Ouachita *Telegraph*, with the suggestion that when he is released from Caldwell jail and this little unpleasantness, the financial operator will probably join the ranks of the Democracy and, like O. Shaw, become a leader of that party which hugs to its bosom every man who renounces Republicanism, whatever may be his offenses against law. This is what the *Telegraph* says:

One Farrel, a notorious Radical, was one of the Registrars appointed for the parish of Caldwell. He made himself very busy in that parish in trying to fix up things to secure a Radical success by fraud; but failing in this, he concluded to fix up things for himself. As he could not swindle the Democrats, he tried his sharpness on a Radical brother. He was not very fortunate in the selection of his victim, for, of all the shrewd fellows, who are up to dodges, Faulkner, the Radical Representative from Caldwell, is among the keenest. He is a perfect old salamander.

Faulkner keeps a hotel. Through the agency of chloroform Farrel put the gentle and unsuspecting Faulkner to sleep and lifted him out of $400. Faulkner, on recovering from his slumber, did something which he never did during the war, although he was paid to do it, and held a commission for that purpose; he actually presented a pistol at his enemy, and made him disgorge and own up. Farrel now lies in jail, and will remain there until he can find the wherewithal to appease Faulkner's anger.

## RESCUE OF SHREVEPORT MURDERERS.

### Sheriff Defied by Armed Band.

### INTENSE EXCITEMENT THERE.

### REWARD BY POLICE JURY AND SHERIFF.

The following is the copy of a telegram received by Governor Warmoth:

SHREVEPORT, December 19, 1868.

To His Excellency Governor Warmoth:

William Pittman and Heully, under sentence of imprisonment for life, pronounced this morning, for murder of Bob Watson, a colored man, were rescued by an armed crowd from the custody of the sheriff on their way to the jail after sentence. The excitement here about it is intense. The police jury offer one thousand dollars reward. Will the State offer five thousand dollars, or how much?

JOHN J. HOPE,
Sheriff Caddo Parish.

Governor Warmoth telegraphed to the Sheriff of Caddo this morning, authorizing him to offer one thousand dollars reward in behalf of the State for the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE CASE

### Judge Cooley Before the Supreme Court.

### HE IS ORDERED TO GRANT AN APPEAL.

Our readers will remember that in the case involving the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, Judge Cooley rendered a lengthy decision against the constitutionality, and in order to prevent his decision from being reversed by the Supreme, or rather in order to constitute himself the Supreme Court, refused to allow an appeal from his judgement. The counsel of the Superintendent of Police went to the Supreme Court and applied for a writ of mandamus to teach Judge Cooley his duty under the law. Lengthy answer was written and elaborate argument made by Judge Cooley's attorney. But this morning the Supreme Court, through Judge Howe, rendered a sound and well considered opinion, concluding that Judge Cooley was wrong in refusing an appeal; ordering him to obey the law and grant the appeal, and condemning him to pay the cost of the mandamus suit.

## BURGLARS ENTER A HOUSE.

### A COURAGEOUS WOMAN SHOOTS.

### THE BURGLARS RETURN THE FIRE.

About two o'clock this morning the premises of Mr. Miller, No. 253 Terpsichore street, were entered by burglars. They were discovered by Mrs. Miller, who fired two shots at them. The burglars returned the fire, but beat a hasty retreat, carrying nothing with them but five dollars in currency, which they stole. Mrs. Miller was alone in the house at the time.

## DEATH BY CHARCOAL SUFFOCATION.

### DISCOVERY OF LIFELESS BODIES.

John Henry and John Brown, both colored men, were found this morning nearly smothered to death at No. 201 Bienville street near Treme, and were sent to Marine Hospital. Martha Crosby, also colored, was found dead at the same place. A charcoal fire in the room is supposed to have been the cause of the death and smothering.

National banks, other than those designated as Government depositaries, are gradually withdrawing the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits. This is owing to the recent circular of instructions from Secretary McCulloch, directing collectors of internal revenue to deposit their collections with assistant treasurers and banks designated as depositaries.

The debate in the Senate, Monday, on the question of repealing the law which prevents the organization of militia in the Southern States, was generally conducted with dignity and good temper, and brought out Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Warner, of Alabama, for the first time, both of whom acquitted themselves creditably. The Republicans all favored the bill.

# New Orleans Advocate.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.
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## The Advocate for 1869.

A new volume of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE will commence January 1, 1869. It is our purpose to make it one of the best weekly religious journals in the Southwest. Primarily promoting the interest of the Church, it will still be the defender of liberty, and the educator of the freedmen. Thankful for past patronage from our friends, both in the North and in the South, we earnestly hope they will continue their subscription for another year; and we expect to add many new subscribers to our list.

But that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, we hereby give notice, that unless otherwise informed, we shall continue to send the paper to all present subscribers, and in due time will send their bills.

It is our intention to publish the ADVOCATE in its present form and size, at three dollars per annum, and furnish such religious, literary and political matter as will best promote the present and future interests of man. Send on your names and your money.

## Our Northern Subscribers.

DEAR FRIENDS: You have nobly stood by us from the beginning, and without your timely aid we could not have succeeded. You, therefore, shall share the reward for the good the ADVOCATE has done in planting our Church in the Southwest, and in otherwise aiding in the good work of forming a loyal public sentiment. The kind words you have sent us have no less cheered us than the money you have remitted, and while thanking you for both we most earnestly solicit your continued patronage for 1869. Could you know how the poor colored people took to the ADVOCATE as their banner, their defender and their teacher, we feel assured that you would not only remit your subscription of three dollars, but would remit more to send the paper to those poor freedmen, too poor to subscribe themselves. Here, then, is a golden opportunity for you to become a missionary in the South, and advance this good begun work.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society has been making a southern tour in the interest of this great national institution. His stay in New Orleans was very brief, not even permitting an attendance upon the anniversary of the Southwestern society. A more general visitation of our churches and moving among our people would have been very desirable, as increasing the interest in the Bible work. We learn that Dr. Taylor was the guest of Mr. Price, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

GENERAL J. A. EKIN.—While in Washington lately we had the pleasure of meeting this distinguished officer of our army. He is now Acting Quartermaster General, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. Recently an official letter was published, in which he was complimented in the highest terms for his sterling integrity, and especially for his honesty in disbursing the many millions of money committed to his trust. We experienced a keen pleasure in reading these lines, and particularly so when official corruption has corrupted the whole body politic, and made it a stench in the nostrils of God and of all honest people. Abstractly, it is no special honor to a man to be honest, but it is an incomparable honor when honesty is the exception and not the rule. Then we heartily congratulate our distinguished friend and brother, and return thanks for that grace which has lifted him above his fellows and made his face to shine with the reflection of an honest heart.

## Merry Christmas.

The joyous Christmas time has come again, with its gifts, its carols, its happy greetings to all; with melodies on the lip and in the heart, thrilling Christendom with precious memories of Bethlehem's babe and the angelic host which sang to the happy, wondering shepherds of Judea, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

And well, indeed, may earth's children take up and echo the angel song, for nothing of such vast import or promise ever transpired in this wondrous world as the birth of man's Redeemer, the dawning of the Christian Era.

The knell of priestly rule was struck and the doom of ritualistic service was sounded by that seraphic choir as they chanted: "A child is born, a son is given; the government shall be upon his shoulders; his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

Let us abandon ourselves to the rapture of the hour. Let the time past suffice for gloomy moods and sad discontents. The very children on the streets shame us into merry heartedness, and teach us to be thankful for our Father's goodness to all. Alas, many will use the occasion to abuse his gifts and violate his laws. They will make it a means of self-destruction, and in many a holiday gathering madness will rule the hour.

Sunday school children by the million will enjoy their annual festival. Trees of evergreen will bend beneath their rich burden of gifts; expectant stockings will make their mute appeals to the pockets of loving parents and friends, while dependants and subordinates of every order will hope for kindly and appreciative remembrance. In this scattering of benefits let not the ADVOCATE be forgotten; renew your subscription at once, and send one or more copies to comfort and instruct some other lover of good things.

It is a time, too, for retrospects and resolves. How about the past, and what shall be the future? No one can fail of benefit here. It is an apostolic injunction to "examine yourselves," and in the year gone by surely that stern old schoolmaster, experience, has taught us all something for our good.

In the South more than elsewhere in our country is this season observed and enjoyed. Eight days are devoted to its festivities, and it was the happy resting time of the toil-worn slave. Now the happier freedman will have an additional motive for gladness, and to welcome the Christian holiday.

We waft our hearty greeting and breathe our earnest prayer for all our friends and patrons. To them and us the past has been full of anxious fears for our country and for freedom. The future dawns with golden promise, and we are happy in our anticipations—trusting and hopeful. So let the children shout. Let the trees bend, the tables groan, all hearts be glad, and be sure that God's poor be not forgotten. Finally, to all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

## Our Book Agents and Southern Advocates.

The subjoined letters came to hand last week unexpectedly, and as they indicate much interest in the subject under consideration, we publish them entire:

GALVESTON, December 14, 1868.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

*Sir*—I have recently received from the agents of the *Methodist*, at Atlanta, Georgia, their circular, etc., asking us for subscribers, etc.

In it they say that they have decided to concentrate all of the Church interests in one paper, to be published at Atlanta, Georgia. I understood the General Conference to authorize the publication of three, and among the three, one at New Orleans, and supposed your paper would, under that arrangement, become official. I personally much prefer to use my little influence for your paper, unless there is some other arrangement made with you for turning over to them, etc., of which we in Texas, of course, are ignorant of. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. HONEY.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

*Sir*—I have just received from our Book Agents, a circular, soliciting my aid and co-operation in establishing a church paper in Atlanta, Georgia, to be styled the *Methodist Advocate*.

The circular informs me, that the *Methodist Advocate* is to take the place of the Charleston and New Orleans *Advocates*, and that this plan is the result of a "consultation with those best acquainted with our work in the Southern States." What friend of our Southern work could have advised the substitution of any journal for the New Orleans ADVOCATE. I can not imagine. Surely no one who knew the Louisiana and Texas Conferences, and the work our paper has done from the first, is still doing so satisfactorily, and is to do in the future; a work for which it is so peculiarly adapted, and when, too, for its publication the Book Concern has not expended a dollar.

Six years residence here as a Methodist preacher, and three years as a presiding elder in Western Louisiana, warrants me in venturing the judgment that the success achieved here for the cause of Christ and the old Church is due to and mainly rests upon the New Orleans ADVOCATE. Our paper has been to us a banner, a voice, a defense and inspiration. It came as a heavenly gift to men who never before had a paper, a protector, a country.

The circular letter tells me further, that the Atlanta paper "can not be sustained without the united support of our Church in the several Southern States." If this is so, I fear that our Book Concern, with the great and beneficent interests involved, will have another sad failure to burden it. As for myself and the churches of my district, abandonment of the New Orleans ADVOCATE is, with our present light, impossible. At all events, we shall take no step in that direction, until we hear from you.

Yours fraternally,
R. K. DIOSSY,
Presiding Elder.

Upon resuming this important subject, we refer to a typogrpahical error in last week's article. In the fifteenth paragraph, the types make us say: "They must publish said papers for at least one full calendar year, and then, having ascertained by actual trial, that more than two thousand dollars would be required, then, and not till then, had they the right to disobey the expressed will of the General Conference." The latter clause should have read thus: "Then, and not till then, would they have the right to *discontine* a paper published by the expressed will of the General Conference."

It is also proper to disabuse the minds of those who have imagined that without the two thousand dollars *per annum* from the Agents at Cincinnati, that the New Orleans ADVOCATE can not longer be published. We are happy to inform the Church and our readers, that the New Orleans ADVOCATE is self-sustaining; and should Providence smile upon us in the future as in the past, we shall not need the two thousand dollars authorized to be paid us by the General Conference. But should a greater financial pressure come upon the South, in 1869, than we have experienced this year, we shall not hesitate to draw upon the Agents, and we feel that the next General Conference will recognize the claim as just, and will approve or disapprove of the action of the Agents as they shall have acted in the premises. We feel in honor bound to transfer the New Orleans ADVOCATE to the Book Agents, and we now assure them of our readiness to do so at once, without a dollar indebtedness on the paper, and with a very fair prospect of paying every dollar of current expenses for the coming year. If the paper is not all that they consider it should be, if at any time prior to 1872, it is suspended for lack of the two thousand dollars, they must bear the solemn responsibility before God and the Church.

We have written on this subject, because it involves a great church interest, and because we saw a sister paper—the *Charleston Advocate* and its noble editors, sacrificed to the shoutings of their enemies, and to the damage of our cause in South Carolina.

And it is proper for us to state that as a church paper, we are in full sympathy with the *Methodist Advocate* to be published at Atlanta, Georgia. Our Church should have a paper in Georgia, and were it in our power, we would gladly accept the position of corresponding editor, which Dr. Fuller was kind enough to tender us. He has our cordial sympathy in his great work, and we wish him success therein.

In the above letters are certain questions which we feel bound to answer.

1. The New Orleans ADVOCATE will be continued. We have not been requested to discontinue it, nor have we any intention to suspend its publication. Indeed, such is believed to be its importance to our work in the Southwest, that within the past week we have received letters from those high in authority in our Church, deprecating the possibility of its suspension. The New Orleans ADVOCATE is now three years old, and we hope that ten times three may be added thereunto.

2. We can not doubt that our Book Agents held a consultation on the subject, but when they state in their circular that "After consulting, as far as practicable, with those best acquainted with our work in the Southern States, and keeping in view the limit of expenditure expressly indicated by the General Conference, it is thought advisable to unite in the publication of one paper, and concentrate all our interests upon it for the present," we must also state that we were not among those who thought it "advisable" to do the thing which they have done. We expressed ourselves earnestly against the plan, and we do not betray any secrets when we state that Dr. Webster, Rev. W. C. Daily, Dr. Pearne and Rev. T. W. Lewis did the same, either at that time or on previous occasions.

Our preachers inquire as to their duty in the premises. We unhesitatingly say, that you owe allegiance first to the New Orleans ADVOCATE. Whether your influence is small or great, you are to exert it in favor of this paper, and you are authorized so to do by the action of the General Conference. We take the responsibility. When slandered by your enemies, the ADVOCATE is your defender. When anxious to promulgate a truth to arouse the Church, its columns are open to your communications. When sad and weary, far from home and friends, persecuted by relentless foes, and overcome by toils and sorrows, the ADVOCATE shall bring you good cheer, that the great Church is your defense, and that "Our God is marching on." Then carry the ADVOCATE into every home.

## General Howard.

President Johnson has launched his last revengeful thunderbolt. He has stricken down in temporary disgrace a one-armed soldier of the republic. Far down in his low and bitter nature he has nursed for three years an angry purpose to strike at the victim of his displeasure when he could do so with the most destructive results. The opportunity has come, and the American Nero has added another to his long catalogue of offenses against the people of this country. To gratify his spleen he purposely sought to humble Sheridan, he wantonly aimed to disgrace Stanton, and now he has ordered that General Howard shall be mustered out of his rank as major general of volunteers and sent to his regiment.

A decent respect for the opinion of his countrymen should have induced him to defer issuing the order till after New Year, when the Freedmen's Bureau will cease to exist by the limitation of law, but Mr. Johnson's nature is too coarse to appreciate the claims of respectability.

As England has but one Howard, so there is but one American Howard. With a nature pure and simple as that of a child; with a soul as ardent and courageous as that of a hero, and a mind as clear as it is comprehensive, General Howard will live in the affections of his countrymen so long as mankind shall continue to admire personal worth, to prize loyalty and honor bravery. A soldier from religious convictions no less than from the choice of profession, General Howard fought for his country and defended his Government with a will and daring that cost him his right arm. His military record is without a stain, and reflects no less the Christian character of the man than the qualities of the true soldier. Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas each represent some great idea in generalship. So Howard illustrates the Christian soldier, and in this he stands alone in his beauty and usefulness. He fought as he prayed; he prayed as he fought.

But it is as chief of the Freedmens Bureau that he stands out most conspicuously, and for which he will hold no mean place in history. Both nature and grace conspired to adapt him for this important trust, and how he has discharged his duties the freedmen of the South are his grateful witnesses. At once sympathetic and prudent he kindly cared for the helpless, and provided for the gradual elevation of four million of emancipated slaves. The patient in the hospital has remembered him in his prayers; the laborer on the plantation has thanked God for a "friend at court;" while orphans and scholars in their asylums and schools have embalmed his name in grateful song. Such men never die. They live in character and example long after death has claimed the body and God has called home the soul.

## Metropolitan Police.

That most loquacious and self-supposed Solon of the nineteenth century, Judge Cooley, has reached the end of his tether. We have a faint remembrance of this flatulent stump orator in the late Constitutional Convention, and we venture the remark, that excepting Judge Abel's and those of the exquisite Crane's, Cooley's vapid speeches have cost the State more money for printing them, than for those of any other man living or dead. By some curious freak of politics, he reached a subordinate judgeship, and has exercised his office to the great annoyance of the State. He is the judge whose decisions in the late elections practically caused the election to go by default; and in his late decision in the case of the Metropolitan Police, he has done much to disturb the tranquility of society. But Cooley has found in the Supreme Court a *cooler* to his Democratic ardor and personal aspirations, and our good citizens may now hope for relief from his officiousness.

It was reasonable to expect that the Democrats of New Orleans, like the Democrats of New York, would oppose the organization of a Metropolitan Police; and the bitter manner in which the Democratic press of this city has assailed this measure, does not either surprise us. But this opposition will prove powerless to repeal the law by which the present police force was created. We have no right to anticipate the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court, and should it declare the law unconstitutional, the General Assembly, at its next session, will either remodel the bill or pass a new one, omitting the legal difficulties. If the law by which the Metropolitan Police was created, is unconstitutional, there is not a Republican in the State, who is not willing to have it repealed or amended. And if the fact that Lieutenant Governor Dunn holds two salaried offices, is the chief difficulty involved, we feel quite sure that he will cordially favor such amendments as to make the law harmonize with the constitution. But if the Democrats of New Orleans oppose the measure, because they claim it to be in conflict with chartered municipal rights, then we hope the General Assembly will sweep away the city charter, and give to New Orleans such a charter as the advanced ideas of our times demand. The history of the large cities of this country is in favor of a Metropolitan Police, and facts prove that the police of a State, including that of all the large cities, should emanate from the State Legislature, and not from municipal charters or common councils.

The present Metropolitan Police of New Orleans is not what it should be. There is a lack of that military discipline and absolute authority indispensable to an efficient police. The Commissioners should exercise a sternness of control that would carry power with it, and the Superintendent should be a man of the utmost decision and of an iron will. To our mind there has always been a lack of power at headquarters. There should be an *absoluteness* in the management of a police, which will command the implicit and immediate obedience of each man on the force, and which will strike terror to the hearts of thieves, assassins and all other evil doers. No policeman should be allowed to enter a saloon to drink, or be allowed to smoke, or be permitted to engage in ordinary conversation while on duty. His business is to patrol his beat in silence, watching every body and every thing. Nor should he be permitted to appear on duty without full uniform, and in a clean and soldierly appearance. At given times, a considerable portion of the whole force should be massed, taught military evolutions, so as to be able to make an assault or repel an attack, but what is most needed in our police force is to bring up the personal *morale* of each man. Each policeman should feel that he must do his duty to the death; to use baton and revolver when necessary; to display a dignity and a courage, and an impartiality worthy of a guardian of the lives and property of our citizens. We entertain the highest respect for a good policeman, and we are in favor of rewarding him for the faithful discharge of his duty with a higher salary than he now gets; and with medals of honor for fidelity in the discharge of his responsibilities.

## Durell and his Court.

The conviction is rapidly gaining ground that the State of Louisiana should be divided into two judicial districts, and we are glad that the subject is now under advisement at Washington. It would be an immeasurable convenience to our citizens in Western Louisiana, were this proposition carried into immediate and practical effect. As it is now, Judge Durell is over-worked, and because of the immense pressure upon his Court, he finds himself inadequate to the demand. Besides this, it would be decidedly healthful for the Judge to be removed from the corrupting influences of the city to a purer residence on the upper Red River. Judges, like other men, form associations which imperceptibly weigh, even in a court of justice. Such a change would also hush the complaints which are constantly ringing in our ears, as to the manner of conducting the bankruptcy business in New Orleans. We think it eminently wise in the Hon. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in introducing in the House a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, to examine into and investigate the action of certain District Judges in appointing official general assignees, and to examine into the conduct of the latter.

The time has come for this investigation, and if conducted with energy and honesty, it will be to the honor of the State and to the interest of our citizens. Deeming this whole subject of so much importance, we respectfully request the members from Louisiana to favor both the proposed division of the State into two judicial districts and the investigation of the action of district judges in appointing assignees.

## Mr. Creecy.

Whether from selfish or unselfish motives, some of our city cotemporaries have welcomed the arrival of this gentleman in flattering terms. But we have no flattering unction to offer him for his soul. Since our residence in Louisiana we have seen so many of these special agents, and who have been sent here on the old principle of "sending a thief to catch a thief," and who, when they met, lived in "sweet fellowship," that we have but little confidence in any of their successors. It has a bad look upon the face of it that Mr. Creecy receives but $2500 a year salary. Is not this a bid for official rascality? Does not Congress know that this is not equal to the salary of a first class clerk in one of our counting houses? Did Congress design that the Supervisor should accept considerations for keeping his eyes shut? We have no reason to doubt Mr. Creecy's uncorrupted and incorruptable honesty, but to live on $2500 per annum in the South he will be compelled to study the utmost economy. This smallness of salary is a temptation to an officer to steal, and should be supplemented to such a degree that the apology for official stealing may be unnecessary.

We trust Mr. Creecy is above temptation. The wine of corruption will flow freely, and any amount of money will be offered not to investigate and especially not to expose. Splendid dinners, late suppers, fine drives, and unmeasured flattery, will exert their potent influences, and we were about to say that the Supervisor is more than mortal if he does his duty.

We do not wish to discourage Mr. Creecy, but he has a "dirty job before him." There are heaps of filth in the Augean stables. Is Mr. Creecy the Hercules to clean them? If so, go ahead, sir, and we will stand by you; for we blush for humanity when we recall the long series of official plunderings practiced in this city; and although the disclosures will be a disgrace to the guilty and a dishonor to the nation, yet it were better to end the crying evil now than allow the crime to go unscathed of justice. "The way of transgressors is hard."

## The Bible Society.

The Southwestern Bible Society held its nineteeth anniversary on the nineteenth instant, at the Bible House, 163 Camp street, New Orleans, and its public meeting next evening in the First Presbyterian church. Several of the city pastors were present and participated in the exercises. The inclemency of the weather prevented many friends of the Bible from attending, but the occasion was one of deep interest to all who love the work of God and desire its circulation.

The able and courteous general agent, Rev. Dr. Doremus, made the following report:

During the year two vice-presidents have died—Hon. William B. Lewis, and William Silliman, Esq., both of Louisiana.

New auxiliaries organized, 28. Whole number, 48.

Receipts, $5500, viz: from sales, contributions, rents, etc.

Bibles, etc., sent from the depository 15,000 volumes; value, $6500.

Bibles, etc., granted to the poor and to Sunday schools, 3000 volumes; value, $1300.

Families visited, 24,100; and all the asylums, hospitals and prisons accessible, and supplied.

Five parishes thoroughly, eight in part, and many villages supplied.

Sunday schools supplied gratuitously, 77.

Agents, 3, viz: the general agent and two field agents. 2 city colporteurs, 18 in the country, (15 of these voluntary).

Due the American Bible Society for Bibles, etc., $1800.

## A Bloody Duel.

The *Crescent* recently contained the following unrebuked account of one of the most inhuman combats of which we have ever read:

The famous dueling ground on the Metairie Ridge known as "The Oaks," was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code, either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were, the one a native Creole of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face, at the hand of the Creole; the weapons were broadswords; the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprung at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an up-cut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The *riposte* from the Creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, laying the inside open and exposing his teeth. Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, had a handkerchief bound around his face and again put himself in attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asservating that naught should quiet his animosity except a cut across the his throat. The battle was renewed and lasted until the Creole had received eight wounds and the other six—all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity and endurance; and during the course of the bloody encounter neither was willing to give up the contest until both had to let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home, after having their wounds dressed; and though the Creole had two more wounds, his situation was more comfortable and less critical than that of his antagonist.

Our surprise is not that two men can be found to engage in such a demon-like combat, but that a journal like the *Crescent* should publish such a record of horror without a rebuke. Does Colonel Nixon approve of duels? If not, how is it possible for such a high-toned journalist as he is to allow the whole community to be shocked with the above description without such a denunciation of the duello as would have doomed the duelist to public and perpetual infamy. Let the press speak out.

Prang's Chromos are said to be among the best, if not the best, in the world. They are manufactured in Boston.

## Hon. J. H. Sypher.

This gentleman has delivered his *maiden* speech in Congress, and an eloquent one it is. The position was a trying one, but Mr. Sypher acquitted himself manfully. In noticing this speech some of our city press referred to it as sophomorical, but the following extract is concise and elegant, and gives promise that the author is destined to occupy no mean rank among Congressional orators. We have taken a deep interest in Mr. Sypher, and now feel a degree of honest pride that he is not only the first of Louisiana Congressman who has spoken for our State, but that in doing so he has spoken so well and eloquently:

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Representative Sypher's eulogy of Stevens, delivered in the House to-day, concludes:

"I pass over the period given to fostering and building up the institutions of the great commonwealth which he so highly honored, and come immediately to lay upon the grave of this great champion of freedom the grateful thanks of an emancipated race, of a disenthralled people, and of States regenerated. His name, with that of Lincoln, will ever be remembered with the warmest emotions of gratitude by this and succeeding generations of the emancipated people of America. When others now esteemed great shall be forgotten, he needs no statue of bronze, no pillar of marble, with carved inscriptions, to tell posterity his fame. The labors and achievements of his life have rendered him immortal. In the name of the loyal South, where fertile fields have been opened to free and skilled labor; in the name of toiling millions seeking homesteads; in the name of States now no longer cursed by slavery; in the name of a people struggling from abject slavery up to perfect freedom; in the name of a race once declared to be possessed of no rights which white men were bound to respect, but now clothed with the full rights of citizenship, which the whole power of the nation is pledged to defend, I thank God that Thaddeus Stevens lived, labored and triumphed."

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' GIFTS, in the way of magazines, papers and books, to be found at the room of that enterprising newsdealer, A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne street, near Union. Mr. Simon has about one hundred and fifty varieties of foreign and American magazines and papers. We would also state that Mr. Simon is the agent for the sale of Greeley's History of the Rebellion—the best history of the war that has been written. He is the agent also for Cruden's Cordance, a standard work, and for Woman's Work in the Late War.

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW DRESS.—We are pleased to announce that the *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia, so well known during the past ten years among earnest Sabbath school workers of all denominations, is to appear the first of January in a new and greatly improved form. Every subject connected with the most successful management of the Sunday school, in all its varied departments, with intelligence on the subject from different parts of the world, are found in its columns. We advise every superintendent, teacher and parent interested in the religious instruction of the young to send to the publishers for a sample copy, which can be obtained free on application.

PROF. WINCHELL.—This distinguished American scholar, now professor of geology in the Michigan State University, is writing a series of learned articles on the geological formations of our continent, which are being extensively copied in Western papers. He is also delivering scientific lectures to lyceums with great success. We could most heartily wish that our citizens would unite in an invitation to Prof. Winchell to deliver a course of scientific lectures in New Orleans. This would afford entertainment and instruction to our people during long winter evenings, and would divert public attention from places of popular and senseless amusement, and attract to those higher sources of pleasure which contribute so largely to excellence and stability of human character.

INAUGURATION SERMON.—A recent letter in the *Central* called public attention to the usual "inauguration ball" and the writer thereof expressed his just disapproval, and hoped that General Grant would not commence his administration in a ball room. Now we propose as a substitute for the ball an "Inauguration Sermon." From the Capitol of the nation, let the President pass to the house of God, and there from the lips of the Lord's embassador, learn the moral duties of a ruler, and be instructed in the ethics of government. This would be a suitable recognition of Jehovah as the supreme ruler of the universe, and would be in keeping with the earnest wishes of those citizens who elevated General Grant to office. And then at that very hour, say at high noon, when the President is receiving the word of the Lord, let the whole American church hold an Inauguration Prayer Meeting. Let it be done. Let the Young Men's Christian Association lead the movement.

Grocers, spice dealers and druggists should all sell Burnett's standard flavoring extracts. Demand Burnett's and you will get the best. New York depot, 592 Broadway.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an elaborately written letter by J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., of New Orleans, to General Butler, on the "Political Aspect of Louisiana." We presume a reply will be forthcoming.

Love, the toothache, a cough and tight boots are things which can not be long kept secret.

### Methodist Book Store.

On the first of January, proximo, we shall open a Methodist book store at No. 203 Camp street, between Julia and St. Joseph. And here also will be the office of the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received and where single copies of our paper may be had, as early in the week as Friday morning. The store and office will be in charge of Messrs. Spranly & Co.

It has been a part of a programme which we drew up five years ago for the planting and development of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southwest, to have a place in New Orleans, where the literature of our Church could be purchased; but we have not seen our way clear to do so until the present time. It is, therefore, a pleasure to announce to our members and friends, that at the "Methodist Book Store," No. 203 Camp street, they will find an excellent assortment of Bibles, hymn books, books of discipline, church records and class books, marriage certificates and certificates of church membership, Clark's and Benson's Commentaries, Wesley's and Watson's sermons, Steven's Church History, the biographies of eminent saints, and a large amount of rich and valuable miscellaneous works.

There will kept on hand Sunday school books and tune books, containtaining the best selections of the day. Officers and teachers of our Sunday schools will do well to call and purchase supplies for their schools.

A good assortment of stationary will also be kept for sale—such as paper, ink, pens and envelops.

And we also inform our German brethren that a good quantity of church books, in their native language, will also be for sale.

Our presiding elders can send their orders at any time, which will be promptly filled and on reasonable terms. Address Spranly & Co., Methodist Book Store, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### Conference Meetings.

The Mississippi Annual Conference will meet at Canton, on Thursday, January 7, and not on the twenty-first, as published in the ADVOCATE. The change in the time has been made by Bishop Simpson.

All of the members of this Conference, and all who desire to join, should be at Canton on the sixth of January, and meet the Committee of Examination on the evening of that day.

Ministers on arriving will call on Rev. Alfred Handy, who will assign them to their lodgings.

JAMES LYNCH.

LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The fourth session of the Louisiana (formerly Mississippi Mission) Annual Conference will be held in Wesley Chapel, in the city of New Orleans, commencing Wednesday, January 13, at nine o'clock. All those on probation in Conference, and all who have been recommended to the traveling connection or for orders, will meet the committee at Wesley Chapel, on Tuesday, the twelfth of January, at ten o'clock A. M.

Preachers on arriving in the city will proceed to Wesley Chapel, where Brother Anthony Ross will be found to direct them to their places of entertainment.

TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Texas Annual Conference will convene at Austin, on Tuesday, January 21, at nine o'clock A. M.

### Freedmen's Schools.

The following is a statistical report of schools for freedmen, under the supervision of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in this State, for the months of September, October and November, 1868, compared with the corresponding months of 1867:

| DATE. | No. of Day and Night Schools. | No. of Teachers. | No. of Pupils. | No. of Sabbath Schools. | No. of Teachers. | No. of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1867 | 23 | 211 | 7,210 | 71 | 97 | 4036 |
| September, 1868 | 15 | 222 | 9 05 | 91 | 288 | 5141 |
| October, 1867 | 23 | 236 | 7 3 | 75 | 99 | 4739 |
| October, 1868 | 20 | 25 | 10 9 | 105 | 319 | 5969 |
| November, 1867 | 219 | 228 | 7,78 | 7 | 9 | 1329 |
| November, 1868 | 216 | 259 | 2,30 | 103 | 3.6 | 6164 |
| In city of New Orleans: | | | | | | |
| September, 1867 | 2 | 5 | 90 | | | |
| September, 1868 | 2 | 64 | 3,12 | | | |
| October, 1867 | 24 | 58 | 1 165 | | | |
| October, 1868 | 2 | 73 | 3,58 | | | |
| November, 1867 | 16 | 41 | 1,94 | | | |
| November 1868 | 2 | 74 | 3,93 | | | |

H. H. PIERCE,
Brevet Capt. U. S. A. and
General Superintendent of Education.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Ebenezer Benevolent Association is this day dissolved by mutual consent of its members. Mr. Spencer Jackson, Allick Fierne and John Oliver are appointed to settle the affairs of the society.

W. C. JOHNSTON,
Acting Secretary.
New Orleans, December 21, 1868.

### Book Notices.

GRAPE CULTURIST.—A treatise on the cultivation of the native grape, by Andrew S. Fuller. To those who are engaged in the cultivation of the grape we recommend this work of Mr. Fuller. Nearly three hundred pages are devoted to this subject. Growing from seed, best plans of propagating, layering the vine, grafting, transplating, soil and situation, trellises, time and manner of pruning, description of varieties, etc., are all ably treated. Those now planting vineyards to supply the New Orleans market can gain sufficient information from this work on grape culture to pay for the book ten times over in a single year. It can be obtained of the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the small sum of $1 50.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE, by Lewis F. Allen. In this work of more than three hundred pages, is given descriptions of farm houses, cottages and outbuildings, comprising wood houses, tool houses, carriage houses, workshops, stables, barns, ice houses, dove cotes, etc., together with lawns, pleasure grounds and parks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, etc., besides much other information, which is important for the farmer or ruralist to know.

Passing through almost any portion of the country one is surprised at the many wretchedly constructed houses. It would have cost little if any more, when building, to have made them both convenient and well proportioned. But the one building knew not how to make a good plan, hence the failure. Such a work as this, with plans all drawn and prepared, would have given the information desired, which would have resulted in a house that might ever be viewed with satisfaction. Any one about to build should obtain such a work and read it thoroughly before preparing his plan. The price is $1 50. Sent postpaid by the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES, and the money we made by it. Being a treatise on small farms, showing the actual profits of the author on the butter, pigs, poultry, kitchen garden, etc. Let the man with a small piece of ground get this and read it. Price thirty cents. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York.

THE GARDEN OF SORROWS, or the Ministry of Tears. By Rev. John Atkinson. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, 200 Mulberry street, New York, 12 mo. 200 pages. This volume contemplates human sorrow from the standpoint of Gethsemane, in the light of revelations and of Christian faith. It is touchingly dedicated "to those who suffer and to these who weep." The work is put up in the neatest style, in clear type, on tinted paper. It is a work which every one may read with interest and profit.

### Notices of Periodicals.

The *Methodist* for 1869 furnishes as premiums cyclopedias, dictionaries, commentaries, hymn books, sewing machines, gold and silver watches, organs, etc. The publishers of the *Methodist* are determined to make it to the interest of all who will, to engage earnestly in the work of canvassing, by the offer of an extraordinary list of premiums and cash commissions. They have set out with the purpose of adding ten thousand to their present subscription lists. Canvassers may earn their premiums by sending one-half new subscribers, and one-half old subscribers renewed, to make up the number required. Any one subscribing for two years and paying $5 in advance, will be counted as two subscribers. For every additional year paid in advance, at $2 50 per year, each year will count as one subscriber on premium account.

*Appleton's Railway Guide.*—Every traveler will find this work a great convenience. It contains a large map of the country, and smaller maps of each great railroad, separate, the latest time-tables of the various roads, name of officers, etc. It is not only a great convenience to the traveler, but contains a vast amount of useful information in regard to the railroad and steamboat lines of the country, which the stay-at-home should know. Price, cheap. Sold by the Appletons, New York, and by news dealers generally.

*Peters's Monthly Glee Hive* is printed on fine, white, heavy paper, large size, and contains fourteen pages of music, consisting of glees, trios, quartettes, etc. The number for December contains: Shout Forth Airs of Triumph, from Offenbach's comic opera of "Genevieve De Brabant;" O Let Me Kiss the Baby, quartette for mixed voices; Seek and Ye Shall Find; Hail, Thou Long Expected Jesus; Carrie, with the Golden Hair, etc.

Published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, at three dollars per year.

*Peters's Parlor Companion*, published at the same place and for the same price as the *Glee Hive* contains sixteen pages of music arranged for the flute and violin, with piano accompaniment.

The enterprising proprietors of the *American Stock Journal* have put up three hundred thousand copies in packages of three each, with a finely illustrated show bill, premium list, etc., which they offer to send free and post paid to all who apply for them. Every farmer and stock breeder should avail themselves of this generous offer (to give away over $30,000 worth of books), as the three numbers contain near three hundred pages of choice original articles, and a great number of valuable recipes for the cure of various diseases to which horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., are liable. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of farming and stock breeding. It has a a veterinary department under the charge of one of the ablest professors in the United States, who answers, through the *Journal*, free of charge, all questions relating to sick, injured or diseased horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry. Thus every subscriber has a horse and cattle doctor free. This journal is furnished at the low price of one dollar per year; specimen copies free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., publisher, Parkersburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

*Young Folks' News.*—This paper meets a want long felt of a weekly paper for children. It is illustrated with wood cuts, is printed on fine white paper, is larger than any children's monthly paper that we have yet seen, and, it seems to us, must meet with success. Only one dollar per year. Published by Alfred Martin, No. 21 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FOR EVERY HOME.—The publishers of the *School Day Visitor* are furnishing, as a premium to subscribers, a picture of "General Grant and his Family." It was produced at a cost of about one thousand dollars. It must, therefore, be as nearly perfect as can well be made. Every face is a truthful likeness, and the figures are grouped in an easy and natural manner. It probably has no equal in point of excellence. The *Visitor* is a live, well illustrated magazine for our young folks everywhere, and a glance at it recommends it. Every subscriber will receive the above mentioned two dollar and a half picture for the small sum of twenty-five cents additional to the subscription price. Price, one dollar and twenty-five cents a year. Specimen numbers ten cents. Address Danghaday & Becker, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

*Prang's Chromos.*—This publication is issued in Boston, by Louis Prang & Co., the manufacturers of the beautiful chromos that have won such a reputation throughout the country. They rival the oil paintings of which they are copies, and can be obtained for a twentieth of the amount the originals would bring.

A full description of how chromos are made, together with a catalogue of the same, can be obtained by addressing Louis Prang & Co., 159 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.

*New York Journal of Music.*—A monthly musical periodical. A quarto, each number of which contains a piece of music, with several pages of musical reading. Terms, seventy-five cents a year. Single copies ten cents. Address Brown & Perkins, 76 East Ninth street, New York.

### From the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Fenner sends an account of his fourth quarterly meeting:

On the twenty-eighth of November we tried to hold quarterly conference. The brethren out on the circuit could not come in, and I had only the help of Brothers Jordan and Cook. The out appointments have all been stopped since election, but prayer meetings and class meetings are held pretty regular. Brothers Ned Logwood and Andrew Harrison are doing their best amid great difficulties. The reports of members and minutes will be sent when prepared. Love feast was held before morning preaching. The feeling was excellent. In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was celebrated, and we had a good time. A great number of our members communed, and members of the Baptist and other churches met around the Lord's table. An exhortation being given, about fifteen persons came forward for prayers, one of whom professed religion before meeting closed, and two joined the church on probation. The power of the Lord did seem to be in our meeting.

Rev. Mr. Armisted sends the minutes of the fourth quarterly conference at our Zion Methodist Episcopal church, Shreveport:

The meeting was one of the best ever held in this city. All the preachers were present, excepting Stephen Thomas and Cotton Reeder. All was peace and happiness. Sunday the love feast was a happy time. We had an immersion, and then several were baptized in the church. The revival is still going on. Twelve profess conversion and the altar is full of mourners. God is mightily at work among us. We are thankful to the Bureau for giving us seventy-five dollars to help repair the house, but we need much more. Our people are well disposed and are trying to do right, but have had much trouble. They are poor, and we have to suffer together. Our Sunday school has seventy-five scholars, and the Bible class has twenty-three scholars. The superintendents are McClellan and Hall. Members of Zion church, 149; probationers, 24. Deaths, 7; withdrawn, 1; baptized, 24; conversions, 27. Four country appointments report 196 members, under Brothers York, Johnson, Jefferson and McClellan. I send recommendations for orders and for the traveling connection.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes from St. Martinsville:

I have just come from Lafayette. Our members are much scattered, but there is hope of soon having a house. We appointed a committee on the building to wait on Captain Rice, consisting of Brothers Charles and George Baptiste. We had dull times. The weather was rainy. I had two good exhorters with me, and we labored Saturday night and Sunday morning. The school teacher is still at his work, but with no stove, has a cold time. At eleven o'clock we left for home, and had a pleasant ride over that great plain. We saw nothing but wickedness all along the way, for eighteen miles, that blessed Sabbath—horse racing, cattle driving, teaming, duck hunting—no mark of religion to be seen. Oh, what a Sabbath! It reminded me of Lot. When will our Christian brethren in other parts of the country come into this barren land, "gird on the gospel armor, and labor in the field." I have labored near two years in these two large parishes, without a church or a house for a preacher, but a better day is coming. We are trying to push the building here. I have the timber on the ground, foundation laid and am working at it myself, so as to have it inclosed before conference. I bought blocks and nails to start the work. We have no school here yet.

Rev. Henry Green, one of our oldest colored preachers, was sent, by the presiding elder of the New Orleans district, to hold the Quarterly Conference at Shady Grove, Mandeville and Pass Christian circuits. He rendered his report a week or two since, but its publication was neglected until the present. He says:

We went across Lake Pontchartrain to Mandeville. Accompanied by Brother Johnson, the pastor of that place, we started with a horse and wagon for Live Oak charge, in Washington parish. Arriving there, we found that the pastor, Amos Gunby, and his exhorters had been compelled to leave there previous to election, owing to threats against their lives on account of political prejudice. They had crossed Pearl river to New Hope, in Mississippi; there they worshiped in a house, not a church, however. After the election the house was nailed up, the people declaring that they should not haae a church there. The pastor then went to Zion Ridge, eight miles from Columbia, Mississippi, where we found him. Here there was Government land. The people of that vicinity said they were going to build a church there. They cut down trees and made seats on the hill. On the second Sunday of November, the members from Live Oak and New Hope met there between ten and eleven o'clock, about two hundred and fifty in number.

I preached the quarterly meeting sermon. The people were very joyful. I never saw a happier time in my life. Brother Solomon Hart was licensed as a local preacher; four other brethren were licensed as exhorters. The committee reported two hundred dollars, the amount estimated for the pastor's salary, but owing to the very hard times, only thirty-six dollars had been paid him. The congregation had been scattered much, looking for work; they could get but little, owing to political difficulties. They got somewhat discouraged and wished themselves in some other country. But they thanked God, now that things were getting better. On the twelfth of November we were on our way homeward. On the thirteenth we taveled till about ten o'clock at night, when we stopped for the night. There were about a dozen in number where we stayed. It was very cold, and we had no fire; I took an ax and went into the woods and cut three very large logs, and made such a big fire that it heated even the logs of the house. Brother Johnson and myself then had a wonderfully good prayer meeting, and we had a joyful night of it. We rose before day and started on. The stars were falling mightily; they did not appear to touch the ground; it seems but very few people saw the sight. At the place where we stayed there was an old colored woman about eighty years of age, who had been crazy for eight or ten years. She would walk to and fro in the yard, and take her text on the slaveholders, the sugar farms and cotton farms, and branch off then on the overseers, negro drivers, the bull whips, the stocks and negro dogs. She said that she hoped that God would avenge them for all the wrongs done her race; she hoped every steamboat that ever carried a slave would sink, etc. Then she would break out on the Baptists, and declare that they were no better than she was. Thus she continued, with her eyes toward the sky, until the froth run from her mouth. We asked her daughter what was the matter with her mother. She could not tell, but remarked that when she had those spells she neither ate nor drank. We could still hear cries when three-quarters of a mile away. Poor creature, it was pitiable! May her crazed brain find rest.

Proceeding on our journey, we reached Mandeville in due season, where, on the seventeenth of November, we held the Quarterly Conference of our Church. We found that the people at this place also were greatly in arrears in paying their preacher, Brother Johnson. They had agreed to pay him $150, but he had only received forty-four dollars and fifty cents. Three of his appointments had been broken up on account of Democracy. Here the people had great difficulty in getting work, and in many cases still greater difficulty in getting their pay after the work was done. I saw seven person, who, after having made five crops for their employers, were then turned away. There was no justice or protection for them. From Mandeville I went to Bay St. Louis, on the Pass Christian circuit, and on November 25, held the Quarterly Conference. Matters on this circuit are in a bad way, having been sadly neglected by the preacher in charge. I asked the pastor if he had been to his appointment at Pass Christian since the third quarter, and he said no. The brethren from that appointment, said he, had not preached there since the third quarterly meeting, and not more than three or four times during the year. The brethren at Handsboro, said he, had done nothing for them; if he had, they would have kept well together, and would have got their church paid for. The church there is in a bad way. We beg the Conference to help us at least to fifty dollars, if they can not any more, or our church will be sold again. There is a debt on it of $170.

The white people, for whom the colored people have worked in Handsboro, are determined not to give them any money, because they did not vote for them. For their labor they give them a bill stating the amount due, and tell them to go to the store and get what they want on it. The storekeeper charges them just what he chooses, and the result is they scarcely get enough to live on. The landlords of whom they rent their houses, charge on their paper what they desire. Some, however, will not take the paper but keep the tenant's things. This is the plan pursued at all the watering places along the lake.

The colored people wanted me to ask Dr. Newman if there could not be some way provided for them to emigrate to some other country, as they are tired of working so hard and getting nothing but a piece of paper, which is of such little value that they can get no money on it, and hardly get food enough and pay their rent. May the Lord bring better days! We believe he will.

### Intelligence from Our Mission Rooms.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—We have before us the third quarterly report of Brother James Peck, superintendent of missions within the Rappahannock District, Washington Conference. At the quarterly meeting in Lynchburg, Virginia, the pastor, Rev. W. W. Foreman, took sixty-four members into full connection, making in all, since March last, nearly three hundred. A collection of $250 was taken for the church. They have a Sabbath school of one hundred and eighty pupils. Brother Peck writes that the past year has been a hard one for the colored people, but he thinks a change for the better is dawning. He closes as follows: "When I took the district, three years ago, we had but one church and two congregations; we now count fifteen churches and thirty-five congregations."

OUR CHILDREN.—They are doing well for us in the missionary cause. Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, has a juvenile organization in the cause of missions, that, by the pastor, has been brought to a state of great efficiency. They held their monthly meeting in the audience room of the church Sunday evening, December 6, and were addressed by E. Driggs, Esq., Mr. Haynes and Rev. Heman Bangs. The young friends treated their crowded audience to charming singing, and gave us as their monthly offering fifty-four dollars.

THE ADVOCATES.—These, appreciating the duty of the Church in relation to her action in the missionary cause, continue to lift up their voice. The Pittsburg *Advocate* says:

We have well organized mission stations in Africa, South America, China, Germany and Switzerland, Scandinavia, India and Bulgaria. We are also making provision to establish missions in Spain, Italy, Cuba, Mexico and New Granada. This is belting the world with centres from whence the light of the Gospel may radiate and fill the whole earth. The appropriations for the support of these missions amount to $275,866 78. This is bringing our appropriations to the foreign fields almost up to those made for the domestic field. The sum total of appropriations for 1869 is $850,000. The General Committee has in this acted wisely and well. Now let the Church perform the task assigned it; its missionary secretaries and pastors disseminate intelligence, and its members honor God in missionary gifts worthy of the age, and comporting somewhat with their privileges. We ought to give a dollar a member—nearly double the sum named. The call of the committee is moderate enough. We should meet it and more. Let this be done. "Close up." "Go forward." Do well for the perishing heathen. Our appropriations for Domestic Missions sum up $297,250. All this is needed, and more. The American continent is to be, and no other continent can be, the battle field of ideas. All natious are coming to us, Europeans through the gateways of the Atlantic, Asiatics through those of the Pacific. The African is already here, and wonderfully redeemed from bondage. This continent is to be the theatre of contending civilizations. If we would have the resultant civilization of a pure Christian type we must give without stint, pray without ceasing, and toil with unwearied spirit. We trust that God may kindle the fires of missionary zeal in our congregations, that our missionary gifts for the coming year may exceed the askings of the General Committee. The time for work has come. Let us do well this great duty of the hour. Up to the battle. Agitate. Scatter missionary intelligence. Circulate the *Missionary Advocate*. Think over the wants of the country and the world. Think how the Gospel will relieve those wants. Send the bread of life to the perishing. Open up streams of living water for the thirsty in the wilderness. Give, as God has given to you.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The General Missionary Committee, at its late meeting, found it absolutely necessary to appropriate eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars to carry out missionary work, at home and abroad, through the year 1869; and unless this sum be realized, the treasury will be embarrassed. The Committee, believing the Church to be both able and willing to make all needful contributions to maintain and carry forward this great and growing interest, ordered the distribution of the aforesaid eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised among the conferences and churches, that all our pastors and people may have due notice of the same. In pursuance of this order, the distribution is made as follows, namely:

Alabama, $2009 80; Baltimore, $32,888 44; Black River, $7384 78; California, $4466 37; Central German, $7705 17; Central Illinois, $16,443 26; Central New York, $19,732 74; Central Ohio, $14,327 68; Central Pennsylvania, $20,492 54; Cincinnati, $28,385 18; Colorado, $559 78; Delaware, $1810 88; Des Moines, $5686 24; Detroit, $15,727 46; East Genesee, $15,437 78; East German, $2114 47; East Maine, $3624 73; Erie, $24,893 70; Genesee, $8398 73; Georgia, $2180 60; Holston, $4156 60; Illinois, $24,809 38; Indiana, $15,665 42; Iowa, $10,571 56; Kansas, $3639 86; Kentucky, $2954 37; Louisiana, $1437 80; Maine, $7231 76; Michigan, $11,340 56; Minnesota, $5971 56; Mississippi, $1024, Missouri, $4128 70; Nebraska, $1119 67; Nevada, $299 62; Newark, $25,227 94; New England, $25,496 67; New Hampshire, $8294 32; New Jersey, $22,402 95; New York, $48,407 80; New York East, $50,605; North Carolina, $500; North Indiana, $18,295 51; North Ohio, $16,160 91; Northwest German, $5315 98; Northwest Indiana, $10,121 04; Ohio, $26,534 32; Oregon, $2308 26; Philadelphia, $51,091 61; Pittsburg, $37,349 17; Providence, $13,050 93; Rock River, $20,613 30; St. Louis, $4768 90; South Carolina, $2737 60; Southeastern Indiana, $14,399 96; Southern Illinois, $12,362 41; Southwest German, $5133 32; Tennessee, $1685; Texas, $497 60; Troy, $21,175 37; Upper Iowa, $10,561 02; Vermont $8804 29; Virginia, $2167 18; Washington, $1310 78; West Virginia, $7001 78; West Wisconsin, $6856 59; Wilmington, $15,427 91; Wisconsin, $10,579 24; Wyoming, $14,139 14. Total, $850,000.

POWERFUL REVIVALS.—We have most cheering news from Sweden, in letters received at the Mission Rooms, from Rev. V. Witting, dated November 24, at Gottenburg. He says:

The work is spreading everywhere, and in some places with great power; especially is this the case in Carlscrona. I have lately visited this city, and had scarcely got home when very pressing letters followed me, and urged me to return, as a powerful revival had broken out among them. I sent Brother Larsen, of Wysby, who, when he arrived, helped the brethren mightily. Many were converted, and two additional classes were formed. After Brother Larsen left I sent Brother Kihlstrom to them. He can not be long absent from his work in Stockholm, and when he leaves them they must take care of themselves. We must have an ordained man for Carscrona if the work is to be carried forward successfully. The work is also progressing with great power in Calmar. My soul rejoices exceedingly, for God has indeed wrought wonders in this place. We have had some violent opposition, both in Calmar and Stockholm. Some windows have been broken, but some arrests of the offenders have been made, and we think now the churches will have peace. The great want in these cities is larger halls and more of them. Indeed, our work can not be fully accomplished until we can have commodious churches. Half the people can not get in who come to hear the word.

CHINA.—Those estimable women, the Misses Woolston, so long in charge of our girl's boarding school in Foochow, China, have written us quite recently: "The Chinese have changed very much, and are more friendly than formerly. We have Chinese visitors almost every day, and some days they are coming to and going from our school nearly all the time. They seem to enjoy calling, but we find it a great tax upon our time and strength. We returned many of their visits and were well received. A few years ago we thought it was hardly safe to ride through some of these places."


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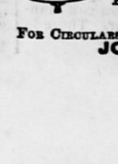

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# New Orleans Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.


### LITTLE MAUD.

BY THOMAS BAILY ALDRICH.

O where is our dainty, our darling,
The dantiest darling of all,
O where is the voice on the stairway,
O where is the voice in the hall?
The little short steps in the entry,
The silvery voice in the hall,
O where is our dainty, our darling,
The dantiest darling of all?
Little Maud

The peaches are ripe in the garden,
The apricots ready to fall;
The blue grapes are dripping their honey
In sunshine upon the white wall:
O where are the lips, full and melting,
That looked up so pouting and red,
When we dangled the sun-purpled bunches
Of Isabels over her head?
O Maud! little Maud! say where are you?
(She never replies to our coll!)
O where is our dainty, our darling,
The dantiest darling of all?
Little Maud

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Captain Camillo, of the Peruvian navy, with twenty-five other officers of various grades, left New York city last Monday, for New Orleans, to take possession of certain ironclads recently bought by the Peruvian government.

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By our Washington dispatches it will be seen that the President has nominated W. O. Lofland for Collector of Internal Revenue in place of General Steedman and Adolph Bouchard and James Hart Collector and Assessor of internal Revenue for the Third Louisiana District.

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OUACHITA RIVER.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* says:

The river has commenced rising within the last few days and we may, therefore, look for a good stage of water during the remainder of the season. The weather for the past week has been very cold for this time of year. On Monday night it moderated somewhat.

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A private dispatch from Cincinnati to Colonel Johnson, of Shreveport, so says the *Southwestern*, states that the National Board of Trade Convention had recommended Government aid to a trunk railway from Fort Smith to San Diego, and also for a branch track from Shreveport up Red river to that trunk.

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The New York *Sun* says:

The flag that now waves over the residence of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Marshall O. Roberts, is the identical flag which was displayed by Colonel Woods on board the steamship Star of the West as a signal to General Anderson at Fort Sumter that he was coming to his relief with food for his starving soldiers. Upon this flag the rebels fired from their masked battery on Morris Island.

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General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been mustered out of his rank as Major General of volunteers, to take effect at New Year's, when the Bureau expires. He is the last of the volunteer line of officers in the service. His regular army rank is that of Brigadier General, and he stands sixth in the list. He is now occupying his new bureau quarters in the Howard University building.

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Mr. Eliot has introduced into the House a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to continue the freedmen's hospitals at Richmond, Virginia, Vicksburg, Mississippi; New Orleans, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, including the asylum for aged and infirm freedmen and orphan children, until the thirtieth of June next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable in the discretion of the President of the United States.

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This we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat:*

Caleb Cushing is an able man, but he has gone somewhere on an erraud for Mr. Seward, and the presumption therefore is that more mischief is brewing. That fussy old gentleman, who used to make fine speeches, and who has written over more cartloads of paper than any non-editorial creature now existant, probably desires to signalize his departure from official station by some new and peculiarly conspicuous blunder, which, by dint of infinite mystery, he will make people believe a stroke of marvellous diplomacy.

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This is from the New York *Tribune:*

The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana ask General Rousseau some very pat questions about his recent report. Why, for example, could he not have preserved the peace as well by stopping rebels from voting as loyal men? Why could he not have brought into town the troops under his command and within reach, instead of deploring his lack of troops to preserve the peace? Why could he not have told the truth about the Metropolitan Police? But what, if this committee is right, becomes of the Governor who approved Rousseau's action?

---

We copy the following paragraphs relating to river navigation from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday:

The Mary Houston, Captain Dunham's new packet for the Louisville and New Orleans trade, made a trial trip up the river and was taken over the falls yesterday by Captain Pink Varble in gallant style. Everything worked splendidly, and Captain Varble says she handles about right. She was taken to Portland where she will be completed. She will leave for New Orleans on her first trip next Tuesday.

The huge stern-wheeler Louisville, Captain James Lusk, commander, will take her departure for New Orleans at five P. M. today from the Portland wharf.

The towboat Dick Fulton No. 3 left for New Orleans yesterday with ten boats and two fuel boats of coal.

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The *Sugar Planter*, of West Baton Rouge, pays an equivocal compliment to Judge W. H. Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of this city. It says:

The Fifth District Court meets in this parish on Monday next, Judge R. T. Posey presiding. The criminal docket is rather slim, which speaks volumes for the good behavior and orderly conduct of our citizens. In civil matters there will be much to do, owing to the failure of holding court at the last regular term in April. This, however, was owing to the trick played upon our worthy Judge by his then *confrere*, Judge Cooley, of Point Coupee, who requested an exchange of the benches for the term, and was accepted by Judge Posey. Cooley posted off to New Orleans to attend to his election there, in which he was successful. On ascertaining this fact, Judge Posey promptly vacated his seat and returned home, but it was too late for our regular term, and so we lost it.

---

LITTLE SUGAR FARMS.—We copy the following from the *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, St. Mary parish. Colored men can manage these farms and make sugar as well as white men. "There is no mistake about the matter:"

We hope our young men will fasten with tenacity upon the small sugar farm idea. Get small farms, rent or buy, as means, or want of means may dictate, plant an acre, or ten acres, or more, according to circumstances, get a little sugar mill, and go ahead. In ten years a man may be extremely independent if he will go into the business in earnest. It is the true road to success, and ultimate independence. Small sugar farms, small mills, industry and economy will accomplish the object. White men can manage these farms and make sugar. There is no mistake about the matter.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

**Congressman Blaine on the President's Message—Thomas J. Durant in the Supreme Court—Personal, etc.**

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1868.

On Thursday the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, and was addressed by Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine. Mr. Blaine's address embraced a careful resume of national affairs since the election of Abraham Lincoln. I would like to transfer the whole of this brilliant address to your columns, but I am admonished to respect your limited space. I can not refrain, however, from giving you an eloquent extract, which has the true "Young America" ring about it:

With the election of General Grant comes a higher standard of American citizenship—with more dignity and character to the name abroad and more assured liberty and security attaching to it at home. Our diplomacy will be rescued from the subservient tone by which we have so often been humiliated in our own eyes and in the eyes of Europe, and the true position of the first nation of the earth in rank and prestige will be asserted: not in the spirit of bravado or with the mere arrogance of strength, but with the conscious dignity which belongs to power, and with the moderation which is the true ornament of justice.

And with this vindication of the rights and rank of our citizenship abroad will come also its protection and its panoply at home. That provision of the Federal Constitution which solemnly guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" will not be a dead letter under the administration of General Grant, as it in fact has been from the foundation of the Federal Government down to this hour. Henceforward it is to be practically enforced throughout all our borders, and every citizen of the republic, himself observant of the law and of the rights of others, shall go where it may please him, and speak as he may see fit, unawed by mobs, unharmed by murderers, unmenaced in life, limb or estate!

Mr. Blaine, by the way, is the most prominently named candidate, next to General Banks, for the next Speakership of the House.

The cases of the United States versus the "Nina Simmes," and same versus the "Beauregard" were up for argument in the Supreme Court yesterday, on appeal from the judgment of the District Court of Louisiana. These boats were libelled under the act of July, 1861, on the ground they had been used for Confederate purposes with the consent of the owners. Judge Durell acquitted them and the United States appealed. The case was argued on the part of the Government by Assistant Attorney General Ashton, and for claimants by Hon. Thomas J. Durant. The whole question turned upon whether the consent was voluntarily given. The case of the claimants was presented by Mr. Durant with a clearness, precision and vigor which is rare even in that Court. His description of the tyranny and absolute despotism of the Confederate military rule and of the powerlessness of the individual citizen was most vivid and telling.

Colonel B. B. Keeler, of General Rousseau's staff, is still here, at the Metropolitan. He has been trying to save Gen. Rousseau's shoulder-straps. He has been quite ill, and confined to his room for several days. He is out again, however, and proposes to start to morrow for Chicago, in company with Generals Grant, Thomas and Schofield and staffs, to attend the grand reunion of soldiers about to take place there. Colonel Keeler will then return to New Orleans, disgusted with the disposition of Congress toward General Rousseau.

General Lee and Colonel Lynch stopped over a day on their return from New York. General Lee is probably by this time in New Orleans, while the Colonel makes a detour through Ohio and the West. Colonel James F. Casey and John J. Anderson, of New Orleans, are at Willard's. Charles A. Weed passed through on his way to the North. Colonel C. W. Lowell, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, is here, and will remain until the holidays.

ROB ROY.

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**Legislation for Louisiana and the South—Internal Improvements and Land Grants—Senator Harris's "Pavement" Bill and the Questions it Provokes—Leaumont Commented On—Legislation on Steamboat Disasters—Personal, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1868.

Congress met to-day after having taken a recess since Wednesday, and quite a number of important measures were introduced. I telegraphed you those affecting Louisiana and her nearest sisters. The resolution of Judge Kellogg calling for the data on file in the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana concerning recent outrages upon the freedmen will have much to do with the disposition to be made of the recent election there. The resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, tends to the same result, although it complicates matters to unite three States in the investigation. The bill of Representative Kellogg, of Mobile, "granting to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States," etc., modestly provides for the donating of every alternate section of public land on the line of said railroad in the State of Louisiana, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile for each mile of said railroad, said alternate sections to be selected within ten miles upon each side of the centre line of the road; but "if public lands sufficient for the purpose shall not be found within said limit of ten miles upon each side of said road, then the said alternate sections of land are granted and may be selected *within the limit of forty miles north* of the centre line of said railroad," etc. This, in short, intimates a general "jobbing" of the best lands in the Opelousas country.

The act incorporating the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company provides for the granting of $300,000 to pay the expenses of the work, which are estimated not to exceed $350,000, while the act in favor of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company provides for the donating of about three millions of acres of the public domain in aid of the enterprise. All propositions looking to the internal improvement of the Southern States meet with general favor, and any process of legislation which will people the vacant lands of the South will receive generous treatment.

Senator Harris's bill, providing for the expenditure of something over three hundred thousand dollars for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue with the Nicolson pavement, seems destined to bring up a fresh proposition to remove the Capital to the West. There is a manifest disposition on the part of our legislators from the West and South to remove the Capital to the Mississippi river, and, meantime, to permit no temporary expenditure for the improvement of Washington that will hereafter be rendered valueless.

An able article, recently published in *DeBow's Review*, suggesting St. Louis as the future Capital of the Republic, is eagerly sought for and generally read; and although there may be some question about St. Louis being the location sought, it still strengthens the hands of General John A. Logan, who submitted the motion in the last session of Congress in favor of an immediate change of the Capital to the region of the great West away from this out-of-the-way corner of the world. Legislation is not for the past, when George Washington could jump into his saddle and ride up to the Capital before breakfast, but for the great future, and in the track of the "Star of Empire" which westward takes its way.

The recent remarkable decision of Judge Leaumont, on the Metropolitan Police bill, is exciting considerable comment among Louisianians now in Washington. They marvel greatly that the only Republican elected to the bench in the parish of Orleans should take such a violent partisan view of the matter; and, instead of deciding the case fairly upon its legal merits, should stoop to special pleading in the interest of the corrupt and imbecile municipal administration of the city. The points made by the Judge, on the question of the constitution of the House when the bill was passed, afford considerable amusement to legislators and parliamentarians. They pronounce his Creole judgeship decidedly *Lame on'it.*

The frightful collision on the Ohio river is one of the most exciting subjects of town talk. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the disaster in which the recent terrible collision of the steamers America and United States took place, to make a strict investigation into the causes of that fearful disaster. It is also understood that Mr. McCulloch has recommended to Congress the repeal of the law authorizing the carriage of petroleum as freight on passenger steamers, and that Congress will perpetrate rigid legislation on the subject.

Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, formerly Captain of the Eighty-First United States colored infantry, and for some three years during the war stationed in and around New Orleans, and now of the Thirty-Sixth United States infantry, is stationed at Fort Greble, near Washington, attached to the telegraphic signal corps. He was recently on duty at Salt Lake City, and his narrations of experience among the Mormons are very interesting.

Dr. Samuel Bard, editor of the Atlanta (Georgia) *New Era*, was, on Friday last, upon motion of Assistant Attorney General Ashton, admitted and enrolled as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bard is well known as the former Superintendent of Public Education in Louisiana.

General Eggleston and his Mississippi delegation are here, urging the immediate admission of the State into the Union.

ROB ROY.

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**General Sypher's Pretensions—The Militia Bill—Federal Court and Bankruptcy Matters—Pitkin (J. R. G.) on the Rampage—He Addresses General Butler a Long Printed Letter on the Political Aspect of Louisiana—Specimen Quotations—Personals.**

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Mr. Sypher's friends claim great credit for that gentleman for procuring the repeal of the prohibition against the organization of militia forces in the lately rebellious States. An examination of the *Congressional Globe* will show you that on the fourteenth instant Mr. Sypher, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the sixth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, which prohibits the organization of militia forces in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

If Mr. Sypher was so anxious for a repeal of the prohibition, why did he not with his own pen at once frame a bill with the object in view, and have his bill referred to the Committee, instead of asking the Committee to draw up a bil to effect the purpose. But, unfortunately for Mr. Sypher's fame in this particular, General Paine, of Port Hudson fame, on the same day introduced a bill on the same subject, complete in all its formalities and details, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It is surmised here that after the fourth of March Mr. Sypher may accept a position under the militia law of Louisiana which will enable him to snow off his ability and prowess.

There is one matter in which Mr. Sypher is entitled to exclusive honor. That is, the promptness with which he introduced bills giving Government aid to each of two rival canal schemes.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill to establish a new judicial district in Kentucky. It was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A similar bill, to be applicable to Louisiana, is in course of preparation, and will be passed a few days before General Grant's inauguration. Several of your best lawyers are already mentioned in connection with the new judgship.

Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws of the United States. Several important changes in the present bankrupt law are in contemplation. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, is devoting some attention to the subject.

We have a new sensation in semi-official circles here. The letter of Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, of your city, to General Butler on the political aspect of Louisiana, reached here yesterday morning in pamphlet form and is a scorcher. While, in some respects, it is considered perhaps too severe, in others it seems to be about right. I am told that it is intended for Northern circulation more particularly; if so, you may have not seen it. A Senator, whom I called upon last night, expressed himself in enthusiastic terms over it, pronouncing it a superb paper in its boldness, honesty and style. As I apprehended you may have not seen it, I shall quote a little from it. I have but one copy of the production, and that is somewhat torn, but I cut from it the following paragraphs—the mildest in the whole pamphlet—from which you can form your own idea as to Mr. Pitkin's purposes:

"Several letters beside your own have recently come to hand from the North, in regard to matters in Louisiana, but the fact of your intimate acquaintance with our people six years ago, to say nothing of a gracious exhibition hitherto of confidence in my views, persuades me that I can not do better than address an especial reply to yourself. I am not unaware that I have stood here in a somewhat peculiar attitude of late; denounced upon one side as having been industrious upon Northern platforms and through political correspondence in devising slanders upon the local Democratic element; and upon the other, as a recusant Republican, simply because I disdain to be servile to a clique, arrogating that distinction, and to accept its dictum, as peremptory upon every man in our midst who professes the Republican creed. In other words, I am a "scalawag" for subordinating myself to the "carpet-bagger," only to discover that I am a "conservative bolter" for refusing so to subordinate myself. These are rather incongruous baptisms. I have never felt crushed by their reproach, when mindful of the vicious sponsors. * * * *

I am compelled to deny the Republican assumptions, first of the present administration of this State. I do not propose to review the miserable theft by which the head of that administration grasped a nomination. It was a sober admonition to me of the greed and the devious methods to satisfy it which would be exhibited by his adherents should they compass our public trusts. I protested, as a Republican, against so shameless a trick upon my party, and, as a Louisianian I denounced the fraud upon my State. I was bidden to keep silence and conform to party discipline. I denied that any cabal could be my oracle, that as a free man my convictions were not my own to foster and avow, and that to that cabal of new and responsible men had been confided the authority of a party. * * * *

But, sir, if the recreant men I have indicated are to be upbraided for their misconduct, some of their white associates in that Legislature are to be yet more sternly condemned. Theirs are the brains to conceive, shape and mask the plans; theirs the influences secured and the chief profits realized as partners with the lobby in their own bills. Such men may rise at their desks and discourse upon our State, of whose parishes many of them can tell neither the number nor the names, and to the people of which they first introduced themselves on their ballots; they may prate loudly of the Union and execrate those who were arrayed against it here; they may continue to announce themselves brass mounted Republicans, but they can't afford to talk of "rebels"—although a man stood in the uniform of an insurgent, another who crawls in the wake of the Fedral army in the guise of an earnest patriot, clutches at our immunities as legitimate booty, prostitutes our precious trusts and abases our law-making power for his own ends, and impairs our effort at a wholsome reconstruction, commits no less desperate a treason to the Union, and I denounce him as a rebel before the country. He confesses himself contemptible by his cowardice. * * * * *

In saying this let it be clearly understood that I am no less ready than in the past to combat that political element in our midst which has surrendered its arms, but not its intent to do mischief—which can not forbear the hates of the war; whose policy is one of mere malevolence; an element that is even blind to the odium and peril to which it subjects the party of whose ranks it claims to be a part; an element that in the late political canvass, drew out appeal and remonstrance from the alarmed Northern Democracy up to the very day of election. The more liberal Democratic leaders here have, to my knowledge, frankly deplored the mad bigotry of this class.

I have nothing to recant of what I have said concerning it in the past, although aware of desperate animosities having provoked against me in consequence; so long as its members angrily refuse to assist, whether from my platform or one of their own, it matters little if it be a good one, to conserve the public peace and promote a stable prosperity, so long am I, for one, in the name of this people, Democrats and Republicans alike, the unremitting enemy of this class, nor do I fear to wait till partisanship cools, for the common judgment of that people as citizens.

Rather than weary you any longer I will abandon this imperfect indictment of men whose influence has been so pernicious in our local councils. If I have erred, it is rather because I have fallen short of the truth than ventured beyond it. Of the five hundred original Union men who organized in defiance of rebel hate, during your military occupation here, *not one*—I speak advisedly—is to-day in office throughout Louisiana. They have been prescribed as completely as the worst rebel by the demagogues in power. One of your own officers, who came here with you and so endeared himself to our community as a loyal and capable gentleman as to be persuaded to abide with us, was ejected from a civil office last spring to make room for one of the "ring."

The *Chronicle* to-day makes liberal quotations from an article of yours on "Fraud and Violence in Elections," and adds appropriate remarks. Senator Kellogg is at Willard's hotel; Senator Harris stops at the Washington House, also Mr. Vidal and lady. Your "regular" correspondent, Rob Roy, is a great favorite here among all public men. He is deservedly esteemed by the Louisiana delegation.

CREOLE.

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**St. Louis Navigation.**

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says:

Under the influence of the warm and genial rays of the sun the ice and snow which have covered the streets for several days are rapidly disappearing, leaving in their place any quantity of mud and slush. The ice in the river is also receiving its full share of attention, and is rapidly softening. This was realized to such an extent yesterday that the ferryboats made their regular trips without trouble, and the commander of the Lady Gay felt justified in starting his boat for New Orleans, and, under the present aspect of the weather, she will reach Cairo without detention, and will be followed to day by Captain Dave Silver's famous packet, Peoria City.

The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company have the Olive Branch announced to leave this evening. The weather wise predict an open river hence to Cairo for the next two weeks at least.

The mild weather gave a lively impetus to business on 'Change, and freights for southern ports were offered in quite liberal quantities, even at the advanced rates which, at the meeting of the Association, was set for the present week at seventy-five cents per barrel on flour and one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel on pork; pound freights forty cents per one hundred pounds.

The owners of the Great Republic—the sale of which by the United States Marshal is advertised to take place to-day—are using every effort, with good hopes of success, to raise the necessary amount to pay off the liabilities, and thus avoid a sacrifice of what is the best and finest steamer now afloat on Western waters.

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A New Orleans letter to the New York *Dispatch* is thus cruelly uncomplimentary to Federal officials in this city:

There is here, too, a whisky ring in which it is said General Steedman, the Johnson whitewashing partner of Fullerton, now under indictment by a United States Grand Jury in your city, figures, though I do not vouch for the truth of the rumor. Other prominent officials in the Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors offices who are around the city wearing diamond pins and rings, pockets flush with greenbacks, and sporting with fast women, are said to be infected with the mania of speculation in whisky and tobacco. It will be well for General Grant, after the fourth of March next, to cleanse these augean sables of iniquity and corruption, by turning out of office these fishy politicians, including Perry Fuller, the Collector of the Port, E. T. Parker, the Surveyor of the Port, Dr. Sullivan, the Naval officer, Smallwood, the Postmaster, Torrey, the District Attorney, for they are, none of them, fit for the places which they now hold.

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The Atlanta, Georgia, *New Era* says:

General Grant is in our opinion the hope of the nation. We said as much as this eighteen months ago. Our recent visit to Washington has fully confirmed us in this opinion, and we now rejoice that we raised his name for the Presidency when we did. We have not been disappointed in our high expectations of the "Great Captain" of the age. We repeat he is the hope of the nation, and when he officially says "Let us have peace," the mandate will be obeyed, and order and prosperity will be restored to the entire country. He will prove a refreshing stream in a weary land. "Let us have peace."

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Eighteen thousand colored voters were registered in New Orleans, but only about one hundred were permitted to vote. This illustrates the necessity of holding federal elections under the protection of Federal laws. In other parts of the State about the same proportion prevailed between the vote registered and the vote polled. The Democrats first attempted to buy the negroes; but the "inferior race" being proof against this corruption, intimidation was resorted to with success. Doubtless the election will undergo a severe scrutiny in the House of Representatives, and Louisiana may find herself unrepresented, till she submits to a legal, if not a fair election.—Kennebec, (Maine) *Journal*.

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The American *Union*, published at Macon, Georgia, is a Republican paper laboring under difficulties. This is one paragraph relating to that matter:

We then sent North for two men to come to Macon and go to work on the *Union*. One of them answers that he is not in the humor to take up his abode in Purgatory so long as he can just as well avoid it; and the other returns a scrap cut from the *Union*, and asks how we can have the heart to invite our friends to face not only persecution and robbery, but death! and begs respectfully to be excused for the present.

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HARD TO BEAT.—We are infomed that Mr. Nathaniel Bankston, residing near the Tangipahoa river, opposite to this place, made, from one-fourth of an acre of sugar cane, one hundred and sixty gallons of fine syrup. We have seen a sample of it and can testify to its being of fine flavor and fine appearance. With these facts before us, who can say that mother earth does not smile sweetly upon us.—*Livingston Herald*.

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Colonel Gano, formerly of Morgan's cavalry, is preaching with great effect at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Gano was once a practicing physician in Texas, then member of the Legislature of that State, then a Colonel in Morgan's cavalry, and after being blown up on a steamboat turned preacher, and the most effective one, at least for drawing crowds, in the State of Kentucky.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—According to the report of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, the number of interments last week was 100. Of these 9 died of consumption, 2 in childbed, 7 stillborn, 3 tris. nascentium, 5 premature birth, 4 old age and the rest of various diseases; 30 were under 1 year of age, 16 between 1 and 15; 15 between 15 and 30; 25 between the ages of 30 and 60, 11 between the ages of 60 and 100, 100 years and upward 1; unknown 1. Of the total 63 were natives of the United States, 8 of Ireland, 6 of Germany, 3 of France, 2 of England, 1 of Italy, 1 of Canada, 1 of Africa, 1 of Prussia, 2 of Spain and 12 whose nativity was not stated. There were 52 males, 45 females and 3 with sex not stated; whites 60, blacks 24 and 11 not stated.

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PARAGRAPHS.—Charles Rose, a youth, charged by Charles Laughhaw with opening and attempting to steal the contents of his money drawer, was sent to the Parish Prison without bail. A skeleton and a safe key were found in his possession. Rose was arrested about a week ago for attempting to rob the drawer of W. A. Peck & Co., at which time he had a complete set of skeleton keys.

Saturday night a burglar was discovered in the yard of Mr. Dimitry, No. 280 Camp street. One of the inmates of the house gave the alarm, and two officers, who were in the vicinity, gave chase, firing a shot at the decamping thief, but without effect. The fellow succeeded in making his escape, leaving his plunder and his own coat behind him. The latter was taken to the station.

Corporal Brim and Officer Driscoll, of the Second District police, arrested the notorious Johnny Snapper and E. B. Malone, Saturday night, while they were in the act of committing a robbery at 24 Bourbon street. Johnny Snapper resisted and shot Corporal West in the leg. West was taken to the hospital and Johnny and his comrade locked up.

Mr. Joseph Pope, a brother of Manager Pope of the St. Charles Theatre, while passing a pit dug for repairs to the gas pipe on Carondelet street, near Poydras, was suddenly confronted by a man who sprung out of the hole, seized him by the throat and ordered him to disgorge. Mr. Pope, who is quite a powerful young man, knocked him down for his pains, and called for the police.

E. B. Malone, one of the three men arrested the other night for burglarious operations on Jackson street, whose picture adorns the rogues' gallery, was before Recorder Gastinel to-day. The chances are that he will again be set at liberty. The public are everywhere declaring that "it must be stopped"—this pernicious custom of releasing men notoriously guilty of burglaries and other crimes. Until it is stopped no police can be efficient.

The Coroner is holding an inqest to-day in the case of the colored man, Bailey, who died Saturday from wounds inflicted the evening previous. No result had been reached when our reporter left.

The police are active and vigilant. The notorious Johnny Snapper, the well known William Little and the pictured E. B. Malone have all been arrested since the last issue of the REPUBLICAN. After the arrest what? not conviction, unless the courts will sustain the police.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.—Yesterday a Canal street merchant advertised for a porter, to apply Monday morning. In passing that establishment this morning before the store was opened, our reporter saw at least twenty-five men waiting outside. This affords some idea of the number of unemployed men in this city, and their anxiety to get something to do.

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ABOUT POWDER AND DANGER THEREFROM.—Sergeant Cambias, of the river precinct, reports to the Superintendent of Police that the flatboat, with powder on board, is below the limits of the city, and that the powder was transferred to the flat from the three-masted schooner Kate Bigan, from Philadelphia. The powder was landed for the purpose of being put in the new powder magazine on the left bank, below the city. Therefore the owners did not violate any city ordinance, and the Sergeant ordered them to put it into the magazine immediately.

The Sergeant calls the attention of the Superintendent to three powder boats that land at the Canal street ferry, where they never have less than three or four hundred pounds of powder on board. It is dangerous for them to lie under the ferry wharf, as parties are always on the wharf with lighted cigars, regardless of the explosive materials under it. The agents are L. Wood, G. W. Hoyle & Co., and Randlett & Bauer.

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SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman, who recently came down the Jackson railroad, states that on Tuesday last a difficulty occurred at Brookhaven, Mississippi, between Captain S. W. Younkin and a Mr. Swan, which resulted in the death of the former by a pistol shot wound at the hands of the latter. He states that Captain Younkin and Mr. Swan were in a business copartnership, which created some misunderstanding between them, and on the morning of the homicide, Captain Younkin collared Mr. Swan, shook and threatened to kill him; the latter drew his pistol and fired three shots, with the result above stated.

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IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED VOTERS.—The case of the United States vs. Charles Cavanac came up before the United States District Court yesterday, when the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi. Mr. Cavanac was one of the Commissioners of Election during the election for the Constitution, and as such, in obedience to the orders of the Commanding General, and the instruction of the Registrars, sent a number of colored men to the Parish Prison for an alleged attempt to vote fraudulently. The prosecution was commenced before Commissioner Shannon for false imprisonment, under the civil rights bill, whence Mr. Cavanac was sent before the United States District Court under bond.

The real facts of the matter are that the Commissioners of Election acted according to instructions from military headquarters, which authorized the arrest of legal voters who were reported by pimps and spies as having no legal right to vote. Innocent men suffered imprisonment, and the real remedy should have been against the military authorities, who authorized this outrage, and not against Mr. Cavanac.

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PARAGRAPHS.—At the house near the corner of Johnson and Columbus streets, where a large quantity of stolen goods were captured and several suspected persons were arrested by Special Officers Hennessey and Gowey, a large Rio Grande hunting knife was found, about twelve inches long and two inches wide. It is an ugly looking weapon.

William Penn was arrested yesterday, on the steamboat landing, charged with passing a ten dollar counterfeit bill. He had other spurious money in his possession.

The New Orleans Gas Light Company has declared a dividend of six dollars per share, payable after the fifth of January next.

The crew of a flatboat lying on the other side of the river, last night, attempted to load four hundred barrels of gunpowder. The foreman of the gang was under the influence of liquor. The loading of gunpowder in the night time is in contravention of a city ordinance, and the river police prevented it.

Officer Maguire reported yesterday afternoon, that the driver of float No. 665, struck a lady with a piece of stone while on Poydras street. Upon the approach of the officer, the driver ran away, leaving his float and horse to be taken to the pound.

On motion of P. A. Ducros, Esq., attorney at law, Judge Cooley adjourned the Sixth District Court yesterday afternoon, in respect to the memory of the Honorable Auguste Prevosty, a prominent lawyer of Louisiana, of upward of thirty years standing, and a resident of the parish of Pointe Coupee.

A young man was yesterday brought up on a criminal charge before Recorder Gastinel, of the Second District. The charge was made by a Sheriff's officer, to the effect that he had furnished his brother, who had been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for burglary, with a loaf of bread containing a file. The burglar and other convicts were on their way from the prison, under a guard, to the steamboat, when the officer detected the presence of the file in the loaf furnished by the brother. The culprit was discharged.

Formal inquiries have been made through the French Consulate relative to the fate of Emile Victor Fleurchamp, supposed to have died suddenly in New Orleans, but of which fact no proof has yet been found. He was one of two French orphan children reared in one of the orphan asylums in New Orleans. The other orphan, after becoming of age, went to Mexico and enlisted as a soldier under Maximillian.

Some time since a package was brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police, addressed to "Captain W. P. Madison, steamer Mittie Stephens," and this indorsement on it: "$400 for frait—take with care." The seals have never been opened. The owner of the package can have the same by application to the Superintendent and proving property.

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ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—Before United States Commissioner Urban yesterday the case of George Carinan, charged on affidavit of James T. Cunningham, special officer Metropolitan police, with having counterfeit United States treasury notes and small pieces of United States coin in his possession, came up for examination. The money was examined by A. Fortier, president of the bank of America, and Mr. J. Marshall, formerly book-keeper at the United States Treasury in this city, who both pronounced the notes genuine, and also the coin, with the exception of a dime piece.

The prosecution having stated that the notes now shown were not all that were found in the possession of the defendant at the time of his arrest, that there was some fractional currency of denominations of 25 and 50 cents missing, the commissioner reserved his decision until to-day, in order to give the prosecution an opportunity of substantiating their assertion as to missing money.

This case was transferred to the commissioner by Recorder Gastinel. The money received by the former consisted of three $20, eight $10 and fourteen $5 notes and seventy-four pieces of small silver coin, in five and ten cents pieces, etc.

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A DARING ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Mr. A. B. Rennoyer, a citizen of Illinois, who, returning homeward from a trip to Texas, had taken advantage of his brief stay in New Orleans to walk about the city, was accosted at the corner of Common and Basin streets by a man, a stranger to him, who, after asking several questions as to his place of residence and length of time in the city, politely inquired whether Mr. Rennoyer could cash for him a United States treasury bond. Being informed in the negative, he inquired: "Could he change a bill?" Mr. Rennoyer said that he could, and accordingly pulled out his pocket-book containing $120 in currency. At this moment, a third party knocked roughly against Mr. Rennoyer, distracting his attention, while the other seized the pocket-book, slipped rapidly around the corner and ran. He was pursued, but not captured.

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BURGLARY ON BASIN STREET.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, the front room on the lower floor of the house No. 63 Basin street, was entered by an unknown thief, through a window, and completely stripped of all the small articles of value it contained. The room is let furnished by Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the house, to two young gentlemen. The bed was immediately in front of the two windows, the foot being opposite the one opened.

The thief succeeded in raising the windows, crawling over the two sleeping men, and getting, unobserved, away with two complete suits of clothes, including overcoats, and a pocketbook containing one hundred dollars in money.

One of the gentlemen was a passenger on the unfortunate steamer America, lately destroyed in the Ohio river, and lost everything but the suit of clothes on his back. The burglary was not discovered until the policeman of the beat, passing by, saw the window open and aroused the men.

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PERJURY, ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE.—In the arrest, last evening, of a young gentleman well known in the city, the *Times* states, on a charge of perjury, there is developed the details of an elopement, which doubtless in a day or two will become public through the testimony elicited before Recorder Becker. Until that time our readers must rest satisfied with such a history of the matter as we can glean, and an omission of all names.

It seems the daughter of the prosecutrix, a young lady, perhaps fifteen, and described by those intimately acquainted with the family as being not only remarkable for her extreme beauty, but of peculiar intelligence, was privately married by a Justice of the Peace to a member of one of the most influential Creole families of the city. The ceremony, so the Justice alleges, was only performed after the sworn statement of the gentleman arrested that she had attained her majority.

Once married, it was of course useless to attempt at separation, and now the mother proposes to prosecute the witness criminally and the Justice for malfeasance in office. How the affair will eventually terminate yet remains a mystery. The matter has created no little stir among fashionable circles, both the bride and groom being well known, and the former especially, having a host of sincere friends.

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ROMANCE OF A STOLEN BUGGY.—Three or four days ago a sorrel mare and top-buggy were stolen from Gravier street, between Carondelet and Bronne, and the establishment was found about one o'clock the next morning in the Third District.

The animal was so severely driven as to be utterly unable to move out of the stable since. Supposing the thief resided in the vicinity, the police have kept a lookout on the house in front of which the animal was found, from that time.

It now turns out, says the *Times*, that a young and rather wild clerk hired a buggy, and having occasion to stop at the office of his employer left the animal standing near the door. Finding two vehicles when he came down stairs, and not being a suficient judge of horseflesh to tell positively which was his, he jumped into the first and started for the Lake. The companion of his trip proved amiable and the wine excellent, and it is not surprising night was far advanced when they returned home.

Driving through the Third District, to leave the fairer of the passengers, the buggy was left standing on the street. The police had just then received a telegram describing the sorrel mare, and finding an equipage that answered the description exactly, it was at once seized upon and driven to the owner's stable. The young gentleman returning to the street, viewed with some surprise the sudden disappearance and lost no time in reporting it to the livery stable. Reaching there he was more astonished to to hear that the vehicle he hired had been taken out of the pound about five hours before. The youth by mistake had taken a buggy belonging to Mr. Nelson, and his own, standing some time without a driver, was finally driven to the pound by the policeman of the beat.

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FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ERA NO. 10.—From the pilot of the steamer Era No. 10, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, on the steamer St. Nicholas, the *Bee* learns that the steamers Era No. 9 and Era No. 10, the former bound up, the latter coming down from Shreveport, with 886 bales cotton and sundries for this port, collided in Red river, one mile above the mouth of Old river, on the seventeenth instant, at about four A. M. A hole was knocked in the bow of the Era No. 10; she was towed to the shore by the Era No. 9, and sunk in about five hours after the collision to the cabin floor, and will probably careen over. The passengers and crew, with 269 bales cotton, and sundries, were transferred to the St. Nicholas and brought to this city. The boat will be a total toss; her cargo will be saved, but in a damaged condition. The Era No. 9 proceeded on her way up the river, having sustained no material damage.

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A WANDERER.—This is one of the *Picayune's* pleasant stories. Whether true or untrue, it reads well:

A few weeks since an old man, a native and a long time a resident of Lyons, France, came to this city in search of a daughter, who, three years ago, left her native city for the United States. Her companion was a young and dissolute American, who, it is said, shortly after their arrival in New York, deserted her. She then adopted the mode of life too frequently resorted to by young and beautiful girls. She was an only child, the sole solace of a widowed father. Although scorned by the world, she was dear to him; and despite the contumely and reproach she had brought upon him, he set out in search of her. Shortly after his reaching New York he learned that she had come to New Orleans, and here, a few days since, he discovered her. All his importunities were unheeded; his entreaties that she would return with him to their own country denied. The interview is ascribed as a most affecting one, but it was, nevertheless, unable to soften the obdurate heart of the daughter. As a *dernier resort*, he has appealed to the police, but how the matter will terminate, of course, rests in the decision of the Recorder.

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Our former co-laborer and our friend, J. M. West, was brutally beaten and abused on St. Charles street a few nights ago by two or more Metropolitan policemen. Captain West, who is one of the most adventurous and chivalrous men alive, is badly bruised about the head. Luckily for the policemen the first blow from a club stunned him, otherwise the report might have been different.—*Crescent*.

In the above paragraph there is an ungenerous fling at the police. Captain West was badly beaten, but the blows were struck by policemen, as is alleged, and not denied, to prevent him from pulling the trigger of a pistol which he held at the breast of a patrolman, whose life was saved only by knocking down the party alluded to, who himself declares that from the time he was in Strong's coffeehouse until he found himself in the police station he was utterly unconscious of what he was doing. According to the police reports there were two lucky men; one the policeman whose life was so providentially and promptly saved, the other the prisoner, who otherwise would have been arrested on a most serious charge. No one presumes that Mr. West would have interfered to rescue a prisoner from the police or would have attempted to shoot the officer had he been in a condition of moral responsibility. It was an unfortunate affair and much to be regretted, but while the public may be willing to exculpate Mr. West from any intention to commit a wrong, it is unjust to charge policemen who saved two lives with abusing one of these very men whose life was saved.

This is said with only the kindest feeling toward the party alluded to.

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A CONSPIRACY.—Last evening Mr. Johnson, an old gentleman, apparently fifty at the least, came to the office of the Superintendent of Police to complain that he had been the victim of a conspiracy. It appears, according to the report of the *Times*, that while promenading through the city, toward dark, Mr. Johnson made the acquaintance of quite a fine looking woman, who being amiably disposed, invited him to take a walk. The old gentleman, nothing loth, joined her, and victims of mutual admiration, wended their way to the residence of the woman, somewhere in the rear of the city.

The house, a frame building, with a yard, was at length reached, and the two entered the large side gate. Scarcely had they proceeded half a dozen steps before the woman suddenly disappeared. Mr. Johnson at first believed himself the victim of a joke, and returned toward the street, when, to his surprise, he found the gate locked.

He endeavored to climb over the pickets, but they stuck in his legs, and he fell. At length, driven to despair, he banged loudly at a side door. This brought out the proprietress, who, by the by, was not his companion of the promenade. She threatened to arrest him as a thief, but a policeman fortunately passing by he was set at liberty.

Superintendent Cain will look after the character of the inmates of this delectable habitation.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 187.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Relative to the sitting of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Late Election, and the Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State during the Recess or Adjournment of the General Assembly.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Committee upon the conduct of the late election, and the present condition of peace and order in the State, be and they are hereby authorized to continue in session during the interval between the recess and adjournment of the session of the General Assembly and its next session, with all the powers hitherto conferred upon them, provided that its members shall only receive their per diem for the number of days they are actually in session, and shall not be entitled to any mileage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[206.

### AN ACT

For the relief of John M. Hugee and Charles Jones, Lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to pay John M. Hugee and Charles Jones, lessees of the State Penitentiary, out of the proceeds of the levee bonds issued in conformity of the act number one hundred and fifteen, approved twenty-sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act to provide means for the Construction of Levees by the issue of bonds of the State, for four millions of dollars and to provide for the redemption of said bonds such sums as may be due the said Hugee and Jones, on account of the work done by them on the levees in front of D. P. Caries's plantation, W. D. Winter's plantation, R. H. Barrows's plantation, Mrs. McCantney's plantation and Mrs. Hereford's plantation, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, according to their terms of their lease of said Penitentiary, and the contract entered into between the said Hugee and Jones, with A. V. Dubraca representing said parish, on the twenty-second of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the payment to be made upon the certificate of the Surveyor of the said parish of West Baton Rouge, that the work therein has been done in conformity with the contract aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this law shall go into effect from and after passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved November 5, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 191.

### AN ACT

To Confer Additional Powers upon the District and Parish Judges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Judges of District and Parish Courts shall have the right to try mandamus in chambers during the recess of said courts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 208.

### AN ACT

To Form a New Parish to be Called the Parish of Iberia.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be a new parish formed from a portion of the south part of the parish of St. Martin and from a portion of the north part of the parish of St. Mary, to be called and known by the name of the parish of Iberia.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following shall be the boundaries of the parish of Iberia, viz: Beginning at the Gulf of Mexico at the entrance to the Southwest, or Vermilion Pass; thence along the middle of the main channel of said pass to the entrance into Vermilion Bay; thence in a direct line to the mouth of Petite Anse Bayou; thence in a direct line to the western shore of Lake Peigneur; thence along the western shore of said lake, and along the line dividing the parishes of St. Martin, Vermilion and Lafayette to a point intersected by a line running east and west two and one-half miles north of the township line between townships eleven and twelve south, in range five east, thence due east to the township line between ranges five and six east, thence southeast to the upper line of lands now belonging to S. M. Darby (originally confirmed to J. Fontenette, commonly represented number fifty-nine), thence northeastwardly along said upper line to Lake Yasse, thence southeastwardly through the middle of said lake, in a direct line to the upper line of lands now owned by John Wyche, thence along said upper line to the Bayou Teche, thence crossing said bayou to the upper line of lands belonging to J. F. Wyche, following said upper line to the depth of forty arpents, thence following the rear concession of lands lying south of J. F. Wyche, and fronting Bayou Teche at a distance of forty arpents from said bayou to the south line of Onezephore Delahoussaye, thence circumscribing the lands of said Oneziphore Delahoussaye to Coulie Portage, following said Coulie to Bayou Portage, thence along the middle of said bayou to Lake Fausse Point, and through the middle of said lake to a point intersected by the township line between townships eleven and twelve south; thence east along said line to the eastern limits of the parish of St. Martin on Grand river, thence southwardly with said limits to the line between townships twelve and thirteen south, thence westwardly in a direct line to the northwest corner of the lands of Charles Greivemberg, thence southeastwardly across the Bayou Teche along the upper line of said lands of Charles Grevemberg and in a direct line to the sea marsh, thence through said sea marsh midway between the highlands of Cypremort and Grand Cote to Vermilion Bay, thence through said bay to the southeast pass of Cote Blanche Bay, and thence along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the point of beginning, including Petite Anse Island.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint for the said parish a Judge, a Sheriff, a Recorder, and all other officers that may be necessary therefor, whose power and duties shall be the same as those of other judges, sheriffs, recorders and like officers throughout the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Parish Judge of the said parish of Iberia immediately after he receives his commission, to convene the several Justices of the Peace to meet at a convenient time and place, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, for the purpose of laying off four Police Jury Districts in said parish.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish Judge of the parish of Iberia, as soon as the police district shall have been formed as required by the foregoing section of this act, and after giving regular notice of time and place, shall cause an election to be held by a Justice of the Peace in each Police District, for the election of two members of each district to the Police Jury.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the town of New Iberia shall be the county seat of said parish, and that the Parish Judge shall convene the members of the Police Jury, immediately after the election, at the town of New Iberia, for the purpose of causing to be erected thereat the necessary public buildings.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish Judge shall keep his office at the county seat of said parish, and that the said parish shall form a part of the Third Judicial District of the State, and the District Court for said parish shall be held at the seat of justice thereof at such times as may be fixed by law.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the District and Parish Courts of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin to transmit to the Clerks of the District and Parish Courts of the parish of Iberia all petitions, answers, documents and papers appertaining to suits wherein the defendant or defendants reside within the parish of Iberia.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That immediately after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Recorders of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin to make a true copy from the records of all acts, deeds and titles, papers of record in their respective offices, relative to or affecting landed property situated within the limits of the parish of Iberia, which the said Recorders shall cause to be transcribed in a well-bound book or books, *paraphed ne varietur* at the top and foot of each page, accompanied by a certificate at the end of each book, with the seal of the said Recorders affixed to the end of their respective book or books, all of which shall be made, and with the original acts and title deeds be transmitted by the said Recorders; respectively, to the Recorder of the parish of Iberia, at the expense of the parish of Iberia.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That until otherwise provided for by the Legislature the parish of Iberia hereby created shall be represented in both branches of the General Assembly by the duly qualified Representatives of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That in due time and before the expiration of the term for which the Representatives of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin have been elected, the General Assembly shall make the necessary provisions in order that the said parish of Iberia may be duly represented in said General Assembly.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing in this act shall prevent the Collectors of St. Mary and St. Martin from collecting the arrear taxes which may be due within the limits of said parish of Iberia, including the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc, That the Sheriff of the parish of Iberia, before entering on the duties of his office shall give bond in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars with similar securities and under the same conditions as are required of the Sheriffs for the faithful performance of the duties of their office and for the collection of and accounting for all taxes and fines and other sums which it may be his duty to collect.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the school fund for said parish of Iberia shall be provided in the same manner as for the other parishes of the State.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the existing laws and rules of practice for the several courts held in the parish of St. Martin relative to public notices and advertisements and in relation to all judicial sales made in said parish of St. Martin, shall be and exist in full force in the parish of Iberia.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Police Jury of the parish of Iberia shall have all the powers that are now possessed by, and be subject to all the duties that are now enjoined upon, the Police Jury of the parish of St. Martin.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 30, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHS. HYLESTED AND P. E. HATREL, Individually, and as Members of the Firm of Hughes, Hyllested & Co.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 77.**

WHEREAS, P. E. HATREL, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the above firm, of New Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on seventh January 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN J. JAMES Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 233.**

WHEREAS, JOHN J. JAMES, OF THE PARish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on thirtieth December, 1868, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT WADE OGDEN, Individually, and as a Member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 622.**

WHEREAS, ROBERT WADE OGDEN, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the firm of Cusachs & Ogden, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES A. GREEN Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 598.**

WHEREAS CHARLES A. GREEN, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of firm of Green & Crump of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office Customhouse.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de10 20 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PROPOSALS FOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received until ten A. M. THURSDAY, the thirty-first instant, for STEAMSHIP SERVICE between New Orleans, Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Key West and the Dry Tortugas.

Said service to be performed monthly in alternation with the steamship now chartered by the United States by a good, staunch, seaworthy vessel, having good and suitable freight and passenger accommodation, which vessel is to be inspected and approved by the Quartermaster's Department.

Bidders will file with their proposals a certificate that the vessel intended for the proposed service is classed with the underwriters; they will also state capacity of vessel, fuel consumed in twenty-four hours, average speed per hour, and the draft of water with a cargo of say 2500 barrels.

The responsibility of the bidders must be proved to the satisfaction of this Department.

Service under this contract to commence on the fifth day of January, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1869. Contract to be subject to approval of Quartermaster General and Secretary of War, and Government reserves the right of annulling the same at any time, upon giving thirty (30) days notice.

Bids will state the price per day asked for steamer, the Government furnishing fuel and paying pilotage.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Steamship Service" and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Major General Rousseau:
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. Q. M.,
de23 7t Department of Louisiana.

### SALE OF WAREHOUSED AND UNCLAIMED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, Collector's Office, December 19, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REmained in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, or warehoused for more than three years, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at warehouse No. 1 Customhouse building, Customhouse entrance, on Saturday, January 9, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

UNCLAIMED.

2 bdls Iron Ties, 24 cases Cordial, 1 box Cordial, 6 bdls Iron Ties, 114 boxes Orange Flower Water, 16 demijohns Orange Flower Water, 1 cask Whiting, 1 cask Currycombs and Spoons, 1 box Locks, 1 box Hinges, Locks, etc.; 1 box ink, 326 bdls Iron Ties, 6 quarter-casks Port Wine, 1 bale Carpets, 1 bbl Molasses, 11 pigs Iron, 14 Tiles, 8 cases Guns, 2 cases Paper, 1 case Plated and Japanned Ware, 1 bale Wall Paper, 1 cask Brandy, 2 cases Spoons, 56 bales Gunny Cloth, 30 casks Ale, 1 box Dentist's Instruments, 1 cask Port Wine, 1 puncheon Brandy, 1 Cotton Gin.

WAREHOUSED OVER THREE YEARS.

13 boxes Champagne, 1 case Brandy Fruit, 46 boxes Cordial, 1 puncheon Whisky, 1 bale Handkerchiefs, 44 cases Cotton Cards, 10 cases Wool Cards, 1 bar Iron.
PERRY FULLER, Collector.
de21 23 25 28 29 31 jy4 6 9

### PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M. SATURDAY, the twenty-sixth instant, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans, Louisiana, with such STATIONERY as may be required from the fourth day of January to the thirtieth of June, 1869, consisting principally of the following named articles: Blank Books, Crown, Demi and Cap, full and half bound, printed and not printed, per quire:

O. B. ENVELOPS, 9 to 13 inch, white, per 1000.
LETTER ENVELOPS, white, per 1000.
BLACK INK (Arnold's), pints and quarts, per dozen.
COPYING INK (French), pints and quarts, per dozen.
CARMINE INK (Perine and Guyot's), per dozen.
MUCILAGE, small bottle, per dozen.
BLOTTING PAPER, heavy, per quire.
CAP PAPER, ruled, per ream.
ENVELOP PAPER, per quire.
FOLIO POST PAPER, ruled, per ream.
LETTER PAPER, ruled, per ream.
LETTERPAPER, plain, per ream.
NOTE PAPER, ruled, per ream.
NOTE PAPER, plain, per ream.
LEGAL CAP PAPER, ruled, per ream.
LEAD PENCILS, Faber's, per gross.
PENHOLDERS, per gross.
STEEL PENS, Gillott's, per gross.
QUILL PENS, per hundred.
QUILLS, per gross.
OFFICE TAPE, per gross.
SEALING WAX, per pound.
RUBBER RINGS, assorted, per gross.
RUBBER ERASERS, per dozen.
INKSTANDS, glass, each.
RULERS, G. P., eighteen inch, each.
LETTER COPYING BOOKS, Mann's, each.
WAFERS, per ounce.
PAPER FASTENERS (Phelps and Solomon), per gross.
EYELETS, per box.
ERASERS, each.
PAPER FOLDERS, each.

All Stationery furnished must be of the best quality and will be subject to careful inspection before acceptance, and must be furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Depot Quartermaster. Samples of the Stationery proposed to be furnished must be submitted to this office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be proved to the satisfaction of this department.

The bids will be opened at time above named, and the whole bid awarded to the lowest responsible bidder and all bidders are required to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

By command of Brevet Major General Rousseau.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
de19 6t Department of Louisiana.

### SALE AT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Louisiana, New Orleans, December 3, 1868.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, FOR account of the United States, on MONDAY, January 4, 1869, at twelve M., at United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, No. 12, the following articles, viz:

1 lot CIGAR FACTORY STANDS.
1 lot 1500 CIGARS.
5½ boxes TOBACCO.
1 STILL.
1 STILL and APPARATUS.
1 lot STILL FIXTURES.
1 cask MOLASSES.
3 RAILINGS.
35 boxes BITTERS and SCHNAPPS.
5 barrels LOW WINES.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
de9 oawtd Collector.

### SITE FOR A NEW STATE HOUSE.

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE APpointed by the General Assembly to ascertain what attainable spot is most eligible for the site of a new State House invite information upon the subject. One within the corporate limits of New Orleans preferred, and ample grounds will be requisite, as well as a conspicuous position. If this information comes from owners of grounds suggested, they will state their terms. All communications will be in writing, and addressed to the undersigned, Acting Chairman of the Committee, 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

de1 1m A. B. BACON.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTing the portion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earthwork, the delivery of material for and construction of 4500 lineal feet of Truss Bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of Pile and Trestle Bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 Cross Ties, and other materials will be received at the Company's office, in the city of New Orleans, up to ten o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures, and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, etc.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals for which any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. & C. R. R. Co.
Office of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New Orleans, November 23, 1868.
no23 ↑ ja10

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

### Wakeman and Spearing vs. Schooner James Eliza, Her Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9228.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner JAMES ELIZA, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Wakeman and Spearing, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of December, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 164—de22 29 ja4 9

### John Mack, Maurice O'Brien and Others vs. the steamboat Bismarck, her Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 9208.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat BISMARCK, her Tackle, etc., now libeled by John Mack, Maurice O'Brien and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of December, 1868.
F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
ANo. 136—de17 23 29ja2

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF BANJAMIN MYRICK

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN MYRICK, of Girard, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 159—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF HIRAM WINN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM WINN, in the parish of Caldwell and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 160—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF M. G. W. LANGSTON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. G. W. LANGSTON, in the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 161—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF JOHN McMILLAN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN McMILLAN, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 161—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF R. D. BRIDGER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. D. BRIDGER, in the parish of Caldwell, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 163—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF HIPPOLYTE PATOUT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIPPOLYTE PATOUT, of Jeanerette, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 144—de22 ja16 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES SMITH.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES SMITH, of the parish of Pointe Coupee and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1869, at twelve o'clock M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 142—de22 ja5 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF T. F. OWEN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of T. F. OWEN, in the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 141—de18 ja8 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF JAMES ANDREWS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, December 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES ANDREWS, of Wilson's Plantation, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
A No. 139—de18 ja15 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES J. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, December 15 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES J. LEWIS, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON,

United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ANo. 136—de16 ja6

### ESTATE OF GEORGE M. LOENING.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., December 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE first day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. LOENING, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Customhouse Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register on the first day of February, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

ANo. 19—de2 a31 District of Louisiana.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

### ESTATE OF JOSEPH D. MAYEUX.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH D. MAYEUX, of Moreauville, in the parish of Avoyelles and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John F. Deane, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
ANo. 148—de22 ja15 District of Louisiana.

### ESTATE OF D. W. HOLLIS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of D. W. HOLLIS, in the parish of Union, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
A No. 149—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF R. W. VINCE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana, December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. W. VINCE, in the parish of Caldwell, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 150—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF J. B. THOMAS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. B. THOMAS, in the parish of Caldwell and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 151—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF JOHN NIHILL.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN NIHILL, of the parish of Claiborne and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 152—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF THOS. G. BRIGHAM.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana, December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOS. G. BRIGHAM, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
PER M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 153—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF A. L. JOHNSON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. L. JOHNSON, of Marion, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D., 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,

District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 154—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF L. G. THOMAS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of L. G. THOMAS, of the parish of Caldwell and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twentieth day of January, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 155—de22 ja20

### ESTATE OF PETER F. SMITH.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER F. SMITH, in the parish of Catahoula, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,

District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo 156—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF E. B. MILES.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. B. MILES, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock, A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 157—de22 ja15

### ESTATE OF J. E. PROTHRO

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., December 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. E. PROTHRO, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 158—de22 ja15

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF F. J. HERRON, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 626.**

WHEREAS, F. JAY HERRON, OF NEW Orleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on second January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 A K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. POTTS, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 249.**

WHEREAS, JOHN C. POTTS, OF PARISH of Terrebonne and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office, Customhouse building, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 14, 1868.
de15 25 ja5 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF H. SPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 119.**

WHEREAS, HENRY SPIRO, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of H. Spiro & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act:

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de5 15 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD L. PUGH, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 269.**

WHEREAS, RICHARD L. PUGH, OF PARISH of Lafourche, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at his office, Customhouse building, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 14, 1868.
de15 25 ja5 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. F. ROBINSON Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 308.**

WHEREAS, B. F. ROBINSON, OF THE PARish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF B. S. SIMS, BANKRUPT

**In Bankruptcy—No 215.**

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN S. SIMS, OF Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 4, 1868.
de7 21 28 CHS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN JOHNSON Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 313.**

WHEREAS, JOHN JOHNSON, OF THE PARish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on the third of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF E. W. THARP, BANKrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 204.**

WHEREAS, E. W. THARP, OF THE PARish of Franklin and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JACOB SAMUEL, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 632.**

WHEREAS, JACOB SAMUEL, OF NEW ORleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act: Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Pitkin, on third January, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, Customhouse Building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de4 15 24 CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF T. J. GARNER, BANKrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 154.**

WHEREAS, T. J. GARNER, OF THE PARISH of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act: Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on third January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT BLOOMER, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 630.**

WHEREAS, ROBERT BLOOMER, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firms Bloomer & Holmes, D. A. Holmes and S. P. Griffin & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest that the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse, on sixth January, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 8, 1868.
de9 18 25 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BENJAMIM CRUMP Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 598.**

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN CRUMP, INDIvidually, and as a member, firms Green & Crump and Duff, Green & Co., of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts and to all other persons in interest that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fifth day of January A. D., 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2, 1868.
de10 20 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. B. WHITE Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 396.**

WHEREAS, JOHN C. B. WHITE, OF THE parish of Union, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker on fourth January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ARRINGTON & ELMER, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 486.**

WHEREAS ROBERT E. ARRINGTON AND ALBERT B. ELMER, individually and as members of the above firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, at his office, 41 Exchange alley, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 15, 1868.
de17 25 jy2 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF YORK & HOOVER, Bankrupts.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 603.**

WHEREAS, ZEBULON YORK AND ELIAS J. Hoover, individually and as members of said firm, of Concordia parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at eleven A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1869, at office No. 41, Exchange Alley, at eleven A. M.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 15, 1868.
de17 25 ja2 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM A. MADDOX Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 390.**

WHEREAS, WILLIAM A. MADDOX, OF the parish of Claiborne, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RUFUS WORRELL Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 247.**

WHEREAS, RUFUS WORRELL, OF THE parish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition, praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1839, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on fourth January, 1869, at 10 A. M., at his office at Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF P. B. BROWN, BANKrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 205.**

WHEREAS, P. B. BROWN, OF THE PARISH of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the ninth day of January, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the Bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Baker, on third January, 1869, at ten A. M., at his office, Monroe, Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 25, 1868.
no27 de15 31 K. LOWE, Deputy Clerk.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID H. LEWIS, Bankrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 401.**

WHEREAS, DAVID H. LEWIS, OF Claiborne parish and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twelfth day of February, 1869, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will be examined before Register Baker, at his office, Monroe, Louisiana, on seventh January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

Clerk's Office, December 5, 1868.
de7 18 24 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

### J. Bataille vs. Mrs. Folley

FOURTH JUSTICES' COURT, PARISH OF Orleans, No. 74.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. G. Baum, Judge of the Fourth Justices' Court in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M. in front of my office, No. 5 Frenchmen street:

One lot of Household FURNITURE.
Seized in the above stated suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.
de18 22 29 EUG. MEILLEUR, Constable.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Special Dispatches to the N. O. Republican

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1868.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has introduced a resolution in the House instructing the committee on the revision of the laws of the United States to examine into and investigate the action of certain District Judges in appointing official general assignees, and to examine into the conduct of the latter.

Henry I. Black, George F. H. Youngs and Henry Street have been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeepers, at New Orleans, on the recommendation of Supervisor Creecy.

Mr. Lupton, of Tennessee, is ahead for General Steedman's place. The objection to Mr. Johnson, who is pretty well recommended, is that he holds office under Governor Warmoth, and is not satisfied with one office.

Mr. Sypher and his admirers claim that it was through his influence that the militia bill was passed.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over Louisiana meets with decided opposition.

Its opponents say it was gotten up to serve the interests of a number of speculators in war claims.

Mr. Billings, of New Orleans, now here, is supposed to be in the ring.

ROB ROY.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1868.

The President has gone back on his New Orleans friends and to-day nominated a Memphis gentleman, W. O. Loftes, Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Steedman. Your Senators say they will not allow any non resident carpet-bagger to be confirmed.

Adolph Bouchard, of New Orleans, now here pressing a cotton claim, has been nominated Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Tisdale, removed. The President had nominated Mr. Johnson, but on getting more light, and satisfying himself that Bouchard is a native Louisianaian, and can be confirmed, he changed the nomination.

James Hart has been nominated to Norcross's place.

Congress has adjourned to the fifth of January.

ROB ROY.

### [Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, December 17.—*Senate.*—The bill granting the right of way through public lands to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House bill, removing disabilities from certain citizens of South Carolina, passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution regarding the Spanish revolutions was discussed. Mr. Bayard characterized them as impertinent. The resolution went over.

The resolution of the Finance Committee censuring the President's financial views, was discussed.

Mr. Dixon spoke at length on the financial question; he said that the way to resume specie payments was to first institute a system of rigid economy, and second to remove all political disabilities from the Southern people. The resolution finally passed—43 to 6.

The House was engaged all day on Stevens eulogies.

Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the election of Carl Schurz to the United States Senate.

Judge Chase is quoted as having said that he don't believe a single Associate Justice has given an intimation of his views on the constitutionality of legal tenders.

Customs from the seventh to the twelfth instant, inclusive, $2,162,000.

Hon. Robert J. Walker and W. W. Worden, the President's private secretary, were before the Retrenchment Committee to-day in reference to the Alaska corruption fund.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $184,000.

The Reconstruction Committee have continued the examination regarding Mississippi and Georgia.

General Sypher, at the request of Mr. Menard, will present the latter's credentials to-morrow. Mr. Hunt will present certain papers; also Simon Jones, when the whole matter, without argument or recognition, will go to the Election Committee.

The House bill repealing militia restrictions passed the Senate without comment.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, having been summoned before the Reconstruction Committee of the House and requested to give his opinion as to the proper mode of overcoming the difficulties in Georgia, recommended that there should be a literal execution of the reconstruction acts, which required the primal organization of the State Legislature, to be made by the admission of only those who could take the test oath, or had been relieved of disabilities by Congress.

This course would restore the colored men to their seats without any special legislation and place the legislative department of Georgia in the hands of loyal men. After the adoption by such a body of the fundamental conditions precedent to the State's admission to the Union, all members eligible under the State Constitution and the fourteenth amendment will be admitted to seats and no further action of Congress would be necessary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs have determined, almost unanimously, to report against a bill for continuing the bureau. The parties interested in getting it continued will now labor with the Senate, and some of them express confidence that Senator Wilson can and will carry it through for them. The judgment of the House is unquestionably against its passage, and that of the Senate is believed to be so. If it should pass the Senate, it might possibly be carried in the House, though that is doubtful.

The committee has been greatly beset by the friends of continuance for several days, but the chairman to-day told them that in the present temper of the House it would be wholly useless to bring a bill forward, as it would certainly be killed. The committee will probably report in favor of continuing the freedmen's hospitals at Washington, Richmond, Vicksburg and New Orleans for six months, as the expenses will not be large and the benefits will be great. They have not yet determined what they will do about investigating the affairs of the Bureau.

The House Postoffice Committee to-day took up the question of postal telegraphs, and are likely to have it under consideration for some time. Hon. E. B. Washburne approved and spoke briefly about his bill for a new government telegraph line from here to New York, and William Orton, of the Western Union Line, made a long speech against all schemes of postal telegraphing. Mr. Washburne is to be heard again, and Gardner Hubbard will be heard bye-and-bye on his project for using the present lines through the Postoffice Department. It may be said in this connection that several postal bills are to be brought in during the session. One of them, for a government line between Boston and New York, came in to-day. It is not yet possible to tell what the views of the committee are, nor to say how any of the projects will be received by the house.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The conclusion of the whole matter about Caleb Cushing is that nobody knows where he has gone, and that Mr. Seward is immensely tickled with the muddle he has created in the public mind about the matter. It was given out last night by a Senator who had talked with the Secretary Saturday evening, that Mr. Cushing had certainly gone to England to aid Reverdy Johnson. It is given out to-night by a Senator who talked with him to-day when at the capitol that Mr. Cushing has gone to Bogota, or somewhere else in South America, to negotiate for making a canal across the isthmus of Darien. Correspondents and Congressmen are doing their best to get at the facts about the mission, but the Secretary is as yet too much for them. Somebody will make him show his hand, however, after a while.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—*Senate*—Mr. Kellogg's bill regarding loyal claimants in Louisiana and Arkansas was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Abbott introduced a similar bill, applicable to all the lately rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

*House*—Colonel Hunt's and Menard's papers were referred to the Election Committee without remark.

A resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Louisiana election was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—*Senate*—Mr. Abbott introduced a bill for the payment of the claims of loyal citizens South. It empowers Chief Justice Chase to appoint three commissioners, who shall meet here and award claims not to exceed two million dollars, proof of loyalty to be the same as exacted in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill repealing the admission of Georgia. The preamble states that the Legislature violated the fourteenth amendment, in not purging itself of members ineligible under the fourteenth article, and violated both the constitution and the principle upon which reconstruction is founded, in expelling negroes. The bill revives military government and allows the present constitution to operate, subject to the pleasure of Congress; that the Legislature assemble, those under the fourteenth article excluded, and that the Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction, when one party swears justice can not be had in the provisional courts.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire whether the removal of political disability passed prior to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment is now valid.

Sumner's resolution congratulating the Spanish people passed.

Senator Cameron eulogized Mr. Stevens until adjournment.

*House*—The Committee on the Revision of the Laws was directed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commission to make changes in the bankrupt laws, to make the practice uniform. The difficulty appears to arise from certain district judges appointing general assignees, and the scope of inquiry covers the proceedings of such assignees. Mr. Finney's death was announced, when the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The Speaker laid before the House Colonel Hunt's claims to Colonel Mann's seat as Representative from Louisiana. It is understood that neither Hunt, Jones or Menard will be allowed to take a seat pending the contest.

Increase of the whisky tax again is predicted.

The *Chronicle* appears to have received $3000 in gold for the use of its columns by Robert J. Walker in discussing the Alaska purchase.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day forbidding civil officers from holding military commissions. This will prevent the appointment of officers to the Cabinet.

Andrew J. Goss has been appointed collector at St. Augustine, Florida.

General Grant, declining a reception at Philadelphia, returns here to-night.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Supreme Court, in the case of Homes Foundry vs. the United States, orders the reversal of the decision of the Louisiana Circuit Court and that the case be remanded to that court for further proceedings.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill requiring the constitutional convention of Georgia to reassemble and make express provision in its fundamental law, that citizens may hold office irrespective of race or color.

A resolution offered by Mr. Harlan was adopted, requesting the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill reapportioning representation in Congress according to section two of the fourteenth amendment.

Discussion as to taking up the copper tariff is now in progress.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The President has nominated George W. Colby, Collector of the Second District of Alabama; Otis H. Russell, Fourth District of Virginia; Robert K. Boyd, Second District of Tennessee; Albert G. Ryan, First District of Arkansas; Lloyd D. Wooddell, Assessor of the First District of Georgia; Thomas K. Burdett, Collector of the First District of Mississippi; James Davis, Postmaster at Memphis; Thomas M. Stillwell, Minister to Venezuela.

Secretary Seward testified before the Retrenchment Committee that the expense attending the Alaska purchase did not exceed $500 at the State Department.

*Senate*—The Chair presented a memorial of fifteen hundred citizens of Stockholm, who desire assistance to emigrate.

Mr. Pomeroy presented another Georgia bill, providing for the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention within thirty days to construct an organic law to define more clearly the rights of colored citizens and forbid the meeting of the Legislature until the required amendment to the Constitution is adopted.

Mr. Kellogg presented the Louisiana Legislature's resolutions condoling Stevens's death.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider the appointment of representation in accordance with the fourteenth amendment.

The Senate refused to consider the copper tariff bill by 22 to 25.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—M. De Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, notified the Committee on Public Expenditures, through Secretary Seward, that his Government will not permit him to testify before the committee.

General Grant attended Dr. Sunderland's church to-day. Secretary Schofield has returned.

Advices from Greece and Turkey show indisposition to precipitate hostilities.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The government will proceed to attach the property of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., on a judgment for half a million dollars. Proceedings will commence January 1.

This morning's *Republican* says the Senate Judiciary Committee has decided that there is no necessity for Congressional action in reference to Georgia, and will report Senator Edmunds's bill back with amendments.

*Senate.*—Wilson introduced a bill allowing Associate Justices of the Supreme Court having attained the age of seventy to resign, with continuance of salary for life.

A motion to add two members to the Pacific Railroad Committee, giving the South a representation, is pending with a sharp sectional debate in progress.

*House.*—Without a quorum. No business. Adjourned.

The President has nominated W. O. Lofland Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, Adolph Bouchard for the Third District and James Hart Assessor for the Third District.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Telegraph* thinks Reverdy Johnson would have fared better in the Alabama claims negotiations had he been less zealous for peace.

A Greek steamer was chased to and blockaded in Syria by a Turkish man-of-war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17.—Greece rejects the Turkish ultimatum, and the Greek envoy here has received his passports. All male Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortnight will be regarded as Turkish subjects. A naval battle has occurred between the Greek steamer Erosis and a Turkish cruiser, the particulars of which have not transpired.

Many suspected Greeks are detained here. It is reported that the Corte has declined to admit to the Bosphorus a Greek ironclad, to take on board the Greek Embassador.

MADRID, December 17.—Rumors of difficulties among members of the Provisional Government are unfounded. The city is tranquil, and the citizens returning to their homes and business.

HAVANA, December 17.—The *Diario*, strongly in the Spanish interest, says that within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba no crops will be gathered. The insurrectionists destroy the coffee as soon as ripe, and feed the sugar cane to horses. The *Diario* charges many cases of violation of women to the insurgents, but the Cubans deny the truth of this.

Troops from Spain have arrived, which revives the hopes of the Spaniards that the revolution will be speedily suppressed.

The *Diario* says the misery in Santiago de Cuba is heartrending, whichever party prevails the prosperity of the eastern district is ruined for years.

HAVANA, December 18.—A fire at Cardenas burned a hardware store and the papers of the American Consulate.

LONDON, December 18.—South American advices report that the Allies threatened an attack on Villetta. McMahon had ascended the Paraguay river with gunboats.

PARIS, December 18.—M. Moustier announces some changes in the French ministry, indicates a more liberal policy toward the press.

MADRID, December 18.—A large meeting of the Progressists was held at Carthagena. Espartero was named as their choice for the throne. It is said that Serrano has resigned the presidency of the ministry.

The provisional government report that the peace is not likely to be disturbed during the Cortes election.

A slight demonstration was made at Merando in favor of the Carlists, but was easily suppressed.

The bearer of a Republican proclamation was arrested yesterday at Madeira.

PARIS, December 18.—The *Moniteur* regrets the rupture between Turkey and Greece, and hopes the action of the great powers will shorten its duration and circumscribe its consequences.

LONDON, December 18.—The *Times*, in an article on the Eastern war, says Greece is the aggressor. The *Times* thinks the European powers will bring a pressure to bear which will restore peace.

The *Star* and *Standard* both attribute the outbreak in the East to the obstinacy of the European powers in maintaining the statu quo of the Ottoman empire. A dispatch from Constantinople charges the Greeks with commencing hostilities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 18.—It is officially announced that the Grand Turk will enforce his demands on Greece. Four frigates sailed yesterday for the Archiapelago.

LONDON, December 18.—Greece has called out her reserves, and the mobilization of the militia ordered and formation into battalions.

GIBRALTAR, December 18.—A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt to-day, but no lives or property destroyed.

LONDON, December 18.—Earl Mayo's return from India is desired.

QUEENSTOWN, December 18.—Advices from Antwerp report the ship St. John's abandoned at sea.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—The steamer Columbia, from New York November twenty-eight, has not arrived. Apprehensions for her safety are felt. Heavy premiums are demanded for insurance. [Note: The steamer Palmyra, which arrived December sixteen, reports having met the Columbia with her screw lost, but requiring no assistance. She was proceeding to Queenstown under sail.]

LONDON, December 19.—The Greeks sent two war ships to Syria to enforce the entrance to that harbor. The French, British and Russian governments have each one war vessel at Syria.

Hobart Pacha dont attempt to blockade the port of Syria; he allowed two Greek ships to enter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 19.—The rejection of the Sultan's ultimatum by Greece is confirmed.

The Greek ship Erosis ran into Syra, damaged in a conflict with a Turkish cruiser.

PARIS, December 19.—Napoleon and Eugenie have visited Queen Isabella.

The changes in the French ministry are regarded as confirmation of Napoleon's programme of liberality at home and peace abroad.

HAVANA, December 18.—Steamship Bienville, New York for New Orleans, arrived this morning.

LONDON, December 19.—Hobart Pacha, at the request of the French Admiral in the Archipelago, would await the order of the Turkish Government before coercing Erosis.

The utter inability of the great powers of Europe to control the action of Greece in the pending troubles with Turkey, excites distrust in financial circles here, and a general falling off in all moneyed values is feared. The press of London unites in urging the great powers to make a final remonstrance.

MADRID, December 19.—The elections in corporate cities are progressing without disturbance; a large majority of those elected favor a monarchy. The Government authorizes the statement that peace with Chili is certain.

LONDON, December 19.—The Turkish commander, Omar Pacha, is forbidden to invade Greece unless armed bands of Greeks cross the Thessalian frontier.

PARIS, December 19.—The *Moniteur* has the following details of the Erosis affair: The Erosis answered Hobart Pacha's signal with shot, and immediately ran into Syria. Hobart agreed to raise the blockade if the Erosis was taken to Athens to await judicial proceedings for the outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 19.—The Greek Embassador demands the protection of the great powers for Greek subjects in Constantinople. The French Envoy declined to act.

The Sultan demands the banishment of Greeks from Bulgaria.

HAVANA, December 19.—Generals Espinore and Latorre, with 350 soldiers, arrived here to-day by steamer from Spain.

General Espinore relieves Bulounseda, and Latorre will command the eastern department.

A Spanish prisoner who escaped from Boganio reports that the insurgents had shot a major and captain who refused to capitulate, and that the other officers were in irons. Boganio is destitute of provisons.

Insurgents continue in the neighborhood of Mansanillo. It is rumored that there is fighting going on at Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

LONDON, December 19.—John Laird, a new member of Parliament, published a correspondence which he had with Reverdy Johnson, showing the origin and course of friend ship between them. Laird himself made the first advance toward friendship. In October last, long before the Liverpool banquet, Laird invited Johnson to Birkenhead, to his establishment, to hear his (Laird's) wishes for lasting peace between England and America. Johnson, in reply, regretted that lack of time would prevent his acceptance of the invitation, and added the following words: "Notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the late war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance and hear your sincere wishes for peace."

The utter inability of great powers to control the action of Greece excites distrust in financial circles here. Fear of general falling off in all moneyed values. This distrust is only increased by the reassurance of the French press that even if Russia is not in earnest in her remonstrance, it is the general impression that she will not be able to render Greece any material aid. The press of London generally unite in urging the great powers to a final remonstrance.

LONDON, December 20.—Eastern advices are more pacific. The Greek government, which was heretofore hurried along by popular eagerness, is now disposed to listen to the protests of European powers. It is understood the Western powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum, while Russian interest in Greece will look to modification.

It was rumored yesterday that Russia had sent an unfavorable note to France. It is a canard intended to depress the market.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 20.—The Greeks in this city ask of the Porte the privilege of remaining here in case of hostilities, agreeing to preserve strict neutrality. Corps have been formed ready to proceed to Greece at short notice.

Turkey continues tranquil.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, December 14.—*Money.*—The week opens with decided activity in the money market. Currency shipments to the South and West continue on a liberal scale. One bank to-day received an order from Chicago for five hundred thousand dollars, and another bank had an order for four hundred thousand to Cincinnati. An intimation from Washington that the Supreme Court is likely to declare the legal tender act unconstitutional excites eager interest in Wall street, but it is generally believed that the Chief Justice will postpone the decision until Congress is allowed time to take a less violent method of reaching specie payment. There is no disposition to operate until the question is decided. Several private telegrams were received this afternoon that the act would probably be declared constitutional, and gave a momentary buoyancy to the market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Herald's* Havana letter of the twelfth says:

"It is a fact that a gigantic insurrection exists on this island, supported or countenanced by the great mass of the native population, the exceptions being insignificant in number; that it has had many encounters with Spanish troops, in which its supporters inflicted quite as much, if not more, damage than they suffered, and that the best informed among the disinterested and unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on ultimate success, which shall leave Cuba free and independent.

"In Hayti Salnave captured Miragoane and destroyed many houses and a large quantity of produce. The prisoners all amnestied, except a few chiefs. Salnave will next attack Jacmel. Diplomatic representatives acknowledge the present blockade effective.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Congressional Committee to investigate the election frauds will commence to-morrow.

The commercial travelers are holding a meeting here with the view of petitioning Congress relative to the license law.

The memorial against the bill increasing the copper tariff, which passed the House, is receiving the signatures of our leading merchants.

The stringency in the money market has been very severe during the morning and well in the afternoon. The demand was active on call, and the rates paid were seven per cent on currency and seven per cent on gold, as well as 1-32 per cent on commission in addition to the legal rate in gold, and 1-32, 1-16, and one eighth per cent in addition to the legal currency.

On the stock exchange at one time there was a difference of one eighth to one-quarter per cent between cash and regular, and three-quarter per cent between cash and buyer for thirty days. These high rates induced some of the Shylocks to hold their money for still greater shaves. But toward three o'clock the demand lessened and the market was a little easier, loans being made at seven and six per cent on gold, and finally at seven per cent currency.

The discount market is unsettled, and there is next to nothing doing. The bank statement is unfavorable, but the loss in legal tenders is not so large as was expected, and on the whole, it was well received. The decrease in legal tenders represents the shipments to the South, and the difference between the loss in deposits and that in loans, specie and greenbacks, shows that in round numbers the banks have lost 5,000,000 in legal tenders and National bank notes during the week.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Retrenchment Committee, discussing Mr. Johnson, says: "The character of Mr. Johnson's appointments from then till now are illustrated in the case of Perry Fuller, who, after being rejected by the Senate almost unanimously as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and although rich from government and Indian contracts, desired the office of Collector of Customs in New Orleans, where the legitimate fees would not exceed $3000 per annum. Yet New Orleans reeks with fraud even worse than New York."

This evening's *Express* says: "A report has been sent from this city to certain journals that C. E. Creecy, Esq., the newly appointed Supervisor for Louisiana, is not entitled to half the proceeds of the tobacco recently seized at his instance at New Orleans on account of frauds on the revenue, because of Mr. Creecy's position as Internal Revenue Supervisor. There is no truth in the report. The Commissioner has made no such decision, the effect of which would be to induce Supervisors to consult the interests of the tobacco and whisky rings rather than the interests of the Government. Mr. Creecy's reward for the New Orleans seizures will, it is expected, amount to $36,000."

The dispatch steamer Tallapoosa left for Aspinwall to-day.

The Reconstruction Committee had the Georgia and Mississippi cases up to-day, but adjourned without action till January 5.

Mr. Seward, answering a letter from New York merchants says: "It is my duty to inform you that the United States are at peace with the Republic of Hayti. The Government of the United States will protect no United States citizens who attempt to trade in Haytian ports in violation of any existing blockade or any lawful decree of the Government of the Haytian Republic, which has been recognized by the United States. All persons trading in insurrectionary ports of Hayti will be liable to be dealt with according to the processes and principles of international law."

In the case of Gordon vs. the United States, appealed from the Court of Claims, that the award made by the Secretary of War was null and void upon repeal of the joint resolution directing it, and that an action founded on that award must be dismissed. The action of the Secretary of War in making the award was held to be ministerial and not binding on the Government. The case is from Florida and involves damages on account of the war.

The court adjourns from twenty-fourth instant to January fourth, on which day original actions between States and actions arising under the Constitution will be called.

Senator Trumbull's bill providing for the safety of extradition prisoners, is approved by Secretary Seward.

The Retrenchment Committee publish a report on revenue frauds. They say: "The greatest want is undoubtedly of honest officials, but no improvement can be hoped for in that direction under the present executive—a fact Congress should have realized and acted upon long ago, and then devised a system which human ingenuity and official rapacity could not easily circumvent.

They say most of the distilleries are running now in fraud of the revenue.

A hospital in course of construction, attached to the Howard University, a freedmen's institution, fell to-day hurting fifteen, ten of whom were colored, five seriously.

The Senate passed the resolution adding two Southern Senators to the Pacific Railroad Committee, and adjourned.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, December 18. — Recent events in Cuba have brought out a fact heretofore known only to a comparatively small circle, and carefully guarded by those who composed it. The idea of getting possession of Cuba has been very prominent in Mr. Johnson's mind since the Spanish bombardment of Valparaiso. Soon after that event a Senator in close sympathy with the President sounded the Committe on Foreign Relations to ascertain how far the Republicans would support the President in a direct seizure of Cuba. The leading members of the committee opposed it, and so did Mr. Seward.

PLAN OF PRESENT REVOLUTION.

The plan of the present revolution, already telegraphed as having originated here, was set on foot by the Republicans acting in concert with leading Cuban Liberals. One of the most prominent in the matter here was a general officer of distinction under Bolivar. The plan was submitted to numbers of the members of each House, and considerable material aid is said to have been secured here. The first idea was to have a considerable number of ex-soldiers to go quietly from New Orleans, Charleston and the Texas ports, the revolutionists on the island to be ready to act promptly in concert with these parties. It was supposed that the Cuban authorities would of themselves be utterly powerless to check the movement, and that, as it would require more than thirty days to get any aid from Spain, the possession of the whole island could be gained.

This was to be followed by those interested in the two Houses of Congress here either in recognition of the Republican government there, or by annexation of the island and the creation thereof into a regularly organized State government.

The first date fixed for the breaking out of the revolution was early last winter; but satisfactory arrangements regarded as safe could not be completed, and the blow was postponed to the twenty-second of last February. There was a failure on this occasion, caused by the unexpected watchfulness of the Cuban authorities. As soon, however, as the late troubles assumed a grave character in Spain it was believed by the leaders in this plan that a favorable time for the movement had arrived, and insurrection began. The opinion is daily gaining strength here that the revolution will finally succeed.

A private letter from New Orleans, says affairs in official circles there are about as bad as well can be, and as an instance of the situation, it is stated that Mrs. General Gaines, who gained her great suit in the Supreme Court here last winter, is preparing to have Judge Durell, of the District Court of New Orleans, impeached, on the ground that he demanded money before he would do his duty in her case. The knowledge of this fact is said to cause a good deal of talk down there.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, December 21.—Telegraphic information hasbeen received here to-day that Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on the plea of the respondent, Gleason, has signed the citation which was refused signature here in the case lately closed in the State Supreme Court by judgment of ouster against Lieutenant Governor Gleason, inquiring as to his title to office under the State Constitution.

The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville, Florida, and it is currently reported here that efforts will be made to indict Governor Reed before a jury for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Postoffice Department previous to election as Governor; also to indict Senator Osborne for some misdealing while register in bankruptcy previous to his election as Senator.

LONDON, December 21.—Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Lowe have been re-elected to Parliamant.

Mr. Gladstone announced himself not wholly in favor of the ballot, but if free voting was impossible without such safeguard, he was for the ballot.

Mr. Bright also spoke before re election, saying he declined the Secretaryship for India on account of the severe labor of that position, and also because the popular views on the Indian policy were not sufficiently far advanced. He argued that the recent elections furnish fresh evidence in favor of the ballot; denounced the profligacy of the Tory party, and promised, on the part of the Cabinet, economical administration of the Government.

It is generally believed that the French ministerial changes are due to the influence of the anti-clerical free press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, December, 20.—The Porte approves of Hobart Pasha's conduct at Syria. The Embassadors of the Western powers decline to exercise protection of the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from Turkish dominions.

LONDON, December 21.—President Johnson's full message has arrived. The *Times* refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves of the Senate and House's disposition of the document.

LISBON, December 21.—Rio Janeiro advices to sixth instant, say no fighting has occurred since last report. Rear Admiral Davis and McMahon had gone to Ascuncion.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—There are a hundred large cotton cases pending before the Court of Claims, some involving $200,000, aggregating several millions The Treasury Department takes great interest in the matter. Mr. Hale, of New York, has been regularly employed to defend these cases. Facts are carefully sifted and the loyalty of claimants carefully scrutinized.

PARIS, December 22.—It is reported that the Austrian Government has instructed Prince Metternich to act in concert with France in the Eastern question.

The *Presse* represents the war feeling in Constantinople intense. The Russian flag was publicly burned.

MONTGOMERY, December 17.—To-day the stockholders of the projected Chattanooga and Meridian Railroad elected N. D. Stanton, of Boston, President, and ex-Governor Patton Vice-President.

The House has passed a bill applying the two and three per cent fund of the State to the road from Decatur to Montgomery. It will probably pass the Senate.

The House is discussing a revenue bill. No signs of adjournment yet.

RICHMOND, December 17. — Governor Wells, this morning, respited Peter Phillips, who was to have been hung on Friday for wife murder, until February 15, by which time the habeas corpus issued by Judge Underwood in his case will have been disposed of in the United States Court.

The gallows was being erected, the Sheriff having determined to disregard the habeas corpus and hang the prisoner, unless respited by the Governor.

CHICAGO, December 14.—Our city is already beginning to fill up with soldiers who come to take part in the grand reunion to-morrow and the day following. The following are now here: General Grant and staff, Lieutenant General Sherman and family, Major Generals Negley, Palmer, Curtis, A. G. Smith, Giles A. Smith, Belknap, Hickenlooper, A. H. Perrell, Meredith, McClernand, Tower, Logan, Thomas, Pope, Buckland, Este, Slocum, Elliott, Vandorn, Tillman, Sawtelle, Barnum, Willich, Gibson, McArthur, Jordan, Ingalls, Butterfield, McDowell, Cogswell, Bloomfield, Dunn, Cox, Secretary Schofield and a large number of lesser military lights.

A large number of our citizens called upon General Grant and Lieutenant General Sherman at the Tremont House to-day to pay their respect. To-night they are the guests of Lieutenant Governor Bross, at his residence on Michigan avenue. A large number of army officers and hundreds of our citizens, with their families, are present to pay their respects.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Several fires occurred this morning, damaging property to the amount of $80,000.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—A fight occurred between thirty militia and a number of the citizens of Augusta, Arkansas, yesterday. Four militia were killed.

Governor Clayton's message says the militia will be withdrawn and their places taken by United States troops.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The trial of the Twichells for the murder of their mother commenced to-day.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

OMAHA, December 14.—A recent letter from San Francisco, stating that the Union Pacific had been blocked by snow from the fourth to the twelfth, created great indignation among the officers of the Union Pacific, as the statement was notoriously false, the road not having been obstructed not more than forty hours.

The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific to-day notified the Postmaster General that he can now carry the mail to Evanston, nine hundred and fifty-seven miles west of Omaha. The road is entirely clear, trains running regularly.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

DENVER, December 14.—The annual election of officers of the Denver Pacific Railroad was held to-day. Governor Evans was elected President. The old Board of Directors, with but one exception, were re-elected.

This company was organized but one year ago, and have since finished grading the entire road from Denver to a connection with the Union Pacific, a distance of 105 miles. The entire work was paid for in cash, furnished by the business men of Denver. The treasurer's report shows total receipts of over $650,000 and disbursements nearly $200,000. The track will be laid the entire length of the road either this winter or early next spring.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 17.—In the Legislature to-day a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to arm and equip one hundred men as a reserve force to send to any county where acts of lawlessness are committed, the expenses to be paid by special tax on such county.

# LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

### PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 192.

## AN ACT

To Provide for the Payment of the Taxes Due the State for the years eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six in "State notes" or warrants of the Auditor, and granting an extension of time to the State Tax Collectors to the first day of January, eighteen and sixty-nine, for the collection of the Taxes due for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for the State Tax Collectors of this State to receive State certificates of indebtedness, popularly known as "State notes," and also all warrants lawfully issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, in payment of the unpaid taxes due the State for the years eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer of this State to receive the said State notes and warrants in payment of the taxes due the State for said years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State tax collectors throughout the State be and are hereby granted an extension of time to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to complete the collection of taxes due the State for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and making a return of the delinquent list for said year, and that they be entitled to their full commissions for sitting within the time prescribed in this section.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 213.

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of Bureau of Immigration.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of eleven thousand and six dollars and seventy cents be and is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses heretofore incurred by the Bureau of Immigration, for printing, stationery and other articles furnished the Bureau of Immigration, and also the salaries due the former Chief of Bureau and employes, for services rendered to the first of August, 1868.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Treasurer be instructed to pay upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts to J. C. Kathman, the sum mentioned in section first of this act, to reimburse him for monies advanced, that the operation of the Bureau might not cease.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 2, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 115.

## AN ACT

To create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a new parish be and is hereby created, composed of contiguous portions of the parishes of Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse, and embraced within the following bounderies, to wit: Commencing at a point on Bœuf river where the Bayou Lafourche empties out of it, at or near Point Jefferson, thence down the main channel of the Bayou Lafourche to the line dividing the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell; thence east on said dividing line to Bœuf river; thence down Bœuf river to the mouth of Bayou Big Creek; thence up the channel of Big Creek to the line dividing the parishes of Franklin and Carroll; thence east on such dividing line to the Bayou Macon; thence up the Bayou Macon to the line dividing townships eighteen and nineteen; thence west on said township line to range line dividing ranges eight and nine east; thence north on said range line to the line dividing townships nineteen and twenty; thence west on said township line to Bœuf river; thence down Bœuf river to the point of beginning, which said parish shall be called and known by the name of the parish of Richland.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That John Bishop, William T. Oliver, Elijah Scott, John E. Hemler, Aquilla Dyson, James G. Richardson and Dr. J. N. Lewis, residents of said parish of Richland, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to convene at the town of Rayville, in said parish, within thirty days after the passage of this act, the time of meeting to be fixed by William T. Oliver, who shall notify the Commissioners of the time and place thereof. At the meeting herein provided for said Commissioners shall organize by electing one of their body President and one Secretary, and shall take the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by State officers; said Commissioners shall then proceed to divide said parish into not less than five nor more than seven police jury wards and to designate in each of said Police Jury wards a place for holding elections for parish officers; said Commissioners shall also fix a day for the election of all parish officers, including Parish Judge, Sheriff, Clerk, Coroner, one Justice of the Peace and one Constable for each ward, members of the Police Jury, and any and all other officers of the parish made by the Constitution and laws elective by the people, and shall cause notices of said election to be immediately posted up in each ward in said parish; and if, previous to the time fixed for holding said election, a registry of the voters of said pairish has not been made and commissioners to hold the elections have not been appointed by some other provisions of law, then said Commissioners shall name three Commissioners at each precinct to hold said election, and all persons legally authorized to vote according to the provisions of the Constitution shall have the right to vote at said election for all said officers. Said Commissioners shall also appoint a person to prepare the requisite poll boxes and deliver the same to the Commissioners at the place of holding the election. The Commissioners of election shall have all the powers and rights to preserve order at the election the laws confer on Commissioners of election, and shall have power to name any person to execute their orders. They shall make return of the election to the President of the Board of Commissioners, who shall make duplicate return thereof, one to the Secretary of State and the other to be preserved and handed to the Clerk of the Court elected or appointed for said parish. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue commissions to all the officers so elected, to whom by law commissions are required to issue, upon their complying with the law. The officers so elected shall enter on the discharge of the duties of their offices as soon as they are commissioned and give bond, and are qualified according to law, and their term of service shall be counted as commencing on the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, whether they enter on the discharge of their duties before or after that time.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the seat of justice for the parish of Richland shall be and is hereby located on or near the railroad at the town of Rayville, in township seventeen, north of range seven east.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the police jury of the parish of Richland shall meet within twenty days after their election as provided for in this act, and at their first meeting, they shall designate a place for the erection of a Courthouse, and provide for the acquisition of the site thereof, and shall provide places for holding courts and the offices of clerks and sheriff of said parish, until suitable buildings can be erected or provided.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish of Richland shall form part of the Twelfth Judicial District, and the District Courts shall be held therein, commencing on the third Monday of February and August of each year.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish of Richland shall form part of the Senatorial District now composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Morehouse.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff of the parish of Richland shall collect all taxes against the citizens residing within the limits of said parish, which shall remain unpaid when the sheriff of the parish of Richland shall receive his commission, and to enable him to do so, the Sheriffs of Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse shall respectively furnish him with certified lists of the names of such persons in the said parish of Richland as may have been assessed and have not already been paid, together with the amount of taxes against them, which taxes, as fast as collected by the Sheriff of the parish of Richland, shall be paid over—the State taxes to the State Treasurer, and the parish taxes to the Treasurer of the parish of Richland.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Police Jury of the parish of Richland, and all other officers of said parish, shall have the powers that are possessed by and be subject to all the duties enjoined on similar officers for the parish of Ouachita and by the general laws of the State.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Courts for the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin and Carroll, to transmit to the Clerk of the Court of Richland parish the original papers and all papers filed in all suits pending in either of these parishes against defendants residing in the parish of Richland, at the time of the passage of this act, and also a certified copy of all the orders made in any of such suits, which are entered on the minutes of the court, and the cost of making a copy of such minutes shall, in no case, exceed five dollars, and the same to be charged as taxed costs in the case, and the Clerk of the Court of Richland parish shall receipt for such papers. If there be more than one defendant in any of such suits, and one of them resides in the parish in which the suit was originally brought, such suit is not to be transferred, but is to be finally disposed of in the court ewhre it was instituted.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Recorders of the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Carroll and Franklin shall, within six months after the passage of this act, transmit and deliver to the Recorder of the parish of Richland all the original deeds, donations and other notarial acts or other copies of original notarial acts on file in their respective offices bearing on the title to property situated in said parish of Richland, and the deeds of Sheriffs, Tax Collectors, Coroners and deeds of sale of succession property, or property of minors or interdicted persons, and the originals or copies of original notarial acts or mortgage which have not been recorded or reinscribed more ten years bearing on property situated in said parish of Richland, and the Recorder of the parish of Richland shall receipt for the same, and shall record the same within one year from the passage of this act, in the order of dates as recorded in the parish from whence they were transmitted, the fees for which recording shall be five cents for every hundred words, to be paid by the parish of Richland, on the warrant of the President of the Police Jury of said parish, when he is satisfied the services have been performed and the fees legally charged, a specific account of which shall accompany the warrant, and be certified by the President of she Police Jury, and sworn to by the Recorder as being correct. The Recorder shall have twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal showing such record, and a failure to have such acts duly recorded within one year from the date of the passage of this act shall subject the Recorder to a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered from the Recorder and his surety at the suit of the parish of Richland; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, or the District Attorney *pro tempore*, to institute such suit to recover such fine before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Fifth—That on due proof of said publication the Court shall homologate the report, so far as not approved, and enter up a judgment decreeing the expropriation of the land, etc., prayed for, and for such sum for and against the city, or the various individuals, as the case may be, which said report may call for, with eight per cent interest thereon from the date of judgment.

Sixth—That should there be any opposition to said report as to the amounts allowed or exacted, no other opposition is to be allowed, the Court shall fix a time for the hearing of said opposition at as early a day as practicable, and shall try the same in a summary manner, and without the intervention of a jury. The judgment of homologation, and on the oppositions, to be subject to appeals to the Supreme Court in all cases where the amount in dispute is appealable. The trial of said appeals being entitled to a preference over all other cases except those in which the State is a party.

Seventh—That the amount decreed to be paid by the city shall be due and payable whenever the city shall take possession of the property expropriated, and the amount due to the city bear mortgage and lien upon the property upon which it was assessed.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all proceedings in courts, such as writs of sequestration or injunctions, or in appeals, the corporation is dispensed from giving security, and on affidavit of the Mayor that the interest of the city requires it, shall be entitled to have all cases fixed by preference in the inferior courts as well as in the Supreme Court over all other cases, except those in which the State is a party.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the city shall cause a plan book of all the squares of the city to be made, on which shall appear the subdivision of each square into lots, with the dimensions of all lots, squares, streets and banquettes, and the angle at each corner of each square, as at present divided, as well as the present owner or owners of each lot and square, which plan book shall be kept deposited in the City Surveyor's office, and no new subdivision of a square shall be considered lawful, unless the same shall have first been made by the City Surveyor and approved by the City Council and been entered on the book of plans; the Mayor of the city is prohibited from recording any sale made after the completion of said plan books of any property within the limits of the city of Jefferson in which any other subdivision shall appear than that authorized by said book or plans, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each violation of this section, to be collected in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the benefit of the city. And in order to this the certificate of the Surveyor shall be given, in every required case, that the acts of sale correspond with the divisions and subdivisions as shown on the book of plans approved and on file in this office; and the Mayor of the city of Jefferson is hereby required to report to the City Surveyor, within forty-eight hours after the recording of an act, every transfer recorded by him of property within the limit of the corporation, under a penalty of five dollars for each day's delay; which transfer shall be entered by the City Surveyor in the margin of the book of plans, on the opposite page of the plan book of the square in which the property so tranferred is situated. The fees of the Mayor of the parish for such certificate is fixed at twenty-five cents for each transfer.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the act approved March 8, 1867, entitled "An act incorporating the city of Jefferson," and all acts amendatory or supplemental thereto, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 14, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 178.

## AN ACT

Entitled an Act for the Relief of Martha Waters.

WHEREAS, Martha Waters was robbed of four hundred and ninety-five dollars in money and effects, and suffered personal violence and abuse at the hands of rioters in the city of New Orleans, on July the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Martha Waters on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved October 21, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.